

Sensation and Perception

1. The basic experience of the stimulation of the body's senses is called:
 - (A) Sensation
 - (B) Perception
 - (C) Adaptation
 - (D) Cognition
 - (E) Conduction

2. Taste: 1 gram of table salt in 500 liters of water; smell: 1 drop of perfume diffused throughout a three-room apartment; touch: the wing of a bee falling on your cheek from a height of 1 centimeter away. These are all examples of:
 - (A) The just-noticeable difference of our senses
 - (B) The difference threshold for our senses
 - (C) The absolute threshold of our senses
 - (D) The adaptation of our senses
 - (E) The perception of our senses

3. Weber's law can best be defined as:
 - (A) The smallest change in stimulation that can be detected 50 percent of the time
 - (B) The principle that the just-noticeable difference for any given sense is a constant proportion of the stimulation being judged
 - (C) The principle that there is an adjustment of sensation levels depending on the stimulation received
 - (D) The idea that the least amount of energy detected in a stimulation only occurs 50 percent of the time
 - (E) The theory that all stimuli respond to the same sensations through the process of creating meaningful patterns

4. The name of the transparent protective coating over the front part of the eye is:
 - (A) Lens
 - (B) Iris
 - (C) Pupil
 - (D) Fovea
 - (E) Cornea

5. The function of the lens is to:
 - (A) Project an image onto the cornea
 - (B) Focus an image on the retina
 - (C) Locate an image
 - (D) Contain receptor cells that are sensitive to light
 - (E) Locate the blind spot

6. The greatest density of cones exists in which part of the eye?
 - (A) Cornea
 - (B) Lens
 - (C) Pupil
 - (D) Fovea
 - (E) Retina

7. An afterimage can best be defined as:
 - (A) Sense experience that occurs after a visual stimulus has been removed
 - (B) Decreased sensitivity of rods and cones in bright light
 - (C) Increased sensitivity of rods and cones in darkness
 - (D) Distinguishable fine details of a stimulation
 - (E) Nondistinguishable details of a stimulation

8. The theory of color that best explains color afterimage is:
 - (A) The volley theory
 - (B) The trichromatic theory
 - (C) The opponent-process theory
 - (D) The subtractive color theory
 - (E) The monochromatic theory

9. Trichromats can mix which three colors to perceive virtually any hue?
- (A) Red, blue, green
 - (B) Red, blue, yellow
 - (C) Blue, yellow, green
 - (D) Red, green, yellow
 - (E) Yellow, orange, green
10. The three small bones of the inner ear are called what?
- (A) Cochlear bones
 - (B) Tympanic bones
 - (C) Basilar
 - (D) Ossicles
 - (E) Auditory canals
11. When the molecules of a skunk's spray enter your nose, the molecules are transformed into electrical signals, or impulses, that are interpreted by the brain as an unpleasant odor. This is an example of:
- (A) Adaptation
 - (B) Transduction
 - (C) Sensation
 - (D) Perception
 - (E) Stimulation
12. Which of the following occupations relies heavily on kinesthetic and vestibular senses?
- (A) Doctor
 - (B) Pilot
 - (C) Gymnast
 - (D) Artist
 - (E) Engineer
13. Frequency is to _____ as amplitude is to _____.
- (A) sensation; perception
 - (B) loudness; pitch
 - (C) pitch; loudness
 - (D) perception; sensation
 - (E) warmth; cold

14. Olfactory cells are the receptors for what sense?
- (A) Taste
 - (B) Hearing
 - (C) Vision
 - (D) Smell
 - (E) Touch
15. The binocular cue for depth perception based on signals from muscles that turn the eyes to focus on near or approaching objects is called:
- (A) Convergence
 - (B) Retinal disparity
 - (C) Shape constancy
 - (D) Interposition
 - (E) Perceptual vision
16. As a car drives away, it projects a smaller and smaller image on your retina. Although the retinal image grows smaller, you do not perceive the car as shrinking because of:
- (A) Shape constancy
 - (B) Size continuity
 - (C) Size constancy
 - (D) Shape continuity
 - (E) Size perception
17. Which of the following is *not* a monocular depth cue?
- (A) Linear perspective
 - (B) Interposition
 - (C) Relative size
 - (D) Texture gradient
 - (E) Convergence
18. The final step required to convert vibrations into sound sensations takes place in which part of the ear?
- (A) Ossicles
 - (B) Outer ear
 - (C) Cochlea
 - (D) Middle ear
 - (E) Auditory receptors

19. Which of the following statements best defines the gate control theory of pain?
- (A) Pain impulses are sent to receptor sites in vital organs.
 - (B) Nonpainful nerve impulses compete with pain impulses to reach the brain, creating a neural blockage.
 - (C) Stimuli of various kinds activate free nerve endings.
 - (D) Pain is simply a psychological state, not a physiological one.
 - (E) Perception of pain depends on one's physical makeup.
20. Black-and-white vision with greatest sensitivity under low levels of illumination describes the role of:
- (A) The cones
 - (B) The cornea
 - (C) The fovea
 - (D) The rods
 - (E) The pupil