Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

1. What do we call the stimulation of sense organs?
   a. sensation
   b. detection
   c. activation
   d. perception

   ANSWER: a

2. What is perception?
   a. subjectivity of emotional experience
   b. selection, organization, and interpretation of sensory input
   c. the study of how physical stimuli are translated into psychological experience
   d. stimulation of the sense organs

   ANSWER: b

3. Nicole is a vision scientist who conducts studies where people are presented with lines of different orientations. She documents how different those orientations need to be in order for people to perceive a difference. What do we call this type of research?
   a. sensation
   b. signal-detection
   c. psychophysics
   d. physiological psychology

   ANSWER: c

4. What is the minimum stimulus intensity that an organism can detect?
   a. the detection threshold
   b. the just noticeable threshold
   c. the signal-detection threshold
   d. the absolute threshold

   ANSWER: d

5. In order to determine thresholds for detection of a spice, researchers diluted various amounts of the spice in 10 litres of water and determined whether those concentrations could be detected by people with normal taste perception. Participants were always able to detect 5 grams of the spice, and never able to detect 1 gram of the spice. About half of the time, participants could detect 2 grams of the spice, and nearly always detected 3 grams. In this example, what is the absolute threshold for detection of this spice?
   a. 1 gram
   b. 2 grams
   c. 3 grams
   d. 5 grams

   ANSWER: b

6. At the absolute threshold, what proportion of the time is a target stimulus detected?
   a. 1 percent of the time
   b. 25 percent of the time
   c. 50 percent of the time
   d. 100 percent of the time

   ANSWER: c

7. When Jessica's furnace stopped working, she didn't notice that the temperature had dropped until it was two degrees colder than the usual programmed temperature. What is the psychophysics term for the two-degree difference between the usual temperature and the temperature at which Jessica noticed that it was colder?
   a. a just noticeable difference
   b. a sensation threshold
   c. an absolute difference
   d. a Weber fraction

   ANSWER: a

8. If your roommate slowly and carefully turns up the volume on the stereo until you can determine "now it's louder than it was before," which of the following represents how much the volume increased?
   a. a just noticeable difference
   b. a proportional difference
   c. a perceivable difference
   d. a fractional difference

   ANSWER: a

9. If the just noticeable difference (JND) for detecting a change in the weight of your shopping bag is 50 grams, what would the JND be if your shopping bag were twice as heavy?
   a. 25 grams
   b. 50 grams
   c. 75 grams
   d. 100 grams

   ANSWER: d

10. If Bill has grapheme-colour synesthesia, which of the following would Bill experience?
    a. colour blindness
    b. letters or digits in different colours
    c. blurring of colours
    d. hearing sounds as colours

    ANSWER: c

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

11. The detection of stimuli involves decision processes as well as sensory processes, which are both influenced by a variety of factors besides stimulus intensity. Which of the following reflects this fact?
    a. subliminal perception
    b. signal-detection theory
    c. sensory adaptation
    d. Weber's law

    ANSWER: b

12. According to signal-detection theory, what is the term for thinking that you heard your phone ring when it did not?
    a. false alarm
    b. correct rejection
    c. hit
    d. miss

    ANSWER: a

13. According to signal-detection theory, what is the term for waking up to your alarm in the morning?
    a. hit
    b. false alarm
    c. miss
    d. correct rejection

    ANSWER: a

14. According to signal-detection theory, what is the term for sleeping through your alarm in the morning?
    a. correct rejection
    b. false alarm
    c. miss
    d. hit

    ANSWER: c

15. "Can we be influenced by things that we are not consciously aware of?" Which topic addresses this question?
    a. subliminal perception
    b. sensory adaptation
    c. psychophysics
    d. signal-detection theory

    ANSWER: a

16. Which of the following best summarizes researchers' views concerning subliminal perception?
    a. Subliminal perception does not influence behaviour, but it appears likely to have practical importance.
    b. While subliminal perception may influence behaviour, it appears unlikely to have much practical importance.
    c. Subliminal perception has no demonstrated effect on behaviour.
    d. Subliminal perception may influence behaviour and it appears likely to have practical importance.

    ANSWER: b

17. What is the term for the gradual decline in sensitivity to stimuli that follows prolonged stimulation?
    a. sensory overload
    b. perceptual adaptation
    c. perceptual overload
    d. sensory adaptation

    ANSWER: d

18. When you first put on a pair of tight-fitting pants in the morning you may be aware of pressure on your waist; however, after a few minutes the pants will not feel as tight. What does this example illustrate?
    a. sensory adaptation
    b. synaesthesia
    c. subliminal perception
    d. just-noticeable-difference

    ANSWER: a

19. If you have undergone sensory adaptation for the sounds that are all around you as you study in the library, which of the following will you be most likely to do?
    a. be unable to concentrate
    b. block out all sounds and ignore any changes
    c. become increasingly irritated by the sounds if they do not change
    d. notice when the quality of those sounds changes

    ANSWER: d

20. Which of the following describes light as the stimulus for vision?
    a. a form of electromagnetic energy
    b. a form of mechanical energy
    c. the result of vibrations of molecules
    d. a form of chemical energy

    ANSWER: a

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

21. What determines our perception of colour?
    a. amplitude of light waves
    b. frequency of light waves
    c. wavelength of light waves
    d. purity of light waves

    ANSWER: c

22. What differs between a red light and a green light?
    a. purity
    b. complexity
    c. wavelength
    d. amplitude

    ANSWER: c

23. If a person views three lights that differ only in amplitude, what would the person perceive about the lights?
    a. They are different shades of the same colour.
    b. They differ in colour.
    c. They differ in brightness.
    d. They differ in saturation.

    ANSWER: c

24. If a person views two red lights, but one is more obviously red than the other, what differs between the two lights?
    a. purity of the light
    b. wavelength
    c. brightness of the light
    d. wave amplitude

    ANSWER: a

25. What is the transparent structure on the surface of the eye where light first enters the eye?
    a. lens
    b. cornea
    c. retina
    d. pupil

    ANSWER: a

26. Which structure of the eye focuses light rays onto the retina?
    a. pupil
    b. optic disk
    c. cornea
    d. lens

    ANSWER: d

27. Jacqueline has gone to get her eyes checked because she has been having trouble focusing. Her optometrist tells her that it is due to the normal aging of her lens. Which process is likely impaired?
    a. refraction
    b. constriction
    c. accommodation
    d. dilation

    ANSWER: c

28. Susan can see distant objects clearly, but close objects appear blurry to her. Which of the following is likely true about Susan?
    a. She is farsighted.
    b. She has astigmatism.
    c. She has a cataract.
    d. She is nearsighted.

    ANSWER: a

29. Which structure of the eye changes size in order to help regulate the amount of light entering the inner areas of the eye?
    a. retina
    b. pupil
    c. lens
    d. cornea

    ANSWER: b

30. Which structure of the eye absorbs light, processes images, and sends visual information to the brain?
    a. retina
    b. rods
    c. lens
    d. fovea

    ANSWER: a

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

31. If you did not have saccades, what would you lose the ability to see?
    a. poorly illuminated scenes
    b. objects that don't change
    c. moving things
    d. colours

    ANSWER: b

32. What is the optic disc?
    a. It is the layer of muscle that operates the lens and degenerates with age.
    b. It is the hole in the retina where the optic nerves exit the eye, causing a blind spot.
    c. It is the area on the retina where cones are most densely represented, causing a focal point.
    d. It is the low-acuity outer area of the retina that contains a high density of rods.

    ANSWER: b

33. If someone has a problem with colour vision due to defective receptors, which of the following receptors could be the problem?
    a. rods
    b. hair cells
    c. cilia
    d. cones

    ANSWER: d

34. Which aspect of vision is associated with rods?
    a. daytime vision
    b. peripheral vision
    c. high visual acuity
    d. colour vision

    ANSWER: b

35. If your entire retina was like the fovea, which of the following aspects of vision would you be best able to accomplish?
    a. motion detection
    b. peripheral vision
    c. visual acuity
    d. night vision

    ANSWER: c

36. Which aspect of vision is associated with cones?
    a. dark adaptation
    b. night vision
    c. peripheral vision
    d. colour vision

    ANSWER: d

37. If an animal species is normally active at night, which receptors should be most common in its visual system?
    a. ganglion cells
    b. bipolar cells
    c. rods
    d. cones

    ANSWER: c

38. If you walk from a bright room to a dark room, which of the following would be true after five minutes in the dark?
    a. Your peripheral vision would be enhanced.
    b. Your absolute thresholds for object detection would be increasing.
    c. Your dark adaptation would be essentially complete.
    d. Your cones would have adapted to a greater degree than did your rods.

    ANSWER: d

39. Multiple rods and cones within an area of the retina will send information to a single visual cell. What do we call that area?
    a. fovea
    b. optic disc
    c. light adaptation region
    d. receptive field

    ANSWER: d

40. What is the retinal area that, when stimulated, affects the firing of a visual cell?
    a. fovea
    b. focal point
    c. receptive field
    d. visual field

    ANSWER: c

41. Which of the following species would you expect to have the largest number of cones on the retina?
    a. a nocturnal species
    b. an Antarctic species
    c. a species that hunts small prey in the daytime
    d. a species that must detect predators from all directions

    ANSWER: c

42. Which of the following is the correct order that neural signals travel from the eye to the brain?
    a. receptor, ganglion cell, optic nerve
    b. optic nerve, ganglion cell, receptor
    c. receptor, optic nerve, ganglion cell
    d. ganglion cell, receptor, optic nerve

    ANSWER: a

43. Which of the following statements most accurately describes how visual information is transmitted to the brain?
    a. Signals from the fovea of each eye go to the left hemisphere and signals from the remaining areas of the retina go to the right hemisphere.
    b. Signals from both eyes go to both hemispheres of the brain.
    c. Signals from each eye go to only the corresponding (same) hemisphere of the brain.
    d. Signals from each eye go to only the opposite hemisphere of the brain.

    ANSWER: b

44. Which of the following represents the main pathway that visual signals travel from the eye to the visual cortex?
    a. optic nerve, thalamus, optic chiasm, occipital lobe
    b. optic nerve, thalamus, optic chiasm, temporal lobe
    c. optic nerve, optic chiasm, thalamus, occipital lobe
    d. optic nerve, optic chiasm, thalamus, temporal lobe

    ANSWER: c

45. As a result of the pathway that visual information travels from the eye to the visual cortex, where are images seen in the left visual field received?
    a. half of the right visual cortex and half of the left visual cortex
    b. only the left visual cortex
    c. both the left and right visual cortex
    d. only the right visual cortex

    ANSWER: d

46. What type of stimuli will stimulate simple cells in the visual cortex?
    a. lines of a specific width and oriented at a specific angle at any location in the receptive field
    b. lines of various widths, oriented at various angles that are stationary anywhere in the receptive field
    c. lines of specific width, oriented at a specific angle, at a specific location in the receptive field
    d. lines moving across the receptive field

    ANSWER: c

47. Which cells in the visual cortex respond to lines of a specific width and angle of orientation that are located at any position in a receptive field?
    a. complex cells
    b. cone cells
    c. ganglion cells
    d. simple cells

    ANSWER: a

48. One cell in the visual cortex responds only to vertical lines presented in a specific portion of the visual field. Another cell responds only to vertical lines that are moving across the visual field. Which term applies to both of these cells?
    a. complex cell
    b. simple cell
    c. threshold detector
    d. feature detector

    ANSWER: d

49. After visual information is processed in the primary visual cortex, it is often routed to other cortical areas for additional processing. Where does information travel if it is used for object recognition?
    a. to the occipital lobe
    b. to the parietal lobe
    c. to the temporal lobe
    d. to the frontal lobe

    ANSWER: c

50. If a stroke patient is experiencing a visual agnosia, which area of the brain has likely been damaged?
    a. bipolar cells
    b. parietal lobe
    c. temporal lobe
    d. ganglion cells

    ANSWER: c

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

51. If a stroke patient is experiencing prosopagnosia, which of the following will be most difficult?
    a. recognizing faces
    b. understanding language
    c. balance
    d. manual dexterity

    ANSWER: a

52. Jamie is able to identify objects, but she doesn't seem to be able to reach out and grab them appropriately. If Jamie has brain damage associated with vision for action, where would you expect that damage to be located?
    a. primary visual cortex
    b. temporal lobe
    c. dorsal stream
    d. ventral stream

    ANSWER: a

53. What method is a child using if he mixes yellow and blue finger-paints together to produce green?
    a. primary colour mixing
    b. complementary colour mixing
    c. subtractive colour mixing
    d. additive colour mixing

    ANSWER: c

54. What is being combined when you are using additive colour mixing?
    a. lights of different colours
    b. pigments of different colours
    c. two or more colours
    d. the three primary colours

    ANSWER: a

55. If lights representing all wavelengths of the visible spectrum are combined, what colour would a person perceive?
    a. red, blue, or yellow
    b. red, blue, or green
    c. white
    d. black

    ANSWER: c

56. Which of the following is consistent with the trichromatic theory of colour vision?
    a. complementary colour afterimages
    b. additive colour mixing
    c. the visual receptors consist of rods and cones
    d. subtractive colour mixing

    ANSWER: b

57. If you stare at a colourful image and then stare at a white surface, you will experience an afterimage. Which theory of colour vision is supported by this phenomenon?
    a. subtractive colour theory
    b. additive colour theory
    c. trichromatic theory
    d. opponent process theory

    ANSWER: d

58. While visiting the art museum, Laura stared at a black-and-white photograph in a red frame for over a minute. When she looked away from the photograph she saw an afterimage of a rectangle. Consistent with the opponent process theory, what colour was the rectangle?
    a. blue
    b. red
    c. green
    d. yellow

    ANSWER: c

59. While visiting the art museum, Laura stared at a black-and-white photograph in a blue frame for over a minute. When she looked away from the photograph she saw an afterimage of a rectangle. Consistent with the opponent process theory, what colour was the rectangle?
    a. yellow
    b. green
    c. blue
    d. red

    ANSWER: a

60. Given our present knowledge concerning colour vision, what theory provides the most accurate explanation of how we perceive colour?
    a. Both the trichromatic and opponent process theories are required to explain it.
    b. The opponent process theory is more accurate.
    c. The trichromatic theory is more accurate.
    d. Neither trichromatic nor opponent process theory is sufficient, so a new theory is required.

    ANSWER: a

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

61. At the level of the retina and brain, which colour vision theory is supported?
    a. opponent process theory at the retina, but trichromatic theory in the brain
    b. trichromatic theory
    c. trichromatic theory at the retina, but opponent process theory in the brain
    d. opponent process theory

    ANSWER: d

62. If you could choose the colour of your examination booklet, in order to get the best score possible, which of the following colours should you avoid?
    a. red
    b. blue
    c. yellow
    d. green

    ANSWER: a

63. Which of the following is illustrated by our perception of reversible figures?
    a. The same visual input can result in different perceptions.
    b. There is a one-to-one correspondence between sensory input and perception.
    c. Individuals may fail to see fully visible objects.
    d. Expectations do not influence perceptions.

    ANSWER: a

64. If a radio play-by-play announcer describing each pitch during a baseball game fails to notice a naked fan running across the infield, what would the announcer be demonstrating?
    a. inattentional blindness
    b. feature analysis
    c. perceptual set
    d. attentional disturbance

    ANSWER: a

65. Which of the following processes is consistent with top-down processing?
    a. reading messy handwriting
    b. distinguishing between colours
    c. detecting edges in a visual stimulus
    d. dark adaptation

    ANSWER: a

66. Which of the following processes is consistent with bottom-up processing?
    a. recognizing subjective contours
    b. dark adaptation
    c. detecting edges in a visual stimulus
    d. reading messy handwriting

    ANSWER: c

67. What is the basic assumption of Gestalt psychology?
    a. Our perception of form has a preference for stationary objects over moving objects.
    b. Our perception has a preference for complex forms over simple forms.
    c. Our perception of a "whole" may have qualities that do not exist in any of the parts.
    d. There is a one-to-one correspondence between sensory input and perception.

    ANSWER: c

68. The house across the street is decorated with a lot of lights for a party. The lights along the roof turn on and off, one at a time, so that it looks as if a light is moving across the edge of the roof. What is the Gestalt term for this illusion?
    a. continuity
    b. the phi phenomenon
    c. Pragnanz
    d. figure-ground reversal

    ANSWER: b

69. Which Gestalt principle best explains our perception of reversible figures such as the two silhouetted faces/vase figure?
    a. visual illusion
    b. figure-ground
    c. phi phenomenon
    d. perceptual constancies

    ANSWER: b

70. What do we call the perceptual tendency to group objects together that are near each other?
    a. similarity
    b. common fate
    c. continuity
    d. proximity

    ANSWER: d

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

71. When you look at a pile of loose change, you're very likely to see it as comprising nickels, dimes, quarters, loonies, and toonies. Which perceptual tendency is consistent with this example?
    a. similarity
    b. continuity
    c. closure
    d. proximity

    ANSWER: a

72. Which of the following is the most general of the Gestalt principles describing how individual elements are grouped into higher-order figures?
    a. continuity
    b. simplicity
    c. similarity
    d. proximity

    ANSWER: b

73. Imagine you are sitting at the dinner table and looking at the round plate in front of the person sitting across from you. What shape would the proximal stimulus of the plate be?
    a. oval
    b. the same as the distal stimulus
    c. the proximal stimulus has no form
    d. round

    ANSWER: a

74. If you saw the stimulus "0" in the context of "B0SS" you are likely to see it as a letter, but in the context of "5038" you are likely to see it as a number. What differs between the two contexts that leads to your different understanding of the same stimulus?
    a. features of the stimulus
    b. bottom-up processing
    c. perceptual hypotheses
    d. figure and ground

    ANSWER: c

75. There is a difference in the visual image of an object projected to each eye. Which depth cue uses this information?
    a. accommodation
    b. interposition
    c. retinal disparity
    d. linear disparity

    ANSWER: c

76. Which type of cue is used by artists to create a perception of depth on a two-dimensional surface?
    a. accommodation cue
    b. binocular cue
    c. disparity cue
    d. monocular cue

    ANSWER: d

77. Which of the following depth cues could be used by an artist to depict depth in a painting?
    a. convergence
    b. retinal disparity
    c. motion parallax
    d. interposition

    ANSWER: d

78. Which depth perception cue is based on the observation that parallel lines converge in the distance?
    a. linear perspective
    b. height in plane
    c. interposition
    d. retinal disparity

    ANSWER: a

79. When your psychology professor is lecturing to your class, your professor can tell which students are sitting in the first, second, third, etc., row, in part because students in the closer rows appear to have more distinct or clearer facial features than students in more distant rows. Which depth cue is your professor using?
    a. linear perspective
    b. texture gradient
    c. interposition
    d. relative size

    ANSWER: b

80. When your psychology professor is lecturing to your class, your professor can tell which students are sitting in the first, second, third, etc., row, in part because students in the closer rows obstruct his or her view of students in more distant rows. Which depth cue does this illustrate?
    a. texture gradient
    b. relative size
    c. interposition
    d. linear perspective

    ANSWER: c

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

81. If, in a painting, a figure of a person is drawn larger than a house, the house will seem to be far away. Which depth cue does this illustrate?
    a. texture gradient
    b. interposition
    c. linear perspective
    d. relative size

    ANSWER: d

82. Which of the following allows us to experience perceptual constancies?
    a. bottom-up processing
    b. perceptual hypotheses
    c. binocular depth cues
    d. linear perspective

    ANSWER: b

83. When we view cars parked in a distant parking lot, we know that the cars are not actually the size of toy cars. What is illustrated by this example?
    a. visual disparity
    b. perceptual constancy
    c. perceptual illusion
    d. visual theory

    ANSWER: b

84. If you incorrectly perceive that two identical lines are of different lengths, what are you experiencing?
    a. Ponzo illusion
    b. Necker effect
    c. Müller-Lyer illusion
    d. McCullough effect

    ANSWER: c

85. Which of the following explains the moon illusion?
    a. motion parallax
    b. size constancy
    c. interposition
    d. texture gradient

    ANSWER: b

86. Which of the following individuals would be most susceptible to the Müller-Lyer illusion, based on evidence about the role of experience on perception?
    a. a person raised in a collectivist culture
    b. a person raised in an urban environment
    c. a person raised in an individualist culture
    d. a person raised in a rural environment

    ANSWER: b

87. What has been demonstrated by studies that examine the ability of individuals from various cultures to take advantage of pictorial depth cues present in two-dimensional drawings?
    a. It is a skill shown only by adults.
    b. It is a skill that develops in all cultures.
    c. It is an acquired skill that depends on experience.
    d. It is a skill that emerges automatically in early infancy.

    ANSWER: c

88. Tia has sustained brain damage, and as a result she is no longer able to recognize objects. She is, however, still able to see and react to those objects. For example, although she can't name a coffee cup, when she wants coffee she will pick up the cup and fill it. Based on your knowledge of the brain regions involved in vision for perception, compared to vision for action, what area do you expect to be damaged in Tia's brain?
    a. optic chiasm
    b. ventral stream
    c. primary visual cortex
    d. dorsal stream

    ANSWER: b

89. If you are able to see and recognize objects, but unable to react to them appropriately (e.g., you can't understand how to orient your hand appropriately to grasp a pencil), which of the following is true?
    a. You have appropriate vision for action but have damage to your "what" pathway.
    b. You have appropriate vision for action, but have compromised vision for perception.
    c. You have appropriate vision for perception but your visual cortex is damaged.
    d. You have appropriate vision for perception, but compromised vision for action.

    ANSWER: d

90. If two sounds vary in frequency, what will be the nature of the perceptual difference?
    a. loudness
    b. timbre
    c. decibels
    d. pitch

    ANSWER: d

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

91. If you play two different notes on the same instrument, what will be the primary difference between the two sounds?
    a. pitch
    b. timbre
    c. purity
    d. amplitude

    ANSWER: a

92. What is the range of humans' frequency detection?
    a. 10–120 dB
    b. 20–2000 dB
    c. 200–2000 Hz
    d. 20–20 000 Hz

    ANSWER: d

93. If a piano player softly taps a key and then hits the same key with a lot of force, the second note will sound louder. What will differ between the sound waves of the two sounds?
    a. timbre
    b. frequency
    c. amplitude
    d. wavelength

    ANSWER: c

94. You can detect the difference between a musical note played on a trumpet and the same note played on a trombone. What differs between notes played on the two instruments?
    a. amplitude
    b. key
    c. timbre
    d. pitch

    ANSWER: c

95. Which of the following pairs of terms related to the perceived qualities of light and sound result from similar physical properties of light and sound?
    a. colour and timbre
    b. saturation and pitch
    c. frequency and wavelength
    d. brightness and loudness

    ANSWER: d

96. What is the main function of the middle ear?
    a. to collect sounds
    b. to minimize sounds
    c. to convert sounds into neural impulses
    d. to amplify vibrations

    ANSWER: d

97. Which structure contains the basilar membrane?
    a. pinna
    b. cochlea
    c. ossicle
    d. eardrum

    ANSWER: b

98. Which cells in the ear are analogous to the rods and cones of the eye?
    a. hair cells
    b. auditory nerves
    c. ossicles
    d. hammers

    ANSWER: a

99. Which of the following represents the correct order that auditory information travels as sounds enter the ear from the auditory canal?
    a. cochlea, oval window, ossicles, eardrum
    b. cochlea, ossicles, oval window, eardrum
    c. eardrum, oval window, ossicles, cochlea
    d. eardrum, ossicles, oval window, cochlea

    ANSWER: d

100. According to place theory, which of the following is true of receptor cells?
    a. Cells at different locations on the basilar membrane respond to sounds of different loudness.
    b. Cells at different locations on the basilar membrane respond to sounds of different frequencies.
    c. Cells along the entire basilar membrane vary their rate of responding to correspond to the loudness of a sound.
    d. Cells along the entire basilar membrane vary their rate of responding to correspond to the frequency of a sound.

    ANSWER: b

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

101. Which theory of hearing states that the perception of pitch depends on the rate at which the entire basilar membrane vibrates?
    a. place theory
    b. frequency theory
    c. gate theory
    d. opponent process theory

    ANSWER: b

102. What is the current perspective on the utility of the two theories of pitch perception?
    a. Frequency theory is more accurate.
    b. Place theory is more accurate.
    c. Both frequency and place theory are sufficient.
    d. Both frequency and place theory are necessary.

    ANSWER: d

103. Which category of sound frequencies is best accounted for by the place theory of pitch perception?
    a. high
    b. loud
    c. low
    d. quiet

    ANSWER: a

104. Jake was listening to a speech, and he said that he really liked listening to the speaker because her speech patterns were very rhythmic and almost musical. Which of the following really stood out to Jake?
    a. timbre
    b. speech prosody
    c. prosopagnosia
    d. sensory adaptation

    ANSWER: b

105. In the Featured Study on Decoding Speech Prosody, the task was very easy and most children got very high scores. What is the research term for this pattern of results?
    a. nonsignificant
    b. ceiling effect
    c. confounded
    d. experimenter bias

    ANSWER: b

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

106. According to the Featured Study on Decoding Speech Prosody, what effect do music and drama training have on emotional discrimination?
    a. Musical and dramatic training both enhance the ability to decode emotion in speech.
    b. Singing lessons lead to a significant increase in emotional discrimination ability, but drama training has no impact.
    c. Music training has no effect, but drama training increases participants' emotional-identification skills a great deal.
    d. There is no effect, because music and emotion are processed in different areas of the brain.

    ANSWER: a

107. What are the physical stimuli for the sense of taste?
    a. the vibrations of molecules
    b. organic substances that are insoluble in water
    c. tactile stimulation of taste buds
    d. chemical substances that are soluble in water

    ANSWER: d

108. Where would you find the receptors for the sense of taste?
    a. chemosensory cells
    b. taste buds
    c. hair cells
    d. taste cilia

    ANSWER: b

109. Which of the following is NOT one of the four primary tastes?
    a. sour
    b. spicy
    c. salty
    d. sweet

    ANSWER: b

110. Which perceptual preference is strongly influenced by social processes?
    a. smell
    b. touch
    c. taste
    d. vision

    ANSWER: c

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

111. Which of the following is likely to be true of supertasters, compared to average individuals?
    a. They tend to eat more vegetables.
    b. They tend to have a high risk of cardiovascular disease, due to overeating.
    c. They are less likely to enjoy sweets.
    d. They are more likely to smoke.

    ANSWER: c

112. Where are the olfactory cilia?
    a. in the nose
    b. in the stomach
    c. in the mouth
    d. in the brain

    ANSWER: a

113. Which is the only sensory system that does NOT send information to the thalamus before it is sent to the cortex?
    a. hearing
    b. vision
    c. taste
    d. smell

    ANSWER: d

114. Which of the following last for 30?0?60 days and are then replaced?
    a. auditory hair cells
    b. cones
    c. olfactory cilia
    d. pheromones

    ANSWER: c

115. Which sense uses a variety of physical stimuli including mechanical, thermal, and chemical energy?
    a. touch
    b. smell
    c. hearing
    d. taste

    ANSWER: a

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

116. Cells in the nervous system that respond to touch sensation convey touch information from a specific area of skin. What is that area called?
    a. a target area
    b. a focal point
    c. a receptive field
    d. a tactile trigger

    ANSWER: c

117. If a pain message is being transmitted to the brain through the fast pathway, what kind of pain will be experienced?
    a. external pain
    b. a long-lasting aching pain
    c. a sharp pain
    d. internal pain

    ANSWER: c

118. Which sense is associated with the gate-control theory?
    a. smell
    b. taste
    c. vision
    d. pain

    ANSWER: d

119. According to gate-control theory, where may incoming pain sensations be blocked?
    a. location of the injury
    b. spinal cord
    c. thalamus
    d. cortex

    ANSWER: b

120. Where is the point of origin for the descending neural pathway that mediates the suppression of pain?
    a. midbrain
    b. hypothalamus
    c. hindbrain
    d. thalamus

    ANSWER: a

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

121. What does the kinesthetic system do?
    a. It responds to gravity and keeps you informed of your body's location in space.
    b. It monitors the internal temperature of the body.
    c. It monitors the positions of the various parts of the body.
    d. It responds to painful stimuli.

    ANSWER: c

122. Which sensory system relies on the functioning of the semicircular canals in the inner ear?
    a. kinesthetic system
    b. olfactory system
    c. vestibular system
    d. auditory system

    ANSWER: c

123. Which unifying theme in psychology is best illustrated by a summary of the development of psychologists' understanding of colour vision and pitch perception?
    a. People's experience of the world is highly subjective.
    b. Behaviour is shaped by cultural heritage.
    c. Psychology is theoretically diverse.
    d. Heredity and environment jointly influence behaviour.

    ANSWER: c

124. Which of the unifying themes in psychology is most consistent with the existence of ambiguous figures and visual illusions?
    a. People's experience of the world is highly subjective.
    b. Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.
    c. Behaviour is shaped by cultural heritage.
    d. Psychology is theoretically diverse.

    ANSWER: a

125. The observation that people with different learning histories differ in regard to taste preferences and visual illusions best reflects which of the following unifying themes of your textbook?
    a. Behaviour is shaped by cultural heritage.
    b. Psychology is theoretically diverse.
    c. Psychology evolves in a sociohistorical context.
    d. Behaviour is determined by multiple causes.

    ANSWER: a

126. Prior to the Renaissance, artists were generally unsuccessful in painting realistic scenes. Which of the following did they not seem to understand?
    a. how to use monocular depth perception cues
    b. subjective colour mixing
    c. how to use binocular depth perception cues
    d. geometric forms

    ANSWER: a

127. Which modern artist frequently used impossible figures as the basis of his work?
    a. Pablo Picasso
    b. René Magritte
    c. Salvador Dali
    d. M. C. Escher

    ANSWER: d

128. Which of the following would you do if you use the door-in-the-face technique to persuade your parents to give you a two-week tour of Europe next summer?
    a. Promise to work hard in your courses next semester.
    b. Start by hinting about the trip several weeks before asking.
    c. First ask for an all-expense-paid six-week tour.
    d. Threaten to drop out of school if they won't pay for the trip.

    ANSWER: c

129. Immediately after you get this exam back from your psychology professor, you want to know what the highest, lowest, and average grades were on the exam so that you can determine whether your grade was "OK." What is the term for the information you're asking for?
    a. comparitors
    b. relativity
    c. contrast effects
    d. correlations

    ANSWER: a

130. Which quality of light waves is responsible for the richness of the guitar colour?
    a. wavelength
    b. frequency
    c. amplitude
    d. purity

    ANSWER: d

Chapter 4 - Sensation and Perception

131. If Darryl stares for a long time at the guitar, and then stares at a white wall, what colour will the afterimage be?
    a. green
    b. red
    c. yellow
    d. blue

    ANSWER: a

132. Which term reflects the difference in sound between the red guitar and the "tinny" guitar?
    a. frequency
    b. pitch
    c. timbre
    d. amplitude

    ANSWER: c

133. Which pathway carries the signal about the sharp pain to Darryl's brain?
    a. dorsal pathway
    b. fast pathway
    c. ventral pathway
    d. slow pathway

    ANSWER: b

134. What was the salesman attempting to use in order to convince Darryl to buy the guitar?
    a. contrast effects
    b. foot-in-the-door technique
    c. persuasive effects
    d. door-in-the-face technique

    ANSWER: a