

Chapter Test

1. The concepts of sensation and perception are different because
- perception is something that happens to your sense organs and neurons; sensation is something that happens to you
 - sensation is something that happens to your sense organs and neurons; perception is something that happens in consciousness
 - sensation is something that happens slowly when you are paying attention to something, perception happens automatically
 - perception is the only way to directly interact with the world; all sensations are illusory

Answer: B difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

2. These researchers are responsible for Weber's law and signal detection theory.
- psychotherapists
 - Gestalt psychologists
 - perceptual cognitive scientists
 - psychophysicists

Answer: D difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

3. Which of the following best describes the phenomenon known as sensory adaptation?
- Some people are irritated by the smell of his cologne, but Adam wears it so much that he barely smells it himself.
 - Lucy's dorm floor includes one person who blares loud music late into the night, and she is unable to sleep because of the noise.
 - The scent of incense coming from the apartment next door to Madeline was unavoidable and eventually, she confronted her neighbor about it.
 - When Harry smells perfume, he is always instantly reminded of his first date.

Answer: A difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology

4. The _____ are the photoreceptors that respond well in low light, and to motion, but are not specialized for detailed vision.
- rods
 - cones
 - ganglions
 - bipolar cells

Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

5. The fovea in the retina has the highest concentration of these cells.
- bipolar

- b. rods
- c. cones
- d. ganglion

Answer: C difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

6. According to this theory of color vision, the peak sensitivity of a cone to one of three spectrums of wavelength dictates the hue that we perceive.
- a. evolutionary signal
 - b. signal detection
 - c. trichromatic
 - d. opponent process

Answer: C difficulty: s factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

7. According to this theory, cells in the retina and the thalamus enable the mixing of blue and yellow, red and green, and black and white
- a. trichromatic theory
 - b. opponent process theory
 - c. monocular theory
 - d. additive color theory

Answer: B difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

8. The perception of pitch, how high or low a tone is, is dependent on this property of sound waves.
- a. volume
 - b. amplitude
 - c. frequency
 - d. timbre

Answer: C difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

9. The basilar membrane is a collection of fibers in the cochlea that ripples in response to
- a. vibrations of the tympanic membrane and ossicles
 - b. piercing of the oval window
 - c. oscillations of the auditory cortex
 - d. vibrations of the auditory nerve

Answer: A difficulty: 2 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

10. All of the following aspects of sound location are true, EXCEPT:
- a. The brain factors in both the time of arrival and the loudness of a sound source to locate it.
 - b. Your head dampens sounds such that volume is different in both ears according to the location of a sound.
 - c. Sounds from the right side of your head will arrive at your right ear slightly before your left ear.
 - d. Sounds from the left side of your head will appear louder to your right ear than to your left ear.

Answer: D difficulty: 3 factual
Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

11. The sensory receptors in your nose are located in the
- a. olfactory epithelium
 - b. olfactory bulb
 - c. lateral geniculate
 - d. olfactory nerve

Answer: A difficulty: 2 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

12. These pheromones allow for the readiness of certain reproductive responses in men and women.
- a. primer hormones
 - b. secondary pheromones
 - c. primer pheromones
 - d. olfactory pheromones

Answer: C difficulty: 2 conceptual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

13. The primary and secondary taste cortices of the brain are located in the
- a. temporal lobe
 - b. frontal lobe
 - c. parietal lobe
 - d. occipital lobe

Answer: B difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

14. In order to perceive flavor, our sense of taste must be combined with this sense.
- a. olfaction
 - b. sight
 - c. transduction
 - d. gustation

Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

15. The receptors embedded in our skin that respond to pressure and touch are called
- tactile sensors
 - mechanoreceptors
 - proprioceptors
 - nociceptors

Answer: B difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

16. Aside from the receptors for touch, the skin also houses these receptors that allow for perception of temperature.
- thermoreceptors
 - mechanoreceptors
 - proprioceptors
 - nociceptors

Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

17. Unlike the specialized receptors for other aspects of touch, nociceptors are
- mechanoreceptors embedded in muscles and inner organs
 - free nerve endings anywhere in the body
 - sensory neurons in the peripheral nervous system
 - efferent neurons in the spinal column

Answer: B difficulty: 2 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

18. This Gestalt grouping principle allows for the holistic perception of objects that are blocked by other objects.
- proximity
 - closure
 - good continuation
 - similarity

Answer: B difficulty: 2 conceptual
Goal 4: Application of Psychology

19. In the visual cliff experiments by Gibson and Walk (1960), infants would freely explore the deep side of the “cliff” if
- their parents were positioned at the opposite end of the table.
 - they did not understand the Gestalt law of good continuation

- c. their retinas were not fully developed
- d. they had not yet developed depth perception

Answer: D difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 2: Research Methods in Psychology

20. The retinas in each eye collect slightly different images of the world, which allows for the processing of this binocular depth cue.

- a. retinal disparity
- b. retinal eccentricity
- c. retinal convergence
- d. retinal perspective

Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

21. Unlike the binocular depth cues, the monocular depth cues depend greatly on

- a. the mental assumptions about the way the eye works
- b. the motion of the eyes and the tension of the eye muscles
- c. the physical distance between the retina and the object in the world
- d. the mental assumptions of humans about our environments

Answer: D difficulty: 3 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

22. When you are standing in a hallway and see your friend walking toward you, the image of him will grow larger on your retina, but you do not perceive him as actually growing in size. This is because of

- a. size constancy
- b. shape constancy
- c. linear constancy
- d. color constancy

Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology

23. Which of the following phenomena are dependent upon our biases and expectations based on experience with the world?

- a. transduction
- b. opponent process
- c. linear contrast
- d. inattentional blindness

Answer: D difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

24. Phenomena such as change blindness and perceptual set are evidence that perception is

- a. at least partly dependent on seeing the world
- b. at least partly dependent on expectations and biases about the world
- c. minimally dependent on our experience with the world
- d. minimally dependent on the stimulation of the retina

Answer: B difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

25. Which of the following are NOT among the psi phenomena studied by parapsychologists?

- a. extrasensory perception
- b. subliminal perception
- c. telekinesis
- d. telepathy

Answer: B difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology