D. Psychology – 25 Items (6%)
"Psychology" covers the fundamental knowledge and scientific principles that apply when conducting a vision examination and in the recognition and management of those changes in human behavior associated with milestones in human development that can present to the optometrist by patients seeking primary care. It is composed of two major subdivisions: Psychophysical Methodology; Human Development.

1. Psychophysical Methodology (3-7 Items)

A. Basic psychophysical methods and theory
   1. Measurement of absolute and difference thresholds
   2. Threshold determination (e.g., limits, adjustment, constant stimuli, forced choice, yes/no)
B. Psychophysical scaling methods and theory
C. Signal detection methods and theory

2. Human Development (18-22 Items)

A. Normal vision development in the infant and child
   1. Spatial vision
   2. Refractive error
   3. Color vision
   4. Spectral transmission of the ocular media
   5. Accommodation and convergence
   6. Light sensitivity
   7. Binocular vision and stereopsis
   8. Form reproduction and perception
   9. Temporal vision
   10. Visual fields
   11. Motion perception
B. Normal motor development in the infant and child
   1. Gross motor/language developmental milestones
   2. Oculomotor system
   3. Visual perceptual-motor skills
C. Normal cognitive and social development in the infant and child
D. Effects of early environmental restrictions
   1. Plasticity of the system
   2. Animal models
   3. Light and pattern deprivation
   4. Monocular and binocular deprivation
   5. Refractive error
   6. Strabismus
   7. Cataract
E. Normal changes in vision with aging
   1. Spatial vision
   2. Refractive error
   3. Color vision
   4. Spectral transmission of the ocular media
   5. Accommodation and convergence
   6. Light sensitivity
   7. Glare (disability and discomfort)
   8. Dark adaptation, glare recovery
   9. Visual fields
   10. Temporal vision
   11. Oculomotor system
   12. Motion perception
   13. Visual attention