

Quizizz

AP Psych - Sensation & Perception - TC18

Name : _____

Class : _____

Date : _____

1. **Receptors that are responsible for transferring light into neural impulses.**

- a) Rods & Cones of Retina b) Optic Stem
 c) Cornea d) Iris

2. **Which of the following is NOT one of the four primary sensory experiences that make up taste?**

- a) Sweet b) Sour
 c) Bitter d) Warmth

3. **A principle that states, for any change in a stimulus to be detected, a constant proportion of that stimulus must be added or subtracted.**

- a) Gate-Control Theory b) Weber's Law
 c) Difference Threshold d) Multiple constant

4. **Smell is transmitted to the brain via the.....**

- a) Optic Nerve b) Olfactory Nerve
 c) Auditory (chochlear nerve) d) Sensory Nerve

5. **5. When a stimulus activates a receptor.**

- a) Sensation b) Perception
 c) Recognition d) Response system

6. **This theory states that we can lessen some pains by shifting our attention away from pain impulses.**

- a) Pain perception method b) Acute sensation deprivation
 c) Gate-Control Theory d) Theory of relativity

7. **The organization of sensory information into meaningful experiences.**

- a) Senstation b) Perception
 c) Gestalt Awareness d) Sensory organization

8. **The weakest amount of a stimulus that a person can detect half of the time.**
- a) Subliminal message b) Difference threshold
- c) Gate threshold d) Absolute threshold
9. **This system controls the balance of the body.**
- a) Vestibular System b) Kinesthetic System
- c) Vision system d) Internal system
10. **Which two senses are most likely to determine whether we like a certain food?**
- a) Taste and smell b) Taste and hearing
- c) Touch and smell d) Smell and hearing
11. **The place in the eye where the optic nerve meets is known as the _____.**
- a) fovea b) optic chiasm
- c) blind spot d) optic nerve
12. **While waiting in line at Starbucks, Kramer was playing games on his cell phone and subsequently failed to see the customer in front of him rob the cashier. This is an example of...**
- a) inattention blindness b) place theory
- c) blind spot d) feature detectors
- e) sensory adaptation
13. **Although Bill was seated next to his friend, he was able to smell the burning popcorn a full minute earlier than his friend. Bill must have a lower _____ for smell.**
- a) accommodation level b) absolute threshold
- c) tolerance level d) gustatory saturation level
- e) adaptation level
14. **Racial and ethnic stereotypes can sometimes bias our perceptions of other's behavior. This best illustrates the impact of:**
- a) retinal disparity b) interposition
- c) top-down processing d) perceptual adaptation

15. **If you move your watchband up your inch or so, you will feel it only for a few moments. This best illustrates:**
- a) parallel processing b) accommodation
- c) sensory adaptation d) Weber's Law
16. **Rather than saying a person is "colorblind," it would be more accurate to say that the person:**
- a) has a blind spot b) is experiencing an overstimulation of the red-and green-sensitive cones
- c) lacks red- or green-sensitive cones d) has an excess of blue-sensitive cones
17. **It is difficult to distinguish between colors at night because _____.**
- a) we are seeing primarily with the cones b) rods do not adapt to the dark
- c) we are seeing primarily with the rods d) we are used to seeing mostly with the fovea
18. **Which of the following is true of cones?**
- a) They respond to color. b) They are found mainly in the fovea
- c) They operate mainly in the daytime d) They are responsible for night vision
19. **Texting and driving is a major cause of car accidents in the modern day. Which academic term that we discussed defines this inability to focus on texting and driving at simultaneously?**
- a) Selective Attention b) Perceptual Set
- c) Absolute Threshold d) Change Blindness
20. **Which brain component routes all sensory information, except olfaction, to its appropriate brain region for processing?**
- a) Somatosensory Cortex b) Frontal Lobe
- c) Thalamus d) Medulla

21. **Which color has the longest wavelength? Which has the shortest?**

- a) Orange;Green b) Violet;Green
 c) Blue;Yellow d) Red;Violet

22. **This is the central focal point for the retina, and is around which the retinal cones cluster.**

- a) Fovea b) Blind spot
 c) Lens d) Optic Nerve

23. **Which theory of color perception suggests we have opposing color receptors in the retina that enable color vision?**

- a) Trichromatic theory b) Triple-Retinal Processing
 c) Antagonistic Color Processing d) Opponent-Process Theory

24. **The conversion of one form of energy to another is called**

- a) Parapsychology b) Retinal Disparity
 c) Transduction d) Transitional Processing

25. **What is the name of the fluid-filled mechanism within the inner ear that houses our hair-cell receptors for auditory information?**

- a) Cochlea b) Vestibular Sac
 c) Hammer, Anvil, Stirrup d) Ear Drum

26. **Which theory of pitch perception suggests the location of the cochlea that is stimulated by incoming sound waves determines the pitch we perceive?**

- a) Frequency Theory b) Phi Phenomenon
 c) Opponent-Process Theory d) Place Theory

27. **The sense of movement and body position**

- a) Hearing b) Sight
 c) Kinesthesia d) Olfaction
 e) Touch

28. **When a person rubs an elbow after smacking it into a table, that person is**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) creating competition between pain and non-pain impulses | <input type="checkbox"/> b) focusing attention toward the pain. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) decreasing non-pain impulses in the area. | <input type="checkbox"/> d) increasing pain impulses in the area |

29. **Which of the following is the best explanation for why we see afterimages?**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) When we look away, unused cones fire to balance the chemicals used up during staring. | <input type="checkbox"/> b) Staring causes the cones to stop working, so the brain processes the image after we look away |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) The rod system must take over when the cones become too tired, and the rods produce the afterimage. | <input type="checkbox"/> d) The brain gets too tired during staring so it creates an afterimage to make sense of the staring. |

30. **Hearing aids might be effective for treating _____**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) Ménière's disease | <input type="checkbox"/> b) Sensorineural hearing loss |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) Conductive hearing loss | <input type="checkbox"/> d) Interaural time differences |

31. **Subliminal references which of the following?**

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) information just above the absolute threshold | <input type="checkbox"/> b) information just above the difference threshold |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) information processed at a subconscious level | <input type="checkbox"/> d) white noise |

32. **The cocktail party effect provides an example of:**

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) the phi phenomenon | <input type="checkbox"/> b) selective attention |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) perceptual constancy | <input type="checkbox"/> d) perceptual set |

33. **This type of hearing loss is caused by damage to the hair cells in the cochlea.**

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) Conductive | <input type="checkbox"/> b) Moderate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) Sensorinueral | <input type="checkbox"/> d) Mild |

34. **During the months when there is a large amount of pollen in the air, your hay fever severely affects your sense of smell. At the same time your food all seems to taste the same. This illustrates the importance of:**

a) sensory interaction

b) kinesthesia

c) sensory adaptation

d) accommodation

35. **When there is a conflict between bits of information received by two or more senses, which sense tends to dominate the others? (i.e., The McGurk Effect)**

a) smell

b) touch

c) hearing

d) vision

Answer Key

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 10. a | 19. a | 28. a |
| 2. d | 11. c | 20. c | 29. a |
| 3. b | 12. a | 21. d | 30. c |
| 4. b | 13. b | 22. a | 31. c |
| 5. a | 14. c | 23. d | 32. b |
| 6. c | 15. c | 24. c | 33. c |
| 7. b | 16. c | 25. a | 34. a |
| 8. d | 17. c | 26. d | 35. d |
| 9. a | 18. a | 27. c | |