

Name: _____

CHAPTER 4 SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

Directions: Answer each of the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

Helpful links and videos:

Crash Course Sensation & Perception - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=unWnZvXJH2o&t=554s>

1. What is absolute threshold, and what is difference threshold?
2. What is sensory adaptation? Give an example.
3. Through which part of the eye does light enter (after passing through the cornea)?
4. Explain what happens to light after it encounters the lens.
5. What are two kinds of photoreceptors? What does each one do?
6. What is color blindness?
7. What determines pitch and loudness?
8. How does the ear transmit sounds?
9. What is the difference between conductive deafness and sensorineural deafness?
10. Identify the three skin senses.
11. How does the rule of closure affect perception?
12. Contrast monocular cues and binocular cues for depth.

Write the letter of the term in the space provided. Two terms are not used.

- a.** visual acuity **b.** sensorineural **c.** perception **d.** blind spot **e.** conductive **f.** closure
g. sensation

- _____ 1. The stimulation of sensory receptors and the transmission of sensory information to the central nervous system.
- _____ 2. The psychological process through which we interpret sensory stimulation
- _____ 3. The sharpness of vision
- _____ 4. The type of deafness in which sounds of certain frequencies are not heard
- _____ 5. The tendency to perceive a complete or whole figure

MULTIPLE CHOICE: In the space provided, write the letter of the choice that best answers each question or completes each statement.

- _____ 6. Distinguishing between two shades of red is an example of
a. absolute threshold. **b.** difference threshold. **c.** sensory adaptation. **d.** afterimage.
- _____ 7. Light enters the eye through which of the following?
a. pupil **b.** lens **c.** photoreceptors **d.** retina
- _____ 8. The Snellen Chart is used to measure which of the following?
a. light adaptation **b.** visual acuity **c.** color vision **d.** blind spots
- _____ 9. What part of the eye enables people to perceive color?
a. pupil **b.** cornea **c.** lens **d.** cones
- _____ 10. The frequency of sound waves determines which of the following?
a. loudness **b.** sensorineural deafness **c.** conductive deafness **d.** pitch
- _____ 11. The loudness of a sound is determined by which of the following?

a. frequency of the sound waves b. olfactory nerve c. amplitude of the sound waves d. pitch of the sound

_____ 12. Where are receptor neurons for smell located?

a. high in each nostril b. on taste buds on the tongue c. on the olfactory nerve d. behind the tongue

_____ 13. Which of the following is *not* part of the skin senses?

a. pressure b. temperature c. smell d. pain

_____ 14. The illusion of movement produced by the rapid progression of images that are not moving is called:

a. figure-ground perception. b. closure. c. continuity. d. stroboscopic motion.

_____ 15. Visual illusions are caused by which of the following?

a. poor vision b. brightness constancy c. the brain's use of perceptual cues d. monocular cues for depth constancy

SHORT ANSWER: Write your answers to the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

16. What transmits neural impulses from the inner ear to the brain?

17. What information do kinesthesia and the vestibular sense provide?

18. What are two types of cues that people use to perceive depth?

CRITICAL THINKING:

19. Explain how the eye makes vision possible.

20. Describe the rules of perceptual organization (Gestalt).