

Review #6

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Questions

1. You typically fail to consciously perceive that your own nose is in your line of vision. This best illustrates:
 - a. perceptual adaptation.
 - b. visual capture.
 - c. the phi phenomenon.
 - d. convergence.
 - e. selective attention.

2. 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. texture gradient.
 - c. relative height.
 - d. relative clarity.
 - e. interposition.

3. Retinal disparity refers to the:
 - a. tendency to see parallel lines as coming together in the distance.
 - b. somewhat different images our two eyes receive of the same object.
 - c. tendency to see stimuli that are near each other as parts of a unified object.
 - d. extent to which our eyes turn toward each other when looking at an object.

4. If an adult, blind from birth, gains the ability to see, that person would have the greatest difficulty visually distinguishing:
 - a. red from green.
 - b. the sun from the moon.
 - c. circles from squares.
 - d. a white cloud from the blue sky.

5. 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. visual capture.
 - e. perceptual adaptation.

6. It has been suggested that experience with the corners of buildings and the rectangular shapes of a carpentered world may contribute to:
 - a. the Ponzo illusion.

- b. shape constancy.
- c. the moon illusion.
- d. size constancy.
- e. the Müller-Lyer illusion.

7. Stereotypes are mental conceptions that can strongly influence the way we interpret the behaviors of individuals belonging to specific racial or ethnic groups. A stereotype is most similar to a:

- a. feature detector.
- b. difference threshold.
- c. perceptual adaptation.
- d. sensory adaptation.
- e. perceptual set.

8. The individual boulders and crevices of the huge and clearly visible mountain peak appeared so indistinct to the hikers that they knew it would take them another full day to reach it. This best illustrates the impact of _____ on distance perception.

- a. interposition
- b. continuity
- c. retinal disparity
- d. texture gradient
- e. linear perspective

9. Relative clarity 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. appear lower in the horizontal plane than do distant objects.
- d. appear clearer and more distinct than do distant objects.

10. When the soundtrack for a movie is played in the back of a classroom, students tend to perceive the sound as originating from the picture screen in the front of the room. This best illustrates:

- a. location constancy.
- b. the phi phenomenon.
- c. selective attention.
- d. perceptual adaptation.
- e. visual capture.

11. The Müller-Lyer illusion involves the misperception of:

- a. figure-ground relationships.
- b. the length of lines.
- c. binocular distance cues.
- d. relative clarity.

12. Which of the following cues do artists use to convey depth on a flat canvas?

- a. convergence

- b. continuity
- c. interposition
- d. closure
- e. all the above

13. The ability of newly hatched chicks to perceive depth best serves to support the views of:

- a. Locke.
- b. Freud.
- c. Kant.
- d. Aristotle.

14. Jody's horse looks just as black in the brilliant sunlight as it does in the dim light of the stable. This illustrates what is known as:

- a. perceptual set.
- b. perceptual adaptation.
- c. sensory interaction.
- d. lightness constancy.
- e. the phi phenomenon.

15. The difficulties experienced by kittens raised without exposure to horizontal lines illustrated the functional significance of:

- a. feature-detecting brain cells.
- b. visual capture.
- c. retinal disparity.
- d. perceptual constancy.

16. Telepathy refers to the:

- a. direct transmission of thoughts from one mind to another.
- b. 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 feel the emotions of another person.

17. Although a few keys on the piano were broken, Shana couldn't prevent herself from mentally filling in the missing notes of the familiar melodies. This best illustrates the principle of:

- a. proximity.
- b. continuity.
- c. convergence.
- d. closure.
- e. interposition.

18. Which of the following concepts best illustrates the perspective of Gestalt psychologists?

- a. extrasensory perception
- b. selective attention
- c. visual capture
- d. convergence
- e. closure

19. Almost half the birds in the yard were brown and the rest were bright red cardinals, so Jimmy perceived them as two distinct groups of birds. This best illustrates the principle of:

- a. proximity.
- b. closure.
- c. similarity.
- d. connectedness.
- e. relative clarity.

20. Figure is to ground as _____ is to _____.

- a. form; substance
- b. up; down
- c. summer; winter
- d. moon; sky
- e. perception; sensation

21. The philosopher Immanuel Kant emphasized that:

- a. perception is the same as sensation.
- b. we learn to perceive the world through experience.
- c. the whole is equal to the sum of its parts.
- d. perception depends on innate ways of organizing sensory experience.

22. As the retinal image of a horse galloping toward you becomes larger, it is unlikely that the horse will appear to grow larger. This best illustrates the phenomenon of:

- a. visual capture.
- b. size constancy.
- c. closure.
- d. convergence.
- e. linear perspective.

23. The lights along the runway were shrouded in such a thick fog that the pilot of an incoming plane nearly overshot the runway. The pilot was most likely misled by the distance cue known as:

- a. interposition.
- b. lightness constancy.
- c. convergence.
- d. relative brightness.
- e. linear perspective.

24. If two identical objects are equally distant from a viewer, the more brightly illuminated object appears to be:

- a. larger.
- b. more finely textured.
- c. less colorful.
- d. closer.

25. During a family meal, Mr. and Mrs. Grimsby were so involved in their own conversation that they didn't realize their three children were arguing about their parenting ability. This best illustrates:

- a. aerial perspective.
- b. perceptual constancy.
- c. perceptual adaptation.
- d. the cocktail party effect.
- e. the phi phenomenon.

26. Kittens raised in a visual environment consisting solely of vertical stripes subsequently had difficulty:

- a. seeing vertically oriented objects.
- b. seeing horizontally oriented objects.
- c. perceiving any figure-ground relationships.
- d. doing all the above.

27. Which of the following is a binocular cue for the perception of distance?

- a. interposition
- b. convergence
- c. closure
- d. linear perspective
- e. texture gradient

28. Helen knew the red tulip was closer to her than the yellow tulip because the red one cast a larger retinal image than the yellow one. This illustrates the importance of the distance cue known as:

- a. relative size.
- b. interposition.
- c. proximity.
- d. relative height.
- e. linear perspective.

29. The perception of the letter "t" as two intersecting lines rather than as four nonintersecting lines illustrates the principle of:

- a. convergence.
- b. proximity.
- c. closure.
- d. continuity.
- e. similarity.

30. The perceptual tendency to group together stimuli that are near each other is called:

- a. closure.
- b. interposition.
- c. perceptual set.
- d. proximity.
- e. convergence.

Answers

01e 02c 03b 04c 05c 06e 07e 08d 09d 10e 11b 12c 13c 14d 15a
16a 17d 18e 19c 20d 21d 22b 23d 24d 25d 26b 27b 28a 29d 30d