

✓ Chapter 6

1. Normal visual sensation in the absence of complete visual perception is best illustrated by

- A. prosopagnosia.
- B. synaesthesia.
- C. tinnitus.
- D. sensory interaction.

Answer: A

2. The process of receiving and representing stimulus energies by the nervous system is called

- A. priming.
- B. synaesthesia.
- C. accommodation.
- D. sensation.

Answer: D

3. Perception is the process by which

- A. stimulus energies are detected.
- B. stimulus energies are transformed into neural activity.
- C. sensory input is organized and interpreted.
- D. nerve cells respond to specific features of a stimulus.

Answer: C

4. Sensation is to _____ as perception is to _____.

- A. encoding; detection
- B. detection; interpretation
- C. interpretation; organization
- D. organization; accommodation

Answer: B

5. Hearing a sequence of sounds of different pitches is to _____ as recognizing the sound sequence as a familiar melody is to _____.

- A. absolute threshold; difference threshold
- B. sensory interaction; feature detection
- C. feature detection; sensory interaction
- D. sensation; perception

Answer: D

6. Bottom-up processing involves analysis that begins with the

- A. optic nerve.

- B. sensory receptors.
- C. cerebral cortex.
- D. feature detectors.

Answer: B

7. Patients who have negative expectations about the outcome of a surgical procedure may experience increased postoperative pain. This best illustrates the importance of
- A. accommodation.
 - B. sensory adaptation.
 - C. difference thresholds.
 - D. top-down processing.

Answer: D

8. Berdine has developed cataracts in both eyes, preventing her from being able to identify even her mother's face. Berdine most clearly suffers a deficiency in
- A. the optic nerve.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. bottom-up processing.
 - D. kinesthesia.

Answer: C

9. A psychophysicist would be most directly concerned with
- A. our psychological reactions to physical stress.
 - B. the effects of heredity on the endocrine system.
 - C. the effect of neurotransmitters on depression.
 - D. the relationship between the wavelength of light and the experience of color.

Answer: D

10. The minimum amount of stimulation a person needs to detect a stimulus 50 percent of the time is called the
- A. adaptation threshold.
 - B. difference threshold.
 - C. subliminal threshold.
 - D. absolute threshold.

Answer: D

11. During a hearing test, many sounds were presented at such a low level of intensity that Mr. Antall could hardly detect them. These sounds were below Mr. Antall's
- A. subliminal threshold.
 - B. absolute threshold.
 - C. adaptation threshold.
 - D. difference threshold.

Answer: B

12. If a partially deaf person's hearing ability _____, his or her absolute threshold for sound _____.
- A. improves; remains unchanged
 - B. worsens; decreases
 - C. worsens; remains unchanged
 - D. improves; decreases

Answer: D

13. Which theory emphasizes that personal expectations and motivations influence the level of absolute thresholds?
- A. signal detection theory
 - B. frequency theory
 - C. opponent-process theory
 - D. place theory

Answer: A

14. Which theory would suggest that watching a horror movie late at night could lower your absolute threshold for sound as you subsequently tried to fall asleep?
- A. place theory
 - B. opponentprocess theory
 - C. frequency theory
 - D. signal detection theory

Answer: D

15. People's diminishing sensitivity to a faint sound over a 30-minute interval can be minimized by brief moments of physical exercise. This fact is of most relevance to
- A. opponent-process theory.
 - B. signal detection theory.
 - C. gate-control theory.
 - D. Gestalt psychology.

Answer: B

16. A subliminal message is one that is presented
- A. below one's absolute threshold for conscious awareness.
 - B. in a manner that is unconsciously persuasive.
 - C. with very soft background music.
 - D. repetitiously.

Answer: A

17. Subliminally presented stimuli
- A. can sometimes be consciously perceived.
 - B. effectively influence purchases of consumer goods.

- C. increase our absolute thresholds for visual images.
- D. are usually mentally processed as completely as any other stimuli.

Answer: A

18. Which of the following strategies best illustrates the use of subliminal stimulation?

- A. A store plays a musical soundtrack in which a faint and imperceptible verbal warning against shoplifting is repeated frequently.
- B. The laughter of a studio audience is dubbed into the soundtrack of a televised situation comedy.
- C. A radio advertiser repeatedly smacks her lips before biting into a candy bar.
- D. An unseen television narrator repeatedly suggests that you are thirsty while a cold drink is visually displayed on the screen.

Answer: A

19. In experiments, an image is quickly flashed and then replaced by a *masking stimulus* that inhibits conscious perception of the original image. In these experiments, the researchers are studying the effects of

- A. accommodation.
- B. tinnitus.
- C. priming.
- D. blindsight.

Answer: C

20. Photographs of people were rated more positively if the photos immediately followed a briefly flashed image of kittens. This best illustrates the impact of

- A. sensory adaptation.
- B. interposition.
- C. retinal disparity.
- D. priming.

Answer: D

21. People's response to subliminal priming indicates that

- A. they are capable of processing information without any conscious awareness of doing so.
- B. their unconscious minds are incapable of resisting subliminally presented suggestions.
- C. they are more sensitive to subliminal sounds than to subliminal sights.
- D. they experience a sense of discomfort whenever they are exposed to subliminal stimuli.

Answer: A

22. Experiments evaluating the impact of subliminal self-help recordings for improving memory indicated that they

- A. interfere with people's capacity for sensory adaptation.
- B. did not help more than a placebo.
- C. improve people's capacity for parallel processing.
- D. have a positive long-lasting impact on people's health.

Answer: B

23. Jennifer can tune her guitar more effectively than Maria because Jennifer is better at detecting whether specific strings are playing too sharp or too flat. With respect to tone sensitivity, Maria apparently has a _____ threshold than does Jennifer.
- A. lower absolute
 - B. higher absolute
 - C. smaller difference
 - D. larger difference

Answer: D

24. The principle that two stimuli must differ by a constant proportion for their difference to be perceived is known as
- A. the opponentprocess theory.
 - B. Weber's law.
 - C. feature detection.
 - D. sensory interaction.

Answer: B

25. Giulio's bag of marbles is twice as heavy as Jim's. If it takes 5 extra marbles to make Jim's bag feel heavier, it will take 10 extra marbles to make Giulio's bag feel heavier. This best illustrates
- A. the opponentprocess theory.
 - B. the McGurk effect.
 - C. sensory adaptation.
 - D. Weber's law.

Answer: D

26. Sensory adaptation refers to
- A. the process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural impulses.
 - B. diminishing sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.
 - C. the process of organizing and interpreting sensory information.
 - D. changes in the shape of the lens as it focuses on objects.

Answer: B

27. After listening to your high-volume car stereo for 15 minutes, you fail to realize how loudly the music is blasting. This best illustrates
- A. Weber's law.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. sensory adaptation.
 - D. the volley principle.

Answer: C

28. The constant quivering movements of our eyes enable us to
- A. focus the light on our retina.
 - B. adjust the size of the pupil.

- C. minimize sensory adaptation.
- D. do all of these things.

Answer: C

29. When stabilized retinal images of an initially presented word disappear, new words made up of parts of the initial word will subsequently appear and then vanish. This best illustrates the impact of
- A. subliminal stimulation.
 - B. top-down processing.
 - C. Weber's law.
 - D. accommodation.

Answer: B

30. The process by which our sensory systems transform stimulus energies into neural messages is called
- A. priming.
 - B. sensory adaptation.
 - C. transduction.
 - D. sensory interaction.

Answer: C

31. The local fire department sounds the 12 o'clock whistle. The process by which your ears convert the sound waves from the siren into neural impulses is an example of
- A. accommodation.
 - B. parallel processing.
 - C. transduction.
 - D. sensory interaction.

Answer: C

32. Humans experience the longest visible electromagnetic waves as the color _____ and the shortest visible waves as _____.
- A. blueviolet; red
 - B. red; green
 - C. red; blue-violet
 - D. black; white

Answer: C

33. Brightness is to intensity as hue is to
- A. amplitude.
 - B. color.
 - C. pitch.
 - D. wavelength.

Answer: D

34. Which process allows more light to reach the periphery of the retina?

- A. accommodation of the lens
- B. transduction of the blind spot
- C. dilation of the pupil
- D. sensory adaptation of feature detectors

Answer: C

35. The amount of light entering the eye is regulated by the

- A. iris.
- B. retina.
- C. optic nerve.
- D. feature detectors.

Answer: A

36. Objects are brought into focus on the retina by changes in the curve and thickness of the

- A. rods and cones.
- B. lens.
- C. bipolar cells.
- D. optic nerve.

Answer: B

37. Accommodation refers to the

- A. diminishing sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.
- B. quivering eye movements that enable the retina to detect continuous stimulation.
- C. process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural messages.
- D. process by which the lens changes shape to focus images on the retina.

Answer: D

38. Which cells for visual processing are located closest to the back of the retina?

- A. ganglion cells
- B. bipolar cells
- C. rods and cones
- D. feature detectors

Answer: C

39. The axons of ganglion cells converge to form

- A. the basilar membrane.
- B. bipolar cells.
- C. the auditory nerve.
- D. the optic nerve.

Answer: D

40. The blind spot is located in the area of the retina
- A. called the fovea.
 - B. that contains rods but no cones.
 - C. where the optic nerve leaves the eye.
 - D. where bipolar cells connect with ganglion cells.

Answer: C

41. The direct link between a single cone and a single _____ preserves the fine details in the cone's message.
- A. rod
 - B. ganglion cell
 - C. blind spot
 - D. bipolar cell

Answer: D

42. Which receptor cells most directly enable us to distinguish different wavelengths of light?
- A. rods
 - B. cones
 - C. bipolar cells
 - D. feature detectors

Answer: B

43. Rods are
- A. more light-sensitive and more color-sensitive than are cones.
 - B. less light-sensitive and less color-sensitive than are cones.
 - C. more light-sensitive and less color-sensitive than are cones.
 - D. less light-sensitive and more color-sensitive than are cones.

Answer: C

44. Damage to the fovea would probably have the LEAST effect on visual sensitivity to _____ stimuli.
- A. brilliantly colored
 - B. finely detailed
 - C. dimly illuminated
 - D. highly familiar

Answer: C

45. En route to the visual cortex, neural impulses from the retina are first relayed to the
- A. olfactory bulb.
 - B. thalamus.
 - C. hippocampus.
 - oval window.

D.

Answer: B

- 46.** Visual information is processed by
- A.** feature detectors before it is processed by rods and cones.
 - B.** ganglion cells before it is processed by feature detectors.
 - C.** bipolar cells before it is processed by rods and cones.
 - D.** feature detectors before it is processed by bipolar cells.

Answer: B

- 47.** The feature detectors identified by Hubel and Weisel consist of
- A.** nerve cells in the brain.
 - B.** rods and cones.
 - C.** bipolar cells.
 - D.** ganglion cells.

Answer: A

- 48.** The feature detectors identified by Hubel and Weisel respond to specific aspects of _____ stimulation.
- A.** visual
 - B.** auditory
 - C.** olfactory
 - D.** kinesthetic

Answer: A

- 49.** When we look at a clock showing 8 A.M., certain brain cells in our visual cortex are more responsive than when the hands show 10 A.M. This is most indicative of
- A.** sensory interaction.
 - B.** feature detection.
 - C.** perceptual adaptation.
 - D.** accommodation.

Answer: B

- 50.** Feature detectors pass information to other cortical areas where complex patterns are processed by
- A.** bipolar cells.
 - B.** supercell clusters.
 - C.** the optic nerve.
 - D.** opponent-process cells.

Answer: B

- 51.** Simultaneously analyzing distinct subunits of information received by different areas of the brain is known as
- A.** transduction.

- B. sensory adaptation.
- C. parallel processing.
- D. feature detection.

Answer: C

52. The ability to simultaneously process the pitch, loudness, melody, and meaning of a song best illustrates
- A. kinesthesia.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. sensory adaptation.
 - D. parallel processing.

Answer: D

53. The human ability to speedily recognize familiar objects best illustrates the value of
- A. kinesthesia.
 - B. subliminal stimulation.
 - C. sensory interaction.
 - D. parallel processing.

Answer: D

54. Ms. Shields, a recent stroke victim, cannot consciously perceive the large book on the coffee table in front of her. Yet, when urged to identify the book, she correctly reads aloud the printed title on the book cover. Her response best illustrates
- A. sensory adaptation.
 - B. synaesthesia.
 - C. blindsight.
 - D. the McGurk effect.

Answer: C

55. People who demonstrate blindsight have most likely suffered damage to their
- A. cornea.
 - B. lens.
 - C. fovea.
 - D. visual cortex.

Answer: D

56. When we are exposed to the narrow band of wavelengths visible to the human eye, we see a red object as red because it rejects waves of
- A. blue-violet light.
 - B. red light.
 - C. green light.
 - D. yellow light.

Answer: B

57. Evidence that some cones are especially sensitive to red light, others to green light, and still others to blue light is most directly supportive of
- A. Weber's law.
 - B. the Young-Helmholtz theory.
 - C. the gate-control theory.
 - D. the opponent-process theory.

Answer: B

58. According to the Young-Helmholtz theory, when both red-sensitive and green-sensitive cones are stimulated simultaneously, a person should see
- A. red.
 - B. yellow.
 - C. blue.
 - D. green.

Answer: B

59. When most people stare first at a blue circle and then shift their eyes to a white surface, the afterimage of the circle appears
- A. yellow.
 - B. red.
 - C. green.
 - D. blue.

Answer: A

60. People with color-deficient vision for red and green may still see yellow. This is most easily explained by
- A. the Young-Helmholtz theory.
 - B. the gate-control theory.
 - C. frequency theory.
 - D. the opponent-process theory.

Answer: D

61. Opponent-process cells have been located in the
- A. thalamus.
 - B. cochlea.
 - C. spinal cord.
 - D. semicircular canals.

Answer: A

62. According to the opponent-process theory, cells that are turned "on" by
- A. green light are turned "off" by blue light.

- B. yellow light are turned “off” by red light.
- C. green light are turned “off” by red light.
- D. red light are turned “off” by blue light.

Answer: C

63. Our sense of hearing is known as

- A. the vestibular sense.
- B. kinesthesia.
- C. audition.
- D. tinnitus.

Answer: C

64. The process of transducing air pressure waves into neural messages that the brain interprets as meaningful sound is known as

- A. sensory interaction.
- B. the vestibular sense.
- C. kinesthesia.
- D. audition.

Answer: D

65. The high notes on a piano always produce _____ sound waves than the low notes.

- A. higher-amplitude
- B. lower-amplitude
- C. higher-frequency
- D. lower-frequency

Answer: C

66. Brightness is to light as _____ is to sound.

- A. pitch
- B. loudness
- C. frequency
- D. wavelength

Answer: B

67. Long sound waves are to short sound waves as a _____ voice is to a _____ voice.

- A. loud; soft
- B. soprano; bass
- C. soft; loud
- D. bass; soprano

Answer: D

68. The absolute threshold for hearing is arbitrarily defined as zero

- A. decibels.
- B. amps.
- C. phonemes.
- D. hertz.

Answer: A

69. An 80-decibel sound is _____ times more intense than a 60-decibel sound.

- A. 2
- B. 10
- C. 20
- D. 100

Answer: D

70. Eardrum vibrations are transmitted by three tiny bones located in the

- A. vestibular sacs.
- B. inner ear.
- C. cochlea.
- D. middle ear.

Answer: D

71. Eardrum vibrations are transmitted to the cochlea by a piston consisting of

- A. protruding hair cells.
- B. the basilar membrane.
- C. the hammer, anvil, and stirrup.
- D. bipolar and ganglion cells.

Answer: C

72. The cochlea is a

- A. fluid-filled tube in which sound waves trigger nerve impulses.
- B. fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of upright body position.
- C. fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of body movement.
- D. set of three tiny bones that amplify the vibrations of the eardrum.

Answer: A

73. The surface of the basilar membrane is lined with

- A. hair cells.
- B. olfactory receptors.
- C. bipolar cells.
- D. feature detectors.

Answer: A

74. En route to the temporal lobe's auditory cortex, neural impulses from the auditory nerve are first relayed to the
- A. thalamus.
 - B. amygdala.
 - C. hippocampus.
 - D. fovea.

Answer: A

75. Cones and rods are to vision as _____ are to audition.
- A. eardrums
 - B. oval windows
 - C. hair cells
 - D. semicircular canals

Answer: C

76. As a jackhammer operator who has experienced prolonged exposure to high-amplitude drilling, Alex is beginning to lose his hearing. It is most likely that this hearing loss results from damage to
- A. the auditory canal.
 - B. hair cells.
 - C. ganglion cells.
 - D. bipolar cells.

Answer: B

77. Many hard-of-hearing people like sound compressed because they remain sensitive to _____ sounds.
- A. loud
 - B. high-pitched
 - C. prolonged
 - D. unpredictable

Answer: A

78. Place theory suggests that
- A. structures in the inner ear provide us with a sense of the position of our bodies in space.
 - B. we have a system for sensing the position and movement of the various parts of our body.
 - C. we can locate the place from which a sound is emitted because of the distance between our ears.
 - D. the pitch we hear is related to the place where the cochlea's basilar membrane is stimulated.

Answer: D

79. After a small section of his basilar membrane was damaged, Jason experienced a noticeable loss of hearing for high-pitched sounds only. Jason's hearing loss is best explained by the _____ theory.
- A. gatecontrol
 - B. frequency
 - C. opponent-process

D. place

Answer: D

80. According to place theory, the perception of

- A. low-pitched sounds is associated with large vibrations of the eardrum closest to the oval window.
- B. high-pitched sounds is associated with large vibrations of the eardrum closest to the oval window.
- C. low-pitched sounds is associated with large vibrations of the basilar membrane closest to the oval window.
- D. high-pitched sounds is associated with large vibrations of the basilar membrane closest to the oval window.

Answer: D

81. Which theory best explains how we perceive low-pitched sounds?

- A. place theory
- B. opponentprocess theory
- C. frequency theory
- D. the YoungHelmholtz theory

Answer: C

82. The volley principle is most directly relevant to our perception of

- A. color.
- B. brightness.
- C. pain.
- D. pitch.

Answer: D

83. A time lag between left and right auditory stimulation is important for accurately

- A. locating sounds.
- B. detecting pitch.
- C. recognizing rhythms.
- D. judging amplitude.

Answer: A

84. Cocking your head would be most useful for detecting the _____ of a sound.

- A. pitch
- B. loudness
- C. location
- D. amplitude

Answer: C

85. The barn owl's right ear opens slightly upward while its left ear opens slightly downward. This asymmetry is most useful for enabling the owl to detect the _____ of a sound.

- A. pitch

- B. location
- C. loudness
- D. amplitude

Answer: B

86. Joe Wilson, age 55, has been told by experts that a hearing aid would restore his lost sense of hearing. It is likely that Joe's hearing loss involves problems within the

- A. inner ear.
- B. middle ear.
- C. auditory nerve.
- D. basilar membrane.

Answer: B

87. Damage to the hammer, anvil, and stirrup is most likely to cause

- A. prosopagnosia.
- B. sensorineural hearing loss.
- C. phantom limb sensations.
- D. conduction hearing loss.

Answer: D

88. Damage to the basilar membrane is most likely to result in

- A. accommodation.
- B. conduction hearing loss.
- C. loss of the sense of balance.
- D. sensorineural hearing loss.

Answer: D

89. As a rock musician who has experienced prolonged exposure to highamplitude music, Rodney is beginning to lose his hearing. It is most likely that this hearing loss involves problems in the

- A. auditory canal.
- B. eardrum.
- C. tiny bones of the middle ear.
- D. cochlea.

Answer: D

90. A cochlear implant converts sounds into

- A. decibels.
- B. electrical signals.
- C. air pressure changes.
- D. fluid vibrations.

Answer: B

91. Deaf culture advocates are most likely to object to the use of cochlear implants for

- A. children who have been deaf from birth.
- B. adults who have experienced a loss of both vision and hearing.
- C. children who have never learned sign language.
- D. adults whose hearing becomes impaired later in their lives.

Answer: A

92. The auditory cortex is especially likely to become responsive to visual input for those who

- A. hear with the aid of a cochlear implant.
- B. have cataracts surgically removed.
- C. have been deaf from birth.
- D. have a blind spot where the optic nerve leaves the eye.

Answer: C

93. Infant rats deprived of their mothers' grooming touch produce

- A. less growth hormone and have a higher metabolic rate.
- B. more growth hormone and have a lower metabolic rate.
- C. less growth hormone and have a lower metabolic rate.
- D. more growth hormone and have a higher metabolic rate.

Answer: C

94. The sense of touch includes the four basic sensations of

- A. pleasure, pain, warmth, and cold.
- B. pain, pressure, hot, and cold.
- C. wetness, pain, hot, and cold.
- D. pressure, pain, warmth, and cold.

Answer: D

95. Of the four distinct skin senses, specialized receptor cells have been identified for the sense of

- A. pressure.
- B. wetness.
- C. warmth.
- D. cold.

Answer: A

96. Touching side-by-side cold and pressure spots triggers a sense of

- A. warmth.
- B. pain.
- C. wetness.
- D. kinesthesia.

Answer: C

97. The sensation of hot results from the simultaneous stimulation of adjacent _____ spots on the skin.
- A. warmth and pain
 - B. pain and cold
 - C. cold and warmth
 - D. warmth and pressure

Answer: C

98. The rubber-hand illusion best illustrates the importance of
- A. Weber's law.
 - B. top-down processing.
 - C. blindsight.
 - D. tinnitus.

Answer: B

99. Our sense of the position and movement of individual body parts is called
- A. feature detection.
 - B. accommodation.
 - C. kinesthesia.
 - D. sensory interaction.

Answer: C

100. Receptor cells for kinesthesia are located in the
- A. fovea.
 - B. bones, ears, tendons, and joints.
 - C. olfactory bulb.
 - D. auditory cortex.

Answer: B

101. Tiny hairlike receptors that monitor the tilting of your head are located in the
- A. ganglion fibers.
 - B. fovea.
 - C. olfactory bulb.
 - D. vestibular sacs.

Answer: D

102. The semicircular canals are most directly relevant to
- A. hearing.
 - B. kinesthesia.
 - C. the vestibular sense.
 - accommodation.

D.

Answer: C

103. Which of the following play the biggest role in our feeling dizzy and unbalanced after a thrilling roller coaster ride?

- A. olfactory receptors
- B. feature detectors
- C. basilar membranes
- D. semicircular canals

Answer: D

104. Sensory receptors that detect hurtful temperatures, pressure, or chemicals are called

- A. vestibular sacs.
- B. hair cells.
- C. nociceptors.
- D. fovea.

Answer: C

105. In response to a harmful stimulus, _____ initiate neural impulses leading to the sensation of pain.

- A. bipolar cells.
- B. nociceptors.
- C. feature detectors.
- D. ganglion fibers.

Answer: B

106. Which theory suggests that large-fiber activity in the spinal cord can prevent pain signals from reaching the brain?

- A. signal detection theory.
- B. opponent-process theory.
- C. gate-control theory.
- D. frequency theory.

Answer: C

107. The classic gate-control theory suggests that pain is experienced when small nerve fibers activate and open a neural gate in the

- A. basilar membrane.
- B. semicircular canals.
- C. olfactory bulb.
- D. spinal cord.

Answer: D

108. According to the gate-control theory, a back massage would most likely reduce your physical aches and pains by

causing the

- A. release of pain-killing endorphins in your muscles.
- B. activation of nerve fibers in your spinal cord.
- C. the release of adrenaline into your bloodstream.
- D. deactivation of the pain receptors on the surface of your skin.

Answer: B

109. The brain's release of endorphins reduces

- A. pain.
- B. tinnitus.
- C. prosopagnosia.
- D. retinal disparity.

Answer: A

110. After losing his left hand in an accident, Jack continued to experience pain in his nonexistent hand. His experience illustrates

- A. bottom-up processing.
- B. sensory adaptation.
- C. phantom limb sensations.
- D. the vestibular sense.

Answer: C

111. Which of the following best illustrates the impact of central nervous system activity in the absence of normal sensory input?

- A. tinnitus
- B. kinesthesia
- C. transduction
- D. accommodation

Answer: A

112. A clever version of the “rubber-hand” study illustrated

- A. the McGurk effect.
- B. kinesthesia.
- C. brain-created pain.
- D. sensory adaptation.

Answer: C

113. After painful medical procedures, people's memory snapshots tend to overlook

- A. the final moments of pain associated with the procedure.
- B. the peak moments of pain associated with the procedure.
- C. the total duration of the pain associated with the procedure.

D. all of these periods of pain.

Answer: C

114. An integrated understanding of pain control in terms of mental distraction, the release of endorphins, and the presence of empathic caregivers is most clearly provided by

- A.** human factors psychology.
- B.** opponent-process theory.
- C.** a biopsychosocial approach.
- D.** the volley principle.

Answer: C

115. The biopsychosocial approach to pain is likely to emphasize the importance of both

- A.** top-down and bottom-up processing.
- B.** frequency and place theories.
- C.** kinesthesia and psychokinesis.
- D.** telepathy and clairvoyance.

Answer: A

116. When given a placebo that is said to relieve pain, we are likely to be soothed by the brain's release of

- A.** umami.
- B.** nociceptors.
- C.** endorphins.
- D.** feature detectors.

Answer: C

117. For burn victims, a computer-generated virtual reality can help to control pain by means of

- A.** subliminal stimulation.
- B.** thought distraction.
- C.** phantom limb sensations.
- D.** blindsight.

Answer: B

118. Our sense of taste originally was thought to involve only the following four sensations

- A.** sweet, salty, starch, and bitter.
- B.** salty, fatty, bitter, and sweet.
- C.** sour, bitter, sweet, and starchy.
- D.** bitter, sweet, sour, and salty.

Answer: D

119. Which basic taste attracts us to protein-rich foods?

- A.** sweet

- B. salty
- C. sour
- D. umami

Answer: D

120. Receptor cells for our sense of _____ reproduce themselves every week or two.

- A. vision
- B. hearing
- C. taste
- D. equilibrium

Answer: C

121. A drink's strawberry odor enhances our perception of its sweetness. This best illustrates

- A. accommodation.
- B. sensory adaptation.
- C. Weber's law.
- D. sensory interaction.

Answer: D

122. During the months when there is a large amount of pollen in the air, your hay fever severely affects your sense of smell. At the same time your food all seems to taste the same. This illustrates the importance of

- A. sensory interaction.
- B. accommodation.
- C. serial processing.
- D. sensory adaptation.

Answer: A

123. The McGurk effect best illustrates

- A. phantom limb sensations.
- B. the rubber-hand illusion.
- C. tinnitus.
- D. sensory interaction.

Answer: D

124. For some people, hearing certain sounds may activate color-sensitive regions of the cortex so as to trigger a sensation of color. This phenomenon is called

- A. tinnitus.
- B. blindsight.
- C. synaesthesia.
- D. kinesthesia.

Answer: C

125. The sense of smell is known as

- A. subliminal stimulation.
- B. the vestibular sense.
- C. transduction.
- D. olfaction.

Answer: D

126. Which of the following senses is best described as a chemical sense?

- A. kinesthesia
- B. audition
- C. vision
- D. smell

Answer: D

127. Which of the following would play a role in quickly alerting you to a gas leak in your home?

- A. bipolar cells
- B. olfactory receptors
- C. feature detectors
- D. basilar membrane

Answer: B

128. Information from the taste buds travels to an area of the

- A. frontal lobe.
- B. parietal lobe.
- C. occipital lobe.
- D. temporal lobe.

Answer: D

129. Pleasant memories are most likely to be evoked by exposure to

- A. bright colors.
- B. soft touches.
- C. fragrant odors.
- D. loud sounds.

Answer: C

130. A gestalt is best described as a(n)

- A. binocular cue.
- B. illusion.
- C. organized whole.
- D. perceptual set.

Answer: C

131. Our shifting perceptions of a Necker cube best illustrate the importance of

- A. sensory interaction.
- B. bottom-up processing.
- C. sensory adaptation.
- D. top-down processing.

Answer: D

132. The perception of an object as distinct from its surroundings is called

- A. perceptual set.
- B. perceptual constancy.
- C. figureground perception.
- D. interposition.

Answer: C

133. As the airplane descended for a landing, the pilot saw several beautiful islands that appeared to float in a vast expanse of blue ocean water. In this instance, the ocean is a

- A. figure.
- B. binocular cue.
- C. ground.
- D. perceptual set.

Answer: C

134. Figure is to ground as _____ is to _____.

- A. form; substance
- B. looking up; looking down
- C. sensation; perception
- D. a white cloud; blue sky

Answer: D

135. The organizational rules identified by Gestalt psychologists illustrate that

- A. perception is the same as sensation.
- B. we learn to perceive the world through experience.
- C. the perceived whole differs from the sum of its parts.
- D. sensation has no effect on perception.

Answer: C

136. Because Carmella, Jorge, and Gail were all sitting behind the same bowling lane, Ruth perceived that they were all members of the same bowling team. This best illustrates the organizational principle of

- A. proximity.
- B. interposition.

- C. closure.
- D. continuity.

Answer: A

137. Because the two teams wore different colored uniforms, Cheri perceived the 10 basketball players as two distinct groups. This best illustrates the principle of
- A. proximity.
 - B. closure.
 - C. similarity.
 - D. relative luminance.

Answer: C

138. The principles of connectedness and closure best illustrate that
- A. sensations are organized into meaningful patterns.
 - B. perception is the direct product of sensation.
 - C. cultural experiences shape perception.
 - D. visual information is especially likely to capture our attention.

Answer: A

139. The perception of the letter “t” as two intersecting lines rather than as four nonintersecting lines illustrates the principle of
- A. accommodation.
 - B. proximity.
 - C. closure.
 - D. continuity.

Answer: D

140. The principle of connectedness would most likely lead you to perceive all the _____ as parts of a single unit.
- A. words in a sentence
 - B. clouds in the sky
 - C. letters in the alphabet
 - D. rungs in a ladder

Answer: D

141. The perceptual tendency to fill in gaps in order to perceive disconnected parts as a whole object is called
- A. interposition.
 - B. closure.
 - C. continuity.
 - D. proximity.

Answer: B

142. Although a few keys on the piano were broken, Shana mentally filled in the missing notes of the familiar

melodies. This best illustrates the principle of

- A. proximity.
- B. closure.
- C. similarity.
- D. interposition.

Answer: B

143. The ability to see objects in three dimensions is most essential for making judgments of

- A. continuity.
- B. distance.
- C. relative luminance.
- D. stroboscopic movement.

Answer: B

144. The visual cliff is a laboratory device for testing _____ in infants.

- A. size constancy
- B. accommodation
- C. depth perception
- D. perceptual adaptation

Answer: C

145. Infants who were exposed to the visual cliff

- A. tried to climb up the cliff if their mothers were at the top.
- B. gave no evidence that they could perceive depth.
- C. refused to cross over the “deep” side to their mothers.
- D. eagerly crossed to their mothers by means of the “bridge” provided.

Answer: C

146. Retinal disparity is an important cue for

- A. perceiving color.
- B. shape constancy.
- C. perceiving distance.
- D. lightness constancy.

Answer: C

147. Retinal disparity refers to the

- A. tendency to see parallel lines as coming together in the distance.
- B. tendency to see stimuli that are near each other as parts of a unified object.
- C. somewhat different images our two eyes receive of the same object.
- D. inability to distinguish figure from ground.

Answer: C

- 148.** Holding two index fingers in front of the eyes can create the perception of a floating finger sausage. This best illustrates the effect of
- A. connectedness.
 - B. retinal disparity.
 - C. interposition.
 - D. relative luminance.

Answer: B

- 149.** People who pour less juice when given a tall, thin glass rather than a short, wide glass are misled by the depth cue known as
- A. interposition.
 - B. linear perspective.
 - C. convergence.
 - D. relative height.

Answer: D

- 150.** Relative height is a cue involving our perception of objects higher in our field of vision as
- A. brighter.
 - B. farther away.
 - C. hazier.
 - D. smaller.

Answer: B

- 151.** Distant trees were located closer to the top of the artist's canvas than were the flowers at the bottom of the canvas. The artist was clearly using the distance cue known as
- A. linear perspective.
 - B. closure.
 - C. relative height.
 - D. interposition.

Answer: C

- 152.** If you stared at a house as you walked down a street, the trees in front of the house would appear to be moving
- A. in the opposite direction as you, and the trees behind the house would appear to be moving in the opposite direction as you.
 - B. in the same direction as you, and the trees behind the house would appear to be moving in the opposite direction as you.
 - C. in the same direction as you, and the trees behind the house would appear to be moving in the same direction as you.
 - D. in the opposite direction as you, and the trees behind the house would appear to be moving in the same direction as you.

Answer: D

- 153.** If two objects are assumed to be the same size, the object that casts the smaller retinal image is perceived to be
- A.** moving faster.
 - B.** less hazy.
 - C.** more distant.
 - D.** closer.

Answer: C

- 154.** As the farmer looked across her field, the parallel rows of young corn plants appeared to converge in the distance. This provided her with a distance cue known as
- A.** proximity.
 - B.** linear perspective.
 - C.** closure.
 - D.** continuity.

Answer: B

- 155.** The monocular depth cue in which an object blocking another object is perceived as closer is
- A.** interposition.
 - B.** relative height.
 - C.** continuity.
 - D.** linear perspective.

Answer: A

- 156.** Which of the following is a cue used by artists to convey depth on a flat canvas?
- A.** proximity
 - B.** continuity
 - C.** interposition
 - D.** closure

Answer: C

- 157.** Under foggy weather conditions, car drivers are especially likely to overestimate the distance of approaching vehicles. This best illustrates that distance perception is influenced by
- A.** sensory interaction.
 - B.** monocular cues.
 - C.** connectedness.
 - D.** blindsight.

Answer: B

- 158.** The steadily increasing size of the retinal image of an approaching object is especially important for perceiving the object's
- A.** shape.
 - B.** motion.
 - C.** height.

- C.
- D. weight.

Answer: B

159. The quick succession of briefly flashed images in a motion picture produces

- A. retinal disparity.
- B. the Ponzo illusion.
- C. stroboscopic movement.
- D. linear perspective.

Answer: C

160. The phi phenomenon refers to

- A. psychics' supposed ability to see into the future.
- B. the perception of movement created by the successive blinking on and off of adjacent lights.
- C. the ability to adjust to an artificially displaced visual field.
- D. the tendency to fill in gaps to perceive disconnected parts as a whole object.

Answer: B

161. The sequentially flashing Christmas tree lights appeared to generate pulsating waves of motion. This best illustrates

- A. relative motion.
- B. retinal disparity.
- C. the phi phenomenon.
- D. interposition.

Answer: C

162. Perceiving objects as unchanging even as illumination and retinal images change is known as

- A. interposition.
- B. prosopagnosia.
- C. perceptual constancy.
- D. sensory adaptation.

Answer: C

163. Although college textbooks frequently cast a trapezoidal image on the retina, students typically perceive the books as rectangular objects. This illustrates the importance of

- A. size constancy.
- B. linear perspective.
- C. shape constancy.
- D. binocular cues.

Answer: C

164. As the retinal image of a horse galloping toward you becomes larger, it is unlikely that the horse will appear to

grow larger. This best illustrates the importance of

- A. relative luminance.
- B. size constancy.
- C. closure.
- D. sensory interaction.

Answer: B

165. The perceived size of an object is most strongly influenced by that object's perceived

- A. shape.
- B. color.
- C. distance.
- D. motion.

Answer: C

166. If two objects cast retinal images of the same size, the object that appears to be closer is perceived as _____ the object that appears to be more distant.

- A. overlapping
- B. smaller than
- C. larger than
- D. the same size as

Answer: B

167. Because she mistakenly thought she was much closer to the mountain than she actually was, Fiona perceived the mountain to be _____ than it actually was.

- A. higher
- B. smaller
- C. more richly colorful
- D. larger

Answer: B

168. When the Moon is near the horizon, it appears larger than when it is high in the sky. This effect is primarily a result of

- A. the slightly dimmer appearance of the horizon Moon.
- B. the scattering of the horizon Moon's light waves, which penetrate the atmosphere at an angle.
- C. distance cues, which make the horizon Moon seem farther away.
- D. the brighter appearance of the horizon Moon.

Answer: C

169. Of two identical horizontal bars in the Ponzo illusion, the bar that is

- A. higher in the visual field appears to be shorter because it appears to be farther away.
- B. lower in the visual field appears to be shorter because it appears to be farther away.
- higher in the visual field appears to be longer because it appears to be farther away.

C.

D. lower in the visual field appears to be longer because it appears to be farther away.

Answer: C

170. Knowing about the effects of the perceived distance of objects on their perceived size helps us to understand

A. the Moon illusion.

B. the McGurk effect.

C. prosopagnosia.

D. phantom limb sensations.

Answer: A

171. Jody's horse looks just as black in the brilliant sunlight as it does in the dim light of the stable. This illustrates what is known as

A. perceptual set.

B. sensory interaction.

C. lightness constancy.

D. the phi phenomenon.

Answer: C

172. Lightness constancy is most clearly facilitated by

A. proximity.

B. interposition.

C. relative luminance.

D. retinal disparity.

Answer: C

173. Viewing the light reflected by any object relative to the light reflected by surrounding objects is most necessary for experiencing

A. the Ponzo illusion.

B. retinal disparity.

C. perceptual adaptation.

D. lightness constancy.

Answer: D

174. Color constancy refers to the fact that

A. light waves reflected by an object remain constant despite changes in lighting.

B. objects are perceived to be the same color even if the light they reflect changes.

C. the perceived color of an object has a constant relation to its brightness.

D. the frequency of light waves is directly proportional to the light's wavelength.

Answer: B

175. To experience color constancy, we should view things

- A. from very short distances.
- B. for long periods of time.
- C. under low levels of illumination.
- D. in relation to surrounding objects.

Answer: D

176. The tendency to hear the steady drip of a leaky sink faucet as if it were a repeating rhythm of two or more beats best illustrates
- A. interposition.
 - B. perceptual organization.
 - C. relative luminance.
 - D. perceptual adaptation.

Answer: B

177. Who emphasized that perceptual understanding comes from inborn ways of organizing sensory experience?
- A. Kant
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. Locke
 - D. Freud

Answer: A

178. The ability of newly hatched chicks to perceive depth best serves to support the views of
- A. Locke.
 - B. Kant.
 - C. Freud.
 - D. Aristotle.

Answer: B

179. The philosopher John Locke believed that people
- A. learn to perceive the world through experience.
 - B. are endowed at birth with perceptual skills.
 - C. experience the whole as different from the sum of its parts.
 - D. are unable to adapt to an inverted visual world.

Answer: A

180. John Locke is to Immanuel Kant as _____ is to _____.
- A. figure; ground
 - B. perception; sensation
 - C. nurture; nature
 - D. experience; learning

Answer: C

181. Lenore had been blind from birth. Immediately after corrective eye surgery, she could visually perceive figure-ground relationships. This fact would serve to support the position advanced by

- A. Kant.
- B. parapsychologists.
- C. Aristotle.
- D. Locke.

Answer: A

182. People deprived of visual experience early in life will later have difficulty perceiving individual human faces as having

- A. a whole form.
- B. skin color.
- C. distinct features.
- D. hair color.

Answer: A

183. If an adult who was blind from birth gains the ability to see, that person would have the greatest difficulty visually distinguishing

- A. circles from squares.
- B. the Sun from the Moon.
- C. red from green.
- D. a white cloud from the blue sky.

Answer: A

184. Rebecca was born with cataracts that were not surgically removed until she was 3 years old. As a result, Rebecca is most likely to

- A. have lost visual receptor cells in her eyes.
- B. be unable to perceive figure-ground relationships.
- C. have inadequate neural connections in her visual cortex.
- D. be unable to sense colors.

Answer: C

185. The brain network responsible for vision develops normally only if visual experience occurs during the first few months after birth. This suggests the importance of _____ for normal visual development.

- A. perceptual adaptation
- B. retinal disparity
- C. a critical period
- D. relative luminance

Answer: C

186. The ability to adjust to an artificially displaced or even inverted visual field is called

- A. perceptual set.

- B. accommodation.
- C. perceptual adaptation.
- D. shape constancy.

Answer: C

187. Research with distorting goggles best supports the view of human perception advanced by

- A. Locke.
- B. Helmholtz.
- C. Kant.
- D. Hering.

Answer: A

188. Although he was wearing a pair of glasses that shifted the apparent location of objects 20 degrees to his right, Lars was still able to play tennis very effectively. This best illustrates the value of

- A. perceptual set.
- B. shape constancy.
- C. retinal disparity.
- D. perceptual adaptation.

Answer: D

189. A perceptual set is a

- A. tendency to fill in gaps to perceive a complete, whole object.
- B. readiness to perceive an object in an unfairly negative fashion.
- C. tendency to view objects higher in our field of vision as closer.
- D. mental predisposition that influences what we perceive.

Answer: D

190. After learning that her new college roommate had experienced several episodes of depression during her high school years, Erin incorrectly perceived her roommate's laughter as artificial and phony. This best illustrates the impact of

- A. interposition.
- B. perceptual set.
- C. clairvoyance.
- D. the phi phenomenon.

Answer: B

191. When researchers added a few drops of vinegar to a brand-name beer, the beer tasters disliked it only if they had been told they were drinking vinegar-laced beer. This best illustrates the impact of

- A. kinesthesia.
- B. interposition.
- C. perceptual set.
- D. the McGurk effect.

Answer: C

- 192.** Stereotypes are mental conceptions that can strongly influence the way we interpret the behaviors of individuals belonging to specific racial or ethnic groups. A stereotype is most similar to a
- A. feature detector.
 - B. perceptual adaptation.
 - C. perceptual set.
 - D. difference threshold.

Answer: C

- 193.** After hearing rumors about the outbreak of an infectious disease, Alyosha began to perceive his normal aches and pains as disease-related symptoms. His reaction best illustrates the impact of
- A. bottom-up processing.
 - B. sensory adaptation.
 - C. the Ponzo illusion.
 - D. perceptual set.

Answer: D

- 194.** The tendency to perceive a moving light in the night sky as belonging to an airplane rather than a satellite best illustrates the impact of
- A. kinesthesia.
 - B. retinal disparity.
 - C. perceptual set.
 - D. the phi phenomenon.

Answer: C

- 195.** A concept that helps us to interpret ambiguous sensations is called a
- A. gestalt.
 - B. schema.
 - C. feature detector.
 - D. perceptual constancy.

Answer: B

- 196.** The influence of schemas on our interpretations of ambiguous sensations best illustrates
- A. shape constancy.
 - B. top-down processing.
 - C. psychokinesis.
 - D. the phi phenomenon.

Answer: B

- 197.** When hearing the words “eel is on the wagon,” you would likely perceive the first word as wheel.” Given “eel is on the orange,” you would likely perceive the first word as “peel.” This context effect best illustrates the organizational principle of

- A. proximity.
- B. interposition.
- C. closure.
- D. accommodation.

Answer: C

198. The presence and location of two curious rabbits influence our perceptions of the “magician's cabinet” pictured in the textbook. This provides an illustration of

- A. relative luminance.
- B. context effects.
- C. the Ponzo illusion.
- D. perceptual adaptation.

Answer: B

199. Although Sue Yen sees her chemistry professor several times a week, she didn't recognize the professor when she saw her in the grocery store. This best illustrates the importance of

- A. relative luminance.
- B. context effects.
- C. interposition.
- D. perceptual adaptation.

Answer: B

200. When Rick learned that many students had received a failing grade on the midterm exam, he was no longer disappointed by his C grade. His experience best illustrates the importance of

- A. perceptual adaptation.
- B. linear perspective.
- C. context effects.
- D. interposition.

Answer: C

201. The horizon Moon appears to shrink in size if it is viewed through a narrow tube that eliminates the perception of distance cues. This best illustrates the importance of

- A. perceptual adaptation.
- B. stroboscopic movement.
- C. context effects.
- D. sensory interaction.

Answer: C

202. To those throwing a very heavy rather than a light object at a target, the target is likely to be perceived as

- A. softer.
- B. slower moving.

- C. larger.
- D. farther away.

Answer: D

- 203.** If rewards were linked to seeing farm animals rather than sea animals, viewers tended instantly to perceive a horse after just a one-second exposure to an ambiguous horse/seal figure. This illustrates the impact of _____ on perception.
- A. subliminal stimulation
 - B. sensory adaptation
 - C. critical periods
 - D. motivation

Answer: D

- 204.** Mr. Logwood's eyewitness perceptions of a car accident were influenced by his inborn ways of organizing sensory experiences, his learned schemas, and by other eyewitnesses' reactions to the car accident. An integrated understanding of Mr. Logwood's perceptions of the accident is most clearly provided by
- A. parapsychology.
 - B. gate-control theory.
 - C. a biopsychosocial approach.
 - D. the Young-Helmholtz trichromatic theory.

Answer: C

- 205.** Effectively designing physical environments—such as the layout of a kitchen—in a way that maximizes safe and efficient meal preparation is of special interest to
- A. Gestalt psychologists.
 - B. evolutionary psychologists.
 - C. human factors psychologists.
 - D. parapsychologists.

Answer: C

- 206.** Human factors psychologists would be most likely to aid in the design of
- A. computer keyboards.
 - B. weight-reduction programs.
 - C. protective clothing.
 - D. classroom management techniques.

Answer: A

- 207.** An engineer who understands how to design and use a home theater system may find it hard to mentally simulate what it's like not to know how to operate the system. The engineer's difficulty illustrates
- A. blindsight.
 - B. prosopagnosia.
 - C. the curse of knowledge.

D. the phi phenomenon.

Answer: C

208. Parapsychology refers to the

- A. study of phenomena such as ESP and psychokinesis.
- B. study of perceptual illusions.
- C. study of the phi phenomenon.
- D. direct transmission of thoughts from one mind to another.

Answer: A

209. The existence of convincing scientific evidence that ESP is possible would pose the greatest challenge to the

- A. contemporary scientific understanding of human nature.
- B. continued existence of parapsychology.
- C. continuation of research on the processes that underlie ordinary forms of sensation and perception.
- D. ordinary belief systems of most Americans.

Answer: A

210. Telepathy refers to the

- A. extrasensory transmission of thoughts from one mind to another.
- B. extrasensory perception of events that occur at places remote to the perceiver.
- C. perception of future events, such as a person's fate.
- D. ability to understand and share the emotions of another person.

Answer: A

211. Jamal claims that his special psychic powers enable him to perceive exactly where the body of a recent murder victim is secretly buried. Jamal is claiming to possess the power of

- A. psychokinesis.
- B. precognition.
- C. telepathy.
- D. clairvoyance.

Answer: D

212. The extrasensory ability to perceive an automobile accident taking place in a distant location is to _____ as the extrasensory ability to know at any moment exactly what your best friend is thinking is to _____.

- A. telepathy; precognition
- B. precognition; psychokinesis
- C. psychokinesis; clairvoyance
- D. clairvoyance; telepathy

Answer: D

213. Margo insists that her dreams frequently enable her to perceive and predict future events. Margo is claiming to possess the power of

- A. telepathy.
- B. clairvoyance.
- C. precognition.
- D. psychokinesis.

Answer: C

- 214.** Andre claims that he can make a broken watch begin to run again simply by entering a state of intense mental concentration. Andre is claiming to possess the power of
- A. precognition.
 - B. telepathy.
 - C. clairvoyance.
 - D. psychokinesis.

Answer: D

- 215.** Psychics who have worked with police departments in an effort to solve difficult crimes have demonstrated the value of
- A. clairvoyance.
 - B. telepathy.
 - C. precognition.
 - D. none of these things.

Answer: D

- 216.** Psychologists are skeptical about the existence of ESP because
- A. ESP researchers frequently accept evidence that they know is fraudulent.
 - B. there is no way to scientifically test claims of ESP.
 - C. many apparent demonstrations of ESP have been shown to be staged illusions.
 - D. of all of these reasons.

Answer: C

- 217.** The greatest difficulty facing contemporary parapsychology is the
- A. inability to subject claims of ESP to scientific testing.
 - B. lack of a reproducible ESP phenomenon.
 - C. willingness of many experts to accept fraudulent evidence.
 - D. difficulty of persuading many ordinary people that there really is such a thing as ESP.

Answer: B

- 218.** Damage to a region of the temporal lobe essential to recognizing face results in a condition known as
- A. the McGurk effect.
 - B. Young-Helmholtz syndrome.
 - C. synaesthesia.
 - D. prosopagnosia.

Answer: D

219. Sensation is the

- A. transformation of sound and light into meaningful words and images.
- B. detection and encoding of stimulus energies by the nervous system.
- C. organization and interpretation of environmental events.
- D. conscious awareness of a familiar stimulus.

Answer: B

220. The process by which we organize and interpret sensory information in order to recognize meaningful objects and events is called

- A. sensory adaptation.
- B. sensation.
- C. perception.
- D. accommodation.

Answer: C

221. Detection is to interpretation as sensation is to

- A. accommodation.
- B. transduction.
- C. perception.
- D. psychokinesis.

Answer: C

222. Experiencing an apple as being red is to _____ as recognizing an apple as being a fruit is to _____.

- A. absolute threshold; difference threshold
- B. accommodation; feature detection
- C. sensation; perception
- D. feature detection; difference threshold

Answer: C

223. The effect of prior experience and current expectations on perception best illustrates the importance of

- A. accommodation.
- B. transduction.
- C. sensory thresholds.
- D. top-down processing.

Answer: D

224. Heather Sellers suffers from prosopagnosia and is unable to recognize her own face in a photograph. Her difficulty stems from a deficiency in

- A. top-down processing.
- B. transduction.

- C. kinesthesia.
- D. sensation.

Answer: A

225. *Psychophysics* is best defined as the study of relationships between

- A. sensation and perception.
- B. stimulus energies and neural impulses.
- C. absolute thresholds and difference thresholds.
- D. physical stimuli and psychological experience.

Answer: D

226. The absolute threshold is the minimum amount of stimulation that a person needs to detect a stimulus

- A. at the beginning of a sensory experience.
- B. on a subliminal level.
- C. 50 percent of the time.
- D. reliably on any occasion.

Answer: C

227. Although Manuel was sitting right next to his parents, he smelled a skunk minutes before they did. Apparently, Manuel has a lower _____ for skunk odor than his parents have.

- A. accommodation level
- B. tolerance level
- C. absolute threshold
- D. sensory adaptation

Answer: C

228. If an adult develops cataracts, his or her

- A. absolute threshold for light is likely to increase.
- B. difference threshold for light is likely to decrease.
- C. absolute threshold for light is likely to decrease.
- D. difference threshold for light is likely to remain unchanged.

Answer: A

229. An exhausted forest ranger may notice the faintest scent of a forest fire, whereas much stronger but less important odors fail to catch her attention. This fact would be of greatest relevance to

- A. the Young-Helmholtz theory.
- B. opponent-process theory.
- C. signal detection theory.
- D. frequency theory.

Answer: C

230. The fact that fear may increase your sensitivity to an almost imperceptible pain stimulus is of most relevance to

- A. frequency theory.
- B. the Young-Helmholtz theory.
- C. opponent-process theory.
- D. signal detection theory.

Answer: D

231. Which theory assumes that top-down processing can influence a person's absolute threshold for a particular stimulus?

- A. place theory
- B. frequency theory
- C. signal detection theory
- D. opponent-process theory

Answer: C

232. Soothing musical recordings accompanied by unheard verbal messages designed to increase a desire to lose weight best illustrate

- A. synaesthesia.
- B. sensory interaction.
- C. subliminal stimulation.
- D. difference thresholds.

Answer: C

233. Which of the following strategies best illustrates the use of subliminal stimulation?

- A. A department store places flashing red lights near its sale merchandise.
- B. A magazine ad pictures a pack of cigarettes with a beautiful mountain stream in the background.
- C. A church organist plays relaxing background music during a pastor's congregational prayer.
- D. A trim female figure is imperceptibly flashed on the TV screen during an ad for a weight-reduction clinic.

Answer: D

234. After the invisible word "bread" was quickly flashed and then replaced by a *masking stimulus*, observers detected the related word "butter" much faster than the unrelated word "bubble." This best illustrates the impact of

- A. sensory adaptation.
- B. prosopagnosia.
- C. priming.
- D. Weber's law.

Answer: C

235. Participants in one experiment felt more positively about people if their photographs had been associated with scenes of kittens rather than with scenes of werewolves. This study best illustrated

- A. the difference between visual kinesthesia and psychokinesis.
- B. a diminishing sensitivity to unchanging and familiar information.

- C. that information can be processed outside of conscious awareness.
- D. the pervasive impact of sensory interaction.

Answer: C

236. Subliminal priming effects best illustrate

- A. the difference between kinesthesia and psychokinesis.
- B. a diminishing sensitivity to unchanging and familiar information.
- C. that information can be processed outside of conscious awareness.
- D. the impact of sensory interaction.

Answer: C

237. Some participants in a subliminal persuasion experiment thought that they were receiving subliminal affirmations of their self-esteem when in reality they were receiving subliminal memory-enhancement instructions. These individuals subsequently demonstrated

- A. an actual improvement in their memory.
- B. an erroneous belief that their memory had improved.
- C. an actual enhancement in self-esteem.
- D. an erroneous belief that their self-esteem had improved.

Answer: D

238. Those who believe in the value of subliminal audiotapes would be wrong to claim that

- A. people are capable of parallel processing.
- B. signal detection is influenced by a person's motivational state.
- C. unconsciously processed information is unusually persuasive.
- D. sensory transduction can occur without conscious awareness.

Answer: C

239. Some people are better than others at detecting slight variations in the tastes of various blends of coffee. This best illustrates the importance of

- A. subliminal stimulation.
- B. difference thresholds.
- C. parallel processing.
- D. the vestibular sense.

Answer: B

240. Pablo sees 75-watt light bulbs as giving off more light than 60-watt bulbs. His wife sees them as giving off the same amount of light. Pablo apparently has a _____ threshold for light than his wife.

- A. smaller difference
- B. lower absolute
- C. larger difference
- D. higher absolute

Answer: A

- 241.** If the just-noticeable difference for a 10ounce weight is 1 ounce, the just noticeable difference for an 80-ounce weight would be _____ ounce(s).
- A. 2
 - B. 4
 - C. 8
 - D. 10

Answer: C

- 242.** Weber's law is relevant to an understanding of
- A. absolute thresholds.
 - B. difference thresholds.
 - C. sensory adaptation.
 - D. sensory interaction.

Answer: B

- 243.** Diminished sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus is known as
- A. accommodation.
 - B. blindsight.
 - C. sensory adaptation.
 - D. transduction.

Answer: C

- 244.** Which of the following is an example of sensory adaptation?
- A. enjoying a painting more the longer you study it
 - B. responding vigorously every time a fire alarm is sounded
 - C. not realizing how cold it is after you have been outdoors for a while in winter
 - D. relying heavily on your hearing when you wear a blindfold

Answer: C

- 245.** If we could stop our eyes from quivering as we stared at a stationary object, the object would probably
- A. vanish from sight.
 - B. stimulate feature detector cells located in the retina.
 - C. appear more brilliantly colored.
 - D. appear to change colors.

Answer: A

- 246.** Sensory adaptation helps us to focus our attention on _____ stimuli.
- A. familiar
 - B. subliminal
 - C. novel

D. intense

Answer: C

247. Transduction refers to the process

- A. of organizing and interpreting sensory information.
- B. by which living organisms are exposed to stimulus energies.
- C. by which stimulus energies are transformed into neural messages.
- D. of sensing the position and movement of our muscles, tendons, and joints.

Answer: C

248. The process by which rods and cones convert electromagnetic energy into neural signals is an example of

- A. accommodation.
- B. sensory adaptation.
- C. transduction.
- D. sensory interaction.

Answer: C

249. Green light is

- A. longer in wavelength than yellow light.
- B. shorter in wavelength than blue light.
- C. longer in wavelength than orange light.
- D. shorter in wavelength than red light.

Answer: D

250. Intensity is to brightness as wavelength is to

- A. accommodation.
- B. frequency.
- C. amplitude.
- D. hue.

Answer: D

251. The amplitude of electromagnetic waves determines the _____ of light.

- A. absolute threshold
- B. brightness
- C. hue
- D. wavelength

Answer: B

252. The adjustable opening in the center of the eye is the

- A. fovea.
- B. iris.

- C. cornea.
- D. pupil.

Answer: D

253. Dilation and constriction of the pupil are controlled by the

- A. optic nerve.
- B. lens.
- C. retina.
- D. iris.

Answer: D

254. The iris constricts in response to visible _____ light waves.

- A. low frequency
- B. low amplitude
- C. high frequency
- D. high amplitude

Answer: D

255. The light-sensitive inner surface of the eye, containing the rods and cones, is the

- A. pupil.
- B. cornea.
- C. retina.
- D. iris.

Answer: C

256. The process by which the lens changes shape to focus the image of an object on the retina is called

- A. adaptation.
- B. accommodation.
- C. transduction.
- D. feature detection.

Answer: B

257. The receptor cells that convert light energy into neural signals are called

- A. bipolar cells.
- B. ganglion cells.
- C. rods and cones.
- D. feature detectors.

Answer: C

258. Bipolar cells are located in the

- A. optic nerve.

- B. retina.
- C. blind spot.
- D. lens.

Answer: B

259. The area of the retina where the optic nerve leaves the eye is called the

- A. blind spot.
- B. visual cortex.
- C. cornea.
- D. lens.

Answer: A

260. Damage to the fovea would have the GREATEST effect on

- A. night vision.
- B. peripheral vision.
- C. visual acuity.
- D. sensory adaptation.

Answer: C

261. The most light-sensitive receptor cells are the

- A. ganglion cells.
- B. cones.
- C. bipolar cells.
- D. rods.

Answer: D

262. Compared with rods, cones are

- A. more sensitive to dim light and more sensitive to fine detail.
- B. less sensitive to dim light and less sensitive to fine detail.
- C. more sensitive to dim light and less sensitive to fine detail.
- D. less sensitive to dim light and more sensitive to fine detail.

Answer: D

263. Under very dim levels of illumination

- A. rods reach their maximum light sensitivity more rapidly than do cones.
- B. rods are more light sensitive than cones.
- C. it is particularly important to look straight at the objects we want to see.
- D. all of these statements are true.

Answer: B

264. Any given area of the retina relays its information to a corresponding location in the

- A. hypothalamus.
- B. oval window.
- C. occipital lobe.
- D. amygdala.

Answer: C

265. Which of the following types of cells are located in the brain's occipital lobe?

- A. rods and cones
- B. bipolar cells
- C. hair cells
- D. feature detectors

Answer: D

266. The nerve cells that respond to specific aspects of a visual stimulus, such as its shape or its movement, are

- A. bipolar cells.
- B. rods and cones.
- C. ganglion cells.
- D. feature detectors.

Answer: D

267. When you look at a vertical line, you are probably activating different _____ than when you look at a horizontal line.

- A. feature detectors
- B. opponent processes
- C. sensory thresholds
- D. hair cells

Answer: A

268. The ability to simultaneously recognize the color, shape, size, and speed of an oncoming automobile best illustrates

- A. kinesthesia.
- B. parallel processing.
- C. subliminal perception.
- D. blindsight.

Answer: B

269. Certain stroke victims report seeing nothing when shown a series of sticks, yet they are able to correctly report whether the sticks are vertical or horizontal. This best illustrates

- A. serial processing.
- B. the McGurk effect.
- C. sensory interaction.
- D. blindsight.

Answer: D

270. The importance of parallel processing is best illustrated by

- A. sensory adaptation.
- B. Weber's law.
- C. blindsight.
- D. accommodation.

Answer: C

271. The ability to process information automatically and without conscious awareness of doing so is best illustrated by

- A. blindsight.
- B. extrasensory perception.
- C. serial processing.
- D. Weber's law.

Answer: A

272. The ability to almost instantly recognize a familiar face best illustrates the value of

- A. blindsight.
- B. sensory adaptation.
- C. parallel processing.
- D. sensory interaction.

Answer: C

273. According to the Young-Helmholtz theory

- A. the retina contains three kinds of color receptors.
- B. color vision depends on pairs of opposing retinal processes.
- C. the size of the difference threshold is proportional to the intensity of the stimulus.
- D. certain nerve cells in the brain respond to specific features of a stimulus.

Answer: A

274. People who lack color receptors for the wavelengths of red are most likely to experience

- A. prosopagnosia.
- B. blindsight.
- C. dichromatic vision.
- D. tinnitus.

Answer: C

275. When most people stare at a red square and then shift their eyes to a white surface, the afterimage of the square is

- A. yellow.

- B. red.
- C. green.
- D. blue.

Answer: C

276. Experiencing a green afterimage of a red object is most easily explained by

- A. the opponent-process theory.
- B. the gate-control theory.
- C. the Young-Helmholtz theory.
- D. frequency theory.

Answer: A

277. According to the opponent-process theory, cells that are turned “on” by _____ light are turned “off” by _____ light.

- A. red; blue
- B. blue; green
- C. yellow; green
- D. yellow; blue

Answer: D

278. Damage to the cochlea's hair cell receptors is most likely to cause a loss of

- A. kinesthesia.
- B. audition.
- C. top-down processing.
- D. feature detection.

Answer: B

279. Loudness is to amplitude as pitch is to

- A. brightness.
- B. hue.
- C. rhythm.
- D. frequency.

Answer: D

280. The low notes on a piano always produce _____ sound waves than the high notes.

- A. longer
- B. higher-amplitude
- C. shorter
- D. lower-amplitude

Answer: A

281. Frequency is to pitch as amplitude is to

- A. rhythm.
- B. loudness.
- C. hue.
- D. wavelength.

Answer: B

282. The 130-decibel sound of a rock band is _____ times more intense than the 100-decibel sound of a nearby subway train.

- A. 10
- B. 30
- C. 100
- D. 1000

Answer: D

283. Tiny bones in the middle ear relay the eardrum's vibrations directly to the

- A. oval window.
- B. fovea.
- C. vestibular sacs.
- D. semicircular canals.

Answer: A

284. The coiled, bony, fluid-filled tube in which sound waves trigger nerve impulses is called the

- A. vestibular sac.
- B. auditory canal.
- C. semicircular canal.
- D. cochlea.

Answer: D

285. The retina is to the eye as the _____ is to the ear.

- A. auditory nerve
- B. cochlea
- C. auditory canal
- D. eardrum

Answer: B

286. Hair cells line the surface of the

- A. feature detectors.
- B. eardrum.
- C. basilar membrane.
- D. auditory nerve.

Answer: C

287. The basilar membrane is located in the

- A. middle ear.
- B. auditory canal.
- C. semicircular canal.
- D. cochlea.

Answer: D

288. The mechanical system or chain reaction of vibrations triggered by sound waves are transformed into neural impulses by

- A. hair cells.
- B. the eardrum.
- C. the oval window.
- D. the auditory cortex.

Answer: A

289. By amplifying soft sounds but not loud sounds, digital hearing aids produce

- A. sensory interaction.
- B. compressed sound.
- C. subliminal stimulation.
- D. sensory compensation.

Answer: B

290. The discovery that highfrequency sounds trigger large vibrations near the beginning of the basilar membrane supports the _____ theory.

- A. gatecontrol
- B. frequency
- C. Young-Helmholtz
- D. place

Answer: D

291. Many older people lose their hearing for highpitched sounds due to tissue degeneration near the beginning of the basilar membrane. This is best explained by the _____ theory.

- A. YoungHelmholtz
- B. frequency
- C. opponentprocess
- D. place

Answer: D

292. According to the frequency theory

- A. most sound waves are a complex mixture of many frequencies.

- B. high-frequency sounds trigger a wave of activity that peaks near the beginning of the basilar membrane.
- C. the rate at which impulses travel up the auditory nerve matches the frequency of the tone being heard.
- D. frequent or prolonged stimulation of a sensory receptor causes that receptor to become less sensitive.

Answer: C

293. The volley principle is particularly relevant to the _____ theory.

- A. opponent-process
- B. place
- C. gatecontrol
- D. frequency

Answer: D

294. Small differences in the intensity of a sound received by each ear enable us to identify the _____ of the sound.

- A. location
- B. amplitude
- C. pitch
- D. absolute threshold

Answer: A

295. You are in an unfamiliar setting and your eyes are closed. Which of the following sounds would be hardest for you to locate correctly?

- A. a bell ringing 6 feet directly in front of you
- B. a pen hitting the top of a table beside you
- C. a crying child standing 5 feet off to your right
- D. music from a loudspeaker 15 feet to your left

Answer: A

296. Conduction hearing loss is most likely to result from damage to the

- A. cochlea.
- B. auditory canal.
- C. eardrum.
- D. auditory nerve.

Answer: C

297. Which of the following circumstances is most likely to contribute to conduction hearing loss?

- A. failure to use earplugs while working in a noisy factory
- B. exposure to very loud rock music
- C. misuse of Qtips (cotton swabs) in cleaning your ears
- D. exposure to unpredictable or uncontrollable noise

Answer: C

298. Sensorineural hearing loss is caused by damage to the

- A. eardrum.
- B. cochlea.
- C. hammer, anvil, and stirrup.
- D. auditory canal.

Answer: B

299. A cochlear implant would be most helpful for those who suffer

- A. loss of movement.
- B. loss of balance.
- C. conduction hearing loss.
- D. sensorineural hearing loss.

Answer: D

300. The auditory cortex is most responsive to visual input among those who

- A. experience tinnitus
- B. experience blindsight
- C. have been deaf from birth.
- D. have been blind from birth.

Answer: C

301. There are no specialized neural receptor cells devoted solely to the sense of

- A. warmth.
- B. pressure.
- C. sight.
- D. hearing.

Answer: A

302. Alex tickles his brother by stroking adjacent _____ spots on his skin.

- A. pressure
- B. warmth
- C. cold
- D. pain

Answer: A

303. Subliminal priming effects best illustrate

- A. hot.
- B. cold.
- C. pressure.
- D. wetness.

Answer: A

304. The somatosensory cortex is activated by _____ sensations.

- A. auditory
- B. touch
- C. taste
- D. visual

Answer: B

305. The impact of top-down processing on the sense of touch is best illustrated by

- A. the McGurk effect.
- B. psychokinesis.
- C. prosopagnosia.
- D. the rubber-hand illusion.

Answer: D

306. Kinesthesia refers to the

- A. quivering eye movements that enable the retina to detect continuous stimulation.
- B. process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural signals.
- C. diminished sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.
- D. system for sensing the position and movement of bones, ears, tendons, and joints.

Answer: D

307. With her eyes closed, Sierra can accurately touch her mouth, nose, and chin with her index finger. Sierra's accuracy illustrates the importance of

- A. accommodation.
- B. kinesthesia.
- C. sensory interaction.
- D. sensory adaptation.

Answer: B

308. The ability to detect whether your body is in a horizontal or vertical position depends most directly on

- A. accommodation.
- B. sensory adaptation.
- C. the vestibular sense.
- D. olfactory receptors.

Answer: C

309. Receptor cells for the vestibular sense are located in the

- A. fovea.
- B. inner ear.
- C. tendons and joints.

D. olfactory bulb.

Answer: B

310. If you burn your finger, _____ transmit pain-triggering signals to your central nervous system.

- A. ganglion cells.
- B. vestibular sacs.
- C. nociceptors.
- D. hair cells.

Answer: C

311. The gatecontrol theory attempts to explain how

- A. certain nerve cells in the brain respond to specific features of a visual stimulus.
- B. the nervous system blocks or allows pain signals to pass to the brain.
- C. the perception of pitch is related to the specific area of the basilar membrane that is activated.
- D. color vision depends on pairs of opposing neural processes.

Answer: B

312. On the day she is to be interviewed for an important new position, Rachel awakens with a severe toothache. During the interview she feels no pain; not until 30 minutes later does she become aware again of the troublesome toothache. Rachel's experience is best explained by

- A. the opponent-process theory.
- B. Weber's law.
- C. the gatecontrol theory.
- D. frequency theory.

Answer: C

313. People who carry a gene that boosts the availability of _____ are less bothered by pain.

- A. endorphins
- B. nociceptors
- C. ganglion fibers
- D. growth hormones

Answer: A

314. Phantom limb sensations best illustrate that pain can be experienced in the absence of

- A. sensory input.
- B. top-down processing.
- C. conscious awareness.
- D. parallel processing.

Answer: A

315. The role of central nervous system activity for the experience of pain is best highlighted by

- A. prosopagnosia.

- B. frequency theory.
- C. phantom limb sensations.
- D. the opponent-process theory.

Answer: C

316. Tinnitus is a phantom _____ sensation.

- A. visual
- B. auditory
- C. taste
- D. touch

Answer: B

317. Experimenters bent a finger slightly backward on the unseen hands of 16 volunteers, while simultaneously severely bending a finger on a visible fake rubber hand. This experiment illustrated the impact of _____ on the volunteers' experience of pain.

- A. blindsight
- B. synaesthesia
- C. psychological influences
- D. phantom limb sensations

Answer: C

318. Our experience of pain may be intensified when we perceive that others are experiencing pain. This best illustrates the importance of

- A. sensory adaptation.
- B. accommodation.
- C. top-down processing.
- D. kinesthesia.

Answer: C

319. Mr. Kim's experience of chronic back pain is influenced by his cultural background, his attentional processes, and nerve damage caused by an automobile accident. An integrated understanding of Mr. Kim's suffering is most clearly provided by

- A. Weber's law.
- B. the volley principle.
- C. opponent-process theory.
- D. a biopsychosocial approach.

Answer: D

320. People with persistent arm pain experienced a reduction in pain after receiving acupuncture with trick needles that retracted without puncturing the skin. The fake acupuncture treatment could best be described as a

- A. rubber-hand illusion.
- B. phantom limb sensation.

- C. nociceptor.
- D. placebo.

Answer: D

321. If Jared watches a nurse give him an injection, he experiences more pain than if he closes his eyes during the procedure and thinks about his favorite food. This illustrates the value of _____ for pain control.
- A. sensory adaptation
 - B. subliminal stimulation
 - C. distraction
 - D. blindsight

Answer: C

322. Research indicates that we have a receptor for a seeming fifth taste sensation, the meaty taste of _____.
- A. fish oil.
 - B. umami.
 - C. vitamin E.
 - D. protein.

Answer: B

323. The absolute threshold for taste sensations is relatively _____ among people who smoke and relatively _____ among people who abuse alcohol.
- A. high; high
 - B. low; low
 - C. high; low
 - D. low; high

Answer: A

324. People experience mildly unpleasant tastes as very unpleasant if they mentally anticipate that an unpleasant taste is coming. This best illustrates the importance of _____.
- A. psychokinesis.
 - B. Weber's law.
 - C. sensory adaptation.
 - D. top-down processing.

Answer: D

325. With her eyes closed and her nose plugged, Chandra was unable to taste the difference between an onion and a pear. Her experience best illustrates the importance of _____.
- A. sensory interaction.
 - B. the McGurk effect.
 - C. retinal disparity.
 - D. synaesthesia.

Answer: A

- 326.** The green-colored ham and eggs had such a strange appearance that they tasted terrible to Sam. This illustrates the importance of
- A. difference thresholds.
 - B. sensory adaptation.
 - C. subliminal stimulation.
 - D. sensory interaction.

Answer: D

- 327.** If we see a speaker mouthing *day* while actually hearing someone else saying *may*, we may perceive a third syllable *bay* that blends both inputs. This phenomenon is known as
- A. prosopagnosia.
 - B. sensory adaptation.
 - C. blindsight.
 - D. the McGurk effect.

Answer: D

- 328.** Olfactory receptor cells are essential for our sense of
- A. kinesthesia.
 - B. smell.
 - C. touch.
 - D. hearing.

Answer: B

- 329.** Damage to frontal areas of the temporal lobes is most likely to affect our
- A. vision.
 - B. vestibular sense.
 - C. sense of touch.
 - D. sense of smell.

Answer: D

- 330.** A neural hotline runs between the area of the brain that receives olfactory information and limbic centers associated with
- A. respiration.
 - B. memory.
 - C. speaking ability.
 - D. sensing touch.

Answer: B

- 331.** Areas of the brain involved in memory are located most closely to areas of the brain responsible for our sense of
- A. touch.
 - B. smell.

- C. vision.
- D. hearing.

Answer: B

332. Which psychologists focused on principles of perceptual organization?

- A. behaviorists
- B. psychoanalysts
- C. Gestalt psychologists
- D. parapsychologists

Answer: C

333. Gestalt psychologists emphasized that

- A. perception is independent of sensation.
- B. we learn to perceive the world through experience.
- C. sensation and perception are identical processes.
- D. we organize sensory information into meaningful forms.

Answer: D

334. The principles of continuity and closure best illustrate the importance of

- A. perceptual adaptation.
- B. retinal disparity.
- C. perceptual constancy.
- D. top-down processing.

Answer: D

335. Although several students in the classroom are talking loudly, Jim's attention is focused only on what his girlfriend is saying. In this instance, the girlfriend's voice is a

- A. figure.
- B. gestalt.
- C. perceptual set.
- D. perceptual adaptation.

Answer: A

336. A floating ship is to the ocean water as _____ is to _____.

- A. closure; continuity
- B. lightness constancy; relative height
- C. figure; ground
- D. proximity; similarity

Answer: C

337. People are more likely to perceive a figure and ground illustration as reversible if they are told it is reversible. This best illustrates the importance of

- A. interposition.
- B. retinal disparity.
- C. perceptual adaptation.
- D. top-down processing.

Answer: D

338. Who best illustrated that the perceived whole differs from the sum of its parts?

- A. evolutionary psychologists
- B. parapsychologists
- C. behaviorists
- D. Gestalt psychologists

Answer: D

339. The Gestalt principles of proximity and similarity refer to ways in which we

- A. adapt to perceptual changes.
- B. activate meaningful perceptual sets.
- C. organize stimuli into coherent groups.
- D. see objects in three dimensions.

Answer: C

340. The perceptual tendency to group together stimuli that are near each other is called

- A. interposition.
- B. perceptual set.
- C. proximity.
- D. closure.

Answer: C

341. Because the football game was interrupted by a long halftime, 5-year-old Mark mistakenly concluded that the first and second halves of play were two different games. His experience best illustrates the organizational principle of

- A. continuity.
- B. proximity.
- C. similarity.
- D. closure.

Answer: B

342. Almost half the birds in the yard were brown cardinals and the rest were bright red cardinals, so Jimmy perceived them as two distinct groups of birds. This best illustrates the principle of

- A. proximity.
- B. closure.
- C. similarity.

D. connectedness.

Answer: C

343. The principle of continuity refers to the perceptual tendency to

- A.** group things that are near each other.
- B.** group stimuli into smooth, uninterrupted patterns.
- C.** fill in gaps so as to perceive a complete, whole object.
- D.** group elements that are similar to each other.

Answer: B

344. The tendency to see all the individual spokes in a bicycle wheel as part of a larger single unit best illustrates the principle of

- A.** closure.
- B.** continuity.
- C.** interposition.
- D.** connectedness.

Answer: D

345. The tendency to see complete letters on a neon sign, even though some of the bulbs are burned out, illustrates the principle of

- A.** closure.
- B.** relative luminance.
- C.** similarity.
- D.** connectedness.

Answer: A

346. During a radio ad, listeners are repeatedly asked, “What would life be without Fletchers Ice Cream?” At the end of the ad, the same question is cleverly interrupted immediately after the word “without.” At that point, many listeners mentally respond with the words “Fletchers Ice Cream.” Their response best illustrates the principle of

- A.** closure.
- B.** proximity.
- C.** interposition.
- D.** similarity.

Answer: A

347. The organization of two-dimensional retinal images into three-dimensional perceptions is called

- A.** retinal disparity.
- B.** depth perception.
- C.** perceptual constancy.
- D.** sensory interaction.

Answer: B

348. Experiments with the visual cliff suggest that

- A. humans must learn to recognize depth.
- B. binocular cues are more important than monocular cues.
- C. the ability to perceive depth is at least partly innate.
- D. unlike other animals, humans do not perceive depth until about 8 months of age.

Answer: C

349. Infants are especially likely to avoid crawling over the edge of a visual cliff if they

- A. have a lot of previous crawling experience.
- B. have little previous experience with heights.
- C. lack a capacity for psychokinesis.
- D. lack vision in one eye.

Answer: A

350. Which of the following is a binocular cue for the perception of distance?

- A. relative size
- B. retinal disparity
- C. relative motion
- D. linear perspective

Answer: B

351. A 3D movie enhances our sense of depth perception by simulating the effects of

- A. interposition.
- B. retinal disparity.
- C. linear perspective.
- D. perceptual constancy.

Answer: B

352. Depth perception that uses information transmitted to only one eye depends on

- A. relative luminance.
- B. stroboscopic movement.
- C. lightness constancy.
- D. monocular cues.

Answer: D

353. Which of the following distance cues most likely contributes to the perception that the height of the St. Louis Gateway Arch is greater than its width?

- A. interposition
- B. light and shadow
- C. relative height
- D. linear perspective

Answer: C

354. Cars are likely to be perceived as _____ if they have bright rather than dim headlights. Cars are likely to be perceived as _____ if they are higher rather than lower in our field of vision.

- A. closer; closer
- B. farther away; farther away
- C. closer; farther away
- D. farther away; closer

Answer: C

355. Relative motion provides a cue for perceiving the _____ of objects.

- A. weight
- B. speed
- C. distance
- D. shape

Answer: C

356. Renny knew the red tulip was closer to her than the yellow tulip because the red one cast a larger retinal image than the yellow one. This illustrates the importance of the distance cue known as

- A. relative size.
- B. interposition.
- C. proximity.
- D. relative height.

Answer: A

357. The convergence of parallel lines provides the distance cue known as

- A. interposition.
- B. closure.
- C. linear perspective.
- D. continuity.

Answer: C

358. The apparent narrowing of a river as it flows directly away from you into the distance best illustrates the depth cue known as

- A. interposition.
- B. closure.
- C. relative motion.
- D. linear perspective.

Answer: D

359. Interposition is a cue for depth perception in which closer objects

- A. create larger retinal images than do distant objects.

- B. obstruct our view of distant objects.
- C. reflect more light to our eyes than do distant objects.
- D. appear lower in the horizontal plane than do distant objects.

Answer: B

360. If two identical objects are equally distant from a viewer, the brighter object appears to be

- A. larger.
- B. more finely textured.
- C. less colorful.
- D. closer.

Answer: D

361. We compute motion based on the assumption that shrinking objects are

- A. schemas.
- B. retreating.
- C. binocular cues.
- D. fixation points.

Answer: B

362. If all the following oncoming vehicles were traveling at the same speed, which would most likely be perceived as moving the most slowly?

- A. a car
- B. a train
- C. a bus
- D. a motorcycle

Answer: B

363. The perception that Bugs Bunny is hopping across a movie screen best illustrates

- A. the Müller-Lyer illusion.
- B. retinal disparity.
- C. the Ponzo illusion.
- D. stroboscopic movement.

Answer: D

364. The illusion of movement in animated neon signs is known as

- A. interposition.
- B. relative motion.
- C. the McGurk effect.
- D. the phi phenomenon.

Answer: D

365. Perceiving objects as having consistent shape, size, and color regardless of the angle, distance, and lighting

conditions from which we view them is known as

- A. perceptual set.
- B. interposition.
- C. perceptual constancy.
- D. sensory adaptation.

Answer: C

366. Shape constancy refers to our perception of an object as unchanging in shape regardless of changes in the

- A. angle from which we view the object.
- B. distance from which we view the object.
- C. color of the object.
- D. luminance of the object.

Answer: A

367. As Sherod walked away from the camera, the image of his body filled a smaller area of the television screen. Nevertheless, viewers did not perceive Sherod as suddenly shrinking. This illustrates

- A. perceptual adaptation.
- B. size constancy.
- C. closure.
- D. interposition.

Answer: B

368. The visually perceived distance between ourselves and an object provides an important cue for our perception of the object's

- A. brightness.
- B. shape.
- C. color.
- D. size.

Answer: D

369. If two different stars cast retinal images of the same size, the star that appears to be

- A. brighter is likely to be perceived as larger than the one that appears to be dimmer.
- B. moving is likely to be perceived as larger than the one that appears to be stationary.
- C. farther away is likely to be perceived as larger than the one that appears to be closer.
- D. high in the sky is likely to be perceived as larger than the one that appears to be near the horizon.

Answer: C

370. The Moon just above the horizon typically appears to be unusually

- A. large because we perceive it as unusually close to ourselves.
- B. bright because we perceive it as unusually close to ourselves.
- C. large because we perceive it as unusually far away from ourselves.

D. bright because we perceive it as unusually far away from ourselves.

Answer: C

371. The Moon illusion can best be explained in terms of the relationship between

- A. relative motion and relative height.
- B. perceived distance and perceived size.
- C. proximity and closure.
- D. atmospheric air pressure and diffusion of light waves.

Answer: B

372. The Ames illusion involving two girls who are perceived as very different in size can best be explained in terms of

- A. shape constancy.
- B. retinal disparity.
- C. the principle of continuity.
- D. the misperception of distance.

Answer: D

373. Lightness constancy refers to the fact that

- A. the frequency of light waves has a fixed relationship to the brightness of the light.
- B. objects are perceived to have consistent lightness even if the amount of light they reflect changes.
- C. light waves reflected by an object remain constant despite changes in illumination levels.
- D. the perceived whiteness of an object has a constant relation to its lightness.

Answer: B

374. Relative luminance most clearly contributes to

- A. the phi phenomenon.
- B. lightness constancy.
- C. the Moon illusion.
- D. the McGurk effect.

Answer: B

375. On a cloudy day, a yellow flower is likely to appear _____ it does on a bright sunny day.

- A. less yellow than
- B. equally as yellow as
- C. more yellow than
- D. whiter than

Answer: B

376. The phenomenon of color constancy best demonstrates that

- A. an object's perceived color is influenced by its surrounding objects.

- B. the brain processes information about color and shape simultaneously.
- C. quivering eye movements help to maintain the perception of color.
- D. color vision depends on pairs of opposing retinal processes.

Answer: A

377. The philosopher Immanuel Kant emphasized that

- A. perception is the same as sensation.
- B. we learn to perceive the world through experience.
- C. the whole is equal to the sum of its parts.
- D. perception depends on innate ways of organizing sensory experience.

Answer: D

378. Who emphasized that perceptions are learned through experience?

- A. Kant
- B. Gestalt psychologists
- C. Locke
- D. Weber

Answer: C

379. In the historical controversy over the dynamics of perception, _____ was to nature as _____ was to nurture.

- A. continuity; closure
- B. Helmholtz; Hering
- C. proximity; similarity
- D. Kant; Locke

Answer: D

380. Mr. Watkins had been blind from birth. While corrective eye surgery enabled him to see, he was unable to visually distinguish a spoon from a key. This fact would serve to support the position advanced by

- A. Kant.
- B. Gestalt psychologists.
- C. Locke.
- D. parapsychologists.

Answer: C

381. After corrective eye surgery, adults blind from birth are likely to have the greatest difficulty in visually distinguishing between stimuli that differ in

- A. color.
- B. brightness.
- C. shape.
- D. size.

Answer: C

- 382.** People were shown the same top half of a photographed face paired with two different bottom halves of photographed faces. They were especially likely to recognize that the top halves of the faces were identical if they
- A. had been exposed to artificially inverted visual fields.
 - B. were deprived of visual experience during infancy.
 - C. perceived objects as having constant size.
 - D. lacked normal color vision.

Answer: B

- 383.** When visually deprived infant monkeys were first allowed to see, they could not visually distinguish
- A. between dim and bright lights.
 - B. between different-colored objects.
 - C. figures from backgrounds.
 - D. circles from squares.

Answer: D

- 384.** Perceptual adaptation refers to the
- A. grouping of stimuli into smooth, uninterrupted patterns.
 - B. processing of information without conscious awareness.
 - C. perception of an object as unchanging in shape regardless of our own viewing angle.
 - D. perceptual adjustment to an artificially displaced visual field.

Answer: D

- 385.** The impact of experience on perception is most clearly illustrated by
- A. relative luminance.
 - B. retinal disparity.
 - C. the phi phenomenon.
 - D. perceptual adaptation.

Answer: D

- 386.** After chicks were fitted with special lenses that visually displaced objects to the left, they
- A. quickly learned to compensate by pecking to the left of where the food appeared to be.
 - B. only gradually learned to compensate by pecking to the right of where the food appeared to be.
 - C. only gradually learned to compensate by pecking to the left of where the food appeared to be.
 - D. never adapted to the visual distortion.

Answer: D

- 387.** As the text notes, "Once we have formed a wrong idea about reality, we have more difficulty seeing the truth." This best illustrates the impact of
- A. synaesthesia.

- B. the phi phenomenon.
- C. top-down processing.
- D. retinal disparity.

Answer: C

388. John Locke would have suggested that a perceptual set results from

- A. retinal disparity.
- B. psychokinesis.
- C. natural selection.
- D. prior experience.

Answer: D

389. In 1972, a British newspaper published pictures of a “Loch Ness Monster.” Many people readily perceived photographs of a floating tree trunk as the partially submerged monster. This illustrates the powerful influence of

- A. feature detectors.
- B. sensory adaptation.
- C. interposition.
- D. perceptual set.

Answer: D

390. In one experiment, preschool children judged french fries as tasting better when served in a McDonald's bag rather than a plain white bag. This best illustrates the impact of

- A. the phi phenomenon.
- B. sensory adaptation.
- C. perceptual set.
- D. the Ponzo illusion.

Answer: C

391. After watching a scary television movie, Julie perceived the noise of the wind rattling her front windows as the sound of a burglar breaking into her house. Her mistaken interpretation best illustrates the influence of

- A. perceptual set.
- B. interposition.
- C. perceptual adaptation.
- D. bottom-up processing.

Answer: A

392. After reading her horoscope in the morning newspaper, Sabrina readily interpreted many experiences that day as clear verifications of its accuracy. This best illustrates the dangers of

- A. perceptual set.
- B. sensory adaptation.
- C. bottom-up processing.
- D. clairvoyance.

Answer: A

393. Schemas are best described as

- A. concepts that organize sensory input.
- B. networks of interconnected brain cells.
- C. visual receptor cells located in the eye.
- D. monocular cues for depth perception.

Answer: A

394. The perception of a humanlike face in the random configurations of the Moon's landscape best illustrates the impact of _____ on visual perception.

- A. retinal disparity
- B. perceptual schemas
- C. stroboscopic movement
- D. shape constancy

Answer: B

395. It wasn't until Clara heard some of her classmates laughing loudly during history class that she began to perceive the professor's ongoing lecture to be very funny. This provides an illustration of

- A. interposition.
- B. perceptual adaptation.
- C. context effects.
- D. the Ponzo illusion.

Answer: C

396. When Helen noticed that her classmates were all wearing expensive designer jeans, she suddenly perceived her own offbrand jeans to be very unattractive. This best illustrates the importance of

- A. retinal disparity.
- B. perceptual adaptation.
- C. psychokinesis.
- D. context effects.

Answer: D

397. Many people calmly walked past an older gentleman lying on a city sidewalk without showing any concern. As a consequence, other passersby failed to perceive that the man was in need of immediate medical assistance. This best illustrates the importance of

- A. interposition.
- B. context effects.
- C. the Ames illusion.
- D. perceptual constancy.

Answer: B

398. The perceived lightness of an object depends on relative luminance. This provides an illustration of

- A. sensory interaction.
- B. perceptual adaptation.
- C. interposition.
- D. context effects.

Answer: D

- 399.** Players who had been hitting a baseball poorly perceived the ball as smaller than those who had been hitting well. This best illustrates that size perception can be influenced by
- A. stroboscopic movement.
 - B. retinal disparity.
 - C. sensory adaptation.
 - D. top-down processing.

Answer: D

- 400.** An integrated understanding of perception in terms of our sensory capacities, cultural contexts, and Gestalt principles is most clearly provided by
- A. human factors psychology.
 - B. a biopsychosocial approach.
 - C. Weber's law.
 - D. parapsychology.

Answer: B

- 401.** Psychologists who help design machines so that they make use of our natural perceptions are called
- A. parapsychologists.
 - B. Gestalt psychologists.
 - C. human factors psychologists.
 - D. psychophysicists.

Answer: C

- 402.** Who would be most involved in designing user-friendly programming controls for TVs, DVD, and Blu-Ray players?
- A. evolutionary psychologists
 - B. human factors psychologists
 - C. Gestalt psychologists
 - D. parapsychologists

Answer: B

- 403.** Designing aircraft instrument displays so as to minimize pilots' misperception of flight data would be of most direct interest to
- A. parapsychologists.
 - B. Gestalt psychologists.
 - C. evolutionary psychologists.

D. human factors psychologists.

Answer: D

404. ESP refers to

- A.** perception that occurs apart from sensory input.
- B.** the ability to move objects without touching them.
- C.** a readiness to perceive an object in a distorted fashion.
- D.** all of these characteristics.

Answer: A

405. The study of phenomena such as clairvoyance and telepathy is called

- A.** parapsychology.
- B.** Gestalt psychology.
- C.** human factors psychology.
- D.** ESP.

Answer: A

406. Telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition are different forms of

- A.** psychokinesis.
- B.** extrasensory perception.
- C.** the Ponzo illusion.
- D.** the phi phenomenon.

Answer: B

407. Shauna claims that she knows at any given moment exactly what important political figures are thinking. Shauna is claiming to possess the power of

- A.** telepathy.
- B.** precognition.
- C.** psychokinesis.
- D.** clairvoyance.

Answer: A

408. Clairvoyance refers to the

- A.** extrasensory transmission of thoughts from one mind to another.
- B.** extrasensory perception of events that occur at places remote to the perceiver.
- C.** perception of future events, such as a person's fate.
- D.** ability to understand and share the emotions of another person.

Answer: B

409. Rudy claims that his special psychic powers enable him to correctly anticipate whether the outcome of a coin toss will be heads or tails. Rudy is claiming to possess the power of

psychokinesis.

- A.
- B. clairvoyance.
- C. telepathy.
- D. precognition.

Answer: D

- 410.** Farouk insists that by intense mental concentration he can actually influence the mechanically generated outcomes of slot machines. Farouk is most specifically claiming to possess the power of
- A. telepathy.
 - B. clairvoyance.
 - C. psychokinesis.
 - D. precognition.

Answer: C

- 411.** Scientific analyses of the predictive powers of dreams offer support for the existence of
- A. telepathy.
 - B. clairvoyance.
 - C. precognition.
 - D. none of these things.

Answer: D

- 412.** Thousands of controlled experiments indicate that
- A. many people have ESP.
 - B. ESP exists only in a few specially gifted people.
 - C. there is no reliable evidence that anyone possesses ESP.
 - D. it is impossible to conduct scientifically valid tests of ESP.

Answer: C