1. ________ processing refers to how the physical characteristics of stimuli influence their interpretation.
   a. Top-down
   b. Bottom-up
   c. Parapsychological
   d. Psychophysical

2. ________ processing refers to how our knowledge and expectations influence perception.
   a. Top-down
   b. Bottom-up
   c. Parapsychological
   d. Psychophysical

3. Concluding her presentation on sensation and perception, Kelly notes that
   a. perception is bottom-up processing
   b. sensation is top-down processing
   c. without sensation there is no perception
   d. sensation and perception blend into one continuous process.

4. Concerning the evidence for subliminal stimulation, which of the following is the best answer?
   a. The brain processes some information without our awareness.
   b. Stimuli too weak to cross our thresholds for awareness may trigger a response in our sense receptors.
   c. Because the “absolute” threshold is a statistical average, we are able to detect weaker stimuli some of the time.
   d. All of these statements are true.

5. Which of the following is an example of sensory adaptation?
   a. finding the cold water of a swimming pool warmer after you have been in it for a while
   b. developing an increased sensitivity to salt the more you use it in foods
   c. becoming very irritated at the continuing sound of a dripping faucet
   d. All of these are examples

6. When admiring the texture of a piece of fabric, Calvin usually runs his fingertips over the cloth’s surface. He does this because
   a. if the cloth were held motionless, sensory adaptation to its feel would quickly occur.
   b. the sense of touch does not adapt.
   c. a relatively small amount of brain tissue is devoted to processing touch from the fingertips.
   d. of all these reasons.

7. The process by which the lens changes its curvature is
   a. accommodation.
   b. sensory adaptation.
   c. feature detection.
   d. transduction.

8. Wavelength is to ________ as ________ is to brightness.
   a. hue; intensity
   b. intensity; hue
   c. frequency; amplitude
   d. brightness; hue

9. The receptor of the eye that functions best in dim light is the
   a. fovea.
   b. cone.
   c. bipolar cell.
   d. rod.

10. Which of the following is true of cones?
    a. Cones enable color vision.
    b. Cones are highly concentrated in the foveal region of the retina.
    c. Cones have a higher absolute threshold for brightness than rods.
    d. All of these statements are true.

11. Hubel and Wiesel discovered feature detectors in the visual
    a. fovea.
    b. optic nerve.
    c. iris.
    d. cortex.

12. Most color-deficient people will probably
    a. lack functioning red- or green-sensitive cones.
    b. see the world in only black and white.
    c. also suffer from poor vision.
    d. have above average vision to compensate for the deficit.
13. I am a cell in the thalamus that is excited by red and inhibited by green. I am a(n)
   a. feature detector.
   b. cone.
   c. bipolar cell.
   d. opponent-process cell.

14. Frequency is to pitch as ________ is to ________.
   a. wavelength; loudness
   b. amplitude; loudness
   c. wavelength; intensity
   d. amplitude; intensity

15. The frequency theory of hearing is better than place theory at explaining our sensation of
   a. the lowest pitches.
   b. pitches of intermediate range.
   c. the highest pitches.
   d. all of these pitches.

16. Of the four distinct skin senses, the only one that has definable receptors is
   a. warmth.
   b. cold.
   c. pressure.
   d. pain.

17. What enables you to feel yourself wiggling your toes even with your eyes closed?
   a. vestibular sense
   b. kinesthesis
   c. the skin senses
   d. sensory interaction

18. The phantom limb sensation indicates that
   a. pain is a purely sensory phenomenon.
   b. the central nervous system plays only a minor role in the experience of pain.
   c. pain involves the brain's interpretation of neural activity.
   d. all of these are true.

19. Which of the following is NOT one of the basic tastes?
   a. sweet
   b. salty
   c. umami
   d. bland

20. Which of the following is an example of sensory interaction?
   a. finding that despite its delicious aroma, a weird looking meal tastes awful
   b. finding that food tastes bland when you have a bad cold
   c. finding it difficult to maintain your balance when you have an ear infection
   d. all of these are examples

21. The historical movement associated with the statement "The whole may exceed the sum of its parts" is
   a. parapsychology.
   b. behavioral psychology.
   c. functional psychology.
   d. Gestalt psychology.

22. The figure-ground relationship has demonstrated that
   a. perception is largely innate.
   b. perception is simply a point-for-point representation of sensation.
   c. the same stimulus can trigger more than one perception.
   d. different people see different things when viewing a scene.

23. The tendency to organize stimuli into smooth, uninterrupted patterns is called
   a. closure.
   b. continuity.
   c. similarity.
   d. proximity.

24. When we stare at an object, each eye receives a slightly different image, providing a depth cue known as
   a. interposition.
   b. linear perspective.
   c. relative motion.
   d. retinal disparity.

25. The depth cue that occurs when we watch stable objects at different distances as we are moving is
   a. linear perspective.
   b. interposition.
   c. relative clarity.
   d. relative motion.

26. An artist paints a tree orchard so that the parallel rows of trees converge at the top of the canvas. Which cue has the artist used to convey distance?
   a. interposition
   b. retinal disparity
   c. linear perspective
   d. figure-ground

27. As we move, viewed objects cast changing shapes on our retinas, although we do not perceive the objects as changing. This is part of the phenomenon of
   a. perceptual constancy.
   b. relative motion.
   c. linear perspective.
   d. continuity.
28. The Moon illusion occurs in part because distance cues at the horizon make the Moon seem
   a. farther away and therefore larger.
   b. closer and therefore larger.
   c. farther away and therefore smaller.
   d. closer and therefore smaller.

29. Which of the following explains why a rose appears equally red in bright and dim light?
   a. the Young-Helmholtz theory
   b. the opponent-process theory
   c. feature detection
   d. color constancy

30. According to the philosopher __________, we learn to perceive the world.
   a. Locke
   b. Kant
   c. Gibson
   d. Walk

31. Experiments with distorted visual environments demonstrate that
   a. adaptation rarely takes place.
   b. animals adapt readily, but humans do not.
   c. humans adapt readily, while lower animals typically do not.
   d. adaptation is possible during a critical period in infancy but no thereafter.

32. Although carpenter Smith perceived a briefly viewed object as a screwdriver, the police officer Wesson perceived the same object as a knife. This illustrates that perception is guided by
   a. linear perspective.
   b. shape constancy.
   c. retinal disparity.
   d. perceptual set.

33. Thanks to __________, TiVo and DVR have solved the TV recording problem caused by the complexity of VCRs.
   a. parapsychologists
   b. human factors psychologists
   c. psychokineticists
   d. Gestalt psychologists

34. Psychologists who study ESP are called
   a. clairvoyants.
   b. telepaths.
   c. parapsychologists.
   d. levitators.

35. Researchers who investigated telepathy found that
   a. when external distractions are reduced, both the “sender” and the “receiver” become much more accurate in demonstrating ESP.
   b. only “senders” become much more accurate.
   c. only “receivers” become much more accurate.
   d. over many studies, none of these events occur.