

Sensory and Perception Quiz- Reynolds Fall 2015

1. The inner ear contains receptors for:
  - a. audition and kinesthesia.
  - b. kinesthesia and the vestibular sense.
  - c. audition and the vestibular sense.
  - d. audition, kinesthesia, and the vestibular sense.
  
2. The principle that one sense may influence another is:
  - a. transduction.
  - b. sensory adaptation.
  - c. Weber's law.
  - d. sensory interaction.
  
3. Wavelength is to \_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ is to brightness.
  - a. hue; intensity
  - b. intensity; hue
  - c. frequency; amplitude
  - d. brightness; hue
  
4. 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 the above are examples.

5. Sensation is to \_\_\_\_\_ as perception is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. recognizing a stimulus; interpreting a stimulus
- b. detecting a stimulus; recognizing a stimulus
- c. interpreting a stimulus; detecting a stimulus
- d. seeing; hearing

6. Which of the following correctly lists the order of structures through which sound travels after entering the ear?

- a. auditory canal, eardrum, middle ear, cochlea
- b. eardrum, auditory canal, middle ear, cochlea
- c. eardrum, middle ear, cochlea, auditory canal
- d. cochlea, eardrum, middle ear, auditory canal

7. As the football game continued into the night, LeVar noticed that he was having difficulty distinguishing the colors of the players' uniforms. This is because the \_\_\_\_\_, which enable color vision, have a \_\_\_\_\_ absolute threshold for brightness than the available light intensity.

- a. rods; higher
- b. cones; higher
- c. rods; lower
- d. cones; lower

8. After staring at a very intense red stimulus for a few minutes, Carrie shifted her gaze to a beige wall and "saw" the color . Carrie's experience provides support for the theory.

- a. green; trichromatic
- b. blue; opponent-process
- c. green; opponent-process
- d. blue; trichromatic

9. 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 the above reasons.

10. How does pain differ from other senses?

- a. It has no special receptors.
- b. It has no single stimulus.
- c. It is influenced by both physical and psychological phenomena.
- d. All the above are true.

11. Which of the following statements is consistent with the Gestalt theory of perception?

- a. Perception develops largely through learning.
- b. Perception is the product of heredity.
- c. The mind organizes sensations into meaningful perceptions.
- d. Perception results directly from sensation.

12. The perceptual error in which we fail to see an object when our attention is directed elsewhere is:

- a. visual capture.
- b. inattentional blindness.
- c. perceptual adaptation.
- d. divergence.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ processing refers to how our knowledge and expectations influence perception.

- a. Top-down
- b. Bottom-up
- c. Parapsychological
- d. Human factors

14. Although carpenter Smith perceived a briefly viewed object as a screwdriver, 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.

15. When two familiar objects of equal size cast unequal retinal images, the object that casts the smaller retinal image will be perceived as being:

- a. closer than the other object.
- b. more distant than the other object.
- c. larger than the other object.
- d. smaller than the other object.

16. In the *absence* of perceptual constancy:

- a. objects would appear to change size as their distance from us changed.
- b. depth perception would be based exclusively on monocular cues.
- c. depth perception would be based exclusively on binocular cues.
- d. depth perception would be impossible.

17. The illusion that the St. Louis Gateway arch appears taller than it is wide (even though its height and width are equal) is based on our sensitivity to which monocular depth cue?

- a. relative size
- b. interposition
- c. relative height
- d. retinal disparity

18. According to the principle of light and shadow, if one of two identical objects reflects more light to your eyes it will be perceived as:

- a. larger.
- b. smaller.
- c. farther away.
- d. nearer.

19. Your friend tosses you a frisbee. You know that it is getting closer instead of larger because of:

- a. shape constancy.
- b. relative motion.
- c. size constancy.
- d. all of the above.

20. When the traffic light changed from red to green, the drivers on both sides of Leon's vehicle pulled quickly forward, giving Leon the disorienting feeling that his car was rolling backward. Which principle explains Leon's misperception?

- a. relative motion
- b. continuity
- c. visual capture
- d. proximity

### *Essay Question*

A dancer in a chorus line uses many sensory cues when performing. Discuss three senses that dancers rely on and explain why each is important. (Use the space below and on back to list the points you want to make, and organize them. Then write the essay on a separate sheet of paper.)

## Key

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. C

## Essay Question

The senses that are most important to dancers are vision, hearing, kinesthesia, and the vestibular sense. your answer should refer to any three of these senses and include, at minimum, the following information.

Dancers rely on vision to gauge their body position relative to other dancers as they perform specific choreographed movements. Vision also helps dancers assess the audience's reaction to their performance. Whenever dance is set to music, hearing is necessary so that the dancers can detect musical cues for certain parts of their routines. Hearing also helps the dancers keep their movements in tune with the music. Kinesthetic receptors in dancers' tendons, joints, bones, and ears provide their brains with information about the position and movement of body parts to determine if their hands, arms, legs, and heads are in the proper positions. Receptors for the vestibular sense located in the dancers' inner ears send messages to their brains that help them maintain their balance and determine the correctness of the position and movement of their bodies.