1. Kinesthesis refers to the
   A) process of organizing and interpreting sensory information.
   B) diminished sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.
   C) quivering eye movements that enable the retina to detect continuous stimulation.
   D) process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural signals.
   E) system for sensing the position and movement of individual body parts.

2. The perceived size of an object is most strongly influenced by that object's perceived
   A) motion.
   B) shape.
   C) frequency.
   D) distance.
   E) color.

3. The quick succession of briefly flashed images in a motion picture produces
   A) the Ponzo illusion.
   B) linear perspective.
   C) retinal disparity.
   D) frequency theory.
   E) stroboscopic movement.

4. Although he was wearing a pair of glasses that shifted the apparent location of objects
   20 degrees to his right, Lars was still able to play tennis very effectively. This best
   illustrates the value of
   A) perceptual adaptation.
   B) retinal disparity.
   C) binocular cues.
   D) perceptual set.
   E) shape constancy.

5. According to the opponent-process theory, cells that are stimulated by exposure to
   _______ light are inhibited by exposure to _______ light.
   A) yellow; blue
   B) blue; red
   C) red; blue
   D) yellow; green
   E) blue; green
6. The light-sensitive inner surface of the eye, containing the rods and cones, is the
   A) iris.
   B) retina.
   C) optic nerve.
   D) fovea.
   E) cornea.

7. Sensation is to ______ as perception is to ______.
   A) threshold; transduction
   B) encoding; detection
   C) detection; interpretation
   D) interpretation; organization
   E) organization; accommodation

8. The ability to simultaneously process the pitch, loudness, melody, and meaning of a
   song best illustrates
   A) parallel processing.
   B) sensory adaptation.
   C) kinesthesis.
   D) subliminal perception.
   E) accommodation.

9. When you are expecting an incoming text message, you are much more likely to notice
   it the second it arrives. This best illustrates
   A) signal detection theory.
   B) absolute thresholds.
   C) priming.
   D) Weber's law.
   E) difference thresholds.

10. A subliminal message is one that is presented
    A) below one's absolute threshold for awareness.
    B) with very soft background music.
    C) while an individual is under hypnosis.
    D) repetitiously.
    E) in a manner that is unconsciously persuasive.
11. Which theory best explains how we perceive low-pitched sounds?
   A) opponent-process theory
   B) gate-control theory
   C) place theory
   D) frequency theory
   E) the Young-Helmholtz theory

12. Sensory adaptation refers to
   A) diminishing sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.
   B) the process of organizing and interpreting sensory information.
   C) increasing perception of a constant, annoying stimuli.
   D) the process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural impulses.
   E) changes in the shape of the lens as it focuses on objects.

13. In University of Utah driving-simulation experiments, students conversing on cell phones were slower to detect and respond to traffic signals. This best illustrates
   A) place theory.
   B) gate-control theory.
   C) retinal disparity.
   D) selective attention.
   E) the phi phenomenon.

14. People who carry a gene that boosts the availability of ________ are less bothered by pain.
   A) transduction
   B) endorphins
   C) growth hormones
   D) nociceptors
   E) ganglion fibers

15. The semicircular canals are most directly relevant to
   A) kinesthesis.
   B) parallel processing.
   C) hearing.
   D) accommodation.
   E) the vestibular sense.
16. Trying to see a hidden representational image in a piece of abstract art by looking carefully at each element in the picture and trying to form an image employs which kind of perceptual process?
   A) interposition
   B) perceptual adaptation
   C) bottom-up processing
   D) retinal disparity
   E) selective attention

17. Renny knew the red tulip was closer to her than the yellow tulip because the red one cast a larger retinal image than the yellow one. This illustrates the importance of the distance cue known as
   A) relative height.
   B) proximity.
   C) relative size.
   D) continuity.
   E) interposition.

18. The rupture of the eardrum can lead to
   A) conduction hearing loss.
   B) change deafness.
   C) disruption of the vestibular system.
   D) feeling disembodied.
   E) sensorineural hearing loss.

19. Accommodation refers to the
   A) process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural messages.
   B) quivering eye movements that enable the retina to detect continuous stimulation.
   C) process by which the lens changes shape to focus images on the retina.
   D) system for sensing the position and movement of muscles, tendons, and joints.
   E) diminishing sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus.

20. The minimum amount of stimulation a person needs to detect a stimulus 50 percent of the time is called the
   A) change threshold.
   B) absolute threshold.
   C) difference threshold.
   D) adaptation threshold.
   E) subliminal threshold.
21. Giulio's bag of marbles is twice as heavy as Jim's. If it takes 5 extra marbles to make Jim's bag feel heavier, it will take 10 extra marbles to make Giulio's bag feel heavier. This best illustrates
A) accommodation.
B) the McGurk effect.
C) Weber's law.
D) the opponent-process theory.
E) sensory adaptation.

22. During a hearing test, many sounds were presented at such a low level of intensity that Mr. Antall could hardly detect them. These sounds were below Mr. Antall's
A) difference threshold.
B) subliminal threshold.
C) auditory threshold.
D) adaptation threshold.
E) absolute threshold.

23. Frequency theory best explains _______, while place theory best explains ________.
A) how phantom limb sensations occur; how stimulation of the larger fibers in the spinal cord stop pain
B) how we process red, green, and blue light; why we experience color afterimages
C) how we are able to sense our body position without looking; how the vestibular sense functions
D) how we perceive low-pitched sounds; how we perceive high-pitched sounds
E) how touch sensations involve more than tactile stimulation; why stroking a pressure spot leads to the sensation of a tickle

24. The classic gate-control theory suggests that pain is experienced when small nerve fibers activate and open a neural gate in the
A) semicircular canals.
B) spinal cord.
C) fovea.
D) olfactory bulb.
E) basilar membrane.

25. Dilation and constriction of the pupil are controlled by the
A) lens.
B) retina.
C) iris.
D) cornea.
E) optic nerve.
26. Heather Sellers suffers from prosopagnosia and is unable to recognize her own face in a mirror. Her difficulty stems from a deficiency in
   A) transduction.
   B) accommodation.
   C) sensation.
   D) top-down processing.
   E) kinesthesis.

27. Light-wave amplitude determines the
   A) color hue we experience.
   B) firing of rods in the retina.
   C) parallel processing of a scene.
   D) intensity of colors.
   E) curvature and thickness of the lens.

28. The perception that Bugs Bunny is hopping across a movie screen best illustrates
   A) retinal disparity.
   B) opponent-process.
   C) the Müller-Lyer illusion.
   D) the Ponzo illusion.
   E) stroboscopic movement.

29. Psychologists are skeptical about the existence of ESP because
   A) there is no way to scientifically test claims of ESP.
   B) researchers have difficulty finding participants for ESP studies.
   C) ESP researchers frequently accept evidence that they know is fraudulent.
   D) many apparent demonstrations of ESP have been shown to be staged illusions.
   E) ESP experiments show the impact of ESP, but correlational studies do not.

30. What is the purpose of the eardrum?
   A) Transduction of sound waves into neural messages occurs in the eardrum.
   B) To transmit sound from the air to the bones of the middle ear.
   C) Axons on the eardrum converge to form the auditory nerve, which sends auditory messages to the brain.
   D) Vibration of the eardrum directly causes ripples in the basilar membrane.
   E) Movement of the eardrum directly causes the stirrup to vibrate.
31. Tinnitus is a phantom _________ sensation.
   A) kinesthetic
   B) touch
   C) auditory
   D) visual
   E) taste

32. Experiencing a green afterimage of a red object is most easily explained by
   A) frequency theory.
   B) the opponent-process theory.
   C) the Young-Helmholtz theory.
   D) the gate-control theory.
   E) place theory.

33. Ohio State University pedestrians were more likely to cross streets unsafely if they were talking on a cell phone. This best illustrates the impact of
   A) selective attention.
   B) place theory.
   C) the phi phenomenon.
   D) retinal disparity.
   E) gate-control theory.

34. Which of the following types of cells are located in the brain's occipital lobe?
   A) bipolar cells
   B) hair cells
   C) cochlea cells
   D) rods and cones
   E) feature detectors

35. The fact that people who are colorblind to red and green may still see yellow is most easily explained by
   A) place theory.
   B) frequency theory.
   C) the gate-control theory.
   D) the opponent-process theory.
   E) the Young-Helmholtz theory.
36. As your teacher dims the lights to show a movie clip, you still perceive your friend's shirt as red. Which of the following best explains this phenomenon?
   A) context effects
   B) color constancy
   C) perceptual set
   D) perceptual adaptation
   E) lightness constancy

37. After watching a scary television movie, Julie perceived the noise of the wind rattling her front windows as the sound of a burglar breaking into her house. Her mistaken interpretation best illustrates the influence of
   A) stroboscopic movement.
   B) perceptual set.
   C) binocular cues.
   D) perceptual adaptation.
   E) bottom-up processing.

38. The cochlea is a
   A) set of three tiny bones that amplify the vibrations of the eardrum.
   B) fluid-filled tube in which sound waves trigger nerve impulses.
   C) specific area of the auditory cortex.
   D) fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of body movement.
   E) fluid-filled tube that provides a sense of upright body position.

39. Sound wave vibrations are transmitted by three tiny bones located in the
   A) semicircular canals.
   B) inner ear.
   C) middle ear.
   D) vestibular sacs.
   E) cochlea.

40. Interposition is a cue for depth perception in which closer objects
   A) obstruct our view of distant objects.
   B) reflect light to one eye more quickly than the other.
   C) appear lower in the horizontal plane than do distant objects.
   D) create larger retinal images than do distant objects.
   E) reflect more light to our eyes than do distant objects.
41. Compared with rods, cones are
   A) more sensitive to any light and less sensitive to fine detail.
   B) more sensitive to dim light and more sensitive to fine detail.
   C) less sensitive to dim light and less sensitive to fine detail.
   D) more sensitive to dim light and less sensitive to fine detail.
   E) less sensitive to dim light and more sensitive to fine detail.

42. Intensity is to brightness as wavelength is to
   A) disparity.
   B) accommodation.
   C) hue.
   D) frequency.
   E) amplitude.

43. Current research suggests that
   A) both the Young-Helmholtz and the opponent-process theories are wrong in explaining color vision.
   B) both the trichromatic and opponent-process theories are valid in explaining color vision.
   C) the Young-Helmholtz theory best explains how we experience color.
   D) frequency theory shows promise in explaining how we experience color vision.
   E) opponent-process theory is the most comprehensive theory for explaining color vision.

44. Objects are brought into focus on the retina by changes in the curvature and thickness of the
   A) lens.
   B) bipolar cells.
   C) cornea.
   D) rods and cones.
   E) optic nerve.

45. The human ability to speedily recognize familiar objects best illustrates the value of
   A) parallel processing.
   B) sensory interaction.
   C) kinesthesia.
   D) accommodation.
   E) subliminal stimulation.
46. A football player was tackled hard during a very physical game, but he did not feel any pain until the post-game celebration party. Which of the following best explains this phenomenon?
   A) The process of accommodation delayed pain sensations from reaching the brain.
   B) Sensors in the kinesthetic system released pain-killing endorphins.
   C) Psychological factors, such as distraction, can diminish pain sensations.
   D) Phantom pain sensations occur when the brain misinterprets spontaneous central nervous system activity.
   E) Small nerve fibers in the spinal cord were activated, stopping the pain signals.

47. After a small section of his basilar membrane was damaged, Jason experienced a noticeable loss of hearing for high-pitched sounds only. Jason's hearing loss is best explained by the ________ theory.
   A) frequency
   B) opponent-process
   C) place
   D) Young-Helmholtz
   E) gate-control

48. Rods are
   A) less light-sensitive and less color-sensitive than are cones.
   B) more frequency sensitive and less amplitude sensitive.
   C) more light-sensitive and more color-sensitive than are cones.
   D) more light-sensitive and less color-sensitive than are cones.
   E) less light-sensitive and more color-sensitive than are cones.

49. Although Manuel was sitting right next to his parents, he smelled a skunk minutes before they did. Apparently, Manuel has a lower ________ for skunk odor than his parents have.
   A) absolute threshold
   B) adaptation level
   C) accommodation level
   D) tolerance level
   E) olfactory saturation level

50. According to the gate-control theory, a back massage would most likely reduce your physical aches and pains by causing
   A) deactivation of the pain receptors on the surface of your skin.
   B) the release of adrenaline into your bloodstream.
   C) release of pain-killing endorphins in your muscles.
   D) the cochlea to transduce impulses sent to the spinal cord.
   E) activation of nerve fibers in your spinal cord.
Answer Key

1. E
2. D
3. E
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. A
11. D
12. A
13. D
14. B
15. E
16. C
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. B
21. C
22. E
23. D
24. B
25. C
26. D
27. D
28. E
29. D
30. B
31. C
32. B
33. A
34. E
35. D
36. B
37. B
38. B
39. C
40. A
41. E
42. C
43. B
44. A
45. A
46. C
47. C
48. D
49. A
50. E