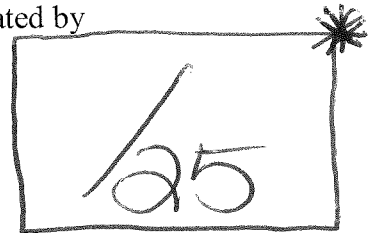


SENSATION AND PERCEPTION REVIEW QUESTIONS

AP Psych 12
Ms. Carey

Name: _____ Date: _____

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 you look at an apple, its reflected light travels to the eye. The rods and cones absorb the light and help transmit the information to the brain. This process best illustrates
 - A) sensation.
 - B) top-down 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. Bottom-up processing involves analysis that begins with the
 - A) optic nerve.
 - B) sensory receptors.
 - C) cerebral cortex.
 - D) feature detectors.
 - E) occipital lobe.
5. 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.
 - E) sensation.



6. When Jason briefly turned to summon the waiter, his wife quickly switched her glass of red wine with his glass of white wine. Jason's failure to notice that his chosen wine had been replaced best illustrates
- A) place theory.
 - B) sensory interaction.
 - C) change blindness.
 - D) parallel processing.
 - E) figure-ground.
7. The pop-out phenomenon illustrates that some stimuli almost inevitably trigger
- A) sensory adaptation.
 - B) transduction.
 - C) selective inattention.
 - D) priming.
 - E) difference threshold.
8. Which theory can best explain why people respond differently to the same stimuli?
- A) signal detection theory
 - B) frequency theory
 - C) opponent-process theory
 - D) the Young-Helmholtz theory
 - E) bottom-up theory
9. 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
10. 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.
 - E) increasing perception of a constant, annoying stimuli.

11. Why is transduction important to sensation?
- A) It explains our diminishing sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.
 - B) It illustrates how much of information processing occurs automatically.
 - C) It demonstrates how our experiences and expectations affect whether we perceive a stimuli.
 - D) It converts physical stimuli, such as light, into neural messages.
 - E) It causes the lens to focus light waves on the retina by changing its curvature.
12. The light-sensitive inner surface of the eye, containing the rods and cones, is the
- A) fovea.
 - B) optic nerve.
 - C) cornea.
 - D) retina.
 - E) iris.
13. The area of the retina where the optic nerve leaves the eye is called the
- A) blind spot.
 - B) pupil.
 - C) visual cortex.
 - D) cornea.
 - E) lens.
14. 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.
15. Feature detectors
- A) are retinal cells that allow you to see in dim light and are located in the periphery of the eye.
 - B) combine to form the optic nerve, which sends visual information to the brain.
 - C) are primarily located in the fovea.
 - D) are nerve cells in the brain's visual cortex that fire in response to specific edges, lines, and angles.
 - E) cause the lens to change its curvature in response to incoming light waves.

16. 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.
17. Which theory best explains the occurrence of afterimages?
- A) trichromatic
 - B) opponent-process
 - C) place
 - D) frequency
 - E) signal-detection
18. According to 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.
 - E) we hear different pitches because different sound waves cause different parts of the nerve cells in the cochlea to fire.
19. A cochlear implant converts sounds into
- A) decibels.
 - B) electrical signals.
 - C) air pressure changes.
 - D) fluid vibrations.
 - E) neurotransmitters.
20. The impact of top-down processing on the sense of touch is best illustrated by
- A) sensory interaction.
 - B) psychokinesis.
 - C) place theory.
 - D) the rubber-hand illusion.
 - E) retinal disparity.

21. 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
22. 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.
23. The area of the brain that receives information from the nose is directly connected with the limbic system. This connection may explain why smells are often involved in which of the following?
- A) pain sensations
 - B) altered states of consciousness
 - C) vivid memories
 - D) subliminal perception
 - E) retinal disparity
24. 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.
25. When visually deprived infant monkeys were first allowed to see, they could not visually distinguish
- A) between red and green lights.
 - B) between different-colored objects.
 - C) figures from backgrounds.
 - D) circles from squares.
 - E) light from shadow.

Answer Key

= SENSATION AND PERCEPTION
REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. B
- 2. A
- 3. D
- 4. B
- 5. D
- 6. C
- 7. C
- 8. A
- 9. D
- 10. B
- 11. D
- 12. D
- 13. A
- 14. B
- 15. D
- 16. E
- 17. B
- 18. C
- 19. B
- 20. D
- 21. D
- 22. C
- 23. C
- 24. D
- 25. D

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