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| 1. Damage to an area on the underside of our brain's right hemisphere essential to recognizing faces results in a condition known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transduction. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | signal detection. | |  | d. | prosopagnosia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 2. The brain area that helps us recognize a familiar human face is located in the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | right hemisphere. | |  | b. | left hemisphere. | |  | c. | cerebellum. | |  | d. | pons. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 3. Sensation is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transformation of sound and light into meaningful words and images. | |  | b. | receiving and representing of stimulus energies by sensory receptors and the nervous system. | |  | c. | organization and interpretation of environmental events. | |  | d. | conscious awareness of a familiar stimulus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 4. Sherilyn is going for a walk when she sees a furry object with a moving tail hopping toward her. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transduction. | |  | b. | sensation. | |  | c. | perception. | |  | d. | Weber’s law. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 5. Sensory receptors are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mechanisms that convert one form of energy to another. | |  | b. | the minimum stimulation necessary to detect a particular sense. | |  | c. | sensory nerve endings that respond to stimuli. | |  | d. | neural information transferred to the brain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 6. Your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ detect(s) sensory information and respond(s) to it.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | unconscious mind | |  | b. | sensory receptors | |  | c. | two-track mind | |  | d. | absolute threshold |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 7. The process by which we organize and interpret sensory information in order to recognize meaningful objects and events is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sensory adaptation. | |  | b. | sensation. | |  | c. | perception. | |  | d. | signal detection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 8. Detection is to interpretation as sensation is to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | adaptation. | |  | b. | transduction. | |  | c. | perception. | |  | d. | priming. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 9. Recognizing the taste of a peach is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | prosopagnosia. | |  | d. | perception. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 10. Experiencing a grape as purple is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as recognizing a grape as a fruit is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | absolute threshold; difference threshold | |  | b. | perceptual set; sensory adaptation | |  | c. | sensation; perception | |  | d. | top-down processing; bottom-up processing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 11. Analysis that begins with the sensory receptors is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | subliminal sensation. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | bottom-up processing. | |  | d. | priming. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 12. The effect of prior experience and current expectations on perception best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | b. | transduction. | |  | c. | sensory thresholds. | |  | d. | top-down processing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 13. Indiana Adams suffers from prosopagnosia and is unable to recognize her own face in a photograph. Her difficulty stems from a deficiency in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | top-down processing. | |  | b. | transduction. | |  | c. | bottom-up processing. | |  | d. | sensation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 14. All of our sensory systems have three steps in common. Which of the following is NOT one of them?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interpret sensory information from the body | |  | b. | receive sensory stimulation | |  | c. | transform stimulation into neural impulses | |  | d. | deliver neural information to the brain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 15. Which of the following is needed first to convert one form of energy into another?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interpreting sensory information from the body | |  | b. | receiving sensory stimulation from the environment | |  | c. | transforming stimulation into neural impulses | |  | d. | delivering neural information to the brain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 16. The second step basic to all sensory systems is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transduction. | |  | b. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | c. | sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | priming.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 17. In sensation, transduction refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the process of organizing and interpreting sensory information. | |  | b. | the activation of mental associations. | |  | c. | the process of converting outside energy into a form our brain can use. | |  | d. | drawing on our experience and expectations to construct perceptions.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 18. Transformation is another way of referring to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transduction. | |  | b. | prosopagnosia. | |  | c. | sensation. | |  | d. | perception. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 19. The process by which cells in the eye convert stimulus energy into neural signals is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | top-down processing. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | transduction. | |  | d. | priming. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 20. Phyllis is listening to her favorite rock group through her earbuds. Which of the following is the most complete description of how she processes sound waves to enjoy the music?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | She uses top-down processing to translate the sound waves that she is experiencing. | |  | b. | She uses her absolute threshold for the sounds as a guideline to begin processing. | |  | c. | She will detect the signal and then process the information through top-down processing. | |  | d. | She must first receive sensory stimulation that is transformed into neural impulses, which are then delivered to her brain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 21. As our visual system processes light energy, the last step in converting one form of energy into another is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interpreting sensory information from the body. | |  | b. | receiving sensory stimulation from the environment. | |  | c. | transforming stimulation into neural impulses. | |  | d. | delivering neural information to the brain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 22. Garfield is running in the park when another runner bumps him as he races by. The last step in Garfield’s processing of this touch stimulus is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interpreting sensory information from his body. | |  | b. | receiving sensory stimulation from the environment. | |  | c. | transforming stimulation into neural impulses. | |  | d. | delivering neural information to his brain.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 23. German scientist and philosopher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ identified the absolute threshold.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gustav Fechner | |  | b. | Ernst Weber | |  | c. | Jerome Galanter | |  | d. | Indiana Adams |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 24. The absolute threshold is the minimum amount of stimulation that a person needs to detect a stimulus   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | at the beginning of a sensory experience. | |  | b. | on a subliminal level. | |  | c. | 50 percent of the time. | |  | d. | reliably on any occasion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 25. Pedro is visiting a hearing specialist who is sending tones of varying levels into each of his ears and is recording whether he can hear each sound. The hearing specialist is testing his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for sounds.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | subliminal receptors | |  | b. | difference threshold | |  | c. | recognition | |  | d. | absolute threshold |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 26. Although Betsy was sitting right next to her boyfriend, she smelled a badger minutes before he did. Apparently, Betsy has a lower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for badger odor than her boyfriend has.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | critical period | |  | b. | tolerance level | |  | c. | absolute threshold | |  | d. | sensory adaptation  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 27. If an adult develops cataracts that cloud the lenses of the eyes, their   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | absolute threshold for light is likely to increase. | |  | b. | difference threshold for light is likely to decrease. | |  | c. | absolute threshold for light is likely to decrease. | |  | d. | difference threshold for light is likely to remain unchanged. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 28. Which of the following proposes that there is no single absolute threshold, and that detection depends on the person’s experiences, expectations, motivation, and alertness?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prosopagnosia | |  | b. | signal detection theory | |  | c. | bottom-up processing | |  | d. | psychophysics |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 29. James is a firefighter who notices the faintest scent of a fire. However, much stronger but less important odors fail to catch his attention. This fact would be of greatest relevance to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | top-down processing. | |  | b. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | c. | signal detection theory. | |  | d. | bottom-up processing.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 30. The fact that fear may increase your sensitivity to an almost imperceptible pain stimulus is most relevant to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bottom-up processing. | |  | b. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | c. | top-down processing. | |  | d. | signal detection theory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 31. Which theory assumes that top-down processing can influence a person's absolute threshold for a particular stimulus?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transduction theory | |  | b. | priming theory | |  | c. | signal detection theory | |  | d. | Weber's law |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 32. Stimuli below the absolute threshold are said to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | adaptive. | |  | b. | primed. | |  | c. | subliminal. | |  | d. | transduced. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 33. Gay men were more accurate in guessing the angle of a geometric figure if it had been in the same location where a nude \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ briefly appeared a moment earlier. Straight women were more accurate if the geometric figure had been in the same location where a nude \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ briefly appeared a moment earlier.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | woman; man | |  | b. | man; woman | |  | c. | woman; woman | |  | d. | man; man |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 34. The conscious or unconscious activation of certain associations is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transduction. | |  | b. | priming. | |  | c. | subliminal persuasion. | |  | d. | sensory adaptation.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 35. After the word “toast” was subliminally flashed, observers detected the related word “jam” much faster than the unrelated word “jar.” This best illustrates the impact of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sensory adaptation. | |  | b. | prosopagnosia. | |  | c. | priming. | |  | d. | Weber’s law. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 36. Subliminal priming effects best illustrate   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the difference between absolute and difference thresholds. | |  | b. | a diminishing sensitivity to unchanging and familiar information. | |  | c. | that information can be processed outside of conscious awareness. | |  | d. | the impact of sensory adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 37. Diego is shopping at the local sports store. The arena-type music is actually covering a message to buy the latest golfing gear. This message illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | top-down processing. | |  | b. | subliminal priming. | |  | c. | signal detection theory. | |  | d. | bottom-up processing.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 38. Comforting music accompanied by verbal messages below the person’s absolute threshold for sound is designed to increase a desire to stop smoking. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Weber’s law. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | d. | difference thresholds. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 39. Which of the following strategies best illustrates the use of subliminal stimulation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | A department store places flashing red lights near its sale merchandise. | |  | b. | A magazine ad pictures a pack of cigarettes with a beautiful mountain stream in the background. | |  | c. | A church organist plays relaxing background music during a pastor's congregational prayer. | |  | d. | A trim female figure is imperceptibly flashed on the TV screen during an ad for a weight-reduction clinic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 40. Professor Johnson is examining the impact of exposure to sexualized media content on participants’ sexual cognitions. In her study, she first flashes low-level sexual images from the media, followed immediately by images of scenery. Professor Johnson is assessing the impact of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | priming. | |  | b. | Weber’s law. | |  | c. | difference thresholds. | |  | d. | signal detection theory.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 41. Some participants in a subliminal persuasion experiment thought that they were receiving subliminal affirmations of their self-esteem when in reality they were receiving subliminal memory-enhancement instructions. These individuals subsequently demonstrated an   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | actual improvement in their memory. | |  | b. | erroneous belief that their memory had improved. | |  | c. | actual enhancement in self-esteem. | |  | d. | erroneous belief that their self-esteem had improved. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 42. Those who believe in the value of subliminal audio programs would be wrong to claim that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | people are capable of bottom-up processing. | |  | b. | perceptual sets are influenced by a person’s past experiences. | |  | c. | unconsciously processed information is unusually persuasive. | |  | d. | sensory transduction can occur without conscious awareness.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 43. Conscious evaluations of a facial image can be affected by subliminal priming. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Weber's law. | |  | b. | prosopagnosia. | |  | c. | sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | the two-track mind. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 44. The difference threshold is the minimum difference a person can detect between any two stimuli   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | reliably on any occasion. | |  | b. | 50 percent of the time. | |  | c. | following sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | after being primed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 45. We experience the difference threshold as a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual set. | |  | b. | masking stimulus. | |  | c. | subliminal stimulus. | |  | d. | just noticeable difference.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 46. Dennie, who is a coffee drinker, is better than Bonnie, who drinks tea, at detecting minor differences between various coffee flavors. This best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | b. | difference thresholds. | |  | c. | sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | transduction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 47. Selwyn sees 100-watt light bulbs as giving off more light than 75-watt bulbs. His roommate sees them as giving off the same amount of light. Selwyn apparently has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ threshold for light than his roommate.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | smaller difference | |  | b. | lower absolute | |  | c. | larger difference | |  | d. | higher absolute  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 48. According to Weber's law, to be perceived as different, two stimuli must differ by a constant minimum   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | shape. | |  | b. | distance. | |  | c. | intensity. | |  | d. | percentage. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 49. If the just noticeable difference for a 10-ounce weight is 1 ounce, the just noticeable difference for an 80-ounce weight would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ounces.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 2 | |  | b. | 4 | |  | c. | 8 | |  | d. | 10 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 50. In his study of audition, Dr. Gonzales first presents participants with a sound that measures 55 decibels. He then presents them with another sound and asks them to increase the second sound until it is just noticeably louder than the first sound. What is Dr. Gonzales attempting to demonstrate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | signal detection theory | |  | b. | sensory adaptation | |  | c. | Weber’s law | |  | d. | subliminal priming |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 51. Diminished sensitivity to an unchanging stimulus is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | priming. | |  | b. | prosopagnosia. | |  | c. | sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | transduction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 52. When Jeremy walked into the party, he was a little overwhelmed with how loud everything was. After a few minutes, however, the sound no longer bothered him. This demonstrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Weber’s law. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | priming. | |  | d. | transduction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 53. Juan is studying for his psychology class but repeatedly checks his phone each time he receives a notification. What type of an effect is this likely to have for Juan?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | He is likely to do better in the class compared with his peers who do not have a phone. | |  | b. | This is likely to harm his performance in the class. | |  | c. | He is likely to be an average student in the class. | |  | d. | This is likely to help him learn how to multitask better. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 54. Which of the following is an example of sensory adaptation?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | enjoying a painting more the longer you study it | |  | b. | responding vigorously every time a fire alarm is sounded | |  | c. | not realizing how cold it is after you have been outdoors for a while in winter | |  | d. | relying heavily on your hearing when you wear a blindfold |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 55. If we could stop our eyes from moving as we stared at a stationary object, the object would probably   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vanish from sight. | |  | b. | become a masking stimulus. | |  | c. | appear more brilliantly colored. | |  | d. | appear to change colors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 56. Sensory adaptation helps us to focus our attention on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stimuli.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | familiar | |  | b. | subliminal | |  | c. | novel | |  | d. | intense |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 57. Perceiving a facial image as that of an old woman rather than that of a young woman may depend on which of two other less ambiguous facial drawings was viewed first. This best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | difference thresholds. | |  | b. | a masking stimulus. | |  | c. | perceptual set. | |  | d. | subliminal stimulation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 58. An assumption or expectation that affects (top-down) what we see or hear is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | just noticeable difference. | |  | b. | perceptual set. | |  | c. | sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | masking stimulus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 59. In 1972, a British newspaper published pictures of a “Loch Ness Monster.” Many people readily perceived a floating tree trunk in the photographs as the partially submerged monster. This best illustrates the powerful influence of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bottom-up processing. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | d. | perceptual set. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 60. When an airline pilot said “Cheer up” to his unhappy co-pilot, his co-pilot heard “Gear up” and raised the wheels of the aircraft before they left the ground. This demonstrates that hearing can be affected by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sensory adaptation. | |  | b. | perceptual set. | |  | c. | priming. | |  | d. | transduction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 61. In one experiment, preschool children judged french fries as tasting better when served in a McDonald's bag rather than a plain white bag. This best illustrates the impact of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transduction. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | perceptual set. | |  | d. | subliminal persuasion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 62. Norton just finished reading an article about an increase in burglaries in his neighborhood. He hears a thud downstairs and assumes that there is a burglar in his house. His mistaken interpretation best illustrates the influence of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual set. | |  | b. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | c. | sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | bottom-up processing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 63. After reading her horoscope in the morning newspaper, Holly readily interpreted many experiences that day as clear verifications of its accuracy. This best illustrates the dangers of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual set. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation | |  | c. | signal detection. | |  | d. | transduction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 64. Schemas are best described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | concepts that organize and interpret sensory input. | |  | b. | networks of interconnected brain cells. | |  | c. | subliminal stimuli. | |  | d. | absolute thresholds for particular stimuli. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 65. Once we have formed a wrong idea about reality, we have more difficulty seeing the truth. This best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Weber's law. | |  | b. | subliminal persuasion. | |  | c. | top-down processing. | |  | d. | prosopagnosia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 66. If told an infant is “David,” children may perceive him as bigger and stronger than if the same infant is called “Diana.” This best illustrates the impact of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual set. | |  | b. | context effects. | |  | c. | Weber's law. | |  | d. | sensory adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 67. Miriam is told that her friend’s infant is named “Laura.” As a result, she may perceive the infant as softer and sweeter than if the infant were named “Lenny.” This best illustrates the impact of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual set. | |  | b. | context effects. | |  | c. | Weber's law. | |  | d. | sensory adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 68. Context effects illustrate that our perception of particular stimuli is influenced by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of those stimuli.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | absolute threshold | |  | b. | subliminal sensation | |  | c. | just noticeable difference | |  | d. | environmental surroundings |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 69. When Adrian heard some friends laughing loudly during the movie, she began to perceive the movie as a comedy. This provides an illustration of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Weber’s law. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | context effects. | |  | d. | subliminal messaging. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 70. When Alexandra noticed that her friends were all wearing expensive jewelry, she suddenly perceived her own costume jewelry to be very unattractive. This best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | subliminal persuasion. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | masking stimuli. | |  | d. | context effects.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 71. Many people showed no concern when they walked on by an elderly woman lying on a bench in the mall. As a result, everyone who passed the woman failed to perceive that she needed immediate medical help. This best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | difference thresholds. | |  | b. | context effects. | |  | c. | sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | prosopagnosia.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 72. Research has shown that straight men find women who are physically closer more desirable. This illustrates the impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on perception.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual set | |  | b. | context | |  | c. | emotion | |  | d. | motivation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 73. Who of the following is Trevor most likely to be attracted to?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Simone, who lives next door | |  | b. | Janice, whom he met online | |  | c. | Sarah, who lives in his hometown | |  | d. | Delores, who recently moved out of the country  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 74. A quarter appears larger to a group of children who really want the money than to another group of children who don't. This best illustrates that perceptions are influenced by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | masking stimuli. | |  | b. | motivation. | |  | c. | sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | subliminal stimulation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 75. Salena is at a reception and is hungry. She sees servers walking around with hors d’oeuvres. To Salena, the servers carrying the hors d’oeuvres seem closer than they actually are. Her perception is currently being influenced by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sensory adaptation. | |  | b. | motivation. | |  | c. | subliminal persuasion. | |  | d. | Weber’s law. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 76. Hearing sad music can tilt the mind toward hearing a spoken word as *die* rather than as *dye.* This best illustrates that perception is influenced by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | subliminal stimuli. | |  | b. | Weber's law. | |  | c. | emotion. | |  | d. | sensory adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 77. A harmful action is perceived as more serious by those who have just listened to irritating music. This best illustrates that perceptions are influenced by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Weber's law. | |  | b. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | c. | sensory adaptation. | |  | d. | emotion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 78. Ami just finished listening to Beyoncé’s “Single Ladies.” This will aid her ability to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | adapt to her environment. | |  | b. | identify happy things in her environment. | |  | c. | be motivated to work toward her goal. | |  | d. | recognize subliminal messages. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 79. When people are angry, they are more likely to perceive a neutral object as a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hand. | |  | b. | gun. | |  | c. | neutral object. | |  | d. | item of clothing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 80. Dirk is currently angry about losing his job. When he enters a movie theater, he sees a man reach into his jacket and pull out his wallet. Because of his mood, Dirk is more likely to see the wallet as a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | wallet. | |  | b. | gun. | |  | c. | handkerchief. | |  | d. | piece of paper. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 81. A neutral face is perceived as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attractive and likeable to people made to feel mildly upset. When hungry, people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often perceive larger bodies as attractive.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more; less | |  | b. | less; more | |  | c. | less; less | |  | d. | more; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 82. Those who feel loved and appreciated by their spouse perceive less threat in stressful marital interactions. This best illustrates that perceptions are influenced by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | emotion. | |  | b. | subliminal stimulation. | |  | c. | priming. | |  | d. | sensory adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 83. According to the text, our interpretation of the automobile accident that we have just witnessed is influenced by all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the immediate context. | |  | b. | our individual motivation. | |  | c. | our emotional state. | |  | d. | our history of driving. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 84. When you open your eyes first thing in the morning, your eyes receive light energy that they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ neural messages that create what you see.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transduce into | |  | b. | perceive as | |  | c. | understand as | |  | d. | interpret as |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 85. Which of the following can range from short gamma waves to long radio transmission waves?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | electromagnetic energy | |  | b. | accommodation | |  | c. | photoreceptors | |  | d. | trichromatic color vision |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 86. The shirt Abigail is wearing today is blue. This means that her shirt exhibits   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | short wavelengths. | |  | b. | long wavelengths. | |  | c. | small amplitude. | |  | d. | great amplitude. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 87. The perceived color of visible light is determined by its   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | proximity. | |  | b. | wavelength. | |  | c. | continuity. | |  | d. | jnd. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 88. Intensity is to brightness as wavelength is to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | accommodation. | |  | b. | frequency. | |  | c. | amplitude. | |  | d. | hue. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 89. Green light is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | longer in wavelength than yellow light. | |  | b. | shorter in wavelength than blue light. | |  | c. | longer in wavelength than orange light. | |  | d. | shorter in wavelength than red light. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 90. Karen sees a friend’s bright orange car. Compared with the entire range of visible light waves, the car is reflecting relatively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ frequency and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amplitude light waves.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | high; small | |  | b. | high; great | |  | c. | low; small | |  | d. | low; great |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 91. The amplitude of electromagnetic waves determines the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of light.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | jnd | |  | b. | brightness | |  | c. | hue | |  | d. | wavelength |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 92. Which of the following determines the perceived brightness of colors?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hue | |  | b. | intensity | |  | c. | wavelength | |  | d. | amplitude |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 93. Opening the blinds in his bedroom, Aiden exclaims, “It’s a really bright day today.” The brightness that he perceives is related to a light wave’s   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | amplitude. | |  | b. | wavelength. | |  | c. | hue. | |  | d. | distance.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 94. Light enters the eye through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which bends light to help provide focus.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | lens | |  | b. | cornea | |  | c. | retina | |  | d. | fovea |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 95. The adjustable opening in the center of the eye is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | fovea. | |  | b. | iris. | |  | c. | cornea. | |  | d. | pupil. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 96. The size of the pupil is adjusted by a doughnut-shaped ring of muscles called the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | fovea. | |  | b. | cornea. | |  | c. | iris. | |  | d. | lens. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 97. The iris is a colored muscle that adjusts the size of the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | blind spot. | |  | b. | cornea. | |  | c. | pupil. | |  | d. | lens. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 98. The size of the pupil is controlled by the dilation and constriction of the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | optic nerve. | |  | b. | lens. | |  | c. | retina. | |  | d. | iris.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 99. The iris constricts in response to visible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ light waves.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | low-frequency | |  | b. | small-amplitude | |  | c. | high-frequency | |  | d. | great-amplitude |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 100. Jim hates the smell of asparagus so much that he refuses his parents’ request to at least try eating it. Jim’s feelings are most likely to be signaled by changes in his eyes caused by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increased retinal disparity. | |  | b. | modified curvature of the lens. | |  | c. | enlargement of the fovea. | |  | d. | constriction of the iris. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 101. Michael, who dislikes meat, is disgusted by the hamburgers his friend's parents prepare when he comes over for dinner. He politely refrains from commenting, but his feelings may be evident by his   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dilated pupils. | |  | b. | retracted cornea. | |  | c. | constricted iris. | |  | d. | blind spot. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 102. In visual processing, the lens focuses light rays into an image on the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cornea. | |  | b. | retina. | |  | c. | pupil. | |  | d. | iris. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 103. The process by which the lens changes shape to focus the image of an object on the retina is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | accommodation. | |  | c. | transduction. | |  | d. | feature detection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 104. Callie is driving and is having trouble seeing objects in the distance. As a result, the lens of her eye adjusts to bring the objects into focus. The action of the lens is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | accommodation. | |  | b. | amplitude. | |  | c. | transduction. | |  | d. | sensitivity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 105. The light-sensitive inner surface of the eye that contains receptor cells, the rods and cones, is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pupil. | |  | b. | cornea. | |  | c. | retina. | |  | d. | iris. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 106. Light rays passing through the pupil cast an upside-down image on the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | iris. | |  | b. | lens. | |  | c. | cornea. | |  | d. | retina. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 107. Which vision problem can be corrected with glasses, contact lenses, or even surgery?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a blind spot | |  | b. | myopia | |  | c. | blindsight | |  | d. | cataracts |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 108. To read Instagram messages, Meaghan finds it necessary to view the screen on her phone close up. It may be that Meaghan needs glasses or contact lenses to correct for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a blind spot. | |  | b. | myopia. | |  | c. | blindsight. | |  | d. | accommodation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 109. The photoreceptor cells that convert light energy into neural signals are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bipolar cells. | |  | b. | ganglion cells. | |  | c. | rods and cones. | |  | d. | feature detectors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 110. Bipolar cells are located in the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | optic nerve. | |  | b. | retina. | |  | c. | blind spot. | |  | d. | lens. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 111. The retina at the back of the eye contains   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the fovea. | |  | b. | photoreceptors and the optic nerve. | |  | c. | the pupil and cornea. | |  | d. | rods and cones. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 112. Light energy triggers a chemical reaction in rods and cones that sparks neural signals in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which then activate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ganglion cells; bipolar cells | |  | b. | bipolar cells; ganglion cells | |  | c. | the optic nerve; rods | |  | d. | rods; cones |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 113. Which of the following forms the optic nerve?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the fovea | |  | b. | ganglion axons | |  | c. | bipolar cells | |  | d. | the blind spot |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 114. Ganglion axons forming the optic nerve run to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where they synapse with neurons that run to the visual cortex.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hypothalamus | |  | b. | cerebellum | |  | c. | hippocampus | |  | d. | thalamus |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 115. Any given area of the retina relays its information to a corresponding location in the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hypothalamus. | |  | b. | oval window. | |  | c. | visual cortex. | |  | d. | cerebellum. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 116. The area of the retina where the optic nerve leaves the eye is called the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | blind spot. | |  | b. | visual cortex. | |  | c. | cornea. | |  | d. | lens. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 117. Driving to school one afternoon Matías accidentally sideswiped another car when he tried to move into the exit lane. This is likely because the other vehicle was in his   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | optic nerve. | |  | b. | blind spot. | |  | c. | blindsight. | |  | d. | bipolar cell. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 118. The central focal point in the retina is called the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | optic nerve. | |  | b. | cornea. | |  | c. | iris. | |  | d. | fovea. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 119. The retinal photoreceptors that are concentrated in and around the fovea are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bipolar cells. | |  | b. | ganglion cells. | |  | c. | cones. | |  | d. | feature detectors.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 120. Damage to the fovea would have the greatest effect on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | night vision. | |  | b. | peripheral vision. | |  | c. | detecting fine detail. | |  | d. | perceptual adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 121. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a direct link to bipolar cells, whereas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ combine their energy output to send it to a bipolar cell.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Cones; rods | |  | b. | Rods; cones | |  | c. | Optic nerves; ganglion cells | |  | d. | Ganglion cells; optic nerves |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 122. Abigail is able to detect the various colors of the rainbow in the sky. This ability is related to the role of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cones. | |  | b. | the fovea. | |  | c. | rods. | |  | d. | the cornea. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 123. Which of the following has(have) a low sensitivity to color and detail?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | rods | |  | b. | the fovea | |  | c. | the iris | |  | d. | cones |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 124. Amanda is confused as to why she can see color during the day but not at night. Why can’t she see color at night?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The cones in the eye can enable us to see color during the day but not at night. | |  | b. | The rods in the eye can enable us to see color during the day but not at night. | |  | c. | The retina in the eye can enable us to see color during the day but not at night. | |  | d. | The optic nerve in the eye can enable us to see color during the day but not at night. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 125. The most light-sensitive photoreceptor cells are the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ganglion cells. | |  | b. | cones. | |  | c. | bipolar cells. | |  | d. | rods. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 126. Compared with rods, cones are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more sensitive to dim light and more sensitive to fine detail. | |  | b. | less sensitive to dim light and less sensitive to fine detail. | |  | c. | more sensitive to dim light and less sensitive to fine detail. | |  | d. | less sensitive to dim light and more sensitive to fine detail. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 127. Under very dim levels of illumination   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | rods reach their maximum light sensitivity more rapidly than do cones. | |  | b. | rods are more light sensitive than cones. | |  | c. | it is particularly important to look straight at the objects we want to see. | |  | d. | all of these statements are true. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 128. Luciana sees a friend running toward her in her peripheral visual field. Which of the following helps her see her friend?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the fovea | |  | b. | rods | |  | c. | cones | |  | d. | the blind spot |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 129. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are to peripheral motion as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are to color perception.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Bipolar cells; ganglion cells | |  | b. | Ganglion cells; bipolar cells | |  | c. | Cones; rods | |  | d. | Rods; cones |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 130. The fact that tree leaves are green indicates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | tree leaves are in fact the color green. | |  | b. | tree leaves draw the color green from the environment. | |  | c. | tree leaves are everything but green. | |  | d. | there is no such thing as a green tree leaf. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 131. Eduardo is dreaming about swimming in the ocean. The fact that he is dreaming in color, as opposed to black-and-white, demonstrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | color perception is based on the reflection of wavelengths from objects. | |  | b. | light rays are colored. | |  | c. | color perception is based on our mental construction. | |  | d. | it is rare to dream in color. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 132. According to the Young-Helmholtz theory   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the retina contains three kinds of color receptors. | |  | b. | color vision depends on pairs of opposing retinal processes. | |  | c. | the size of the just noticeable difference is proportional to the intensity of the stimulus. | |  | d. | certain nerve cells in the brain respond to specific features of a stimulus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 133. The retina has three types of color receptors, each especially sensitive to one of three colors. The retina has no separate receptors especially sensitive to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | green. | |  | b. | blue. | |  | c. | yellow. | |  | d. | red. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 134. A person with normal color vision sees yellow when both red-sensitive and green-sensitive cones are stimulated simultaneously. This fact is most directly supportive of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the opponent-process theory. | |  | b. | Weber's law. | |  | c. | the Young-Helmholtz theory. | |  | d. | parallel processing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 135. Julieta notices the yellow car stopped beside her at the red light. She is able to see yellow when her red- and green-sensitive receptors are activated simultaneously, according to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Gestalt theory. | |  | b. | opponent-process theory. | |  | c. | Young-Helmholtz theory. | |  | d. | Hubel-Weisel theory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 136. In most people who are color deficient, the red-sensitive or green-sensitive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do not function properly.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | rods | |  | b. | cones | |  | c. | bipolar cells | |  | d. | feature detectors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 137. Ezra has color-deficient vision. He is lacking red- and green-sensitive receptors. His vision is likely to be described as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | monochromatic. | |  | b. | trichromatic. | |  | c. | binocular. | |  | d. | monocular. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 138. People who lack color receptors for the wavelengths of red are likely to experience   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | afterimages. | |  | b. | blindsight. | |  | c. | dichromatic vision. | |  | d. | cataracts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 139. Who first proposed what is now known as the opponent-process theory of color vision?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | John Locke | |  | b. | Ewald Hering | |  | c. | Immanuel Kant | |  | d. | Hermann von Helmholtz |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 140. Ewald Hering was the first to propose the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of color vision.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | trichromatic | |  | b. | opponent-process | |  | c. | dichromatic | |  | d. | afterimage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 141. If you stare at a green square, then turn toward a white surface, the afterimage of the square is most likely to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | yellow. | |  | b. | red. | |  | c. | green. | |  | d. | blue. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 142. Experiencing a green afterimage of a red object is most easily explained by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the opponent-process theory. | |  | b. | accommodation. | |  | c. | the Young-Helmholtz theory. | |  | d. | transduction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 143. According to the opponent-process theory, cells that are turned “on” by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ light are turned “off” by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ light.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | red; blue | |  | b. | blue; green | |  | c. | yellow; green | |  | d. | yellow; blue |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 144. Which of the following is one of the stages of color processing?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The retina's red, green, and blue cones respond in varying degrees to different color stimuli. | |  | b. | The cone's responses are processed by ganglion cells. | |  | c. | The retina's red, green, and blue rods respond in varying degrees to bipolar cells. | |  | d. | The cone's responses are processed by bipolar cells. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 145. Color processing is best described by which of the following statements?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Color processing occurs in the retina alone. | |  | b. | The colors we see result from activity in the thalamus. | |  | c. | Together the Young-Helmholtz theory and the opponent-process theory explain color processing. | |  | d. | The color receptors bypass the thalamus on their way to the visual cortex. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 146. Current understanding of the processing of color is that it begins with the activation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, followed by the activation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | opponent-process cells; cells sensitive to one of the three colors red, yellow, or blue | |  | b. | cells sensitive to one of the three colors red, yellow, or blue; opponent-process cells | |  | c. | opponent-process cells; cells sensitive to one of the three colors red, green, or blue | |  | d. | cells sensitive to one of the three colors red, green, or blue; opponent-process cells |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 147. The role of feature detector cells in the processing of visual information was first demonstrated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Young and Helmholtz. | |  | b. | Hering. | |  | c. | Hubel and Wiesel. | |  | d. | Gibson and Walk. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 148. The nerve cells that respond to specific aspects of a visual stimulus, such as its shape or its movement, are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bipolar cells. | |  | b. | rods and cones. | |  | c. | ganglion cells. | |  | d. | feature detectors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 149. When Mathilda looks at a horizontal line, she is activating different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than when she looks at a vertical line.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | feature detectors | |  | b. | opponent processes | |  | c. | optic nerves | |  | d. | binocular cues |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 150. Supercell clusters are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | neural messages received from visual input. | |  | b. | neurons that aid in the perception of color and brightness. | |  | c. | teams of cells that respond to complex patterns. | |  | d. | nerves that carry neural impulses from the eye to the brain. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 151. Feature detectors in the visual cortex pass visual information received from ganglion cells to other cortical areas, where complex patterns are processed by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bipolar cells. | |  | b. | supercell clusters. | |  | c. | the optic nerve. | |  | d. | opponent-process cells. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 152. Professor Jones teaches very large lecture hall classes and has a hard time remembering the names of her students. However, she recognizes faces rather well. She is able to recognize faces because of the action of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | color-deficient vision. | |  | b. | supercell clusters. | |  | c. | the blind spot. | |  | d. | the retina. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 153. During a 2017 National Hockey League game, Alex Ovechkin used his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to instantly process visual information about the positions and movements of three opponents and get the puck in the net.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | color-deficient vision | |  | b. | supercell clusters | |  | c. | blind spot | |  | d. | retina |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 154. The fusiform face area helps you to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transform light energy into neural messages. | |  | b. | perceive faces. | |  | c. | perceive all visual information. | |  | d. | detect color and brightness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 155. If brain damage was completely limited to the brain tissue specifically devoted to visual face recognition, a person would still be able to visually recognize   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | chairs. | |  | b. | houses. | |  | c. | shoes. | |  | d. | all of these objects. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 156. Brandi is much better at identifying the faces of people she knows versus those of strangers. This skill depends on action of the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | thalamus. | |  | b. | visual cortex. | |  | c. | optic chiasm. | |  | d. | fusiform face area. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 157. Your brain is able to do many things at once—for example, recognize the color, shape, size, and speed of a passing motorcycle at the same time. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual constancy. | |  | b. | parallel processing. | |  | c. | perceptual adaptation. | |  | d. | priming. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 158. Archie’s ability to process the pitch, loudness, melody, and meaning of his favorite tune at the same time best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | grouping. | |  | c. | perceptual adaptation. | |  | d. | parallel processing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 159. Theresa was in an accident that resulted in damage to her visual system. She is now functionally blind. However, she is able to correctly gauge the shapes of objects placed in front of her. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | grouping. | |  | b. | blindsight. | |  | c. | depth perception. | |  | d. | retinal disparity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 160. After suffering stroke damage to specific areas of her brain, “Mrs. M.” cannot visually perceive the motion of objects, though she can visually perceive their form, color, and depth. Her experience best illustrates the role of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in visual perception.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | proximity | |  | b. | retinal disparity | |  | c. | parallel processing | |  | d. | opponent processes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 161. The importance of parallel processing is best illustrated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | feature detectors. | |  | c. | blindsight. | |  | d. | accommodation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 162. Most people can almost instantly recognize the sound of their friend’s voice. This best illustrates the value of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | retinal disparity. | |  | c. | parallel processing. | |  | d. | afterimages. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 163. After stroke or surgery has damaged the brain's visual cortex, people have experienced blindsight. They cannot report seeing anything but can describe the object correctly. This illustrates the dual processing of our   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual organization. | |  | b. | two-track mind. | |  | c. | feature detection. | |  | d. | binocular vision. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 164. Which psychologists were first to focus on principles of perceptual organization?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | behaviorists | |  | b. | psychoanalysts | |  | c. | Gestalt psychologists | |  | d. | evolutionary psychologists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 165. Gestalt psychologists emphasized that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perception is independent of sensation. | |  | b. | we learn to perceive the world through experience. | |  | c. | sensation and perception are identical processes. | |  | d. | we organize sensory information into meaningful forms. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 166. Who best illustrated that the perceived whole may exceed the sum of its parts?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | evolutionary psychologists | |  | b. | psychoanalysts | |  | c. | behaviorists | |  | d. | Gestalt psychologists |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 167. You are attending a jazz concert, and the saxophonist is playing a solo. The notes of the saxophone become the figure while all other band sounds become the ground. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | linear perspective. | |  | c. | perceptual organization. | |  | d. | perceptual adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 168. Stan and Shrey are having dinner in a local restaurant with lots of background conversation. However, their attention is focused on each other. In this instance, their respective voices are the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | figure. | |  | b. | gestalt. | |  | c. | opponent process. | |  | d. | perceptual adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 169. The background noise while you talk with a friend in a restaurant would be considered the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | figure. | |  | b. | ground. | |  | c. | set. | |  | d. | group. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 170. A shining star is to the night sky as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | closure; continuity | |  | b. | brightness constancy; relative height | |  | c. | figure; ground | |  | d. | proximity; interposition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 171. The same stimulus pattern can trigger more than one perception. This is best illustrated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | color constancy. | |  | c. | retinal disparity. | |  | d. | reversible figure-ground relationships.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 172. The Gestalt principle of proximity refers to the way in which we   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | adapt to perceptual changes. | |  | b. | perceive depth and distance. | |  | c. | organize stimuli into coherent groups. | |  | d. | see objects in three dimensions. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 173. Halftime during the soccer game was more than a half hour, so 6-year-old John mistakenly thought that the first and second halves of play were two different games. John’s experience best illustrates the organizational principle of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | continuity. | |  | b. | proximity. | |  | c. | interposition. | |  | d. | closure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 174. The principle of continuity refers to the perceptual tendency to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | group things that are near one another. | |  | b. | group stimuli into smooth, uninterrupted patterns. | |  | c. | fill in gaps so as to perceive a complete, whole object. | |  | d. | generate reversible figure-ground patterns. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 175. Erika is drinking her favorite soda, Coca Cola. As she sips from the can, she notices that in the logo the tail from the first C in Coca leads her eye to Cola and that the C in Cola extends through the last few letters of the word. The design of this logo demonstrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | proximity. | |  | b. | wavelength. | |  | c. | continuity. | |  | d. | difference threshold.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 176. The tendency to see complete letters on a neon sign, even though some of the bulbs are burned out, illustrates the principle of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | closure. | |  | b. | interposition. | |  | c. | proximity. | |  | d. | continuity.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 177. Randy is streaming shows from the 1960s. During one of the ads, the announcer repeatedly asks, “What would life be without Sabrett hot dogs?” At the end of the ad, the same question is cleverly interrupted immediately after the word “without.” At that point, Randy mentally responds with the words “Sabrett hot dogs.” His response best illustrates the principle of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | closure. | |  | b. | proximity. | |  | c. | interposition. | |  | d. | perceptual adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 178. The organization of two-dimensional retinal images into three-dimensional perceptions is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | retinal disparity. | |  | b. | depth perception. | |  | c. | perceptual constancy. | |  | d. | closure. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 179. Experiments with the visual cliff suggest that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | infants experience no fear of heights. | |  | b. | binocular cues are more important than monocular cues. | |  | c. | depth perception is partly innate. | |  | d. | unlike other animals, humans do not perceive depth until about 8 months of age. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 180. Infants are especially likely to avoid crawling over the edge of a visual cliff if they   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | have a lot of previous crawling experience. | |  | b. | have little previous experience with heights. | |  | c. | lack a capacity for perceptual constancy. | |  | d. | have dichromatic vision. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 181. We use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of convergence to judge the distance of nearby objects.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | binocular cue | |  | b. | perceptual constancy | |  | c. | perceptual organization | |  | d. | monocular cue |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 182. Penny is trying to focus on a nearby object. Which binocular cue is she going to use?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | convergence | |  | b. | retinal disparity | |  | c. | interposition | |  | d. | relative motion |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 183. Which of the following is a binocular cue for the perception of distance?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relative size | |  | b. | retinal disparity | |  | c. | relative motion | |  | d. | linear perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 184. Retinal disparity is a type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that depends on the use of two eyes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | binocular cue | |  | b. | perceptual constancy | |  | c. | perceptual organization | |  | d. | monocular cue  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 185. The somewhat different images of objects received by our right and left eyes is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | parallel processing. | |  | c. | retinal disparity. | |  | d. | linear perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 186. By comparing images from our two eyes, the brain computes distance. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the disparity between the two images, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the object.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | lesser; farther away | |  | b. | greater; closer | |  | c. | lesser; closer | |  | d. | greater; farther away |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 187. A 3-D movie enhances our sense of depth perception by exaggerating normal   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | retinal disparity. | |  | c. | linear perspective. | |  | d. | perceptual constancy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 188. Jared is watching a new 3-D movie with his friends. The 3-D effects he sees on the screen take advantage of the binocular cue of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relative height. | |  | b. | retinal disparity. | |  | c. | interposition. | |  | d. | linear perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 189. Depth perception that uses information transmitted to only one eye depends on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | visual afterimages. | |  | b. | retinal disparity. | |  | c. | shape constancy. | |  | d. | monocular cues. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 190. The perception of relative height is related to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the size of the retinal image. | |  | b. | a sharp angle of convergence. | |  | c. | an object blocking the view of another object. | |  | d. | an object’s position in our field of vision.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 191. Distant trees were located closer to the top of the artist's canvas than were the nearby flowers. The artist was clearly using the distance cue known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | linear perspective. | |  | b. | closure. | |  | c. | relative height. | |  | d. | interposition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 192. If we assume that two objects are similar in size, most of us will perceive the one that casts the smaller retinal image as farther away. This is related to relative   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | size. | |  | b. | luminance. | |  | c. | motion. | |  | d. | height. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 193. Luciana knew the pink geranium was farther away from her than the white geranium because the pink one cast a smaller retinal image than the white one. This illustrates the importance of the distance cue known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relative size. | |  | b. | interposition. | |  | c. | proximity. | |  | d. | relative height. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 194. Relative motion provides a cue for perceiving the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of objects.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | weight | |  | b. | speed | |  | c. | distance | |  | d. | shape |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 195. Angela is 5 years old and has noticed that as she walks, it appears as though the Moon is following her. Her perception results from the monocular cue of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | relative motion. | |  | c. | relative size. | |  | d. | linear perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 196. The seeming convergence of parallel lines provides the distance cue known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | closure. | |  | c. | linear perspective. | |  | d. | continuity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 197. As Desiree is driving, she tries to judge the distance of a stop light up ahead. To successfully do this requires the use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relative motion. | |  | b. | relative size. | |  | c. | interposition. | |  | d. | linear perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 198. The apparent narrowing of a river as it flows directly away from you into the distance best illustrates the depth cue known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | closure. | |  | c. | relative motion. | |  | d. | linear perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 199. Interposition is a cue for depth perception in which closer objects   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | create larger retinal images than do distant objects. | |  | b. | obstruct our view of distant objects. | |  | c. | reflect more light to our eyes than do distant objects. | |  | d. | appear lower in the horizontal plane than do distant objects. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 200. As Jane is walking in the woods, she comes across two raccoons. One is partially blocking her view of the other one and so she assumes that it is closer to her. This perception is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | interposition. | |  | b. | relative motion. | |  | c. | relative size. | |  | d. | linear perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 201. Our brain assumes that shrinking objects are retreating and enlarging objects are approaching. This is an aspect of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | convergence. | |  | b. | motion perception. | |  | c. | retinal disparity. | |  | d. | form perception. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 202. Colton and Cara are playing catch in the street when a car approaches. At first, the car seems rather small but as it comes closer to them, it appears to grow larger. This is because of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | feature detectors. | |  | b. | interposition. | |  | c. | motion perception. | |  | d. | linear perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 203. The perception of movement created by the successive blinking on and off of adjacent lights is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | retinal disparity. | |  | b. | the phi phenomenon. | |  | c. | stroboscopic movement. | |  | d. | linear perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 204. The quick succession of briefly flashed images in a motion picture produces   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | retinal disparity. | |  | b. | blindsight. | |  | c. | stroboscopic movement. | |  | d. | linear perspective. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 205. The sequentially flashing Christmas tree lights appeared to generate pulsating waves of motion. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relative motion. | |  | b. | retinal disparity. | |  | c. | the phi phenomenon. | |  | d. | interposition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 206. As you watch an animated cartoon with your younger cousin, you notice that the characters in the images appear to move. This can be attributed to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relative motion. | |  | b. | retinal disparity. | |  | c. | the phi phenomenon. | |  | d. | interposition.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 207. Perceiving objects as having consistent shape, size, and color regardless of the angle, distance, and lighting conditions from which we view them is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | feature detection. | |  | b. | interposition. | |  | c. | perceptual constancy. | |  | d. | perceptual adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 208. Perceptual constancy refers to perceiving objects as having a consistent   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | accommodation. | |  | b. | linear perspective. | |  | c. | jnd. | |  | d. | color, brightness, shape, and size. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 209. On a cloudy day, a purple flower is likely to appear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it does on a bright sunny day.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less purple than | |  | b. | as purple as | |  | c. | more purple than | |  | d. | bluer than |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 210. Camila has a brown dog. Regardless of the room that the dog is in, and even when the dog is outside, Camila still sees her dog as brown. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | accommodation. | |  | b. | color constancy. | |  | c. | perceptual constancy. | |  | d. | brightness constancy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 211. When Pedro visits his mother, he notices that the white sheets she has hanging on the line outside to dry appear to have the same level of brightness, regardless of the time of day he sees them. This is related to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | color perception. | |  | b. | shape constancy. | |  | c. | distance perception. | |  | d. | brightness constancy.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 212. Another term for brightness constancy is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual adaptation. | |  | b. | lightness constancy. | |  | c. | size constancy. | |  | d. | shape constancy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 213. The phenomenon of color constancy best demonstrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an object's perceived color is influenced by its surrounding objects. | |  | b. | the brain processes information about color and shape simultaneously. | |  | c. | eye movements help to maintain the perception of color. | |  | d. | color vision depends on pairs of opposing retinal processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 214. Brightness constancy refers to the fact that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the frequency of light waves has a fixed relationship to the brightness of the light. | |  | b. | objects are perceived to have consistent lightness even if the amount of light they reflect changes. | |  | c. | light waves reflected by an object remain constant despite changes in illumination levels. | |  | d. | the perceived whiteness of an object has a constant relation to its lightness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 215. Viewing the light reflected by any object relative to the light reflected by surrounding objects is most necessary for experiencing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a perceptual set. | |  | b. | retinal disparity. | |  | c. | perceptual adaptation. | |  | d. | brightness constancy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 216. Relative luminance refers to the amount of light reflected by an object relative to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | amount of light striking that object. | |  | b. | wavelength of the light striking that object. | |  | c. | wavelength of the light reflected by that object. | |  | d. | amount of light reflected by surrounding objects. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 217. Relative luminance most clearly contributes to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | blindsight. | |  | b. | brightness constancy. | |  | c. | the Moon illusion. | |  | d. | retinal disparity. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 218. Shape constancy refers to our perception of an object as unchanging in shape regardless of changes in the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | angle from which we view the object. | |  | b. | distance from which we view the object. | |  | c. | color of the object. | |  | d. | brightness of the object.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 219. Perceiving a fruit platter as having consistent form regardless of the angle from which we view it is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | continuity. | |  | b. | interposition. | |  | c. | parallel processing. | |  | d. | shape constancy. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 220. As Sheridan walked away from Angel, Sheridan’s retinal image of Angel decreased. Nevertheless, Sheridan did not perceive Angel as suddenly shrinking. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perceptual adaptation. | |  | b. | size constancy. | |  | c. | closure. | |  | d. | interposition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 221. The visually perceived distance between ourselves and an object provides an important cue for our perception of the object's   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brightness. | |  | b. | shape. | |  | c. | color. | |  | d. | size. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 222. If two different stars cast retinal images of the same size, the star that appears to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brighter is likely to be perceived as larger than the one that appears to be dimmer. | |  | b. | moving is likely to be perceived as larger than the one that appears to be stationary. | |  | c. | farther away is likely to be perceived as larger than the one that appears to be closer. | |  | d. | high in the sky is likely to be perceived as larger than the one that appears to be near the horizon. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 223. The Moon just above the horizon typically appears to be unusually   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | large because we perceive it as unusually close to ourselves. | |  | b. | bright because we perceive it as unusually close to ourselves. | |  | c. | large because we perceive it as unusually far away from ourselves. | |  | d. | bright because we perceive it as unusually far away from ourselves. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 224. The Moon illusion can best be explained in terms of the relationship between   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relative motion and relative height. | |  | b. | perceived distance and perceived size. | |  | c. | proximity and closure. | |  | d. | atmospheric air pressure and diffusion of light waves. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 225. We automatically perceive distinct words when listening to a flow of conversation in our own language. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | closure. | |  | b. | interposition. | |  | c. | linear perspective. | |  | d. | perceptual organization. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 226. The German philosopher Immanuel Kant emphasized that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perception is the same as sensation. | |  | b. | we learn to perceive the world through experience. | |  | c. | the perceived whole may exceed the sum of its parts. | |  | d. | perception depends on innate ways of organizing sensory experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 227. Who emphasized that perceptions are learned through experience?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Immanuel Kant | |  | b. | Gestalt psychologists | |  | c. | John Locke | |  | d. | Thomas Young |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 228. In the historical controversy over the dynamics of perception, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was to nature as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was to nurture.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | continuity; closure | |  | b. | Helmholtz; Hering | |  | c. | linear perspective; interposition | |  | d. | Kant; Locke |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 229. Mr. Wright had been blind from birth. After having a cornea transplant in both eyes, Mr. Wright was able to see. However, he was unable to visually distinguish a knife from a fork. This fact would serve to support the position advanced by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Immanuel Kant. | |  | b. | Gestalt psychologists. | |  | c. | John Locke. | |  | d. | Hermann von Helmholtz. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 230. When visually restricted infant monkeys were first allowed to see, they could not visually distinguish   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | between dim and bright lights. | |  | b. | between different-colored objects. | |  | c. | figures from backgrounds. | |  | d. | circles from squares. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 231. After corrective eye surgery, adults blind from birth are likely to have the greatest difficulty in visually distinguishing between stimuli that differ in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | color. | |  | b. | brightness. | |  | c. | shape. | |  | d. | size. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 232. Jessica was born blind and learned to navigate her environment with her other senses, particularly touch, as she grew up. Now, as an adult, Jessica has undergone surgery to restore her vision. After the surgery, Jessica will have all of the following skills EXCEPT the ability to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | distinguish figure from ground. | |  | b. | differentiate colors. | |  | c. | distinguish faces from nonfaces. | |  | d. | visually recognize objects that she learned about through touch. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 233. Infancy is a critical period for normal visual development. That is why prompt eye surgery is recommended for infants who are born with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | retinal disparity. | |  | b. | cataracts. | |  | c. | blind spots. | |  | d. | color constancy.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 234. Perceptual adaptation refers to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | grouping of stimuli into smooth, uninterrupted patterns. | |  | b. | processing of information without conscious awareness. | |  | c. | perception of an object as unchanging in shape regardless of our own viewing angle. | |  | d. | perceptual adjustment to changed sensory input. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 235. The impact of experience on perception is most clearly illustrated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | relative luminance. | |  | b. | retinal disparity. | |  | c. | interposition. | |  | d. | perceptual adaptation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 236. After baby chickens were fitted with special lenses that visually displaced objects to the left, they   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | quickly learned to compensate by pecking to the left of where the food appeared to be. | |  | b. | only gradually learned to compensate by pecking to the right of where the food appeared to be. | |  | c. | only gradually learned to compensate by pecking to the left of where the food appeared to be. | |  | d. | never adapted to the visual distortion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 237. Audition is our sense of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vision. | |  | b. | taste. | |  | c. | smell. | |  | d. | hearing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 238. Damage to the cochlea's hair cell receptors is most likely to cause a loss of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | kinesthesia. | |  | b. | audition. | |  | c. | top-down processing. | |  | d. | olfaction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 239. When others can hear you, you are more likely to be viewed as all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | thoughtful. | |  | b. | competent. | |  | c. | likeable. | |  | d. | dependable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 240. Adults with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ experience an increased risk of depression.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | glaucoma | |  | b. | significant hearing loss | |  | c. | cataracts | |  | d. | significant vision loss |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 241. George has experienced increased levels of hearing loss as he has gotten older. Because of this, he is at an increased risk of developing   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | depression and anxiety. | |  | b. | poor equilibrium. | |  | c. | dissociation. | |  | d. | kinesthesia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 242. The height of a sound wave is its   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pitch. | |  | b. | frequency. | |  | c. | audition. | |  | d. | amplitude. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 243. Rebecca is at a baseball game, and the noise of the crowd seems extremely loud to her. The loudness she hears is determined by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the sound waves.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | frequency | |  | b. | amplitude | |  | c. | pitch | |  | d. | length |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 244. Loudness is to amplitude as pitch is to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | intensity. | |  | b. | decibels. | |  | c. | rhythm. | |  | d. | frequency. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 245. Frequency is to pitch as amplitude is to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | rhythm. | |  | b. | loudness. | |  | c. | olfaction. | |  | d. | wavelength. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 246. The number of complete wavelengths that pass a point in a given time is referred to as a sound’s   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pitch. | |  | b. | frequency. | |  | c. | audition. | |  | d. | amplitude. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 247. The sound waves produced by the low notes on a keyboard are always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the high notes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | longer | |  | b. | higher-amplitude | |  | c. | shorter | |  | d. | lower-amplitude |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 248. Landon works as an event manager for a local venue. At 40 years of age he is already experiencing hearing loss. This may be due to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nerve deafness. | |  | b. | one-time exposure to sounds above 110 decibels. | |  | c. | prolonged exposure to sounds above 85 decibels. | |  | d. | auditory cortex damage. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 249. The loudness of sounds is measured in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | volts. | |  | b. | decibels. | |  | c. | amps. | |  | d. | watts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 250. Research has demonstrated that we best hear sounds that are around 60 decibels, the range of normal conversation. This illustrates that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | our hearing is naturally equipped to obtain essential information. | |  | b. | what we hear is based on the environmental context. | |  | c. | what we interpret as sound is directly related to previous learning experiences. | |  | d. | our hearing is naturally designed to detect essential information after becoming a parent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 251. Audition begins when sound waves strike the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, causing it to vibrate.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | eardrum | |  | b. | anvil | |  | c. | stirrup | |  | d. | cochlea |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 252. Vibrations of the eardrum are picked up by three tiny bones in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and transmitted to the cochlea.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | middle ear | |  | b. | inner ear | |  | c. | basilar membrane | |  | d. | oval window |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 253. Which of the following is NOT a part of the middle ear?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hammer | |  | b. | cochlea | |  | c. | anvil | |  | d. | stirrup |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 254. The middle ear includes all of the following parts, EXCEPT the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | basilar membrane. | |  | b. | malleus. | |  | c. | incus. | |  | d. | stapes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 255. During class your professor has asked you to name the parts of the ear. Part of your answer is that the middle ear contains the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | semicircular canals and vestibular sacs. | |  | b. | auditory nerve. | |  | c. | eardrum and oval window. | |  | d. | hammer, anvil, and stirrup. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 256. Tiny bones in the middle ear relay the eardrum's vibrations directly to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | oval window. | |  | b. | auditory canal. | |  | c. | vestibular sacs. | |  | d. | semicircular canals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 257. Caleb is playing his favorite video game. For him to hear the accompanying sounds, the sounds must enter his auditory canal and vibrate his eardrum. The vibrations are picked up by three tiny bones in the middle ear and transmitted to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cochlea. | |  | b. | anvil. | |  | c. | semicircular canals. | |  | d. | auditory nerve.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 258. Incoming vibrations to the ear cause the cochlea’s membrane-covered opening, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to vibrate, moving the fluid inside the cochlea.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | basilar membrane | |  | b. | anvil | |  | c. | stirrup | |  | d. | oval window |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 259. The coiled, bony, fluid-filled tube in which sound waves trigger nerve impulses is called the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | vestibular sac. | |  | b. | auditory canal. | |  | c. | semicircular canal. | |  | d. | cochlea. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 260. The retina is to the eye as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to the ear.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | auditory nerve | |  | b. | cochlea | |  | c. | auditory canal | |  | d. | eardrum |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 261. The basilar membrane is located in the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | middle ear. | |  | b. | auditory canal. | |  | c. | semicircular canal. | |  | d. | cochlea. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 262. Hair cells line the surface of the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | anvil. | |  | b. | eardrum. | |  | c. | basilar membrane. | |  | d. | auditory nerve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 263. Audition depends on the movement of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the surface of the basilar membrane triggering impulses in adjacent nerve cells.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hair cells | |  | b. | the eardrum | |  | c. | vestibular sacs | |  | d. | olfactory receptors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 264. Movement of the basilar membrane’s hair cells that result from incoming vibrations triggers impulses in adjacent nerve cells, whose axons converge to form the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | semicircular canals. | |  | b. | auditory nerve. | |  | c. | stirrup. | |  | d. | oval window.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 265. Which of the following is the correct sequence of auditory events?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ear drum à auditory cortex à auditory nerve | |  | b. | thalamus à auditory cortex à auditory nerve | |  | c. | auditory nerve à cochlea à thalamus | |  | d. | auditory nerve à thalamus à auditory cortex |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 266. The auditory cortex is located in the brain’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lobe.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | frontal | |  | b. | temporal | |  | c. | occipital | |  | d. | parietal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 267. Another name for sensorineural hearing loss is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | auditory nerve damage. | |  | b. | nerve deafness. | |  | c. | conduction hearing loss. | |  | d. | impaired cochlea. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 268. Sensorineural hearing loss is caused by damage to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | eardrum. | |  | b. | cochlea. | |  | c. | hammer, anvil, and stirrup. | |  | d. | auditory canal. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 269. Hunter spent 20 years as a drill operator and rarely wore earplugs. As a result, Hunter now suffers nerve deafness. His loss of hearing is most likely caused by damage to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nociceptors. | |  | b. | olfactory receptors. | |  | c. | the eardrum. | |  | d. | hair cell receptors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 270. Conduction hearing loss is most likely to result from damage to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cochlea. | |  | b. | temporal lobe. | |  | c. | eardrum. | |  | d. | auditory nerve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 271. Paisley is able to hear people’s voices, but she is unable to understand what they are saying. This may be the result of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | auditory nerve damage. | |  | b. | a damaged eardrum. | |  | c. | damage to the auditory cortex. | |  | d. | impaired cochlea. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 272. Jane and Vince are having a normal conversation. Their conversation will likely register at about   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 0 decibels. | |  | b. | 10 decibels. | |  | c. | 30 decibels. | |  | d. | 60 decibels. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 273. Alexandra is whispering a secret to her best friend. Her whisper will likely register at about   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 0 decibels. | |  | b. | 20 decibels. | |  | c. | 30 decibels. | |  | d. | 60 decibels. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 274. Prolonged exposure to any sounds above 85 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can produce hearing loss.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | amps | |  | b. | ESPs | |  | c. | watts | |  | d. | decibels |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 275. The 130-decibel sound of a rock band is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times more intense than the 100-decibel sound of a nearby subway train.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 10 | |  | b. | 30 | |  | c. | 100 | |  | d. | 1000 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 276. A cochlear implant would be most helpful for those who suffer   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dissociation. | |  | b. | loss of balance. | |  | c. | conduction hearing loss. | |  | d. | sensorineural hearing loss. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 277. Thirty-year-old Alejandro experienced hearing loss as a young child. He recently got a cochlear implant, but it did not make a significant difference. This illustrates that hearing, like vision, has a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | set period of development. | |  | b. | unchangeable timetable for development. | |  | c. | optimal time for development. | |  | d. | critical period for development. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 278. The loudness of sounds is conveyed to the brain by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the number of hair cells that are activated. | |  | b. | the intensity of hair cell vibrations. | |  | c. | the region of the basilar membrane that triggers hair cell vibrations. | |  | d. | the frequency of neural impulses traveling up the auditory nerve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 279. If a hair cell loses sensitivity to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sounds, it may still respond to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sounds.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | loud; soft | |  | b. | soft; loud | |  | c. | low-frequency; high-frequency | |  | d. | high-frequency; low-frequency |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 280. At a football game, your brain interprets the loudness in the stadium from the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | number of people in the stands. | |  | b. | number of players on the field. | |  | c. | number of activated hair cells. | |  | d. | cheering of the people in the stands. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 281. The discovery that high-frequency sounds trigger large vibrations near the beginning of the basilar membrane supports the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gate-control | |  | b. | frequency | |  | c. | dissociation | |  | d. | place |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 282. Professor Benson is explaining to his class how people hear high-pitched sounds but not how they hear low-pitched sounds. His explanation focuses on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | place theory. | |  | b. | frequency theory. | |  | c. | temporal coding. | |  | d. | gate-control theory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 283. Many older people lose their hearing for high-pitched sounds due to tissue degeneration near the beginning of the basilar membrane. This is best explained by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | gate-control | |  | b. | frequency | |  | c. | dissociation | |  | d. | place |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 284. The explanatory usefulness of place theory is limited because the neural signals triggered by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sound waves are not neatly associated with activation of a specific region of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | high-frequency; oval window | |  | b. | low-frequency; oval window | |  | c. | high-frequency; basilar membrane | |  | d. | low-frequency; basilar membrane |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 285. According to the frequency theory   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | most sound waves are a complex mixture of many frequencies. | |  | b. | high-frequency sounds trigger a wave of activity that peaks near the beginning of the basilar membrane. | |  | c. | the rate at which impulses travel up the auditory nerve matches the frequency of the tone being heard. | |  | d. | frequent or prolonged stimulation of a sensory receptor causes that receptor to become less sensitive. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 286. Professor Davis uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to explain to his class how we can sense low-pitched sounds.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | place theory | |  | b. | frequency theory | |  | c. | place coding | |  | d. | gate-control theory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 287. The volley principle is particularly relevant to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dissociation | |  | b. | place | |  | c. | gate-control | |  | d. | frequency |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 288. While the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be used to explain high pitches, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explains low pitches. Pitches in the intermediate range can be explained by a combination of these two theoretical perspectives.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | amplitude theory; place theory | |  | b. | conduction theory; critical period theory | |  | c. | place theory; frequency theory | |  | d. | frequency theory; place theory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 289. Small differences in the intensity of a sound received by each ear enable us to identify the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the sound.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | location | |  | b. | amplitude | |  | c. | pitch | |  | d. | absolute threshold |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 290. Beatrice, who is sitting in a doctor’s office, closes her eyes for a minute. Which of the following sounds would be hardest for her to locate correctly?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a doorbell ringing 6 feet directly in front of her | |  | b. | a pen hitting the top of a table beside her | |  | c. | a crying child standing 5 feet off to her right | |  | d. | music from a loudspeaker 15 feet to her left |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 291. Virginia, who recently gave birth to a baby girl, is concerned about forming a bond with her baby. Based on what you know about the senses, which sense does she need to emphasize to form a bond with her baby girl?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | audition | |  | b. | touch | |  | c. | taste | |  | d. | sight |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 292. Ellie creates a tickling sensation in her sister by stroking adjacent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spots on her skin.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pressure | |  | b. | warmth | |  | c. | cold | |  | d. | pain |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 293. Repeated gentle stroking of a pain spot creates a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cold sensation. | |  | b. | wetness sensation | |  | c. | hot sensation. | |  | d. | itching sensation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 294. Carlos is heterosexual. If Jasmine caresses his leg, Carlos' somatosensory cortex responds differently than when another man strokes his leg. This best illustrates the impact of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on our brain's sensory response.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | kinesthesia | |  | b. | nociceptors | |  | c. | psychokinesis | |  | d. | cognition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 295. The somatosensory cortex is activated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sensations.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | auditory | |  | b. | touch | |  | c. | taste | |  | d. | visual |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 296. Jeremiah felt someone touch his arm. Jeremiah’s sense of touch is a mix of all of the following EXCEPT   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pressure. | |  | b. | pain. | |  | c. | pleasure. | |  | d. | warmth. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 297. Some rare people are unable to feel pain. Which of the following would NOT be a problem for them?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | failing joints due to excess pain | |  | b. | early death | |  | c. | accumulation of injuries | |  | d. | reduced infections |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 298. Mr. Rooney’s hands cause him constant pain. His pain is influenced by his culture’s expectations, his experiences, and nerve damage caused by an accident at work. An integrated understanding of Mr. Rooney’s suffering is most clearly provided by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the McGurk effect. | |  | b. | the volley principle. | |  | c. | gate-control theory. | |  | d. | a biopsychosocial approach. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 299. Sawyer is having a cast put on his broken arm, which is very painful. According to the biopsychosocial approach, which of the following factors is NOT a psychological influence on Sawyer's experience of pain?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | his specific attention to pain | |  | b. | his brain's interpretation of activity in his central nervous system | |  | c. | his learned associations between the doctor and pain based on his previous experiences at the doctor | |  | d. | his expectations regarding having a cast put on  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 300. According to the text, the experience of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves both bottom-up and top-down processing.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | touch | |  | b. | pain | |  | c. | hearing | |  | d. | smell |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 301. Erika experienced an increase in the level of pain she felt while running in Central Park when she noticed that other runners were in a lot of pain. This best illustrates that the experience of pain is influenced by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dissociation. | |  | b. | psychokinesis. | |  | c. | top-down processing. | |  | d. | synesthesia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 302. There are no specialized receptors for the sense of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pain. | |  | b. | pressure. | |  | c. | sight. | |  | d. | hearing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 303. Sensory receptors that are located mostly in your skin detect hurtful temperatures, pressure, or chemicals. They are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hair cells. | |  | b. | endorphins. | |  | c. | cochlear cells. | |  | d. | nociceptors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 304. Nociceptors are sensory receptors that enable the perception of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pitch. | |  | b. | pain. | |  | c. | phantom limb sensations. | |  | d. | the position and movement of body parts. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 305. If you burn your finger, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transmit pain-triggering signals to your central nervous system.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | olfactory receptor cells | |  | b. | vestibular sacs | |  | c. | nociceptors | |  | d. | hair cells |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 306. People who carry a gene that boosts the availability of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are less bothered by pain.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | endorphins | |  | b. | nociceptors | |  | c. | olfactory fibers | |  | d. | growth hormones |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 307. The gate-control theory attempts to explain how   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | certain nerve cells in the brain respond to specific features of a visual stimulus. | |  | b. | the nervous system blocks or allows pain signals to pass to the brain. | |  | c. | the perception of pitch is related to the specific area of the basilar membrane that is activated. | |  | d. | taste depends on pairs of opposing neural processes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 308. According to the gate-control theory, activation of smaller spinal cord nerve fibers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pain and activation of larger spinal cord nerve fibers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pain.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | decreases; decreases | |  | b. | increases; increases | |  | c. | decreases; increases | |  | d. | increases; decreases |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 309. The gate-control theory proposes that whether we feel pain depends on the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | brain’s interpretation of sensory input. | |  | b. | stimulus reaching the temporal lobe. | |  | c. | place where the stimulus is sensed. | |  | d. | activity of spinal cord nerve fibers. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 310. On the day she is to be interviewed for an important new position, Rachel awakens with a severe toothache. During the interview she feels no pain; not until 30 minutes later does she become aware again of the troublesome toothache. Rachel's experience is best explained by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sensory interaction. | |  | b. | place theory. | |  | c. | the gate-control theory. | |  | d. | frequency theory. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 311. Henry goes to a masseuse regularly to help ease the pain he often experiences in his lower back. The massage is generally effective in reducing his back pain. Which of the following can best explain this?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the volley principle | |  | b. | temporal theory | |  | c. | place theory | |  | d. | gate-control theory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 312. Jacob recently had a tooth extracted but he feels like the tooth is still there. This is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dissociation. | |  | b. | tinnitus. | |  | c. | a phantom limb sensation. | |  | d. | the McGurk effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 313. People who have lost their sight due to disease may experience nonthreatening visual hallucinations referred to as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | phantom sights. | |  | b. | phantom limb sensations. | |  | c. | a phantom hand. | |  | d. | phantom tastes. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 314. Phantom limb sensations best illustrate that pain can be experienced in the absence of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sensory input. | |  | b. | top-down processing. | |  | c. | conscious awareness. | |  | d. | kinesthesia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 315. In the absence of normal sensory input, spontaneous central nervous system activity can trigger the sensation of pain. This is best illustrated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the McGurk effect. | |  | b. | psychokinesis. | |  | c. | phantom limb sensations. | |  | d. | synesthesia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 316. Tinnitus is a phantom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sensation.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | visual | |  | b. | auditory | |  | c. | taste | |  | d. | touch |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 317. Which of the following experiences best illustrates the impact of brain activity in the absence of normal sensory input?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | tinnitus | |  | b. | kinesthesia | |  | c. | sensory interaction | |  | d. | psychokinesis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 318. Memories of an episode of physical pain are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavily influenced by our pain's peak moment than by our pain's duration. These memories are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavily influenced by the final moments of the episode than by our pain's duration.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | less; more | |  | b. | more; less | |  | c. | less; less | |  | d. | more; more |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 319. After childbirth, women tend to recall their total amount of pain in terms of their pain's peak moment and how much pain they felt   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prior to their first contraction. | |  | b. | during their first contraction. | |  | c. | between their contractions. | |  | d. | during the final moments of the childbirth experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 320. After giving birth to her first child, Hazel is likely to recall her total amount of birthing pain in terms of her pain's peak moment and how much pain she felt   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | prior to her first contraction. | |  | b. | during her first contraction. | |  | c. | between her contractions. | |  | d. | during the final moments of her childbirth experience. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 321. Mia’s doctor prescribes a medication for Mia’s arthritis pain. However, the medicine is actually only a sugar pill and contains no real pain-relieving components. When Mia takes the medicine, she feels less pain. This demonstrates the effect of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a placebo. | |  | b. | dissociation. | |  | c. | tinnitus. | |  | d. | kinesthesia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 322. When given a placebo that is said to relieve pain, we are likely to be soothed by the brain's release of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | umami. | |  | b. | nociceptors. | |  | c. | endorphins. | |  | d. | vestibular sacs. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 323. People with persistent arm pain experienced a reduction in pain after receiving acupuncture with trick needles that retracted without puncturing the skin. The fake acupuncture treatment could best be described as a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sensory interaction. | |  | b. | phantom limb sensation. | |  | c. | nociceptor. | |  | d. | placebo. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 324. Abran is at the doctor’s office, waiting to get his COVID-19 shot. If he watches the doctor as she gives him the shot, he experiences more pain than if he closes his eyes during the procedure and thinks about a walk in the park. This illustrates the value of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for pain control.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | synesthesia | |  | b. | sensory interaction | |  | c. | distraction | |  | d. | psychokinesis  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 325. Burn victims have experienced reduced levels of pain thanks to the distraction of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | phantom limb sensations. | |  | b. | psychokinesis. | |  | c. | a computer-generated virtual reality. | |  | d. | cochlear implants.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 326. A sense of relaxation is most likely to be associated with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | phantom limb sensations. | |  | b. | clairvoyance. | |  | c. | synesthesia. | |  | d. | hypnotic induction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 327. Hypnosis is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | involved in the misinterpretation of neural activity related to phantom limb sensations. | |  | b. | directly related to our interpretation of sensory information regarding our tactile sense. | |  | c. | a social interaction in which one person suggests to another that certain perceptions, feelings, thoughts, or behaviors will spontaneously occur. | |  | d. | a device for converting sounds into electrical signals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 328. Those who are especially susceptible to hypnosis   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | show unchanged brain activity when under hypnosis. | |  | b. | show altered brain activity when under hypnosis. | |  | c. | can only be hypnotized once. | |  | d. | show activity in their frontal lobe during hypnosis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 329. Research suggests that pain relief can be maximized by amplifying the effects of a placebo and distraction with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hypnosis. | |  | b. | awareness. | |  | c. | consciousness. | |  | d. | hallucinations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 330. People who carried out a suggestion not to react to an open bottle of ammonia were highly responsive to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the McGurk effect. | |  | b. | phantom smells. | |  | c. | hypnotic induction. | |  | d. | tinnitus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 331. Research has indicated that hypnosis   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | enhances ESP. | |  | b. | can block sensory input. | |  | c. | triggers phantom limb sensations. | |  | d. | enables some people to undergo surgery without anesthetic. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 332. The social influence theory of hypnosis emphasizes that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hypnotized people will carry out suggestions only when no one is watching them. | |  | b. | hypnotized people are simply enacting the role of “good hypnotic subjects.” | |  | c. | most hypnotized people are consciously faking phantom limb sensations. | |  | d. | hypnotic susceptibility is positively correlated with ESP. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 333. Dissociation refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a split in consciousness. | |  | b. | a phantom limb sensation. | |  | c. | conscious enactment of a hypnotic role. | |  | d. | perception without sensation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 334. One hypnotized woman tested by Ernest Hilgard showed no pain when her arm was placed in an ice bath. But asked to press a key if some part of her felt pain, she did so. To Hilgard, this was evidence of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | synesthesia. | |  | b. | dissociation. | |  | c. | a just noticeable difference. | |  | d. | a phantom limb sensation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 335. Evidence that people in a posthypnotic state have no difficulty consciously recalling everything they had experienced while under hypnosis would most clearly serve to challenge   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | frequency theory. | |  | b. | place theory. | |  | c. | dissociation theory. | |  | d. | the McGurk effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 336. During hypnosis, Francisca’s therapist suggested that in the future she would have a strong desire to exercise for at least 30 minutes a day. The therapist was apparently making use of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | extrasensory perception. | |  | b. | posthypnotic suggestion. | |  | c. | the McGurk effect. | |  | d. | synesthesia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 337. Brain scans have shown that hypnosis increases activity in the frontal lobe attention systems. This indicates that hypnosis may be associated with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | selective attention. | |  | b. | social influence. | |  | c. | dissociation. | |  | d. | posthypnotic suggestion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 338. Drawing one's attention away from sensations of pain is one explanation for the pain relief associated with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | phantom limb sensations. | |  | b. | the McGurk effect. | |  | c. | psychokinesis. | |  | d. | hypnosis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 339. Gustation is the technical term that refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | taste. | |  | b. | smell. | |  | c. | hearing. | |  | d. | touch. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 340. Research indicates that we have a receptor for a fifth taste sensation, the meaty taste of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | fish oil. | |  | b. | umami. | |  | c. | vitamin E. | |  | d. | protein. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 341. Which sense was most closely linked to the survival of our ancestors?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | smell | |  | b. | touch | |  | c. | sight | |  | d. | taste |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 342. Within each taste bud pore, receptor cells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that sense food molecules.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | form vestibular sacs | |  | b. | contain nociceptors | |  | c. | project antenna-like hairs | |  | d. | activate nearby bipolar cells |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 343. With age, we lose sensitivity to different tastes. This is because   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | taste receptors become overused as we age, making them less sensitive. | |  | b. | the number of taste buds decreases with age. | |  | c. | we get more taste receptors as we age. | |  | d. | the number of taste buds increases with age. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 344. Decline in taste sensitivity is relatively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among people who regularly smoke and relatively \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among people who regularly consume alcohol.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | high; high | |  | b. | low; low | |  | c. | high; low | |  | d. | low; high |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 345. Mr. Smith usually has three or four alcoholic drinks every night before dinner. As he grows older, his taste sensitivity is likely to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and his daily drinking is likely to speed up the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of his taste buds.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increase; reproduction | |  | b. | increase; loss | |  | c. | decrease; reproduction | |  | d. | decrease; loss |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 346. In one experiment, being told that a wine cost $90 rather than its real $10 price made it taste better. This best illustrates that taste is influenced by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychokinesis. | |  | b. | the volley principle. | |  | c. | mental expectations. | |  | d. | dissociation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 347. People experience mildly unpleasant tastes as very unpleasant if they mentally anticipate that an unpleasant taste is coming. This best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | precognition. | |  | b. | synesthesia. | |  | c. | dissociation. | |  | d. | top-down processing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 348. Olfaction refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | transforming sounds into neural impulses. | |  | b. | the sense of body position and movement. | |  | c. | the principle that one sense may influence another. | |  | d. | the sense of smell. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 349. Olfactory receptor cells are essential for our sense of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | kinesthesia. | |  | b. | smell. | |  | c. | touch. | |  | d. | hearing. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 350. Damage to the thalamus is LEAST likely to affect our   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | audition. | |  | b. | vestibular sense. | |  | c. | sense of touch. | |  | d. | sense of smell. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 351. As Scarlett walks to work, she recognizes the smell of oranges being processed. Because smell is an old, primitive sense, needed by our ancestors for survival, Scarlett’s olfactory neurons go right to her cortex, bypassing the brain’s sensory control center, the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | temporal lobe. | |  | b. | oval window. | |  | c. | thalamus. | |  | d. | amygdala. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 352. Which of the following shows the correct sequence of events in order for us to smell something?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | olfactory bulb à temporal lobe à receptor cells in nose à limbic system | |  | b. | receptor cells in nose à airborne molecules à olfactory bulb à frontal lobe | |  | c. | olfactory bulb à frontal lobe and limbic system à receptor cells in nose à airborne molecules | |  | d. | airborne molecules à receptor cells in nose à olfactory bulb à temporal lobe and limbic system |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 353. People in the United States tend to like the smell of wintergreen more than do those in Britain. This best illustrates that our preferences for certain odors depends on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychokinesis. | |  | b. | the vestibular sense. | |  | c. | learned associations. | |  | d. | the McGurk effect.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 354. Which of the following people would be the best at identifying odors?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Juan, who is 15 years old | |  | b. | Steven, who is 67 years old | |  | c. | Peter, who is 35 years old | |  | d. | Danielle, who is 25 years old |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 355. Which sense is less acute?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | smell | |  | b. | vision | |  | c. | hearing | |  | d. | All of the senses are equally acute. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 356. The brain's circuitry for smell is closely connected with brain areas involved in   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | respiration. | |  | b. | memory. | |  | c. | vision. | |  | d. | sensing touch. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 357. Immediately after smelling brand new leather seats, Barbara was reminded of a car trip she and her family had taken years earlier. Her rapid recall in response to the odor is most clearly the result of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | tinnitus. | |  | b. | synesthesia. | |  | c. | brain circuitry. | |  | d. | psychokinesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 358. Kinesthesia refers to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | deactivation of pain receptors on the skin's surface. | |  | b. | process by which stimulus energies are changed into neural signals. | |  | c. | ringing-in-the-ears sensation that sometimes accompanies hearing loss. | |  | d. | system for sensing the position and movement of tendons, joints, and muscles. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 359. With her eyes closed, Sierra can accurately touch her mouth, nose, and chin with her index finger. Sierra's ability illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | synesthesia. | |  | b. | kinesthesia. | |  | c. | sensory interaction. | |  | d. | psychokinesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 360. The sense of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is enabled by millions of position and motion sensors all over the body, which are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | audition; pheromones | |  | b. | olfaction; endorphins | |  | c. | kinesthesia; proprioceptors | |  | d. | audition; nociceptors |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 361. Jason has been diagnosed with ADHD and frequently bumps into doorways and walls. It may be that he has a problem with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | his sensory interaction. | |  | b. | kinesthesia. | |  | c. | tinnitus. | |  | d. | audition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 362. The vestibular sense involves the sensory system that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | detects changes in your body temperature. | |  | b. | monitors the position and movement of your head. | |  | c. | transmits neural impulses to your olfactory bulb. | |  | d. | signals damage to tissues in your body. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 363. Which of the following helps you to sense your body's position and maintain your balance?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | nociceptors | |  | b. | olfactory receptors | |  | c. | vestibular sacs | |  | d. | the oval window |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 364. Natalie has a tendency to lose her balance if she even slightly missteps. Natalie has this problem because of damage to her semicircular canals and vestibular sacs, which no longer properly send signals to her   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cerebellum. | |  | b. | occipital lobe. | |  | c. | frontal lobe. | |  | d. | sensory cortex. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 365. The ability to detect whether your body is in a horizontal or vertical position depends most directly on   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | synesthesia. | |  | b. | nociceptors. | |  | c. | the vestibular sense. | |  | d. | olfactory receptors. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 366. Receptor cells for the vestibular sense are located in the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | olfactory bulb. | |  | b. | inner ear. | |  | c. | tendons, joints, and muscles. | |  | d. | temporal lobe. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 367. Sensory receptors in your vestibular sacs enable you to maintain your sense of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | smell. | |  | b. | taste. | |  | c. | touch. | |  | d. | balance. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 368. If you twirl around and then come to an abrupt halt, you may momentarily feel dizzy due to the movement of fluid in your   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cochlea. | |  | b. | cerebellum. | |  | c. | nociceptors. | |  | d. | semicircular canals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 369. The smell of food as we eat it influences our perception of the food's taste. This illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the volley principle. | |  | b. | sensory interaction. | |  | c. | the McGurk effect. | |  | d. | dissociation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 370. Bella has her eyes closed and her nose plugged. She is unable to taste the difference between an apple and a potato. Her experience best illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | sensory interaction. | |  | b. | the McGurk effect. | |  | c. | psychokinesis. | |  | d. | synesthesia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 371. Wayne is talking with a classmate when he sees his classmate make mouth movements for *fan* but he is actually saying *ban*. Wayne hears *Dan* instead. This demonstrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | embodied cognition. | |  | b. | sensory adaptation. | |  | c. | precognition. | |  | d. | the McGurk effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 372. The purple-colored potatoes looked so strange that they tasted awful to Bryson. This illustrates the importance of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | difference thresholds. | |  | b. | dissociation. | |  | c. | synesthesia. | |  | d. | sensory interaction.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 373. If we see a speaker mouthing *day* while actually hearing someone else saying *may*, we may perceive a third syllable *bay* that blends both inputs. This phenomenon is known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychokinesis. | |  | b. | synesthesia. | |  | c. | embodied cognition. | |  | d. | the McGurk effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 374. Sensory interaction is best illustrated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychokinesis. | |  | b. | the volley principle. | |  | c. | the McGurk effect. | |  | d. | phantom limb sensations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 375. Embodied cognition refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the principle that one sense can influence another. | |  | b. | a split in consciousness. | |  | c. | the influence of bodily sensations, gestures, and other states on cognitive preferences. | |  | d. | the influence of the spinal cord on cognition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 376. When sitting at a wobbly desk and chair, people perceive others' relationships as less stable. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | kinesthesia. | |  | b. | the volley principle. | |  | c. | embodied cognition. | |  | d. | the McGurk effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 377. Katrina’s family is gathering for their annual holiday celebration where they will exchange gifts, have a nice dinner, and then sit around the fireplace drinking warm tea. What can be expected in terms of social interaction?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | The older family members, but not the young adults, are likely to be perceived as warm and friendly. | |  | b. | Katrina’s family is likely to get along well and perceive one another as warm and friendly. | |  | c. | Katrina’s family is likely to argue and bicker during the entire gathering. | |  | d. | The children in the family are likely to play together well, but the adults are likely to argue some. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 378. When leaning to the left by sitting in a left-leaning chair, people lean more left in their expressed political attitudes. This best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | kinesthesia. | |  | b. | the volley principle. | |  | c. | embodied cognition. | |  | d. | the McGurk effect. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 379. People judge the temperature of a room as colder following the experience of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | dissociation. | |  | b. | synesthesia. | |  | c. | psychokinesis. | |  | d. | social exclusion. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 380. For Jordan, hearing numbers usually triggers specific smells. Jordan’s experience best illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | precognition. | |  | b. | synesthesia. | |  | c. | psychokinesis. | |  | d. | tinnitus. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 381. ESP refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | perception that occurs apart from sensory input. | |  | b. | the ability to move objects without touching them. | |  | c. | a readiness to perceive an object in a distorted fashion. | |  | d. | all of these characteristics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 382. Telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition are different forms of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychokinesis. | |  | b. | extrasensory perception. | |  | c. | synesthesia. | |  | d. | sensory interaction. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 383. Veronica insists that she always knows exactly what her college professors are thinking. Veronica is claiming to possess the power of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | telepathy. | |  | b. | precognition. | |  | c. | psychokinesis. | |  | d. | clairvoyance. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 384. Clairvoyance refers to the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | extrasensory transmission of thoughts from one mind to another. | |  | b. | extrasensory perception of events that occur at places remote to the perceiver. | |  | c. | perception of future events, such as a person's fate. | |  | d. | ability to understand and share the emotions of another person. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 385. Brielle claims that her special psychic powers enable her to correctly anticipate who will win the Olympic gymnastics gold medal. Brielle is claiming to possess the power of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | psychokinesis. | |  | b. | clairvoyance. | |  | c. | telepathy. | |  | d. | precognition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 386. Dominic insists that by intense mental concentration he can actually influence the mechanically generated outcomes of slot machines. Dominic is most specifically claiming to possess the power of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | telepathy. | |  | b. | clairvoyance. | |  | c. | psychokinesis. | |  | d. | precognition. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 387. Professor Vaughn’s research focuses on identifying ESP abilities. Her research is an example of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | parapsychology. | |  | b. | audition. | |  | c. | olfaction. | |  | d. | kinesthesia. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 388. The study of phenomena such as clairvoyance and telepathy is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | parapsychology. | |  | b. | embodied cognition. | |  | c. | psychokinesis. | |  | d. | ESP. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 389. Who studied ESP by having participants guess the correct placement of an erotic scene before it appeared on a screen?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Rhea White | |  | b. | Daryl Bem | |  | c. | Charles Lindbergh | |  | d. | John MacDonald |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 390. Scientific analyses of the predictive powers of dreams offer support for the existence of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | telepathy. | |  | b. | clairvoyance. | |  | c. | precognition. | |  | d. | none of these things. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 391. Thousands of controlled experiments indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | many people have ESP. | |  | b. | ESP exists only in a few specially gifted people. | |  | c. | there is no reliable evidence that anyone possesses ESP. | |  | d. | it is impossible to conduct scientifically valid tests for ESP. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |