

UNIT 4: Sensation + Perception 100 MC Practice Questions

AP Psych 12
Ms Carey

Name: _____ Date: _____

100

1. Complete sensation in the absence of complete perception is best illustrated by
 - A) Weber's law.
 - B) prosopagnosia.
 - C) conduction deafness.
 - D) color constancy.
 - E) sensory interaction.

2. As the brain receives information about the lines, angles, and edges of objects in the environment, higher-level cells process and interpret the information to consciously recognize objects. This process best illustrates
 - A) sensation.
 - B) bottom-up processing.
 - C) perception.
 - D) selective attention.
 - E) psychophysics.

3. The process by which we select, organize, and interpret sensory information in order to recognize meaningful objects and events is called
 - A) sensory adaptation.
 - B) parallel processing.
 - C) sensation.
 - D) perception.
 - E) accommodation.

4. Sensation is to _____ as perception is to _____.
 - A) encoding; detection
 - B) detection; interpretation
 - C) interpretation; organization
 - D) organization; accommodation
 - E) threshold; transduction

5. Bottom-up processing involves analysis that begins with the
 - A) optic nerve.
 - B) sensory receptors.
 - C) cerebral cortex.
 - D) feature detectors.
 - E) occipital lobe.

6. The ability to pay attention to only one voice at a time is called
 - A) gestalt.
 - B) change blindness.
 - C) frequency.
 - D) the cocktail party effect.
 - E) sensory interaction.

7. Standing in the checkout line at the grocery store, Jerry kept looking at his watch to see the time. As a result, he failed to see that a store employee was being robbed by a person just in front of him. Jerry most clearly suffered
 - A) place theory.
 - B) inattention blindness.
 - C) sensory interaction.
 - D) blind spot.
 - E) feature detectors.

8. The pop-out phenomenon illustrates that some stimuli almost inevitably trigger
 - A) sensory adaptation.
 - B) transduction.
 - C) selective inattention.
 - D) priming.
 - E) difference threshold.

9. 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.
 - E) absolute threshold for light is likely to remain the same.

10. 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
 - E) bottom-up theory
11. When you are expecting an incoming text message, you are much more likely to notice it the second it arrives. This best illustrates
- A) priming.
 - B) signal detection theory.
 - C) difference thresholds.
 - D) absolute thresholds.
 - E) Weber's law.
12. A subliminal message is one that is presented
- A) while an individual is under hypnosis.
 - B) below one's absolute threshold for awareness.
 - C) in a manner that is unconsciously persuasive.
 - D) with very soft background music.
 - E) repetitiously.
13. News about the supposed effects of briefly presented messages on people's feelings of being thirsty involved false claims regarding
- A) parallel processing.
 - B) difference thresholds.
 - C) kinesthesia.
 - D) synaesthesia.
 - E) subliminal stimulation.
14. If the just-noticeable difference for a 10-ounce weight is 1 ounce, the just noticeable difference for an 80-ounce weight would be _____ ounce(s).
- A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 4
 - D) 8
 - E) 10

15. Weber's law is relevant to an understanding of
- A) absolute thresholds.
 - B) difference thresholds.
 - C) sensory adaptation.
 - D) sensory interaction.
 - E) parallel processing.
16. Sensory adaptation helps us to focus our attention on what kind of stimuli?
- A) familiar
 - B) subliminal
 - C) novel
 - D) intense
 - E) transduced
17. The process by which our sensory systems convert stimulus energies into neural messages is called
- A) priming.
 - B) sensory adaptation.
 - C) transduction.
 - D) parallel processing.
 - E) sensory interaction.
18. Light-wave amplitude determines the
- A) intensity of colors.
 - B) color hue we experience.
 - C) firing of rods in the retina.
 - D) curvature and thickness of the lens.
 - E) parallel processing of a scene.
19. Brightness is to intensity as hue is to
- A) amplitude.
 - B) color.
 - C) pitch.
 - D) wavelength.
 - E) frequency.

20. Accommodation refers to the
- A) diminishing sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.
 - B) system for sensing the position and movement of muscles, tendons, and joints.
 - C) quivering eye movements that enable the retina to detect continuous stimulation.
 - D) process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural messages.
 - E) process by which the lens changes shape to focus images on the retina.
21. Which of the following is the correct order of structures light passes through in the eye?
- A) lens, cornea, pupil, retina, iris
 - B) retina, lens, cornea, rods, cones
 - C) cornea, iris, pupil, lens, retina
 - D) pupil, optic nerve, retina, lens, rods
 - E) pupil, cornea, retina, lens, optic nerve
22. Bipolar cells are located in the
- A) optic nerve.
 - B) retina.
 - C) blind spot.
 - D) lens.
 - E) cochlea.
23. 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.
 - E) more sensitive to any light and less sensitive to fine detail.
24. Which receptor cells most directly enable us to distinguish different wavelengths of light?
- A) rods
 - B) cones
 - C) bipolar cells
 - D) feature detectors
 - E) optic nerves

25. 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.
 - E) more frequency sensitive and less amplitude sensitive.
26. Damage to the fovea would have the greatest effect on
- A) night vision.
 - B) peripheral vision.
 - C) visual acuity.
 - D) sensory adaptation.
 - E) kinesthesia.
27. 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.
 - E) the optic nerve before it is processed by ganglion cells.
28. 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.
 - E) cochlear implants.
29. Supercell clusters are
- A) located in the spinal cord and conduct most pain signals to the somatosensory cortex in the parietal lobe.
 - B) connected to hair cells located along the basilar membrane in the inner ear.
 - C) photoreceptor cells, located in the retina, that combine to send information to the visual cortex.
 - D) teams of cells that fire in response to complex patterns, such as the human face.
 - E) combined messages from the semicircular canals and vestibular sacs in the inner ear that monitor head position and movement.

30. The human ability to speedily recognize familiar objects best illustrates the value of
- A) accommodation.
 - B) kinesthesia.
 - C) subliminal stimulation.
 - D) sensory interaction.
 - E) parallel processing.
31. 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) prosopagnosia.
 - B) serial processing.
 - C) the McGurk effect.
 - D) sensory interaction.
 - E) blindsight.
32. People who demonstrate blindsight have most likely suffered damage to their
- A) cornea.
 - B) lens.
 - C) fovea.
 - D) optic nerve.
 - E) visual cortex.
33. Experiencing a green afterimage of a red object is most easily explained by
- A) the opponent-process theory.
 - B) the gate-control theory.
 - C) place theory.
 - D) the Young-Helmholtz theory.
 - E) frequency theory.
34. According to the opponent-process theory, cells that are stimulated by exposure to _____ light are inhibited by exposure to _____ light.
- A) red; blue
 - B) blue; green
 - C) yellow; green
 - D) blue; red
 - E) yellow; blue

35. Current research suggests that
- A) the Young-Helmholtz theory best explains how we experience color.
 - B) opponent-process theory is the most comprehensive theory for explaining color vision.
 - C) both the trichromatic and opponent-process theories are valid in explaining color vision.
 - D) both the Young-Helmholtz and the opponent-process theories are wrong in explaining color vision.
 - E) frequency theory shows promise in explaining how we experience color vision.
36. Brightness is to light as _____ is to sound.
- A) pitch
 - B) loudness
 - C) frequency
 - D) amplitude
 - E) wavelength
37. The 130-decibel sound of a rock band is _____ times louder than the 100-decibel sound of a nearby subway train.
- A) 2
 - B) 10
 - C) 30
 - D) 100
 - E) 1000
38. The retina is to the eye as the _____ is to the ear.
- A) auditory nerve
 - B) cochlea
 - C) auditory canal
 - D) eardrum
 - E) eustachian tube
39. The basilar membrane is located in the
- A) middle ear.
 - B) auditory canal.
 - C) semicircular canal.
 - D) cochlea.
 - E) feature detector.

40. The coiled, fluid-filled tube in which sound waves trigger nerve impulses is called the
- A) eustachian tube.
 - B) auditory canal.
 - C) semicircular canal.
 - D) cochlea.
 - E) vestibular apparatus.
41. Hair cells line the surface of the
- A) feature detectors.
 - B) eardrum.
 - C) basilar membrane.
 - D) auditory nerve.
 - E) fovea.
42. 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.
 - E) specific area of the auditory cortex.
43. What is the purpose of the eardrum?
- A) Vibration of the eardrum directly causes ripples in the basilar membrane.
 - B) Axons on the eardrum converge to form the auditory nerve, which sends auditory messages to the brain.
 - C) Transduction of sound waves into neural messages occurs in the eardrum.
 - D) Movement of the eardrum directly causes the stirrup to vibrate.
 - E) To transmit sound from the air to the bones of the middle ear.
44. The discovery that high-frequency sounds trigger large vibrations near the beginning of the basilar membrane supports the _____ theory.
- A) gate-control
 - B) frequency
 - C) Young-Helmholtz
 - D) opponent-process
 - E) place

45. Frequency theory best explains _____, while place theory best explains _____.
- A) how we process red, green, and blue light; why we experience color afterimages
 - B) how we perceive low-pitched sounds; how we perceive high-pitched sounds
 - C) how touch sensations involve more than tactile stimulation; why stroking a pressure spot leads to the sensation of a tickle
 - D) how we are able to sense our body position without looking; how the vestibular sense functions
 - E) how phantom limb sensations occur; how stimulation of the larger fibers in the spinal cord stop pain
46. Why do people who have lost all hearing in one ear have difficulty locating sounds?
- A) Because if the eardrum is punctured, the ear's ability to conduct vibrations diminishes.
 - B) Long sound waves have low frequency, therefore lower pitch.
 - C) The ears transform the vibrating air into nerve impulses, which our brain decodes.
 - D) Sound waves strike one ear sooner and more intensely than the other.
 - E) A soft, pure tone activates only a few hair cells attuned to its frequency.
47. 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.
 - E) synaesthesia.
48. 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.
 - E) kinesthesia.
49. 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 individual body parts.
 - E) process of organizing and interpreting sensory information.

50. While playing tennis you need to know where your limbs are located so you can move them into the right positions to run or swing your racket. Which of the following senses provides this information?
- A) audition
 - B) vestibular
 - C) kinesthesia
 - D) gustation
 - E) olfaction
51. 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
 - E) feature detectors
52. 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
 - E) parallel processing
53. 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) perceptual adaptation
 - C) subliminal stimulation
 - D) distraction
 - E) blindsight

54. 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.
 - E) fovea.
55. 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
 - E) gestalt
56. Tinnitus is a phantom _____ sensation.
- A) visual
 - B) auditory
 - C) taste
 - D) touch
 - E) kinesthetic
57. 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.
 - E) perceptual adaptation.
58. We tend to perceive more pain when others around us also report feeling pain. This research finding indicates that pain perception is affected by both biological and what other influences?
- A) genetic
 - B) neural
 - C) hormonal
 - D) humanistic
 - E) social-cultural

59. 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.
 - E) fruity, fatty, silky, and coarse.
60. The McGurk effect best illustrates
- A) phantom limb sensations.
 - B) the rubber-hand illusion.
 - C) tinnitus.
 - D) sensory interaction.
 - E) color constancy.
61. The sense of smell is known as
- A) subliminal stimulation.
 - B) the vestibular sense.
 - C) transduction.
 - D) olfaction.
 - E) the gustatory sense.
62. Taste and smell are both what kind of senses?
- A) vestibular
 - B) kinesthetic
 - C) energy
 - D) chemical
 - E) perceptual
63. Olfactory receptor cells are essential for our sense of
- A) kinesthesia.
 - B) smell.
 - C) touch.
 - D) hearing.
 - E) equilibrium.

64. A floating sea vessel is to the ocean water as _____ is to _____.
- A) light and shadow; relative height
 - B) closure; continuity
 - C) lightness constancy; relative height
 - D) figure; ground
 - E) proximity; similarity
65. The cocktail party effect is your ability to selectively attend to one voice among many. This ability also illustrates the Gestalt principle of
- A) proximity.
 - B) similarity.
 - C) connectedness.
 - D) figure and ground.
 - E) closure.
66. The principles of continuity and closure best illustrate the importance of
- A) binocular cues.
 - B) perceptual adaptation.
 - C) Weber's law.
 - D) perceptual constancy.
 - E) top-down processing.
67. 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.
 - E) our brains don't learn how to combine signals from both eyes until months after birth.
68. A 3-D movie enhances our sense of depth perception by simulating the effects of
- A) interposition.
 - B) retinal disparity.
 - C) linear perspective.
 - D) perceptual constancy.
 - E) gestalt cues.

69. Distant trees were located closer to the top of the artist's canvas than were the nearby flowers. The artist was clearly using the distance cue known as
- A) linear perspective.
 - B) light and shadow.
 - C) relative height.
 - D) relative size.
 - E) interposition.
70. 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.
 - E) continuity.
71. Imagine your friend walking toward you in the hall at school. As your friend gets closer, the image cast on your retina
- A) gets smaller.
 - B) gets larger.
 - C) gets darker.
 - D) stays exactly the same.
 - E) appears higher in your field of vision.
72. 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.
 - E) frequency theory.
73. The perceived size of an object is most strongly influenced by that object's perceived
- A) shape.
 - B) color.
 - C) distance.
 - D) motion.
 - E) frequency.

74. 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.
 - E) place theory and frequency theory.
75. 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.
 - E) the visual cliff.
76. 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.
 - E) colors remain the same hue even when the tint changes under our difference threshold.
77. 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.
 - E) feature detectors.
78. 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.
 - E) are born with the ability to perceptually adapt.

79. 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.
 - E) our perceptual sets are conditioned shortly after birth.
80. Humans born blind or kittens raised under restricted conditions do not have the cortical regions needed to interpret visual stimuli. Sensory restriction does not appear to do damage if it occurs later in life. This suggests that
- A) a critical period exists for normal perceptual development.
 - B) perceptual adaptation to changed visual input can be dramatic.
 - C) a given stimulus may trigger widely different perceptions.
 - D) detecting a stimulus depends on the signal's strength and our psychological state.
 - E) much of our information processing occurs automatically.
81. Perceptual adaptation refers to the
- A) grouping of stimuli into smooth, uninterrupted patterns.
 - B) perception of movement created by the successive blinking of adjacent lights.
 - C) perception of an object as unchanging in shape regardless of our own viewing angle.
 - D) perceptual adjustment to an artificially displaced visual field.
 - E) tendency for novel or unfamiliar stimuli to capture our attention.
82. 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.
 - E) conditioned response to a perceived event.
83. 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.
 - E) sensory interaction.

84. 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) a perceptual set.
 - D) a difference threshold.
 - E) gate-control theory.
85. Although Sue Yen sees her chemistry teacher several times a week, she didn't recognize the teacher when she saw her in the grocery store. This best illustrates the importance of
- A) monocular cues.
 - B) context effects.
 - C) proximity.
 - D) linear perspective.
 - E) perceptual adaptation.
86. 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.
 - E) direct transduction of energy into neural impulses.
87. 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.
 - E) more difficult.
88. 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) the ability of our brain to use feature detectors.
 - E) how we perceive patterns through neural images.

89. 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.
 - E) ability to move objects through the power of thinking.
90. 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.
 - E) transduction.
91. 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.
 - E) transduction.
92. 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) ESP experiments show the impact of ESP, but correlational studies do not.
 - E) researchers have difficulty finding participants for ESP studies.
93. 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.
 - E) challenges to the ethics of most ESP experiments using human subjects.

94. 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.
 - E) ability to interpret neural patterns as perceptions.
95. 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.
 - E) transduction.
96. 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) binocular cues.
 - C) perceptual adaptation.
 - D) bottom-up processing.
 - E) stroboscopic movement.
97. The impact of experience on perception is most clearly illustrated by
- A) relative luminance.
 - B) retinal disparity.
 - C) the phi phenomenon.
 - D) perceptual adaptation.
 - E) place theory.
98. We compute motion based on the assumption that shrinking objects are
- A) schemas.
 - B) retreating.
 - C) binocular cues.
 - D) fixation points.
 - E) transduced.

99. Depth perception that uses information transmitted to only one eye depends on
- A) relative luminance.
 - B) stroboscopic movement.
 - C) lightness constancy.
 - D) monocular cues.
 - E) perceptual adaptation.
100. Which of the following senses is best described as a chemical sense?
- A) touch
 - B) kinesthesia
 - C) audition
 - D) vision
 - E) smell

ANSWERS Unit 4

Answer Key - Unit 4 Sensation Perception 100 MC Questions

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. B
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. A
11. B
12. B
13. E
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. C
18. A
19. D
20. E
21. C
22. B
23. D
24. B
25. C
26. C
27. B
28. B
29. D
30. E
31. E
32. E
33. A
34. E
35. C
36. B
37. E
38. B
39. D
40. D
41. C
42. A
43. E
44. E
45. B
46. D
47. D
48. D
49. D
50. C
51. C
52. C
53. D
54. D
55. A
56. B
57. C
58. E
59. D
60. D
61. D
62. D
63. B
64. D
65. D
66. E
67. C
68. B
69. C
70. A
71. B
72. C
73. C
74. B
75. D
76. B
77. B
78. A
79. D
80. A
81. D
82. D
83. D
84. C
85. B
86. A
87. D
88. A
89. A
90. D
91. C
92. C
93. B
94. B
95. C
96. A
97. D
98. B
99. D
100. E