Chapter 4: Sensation and Perception

Two Sides of the Coin: Sensation and Perception

1. The minimum intensity of physical stimulation required to produce any sensations at all in a person is the _____.
   a. absolute threshold
   b. difference threshold
   c. minimum threshold
   d. noticeable threshold
   Answer a % correct 70 a = 70 b = 16 c = 8 d = 7 *r* = .32

2. "Sensation is to _____ as perception is to _____."
   a. psychological; physical
   b. gathering; understanding
   c. understanding; gathering
   d. interpreting; detecting
   Answer b % correct 77 a = 0 b = 77 c = 0 d = 23 *r* = .47

3. Detecting "environmental stimulation" is one way to define _____.
   a. perception
   b. feeling
   c. sensation
   d. awareness
   Answer c % correct 94 a = 6 b = 0 c = 94 d = 0 *r* = .28

4. The process whereby we receive information from the environment through our receptors is _____.
   a. encoding
   b. perception
   c. sensation
   d. transduction
   Answer c % correct 54 a = 8 b = 8 c = 54 d = 31 *r* = .32

5. Sensation is _____.
   a. the organization of stimuli to create meaningful patterns
   b. the stimulation of the senses
   c. the presence of sensory cell activity in the absence of external stimulation
   d. the result of activity in the efferent nervous system
   Answer b % correct 58 a = 24 b = 58 c = 8 d = 8 *r* = .43

6. Our _____ enable us to make sense of the sensations that we are continually experiencing.
   a. sensory organs
   b. motor abilities
   c. perceptual abilities
   d. sensory abilities
   Answer c % correct 90 a = 5 b = 2 c = 90 d = 3 *r* = .24

7. The components in the sense organs that respond to energy are called _____.
   a. sensor cells
   b. receptor cells
   c. transducers
   d. effector cells
   Answer b % correct 85 a = 3 b = 85 c = 10 d = 2 *r* = .30

8. The point at which a person can detect a stimulus 50 percent of the time it is presented is called the _____.
   a. absolute threshold
   b. difference threshold
   c. range threshold
   d. noticeable threshold
   Answer a % correct 68 a = 68 b = 13 c = 2 d = 17 *r* = .36

9. If a subject in a perception study were listening to sounds and asked to assign a number that is proportional to each sound's intensity, the method being used to measure the psychophysical function is _____.
   a. cross-modality matching
   b. category judgment
   c. magnitude estimation
   d. Weber's Law
   Answer c % correct 71 a = 16 b = 3 c = 71 d = 11 *r* = .40

10. Weber's Law is I/I = K; and values for K are: .02 for weight; .08 for brightness; and .03 for length. If a line is 30" long, what is the minimum change in length before one would notice a difference between the two?
    a. .9"
    b. .6"
    c. .3"
    d. none of the above
    Answer a % correct 66 a = 66 b = 3 c = 16 d = 16 *r* = .42

11. Dr. Delmar wants to determine how loud a certain noise must be in order for it to be heard from a distance of 50 feet. Her question involves the concept of:
    a. relative magnitude.
    b. difference threshold.
    c. absolute threshold.
    d. just noticeable difference (jnd).
    Answer c % correct 85 a = 15 b = 0 c = 85 d = 0 *r* = .73

12. Weber's Law states that a just noticeable change in a stimulus magnitude is _____ the original stimulus magnitude.
    a. proportional to
    b. equal to
    c. greater than
    d. less than
    Answer a % correct 72 a = 72 b = 11 c = 0 d = 17 *r* = .29

13. The relation between the amount of physical energy in a stimulus and the sensory experience of that stimulus is studied by:
    a. encoding psychology.
    b. psychophysics.
    c. sensory physiology.
    d. transduction psychology.
    Answer b % correct 67 a = 0 b = 67 c = 22 d = 11 *r* = .55

14. The minimum intensity of physical stimulation required to produce any sensation at all in a person is the _____.
    a. absolute threshold
    b. difference threshold
    c. minimum threshold
    d. noticeable threshold
    Answer a % correct 83 a = 83 b = 8 c = 8 d = 0 *r* = .66

15. When Ann went to her doctor, he gave her a hearing test. During the test, the doctor presented tones to Ann through earphones. The tones varied only along the loud-soft dimensions (from very loud to very soft). The doctor asked Ann to raise her hand whenever she heard a sound. The doctor was testing Ann's _____.
    a. auditory convergence
    b. refractory threshold
    c. absolute threshold
    d. difference threshold
    Answer c % correct 38 a = 15 b = 0 c = 38 d = 46 *r* = .54

16. _____ studies the relationship between physical energies and psychological experiences.
    a. Physiology
    b. Psychophysics
    c. Psychometrics
    d. Psychopathology
    Answer b % correct 67 a = 17 b = 67 c = 0 d = 17 *r* = .69

17. Professor Zander wants to know how loud a certain noise must be in order to be heard from a distance of 50 feet. This question involves the concept of _____.
    a. relative magnitude
    b. difference threshold
    c. absolute threshold
    d. inverse discrimination
    Answer c % correct 78 a = 17 b = 6 c = 78 d = 0 *r* = .26

18. The problem of subjects knowing too much about the sequencing of intensities during sensation studies is overcome by the method of _____.
    a. adjustment
    b. limits
    c. constant stimuli
    d. none of the above
    Answer d % correct 56 a = 17 b = 6 c = 22 d = 56 *r* = .28

19. Everyone is asleep but you. You turn down the television set's volume until you can just barely hear it. What method of measuring a sensory threshold are you using?
    a. method of incremented stimuli
    b. estimation method
    c. method of constant stimuli
    d. method of adjustment
    Answer d % correct 78 a = 6 b = 6 c = 11 d = 78 *r* = .23

Seeing: The Visual System

20. The wavelength of the light to reach your eyes determines what _____ you see.
    a. brightness
    b. hue
    c. saturation
    d. fine detail
    Answer b % correct 89 a = 9 b = 89 c = 2 d =0 *r* = .25

21. The amount of light entering the eye is controlled by the _____.
    a. cornea
    b. pupil
    c. lens
    d. retina
    Answer b % correct 68 a = 14 b = 68 c = 8 d = 9 *r* = .41

22. The pupil is the _____.
    a. opening in the center of the iris
    b. colored part of the eye
    c. white of the eye
    d. lining in the back of the eyeball
    Answer a % correct 93 a = 93 b = 6 c = 1 d = 0 *r* = .19

23. The colored part of the eye which contains muscles to contract or expand the pupil is the _____.
    a. lens
    b. fovea
    c. iris
    d. cornea
    Answer c % correct 95 a = 1 b = 2 c = 95 d = 3 *r* = .27

24. If you stare for 30 seconds at a red object and then look at a blank sheet of white paper, you will see a greenish image of the object. This phenomenon best supports the:
    a. Young-Helmholtz opponent-process theory of color vision.
    b. Young-Helmholtz trichromatic theory of color vision.
    c. Hering opponent-process theory of color vision.
    d. Hering trichromatic theory of color vision.
    Answer c % correct 54 a = 17 b = 21 c = 54 d = 8 *r* = .32

25 The depressed spot in the retina which occupies the center of the visual field in which images are focused MOST sharply is called the:
    a. fovea.
    b. cornea.
    c. iris.
    d. optic nerve.
    Answer a % correct 77 a = 77 b = 12 c = 7 d = 4 *r* = .59

26. A young man enters a completely darkened room and lights a candle. Which of the following sequences best represents the candle's light as it enters his eye?
    a. cornea-pupil-lens-retina
    b. pupil-cornea-lens-retina
    c. lens-cornea-pupil-retina
    d. retina-pupil-lens-cornea
    Answer a % correct 61 a = 61 b = 13 c = 18 d = 8 *r* = .52

27. When John drives his car at night, he finds that he can barely see traffic and street signs if he looks directly at them. He can increase his visual sensitivity by looking at the signs:
    a. out of the side of his eye, because doing so focuses the image on the blind spot
    b. out of the side of his eye (using more rods) instead of focusing directly on them (using more cones)
    c. and squinting, which focuses the available light more precisely
    d. out of the side of his eye (using more cones) instead of focusing directly on them (using more rods)
    Answer b % correct 62 a = 2 b = 62 c = 16 d = 20 *r* = .37

28. The pupil is the:
    a. opening in the center of the iris.
    b. colored part of the eye.
    c. white of the eye.
    d. lining in the back of the eyeball.
    Answer a % correct 89 a = 89 b = 11 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .29

29. The white, opaque outer wall of the eye is called the _____.
    a. cornea
    b. pupil
    c. sclera
    d. iris
    Answer c % correct 74 a = 24 b = 0 c = 74 d = 3 *r* = .57

30. Billy acted out in class and made poor grades. After a vision screening at the school, Billy's teacher moved him to the front of the class. Billy's academic and social behaviors improved. Billy probably has which vision problem?
    a. astigmatism
    b. farsightedness
    c. nearsightedness
    d. visual occlusion
    Answer c % correct 87 a = 3 b = 11 c = 87 d = 0 *r* = .61

31. Which type of receptor cell is associated with seeing colors?
    a. ganglia
    b. bipolar
    c. rods
    d. cones
    Answer d % correct 92 a = 0 b = 3 c = 5 d = 92 *r* = .52

32. Window pane is to _____ as color is to iris.
    a. retina
    b. cornea
    c. lens
    d. fovea.
    Answer a % correct 97 a = 3 b = 0 c = 0 d = 97 *r* = .35

33. The lens:
    a. is the transparent outer membrane of the eye that covers the pupil and iris.
    b. allows one to focus on objects at different distances.
    c. allows light initially to enter the eye.
    d. controls the amount of light entering the eye.
    Answer b % correct 77 a = 15 b = 77 c = 8 d = 0 *r* = .47

34. The most common cause of blindness is which of the following?
    a. glaucoma
    b. cataracts
    c. astigmatism
    d. retinitis
    Answer a % correct 72 a = 72 b = 28 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .26

35. In nearsightedness, the image is focused:
    a. on the retina.
    b. behind the retina.
    c. in front of the retina.
    d. on the fovea.
    Answer c % correct 92 a = 8 b = 0 c = 92 d = 0 *r* = .41

36. When the eye becomes elongated, people see near objects well, but see far objects poorly. This is what is called _____.
    a. farsightedness
    b. nearsightedness
    c. astigmatism
    d. accommodation
    Answer b % correct 92 a = 8 b = 92 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .22

37. When people are nearsighted, this most likely means that their eye:
    a. focuses light behind the retina.
    b. focuses light on the blindspot.
    c. focuses light in front of the retina.
    d. has shifted the near point of accommodation due to distortion of the lens.
    Answer c % correct 44 a = 39 b = 0 c = 44 d = 17 *r* = .74

38. The eyes convert light energy into neural responses that we experience as sight. The conversion of light energy into sight is done by receptor cells in the _____.
    a. iris
    b. pupil
    c. blind spot
    d. retina
    Answer d % correct 92 a = 0 b = 8 c = 0 d = 92 *r* = .41

39. _____ are receptors that are best for seeing details.
    a. Cones
    b. Rods
    c. Bipolar cells
    d. Ganglion cells
    Answer a % correct 94 a = 94 b = 0 c = 0 d = 6 *r* = .20

40. Lory entered a dark movie theater from the bright sunlight. Which of the following was occurring in her retinal system?
    a. a slow shift from cone vision to rod vision
    b. a rapid shift from cone vision to rod vision
    c. a slow shift from rod vision to cone vision
    d. a rapid shift from rod vision to cone vision
    Answer a % correct 39 a = 39 b = 44 c = 0 d = 17 *r* = .29

41. For humans, the ability to _____ is probably the most important sense.
    a. hear
    b. taste
    c. see
    d. smell
    Answer c % correct 92 a = 8 b = 92 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .30

42. Light enters the eye through the _____.
    a. cornea
    b. pupil
    c. iris
    d. retina
    Answer a % correct 58 a = 58 b = 33 c = 0 d = 8 *r* = .33

43. The inner lining on the back of the eyeball which is sensitive to light is called the _____.
    a. fovea
    b. retina
    c. iris
    d. optic nerve
    Answer b % correct 83 a = 8 b = 83 c = 8 d = 0 *r* = .36

44. Light is focused on the retina by the _____.
    a. cornea
    b. pupil
    c. iris
    d. lens
    Answer d % correct 92 a = 0 b = 0 c = 8 d = 92 *r* = .28

45. The depressed spot in the retina which occupies the center of the visual field in which images are focused MOST sharply is called the _____.
    a. fovea
    b. cornea
    c. iris
    d. optic nerve
    Answer a % correct 77 a = 77 b = 8 c = 0 d = 15 *r* = .77

46. The shape of the lens adjusts in order to _____.
    a. protect the eye from too much light
    b. let in more light when it is dark
    c. focus on different objects at different distances
    d. allow time for the eye to adjust to bright light
    Answer c % correct 92 a = 8 b = 0 c = 92 d = 0 *r* = .28

47. Rods and cones are found in the _____.
    a. retina
    b. iris
    c. optic nerve
    d. cornea
    Answer a % correct 89 a = 89 b = 6 c = 0 d = 6 *r* = .30

48. Rods and cones are connected to _____.
    a. optic neurons
    b. bipolar neurons
    c. interneurons
    d. efferent neurons
    Answer b % correct 75 a = 17 b = 75 c = 8 d = 0 *r* = .30

49. The place in the retina where the axons of all the ganglion cells come together to leave the eye is called the _____.
    a. fovea
    b. optic chiasma
    c. blind spot
    d. optic nerve
    Answer c % correct 39 a = 6 b = 11 c = 39 d = 44 *r* = .23

50. When a person is nearsighted, this most likely means that their eye _____.
    a. is elongated
    b. is flattened
    c. is cataract
    d. is functionally blind
    Answer a % correct 67 a = 67 b = 33 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .38

51. Light receptors which see best at night are the _____.
    a. foveas
    b. cones
    c. shafts
    d. rods
    Answer d % correct 100 a = 0 b = 0 c = 0 d = 100 *r* = .00

52. The eyes detect different colors by using the _____.
    a. cortex
    b. cones
    c. shafts
    d. rods
    Answer b % correct 83 a = 8 b = 83 c = 0 d = 8 *r* = .33

53. The range of electromagnetic wavelengths that we can see is called the:
    a. visible spectrum.
    b. acuity range.
    c. visual field.
    d. visual angle.
    Answer a % correct 94 a = 94 b = 0 c = 6 d = 0 *r* = .28

54. The ability to discern fine details in visual patterns is termed:
    a. temporal acuity.
    b. visual perspicacity.
    c. visual acuity.
    d. myopia.
    Answer c % correct 92 a = 0 b = 0 c = 92 d = 8 *r* = .41

55. What structure in your eye is most like the film in a camera?
    a. the retina
    b. the lens
    c. the cornea
    d. the pupil
    Answer a % correct 78 a = 78 b = 6 c = 11 d = 6 *r* = .66

56. Adaptation is the process in which _____.
    a. receptor cells become linked to one another
    b. receptor sensitivity changes depending upon the intensity of the stimulus
    c. visual acuity improves as one centers an object's light on the fovea
    d. nonspectral colors can be seen
    Answer b % correct 83 a = 8 b = 83 c = 8 d = 0 *r* = .36

57. The process by which rods and cones become more sensitive to light in response to lowered levels of illumination is called _____.
    a. afterimage resolution
    b. light adaptation
    c. dark adaptation
    d. afterimage adaptation
    Answer c % correct 77 a = 0 b = 15 c = 77 d = 8 *r* = .47

58. The aspect of color that corresponds to names such as red, green, and blue is _____.
    a. brightness
    b. hue
    c. saturation
    d. fine detail
    Answer b % correct 74 a = 7 b = 74 c = 16 d = 3 r = .39

59. The purity, richness, or vividness of a hue is known as its _____.
    a. brightness
    b. saturation
    c. additive mix
    d. depth
    Answer b % correct 60 a = 34 b = 60 c = 0 d = 7 *r* = .20

60. The vividness or richness of a hue is known as its:
    a. brightness.
    b. saturation.
    c. additive mix.
    d. complement.
    Answer b % correct 66 a = 32 b = 66 c = 1 d = 1 *r* = .44

61. Hue, saturation, and brightness are three separate aspects of our experience of:
    a. sensation.
    b. acuity.
    c. color.
    d. night vision.
    Answer c % correct 80 a = 3 b = 12 c = 80 d = 4 *r* = .39

62. The trichromat:
    a. can see all colors of the spectrum.
    b. sees only red, green, and white.
    c. cannot see color.
    d. cannot perceive red and green.
    Answer a % correct 51 a = 51 b = 28 c = 9 d = 12 *r* = .58

63. The Young-Helmholtz theory of color vision assumes that:
    a. color receptors exist in opposing pairs.
    b. color perception is determined by differences in the firing rates of three types of retinal cells.
    c. there are three different types of cones.
    d. all of the above
    Answer c % correct 39 a = 17 b = 17 c = 39 d = 27 *r* = .27

64. The opponent-process theory of color vision contends that color vision is a result of:
    a. lateral inhibition on the retina itself.
    b. lateral inhibition in the visual cortex.
    c. calculation of differences in the firing rates of three types of retinal cells.
    d. competition between three types of rods and three types of cones.
    Answer c % correct 72 a = 0 b = 8 c = 72 d = 20 *r* = .23

65. The trichromatic receptor theory explains how different color receptors in the eye combine to produce color vision. However, this theory does NOT explain:
    a. negative afterimages.
    b. how color receptors respond differently to different colors.
    c. how many color receptors the retina must utilize in order to produce color vision.
    d. color vision.
    Answer a % correct 64 a = 64 b = 25 c = 7 d = 4 *r* = .64

66. The wavelength of the light to reach your eyes determines what _____ you see.
    a. brightness
    b. hue
    c. saturation
    d. fine detail
    Answer b % correct 83 a = 8 b = 83 c = 0 d = 8 *r* = .30

67. Red, green, and blue are _____.
    a. primary colors
    b. secondary colors
    c. additive colors
    d. complementary colors
    Answer a % correct 85 a = 85 b = 0 c = 8 d = 8 *r* = .21

68. A dichromat _____.
    a. sees all colors
    b. is either red-green or yellow-blue color blind
    c. responds only to blue-yellow or red-green
    d. responds only to black and white
    Answer b % correct 92 a = 0 b = 92 c = 8 d = 0 *r* = .28

69. Some pictures are intentionally designed so that one can see two different images in the same picture. This is called _____.
    a. the perceptual shift
    b. figure-ground reversal
    c. proximodistal perception
    d. an illusion
    Answer b % correct 63 a = 15 b = 63 c = 6 d = 16 *r* = .38

    0 0 0 0
    X X X X
    0 0 0 0

70. In the figure above, seeing rows of 0s and rows of Xs illustrates the Gestalt law of _____.
    a. figure-ground
    b. similarity
    c. proximity
    d. closure
    Answer b % correct 82 a = 4 b = 82 c = 12 d = 3 *r* = .51

71. _____ tried to analyze sensation and perception separately, and _____ insisted on a unified analysis of sensations and perceptions.
    a. Structuralists; Gestalt psychologists
    b. Gestalt psychologists; structuralists
    c. Functionalists; Gestalt psychologists
    d. Structuralists; functionalists
    Answer a % correct 57 a = 57 b = 4 c = 21 d = 17 *r* = .24

72. Which Gestalt law of organization must always occur even if other laws of organization are also illustrated?
    a. figure-ground
    b. similarity
    c. proximity
    d. closure
    Answer a % correct 60 a = 60 b = 14 c = 21 d = 4 *r* = .30

73. Elements that share common features such as size, shape, or color are viewed as a set. This defines which Gestalt law of organization?
    a. figure-ground
    b. similarity
    c. proximity
    d. closure
    Answer b % correct 90 a = 5 b = 90 c = 3 d = 2 *r* = .20

74. Perceiving incomplete objects as complete define:
    a. figure-ground.
    b. similarity.
    c. proximity.
    d. closure.
    Answer d % correct 76 a = 10 b = 4 c = 10 d = 76 *r* = .21

75. Figure-ground is to _____ as dream interpretation is to psychoanalysis.
    a. structuralism
    b. functionalism
    c. Gestalt
    d. humanism
    Answer c % correct 57 a = 28 b = 13 c = 57 d = 3 *r* = .22

76. Experiencing MEANINGFUL patterns in the jumble of sensory information received by the brain is _____.
    a. sensation
    b. perception
    c. adaptation
    d. transduction
    Answer b % correct 80 a = 7 b = 80 c = 3 d = 10 *r* = .34

77. Gestalt theorists propose that much of what we see is divided into:
    a. proximal and distal.
    b. figure and ground.
    c. standard and deviant.
    d. chromatic and monocular.
    Answer b % correct 80 a = 7 b = 80 c = 6 d = 7 *r* = .34

78. Gestalt theorists are known for explaining:
    a. figure-ground reversals.
    b. the law of similarity.
    c. the law of proximity.
    d. all of the above
    Answer d % correct 68 a = 22 b = 6 c = 5 d = 68 *r* = .21

79. Perceptions differ from sensations in that:
    a. perceptions depend as much on prior experience as they do on neural cues traveling between receptors and the brain.
    b. perceptions are purely psychological, whereas sensations are purely neural.
    c. each sensation is actually a large set of perceptions.
    d. sensations depend mostly on learning, whereas perceptions are innate processes.
    Answer a % correct 49 a = 49 b = 30 c = 5 d = 17 *r* = .23

80. Which Gestalt law of organization must always occur even if other laws of organization are also illustrated?
    a. figure-ground
    b. similarity
    c. proximity
    d. closure
    Answer a % correct 64 a = 64 b = 13 c = 16 d = 6 *r* = .29

81. Our tendency to see objects as relatively stable and unchanging despite changing sensory information is called perceptual _____.
    a. closure
    b. constancy
    c. reversibility
    d. coherency
    Answer b % correct 91 a = 2 b = 91 c = 1 d = 5 *r* = .30

82. When we look at a white house, we can recognize it as a white house by day or night and from any angle. This is due to perceptual _____.
    a. closure
    b. constancy
    c. reversibility
    d. coherency
    Answer b % correct 86 a = 2 b = 86 c = 1 d = 10 *r* = .42

83. Whether you are standing right next to it or a mile away from it, you know a tree is the same size because of _____.
    a. the figure-ground distinction
    b. the phi phenomenon
    c. perceptual constancy
    d. retinal disparity
    Answer c % correct 88 a = 10 b = 1 c = 88 d = 1 *r* = .42

84. You are told you are going to be shown some words related to food. The experiment then shows you the "pizao" and you perceive the word "pizza." This shows that your perceptions are affected by your _____.
    a. motivations
    b. expectations
    c. cognitive style
    d. cultural background
    Answer b % correct 78 a = 0 b = 78 c = 11 d = 11 *r* = .23

85. Perrone's result, using a rigid box moving away from the observer, suggests that the contraction of the retinal image causes the observer to perceive that the box was moving away and getting smaller. The perception of the box getting smaller SEEMS to violate which of the following?
    a. size constancy
    b. shape constancy
    c. figure-ground reversal
    d. proximity
    Answer a % correct 90 a = 90 b = 2 c = 2 d = 6 *r* = .24

86. As an object gets closer, its visual angle becomes _____, and its retinal image gets _____.
    a. larger; smaller
    b. smaller; larger
    c. smaller; smaller
    d. larger; larger
    Answer d % correct 47 a = 20 b = 27 c = 6 d = 47 *r* = .31

87. A contracting pattern of retinal image leads to the perception of an object that is:
    a. moving towards the observer.
    b. moving away from the observer.
    c. getting larger.
    d. moving towards the observer and getting larger.
    Answer b % correct 63 a = 4 b = 63 c = 6 d = 16 *r* = .38

88. The _____ states that we see an object's size as constant even if the object's distance from us changes.
    a. law of size constancy
    b. visual angle theory
    c. retinal image theory
    d. Ames Room theory
    Answer a % correct 88 a = 88 b = 2 c = 10 d = 1 *r* = .32

89. Which of the following is NOT a perceptual constancy?
    a. size
    b. shape
    c. brightness
    d. linear perspective
    Answer d % correct 71 a = 4 b = 7 c = 19 d = 71 *r* = .29

90. People with normal vision will perceive a pyramid whether they see the object from the side, top, or any other angle as long as the object is, in fact, a pyramid. This is the law of:
    a. shape constancy.
    b. size constancy.
    c. figure-ground.
    d. visual angle.
    Answer a % correct 89 a = 89 b = 1 c = 1 d = 9 *r* = .20

91. "Single-eye vision is to _____ as double-eye vision is to _____."
    a. kinetic; monocular
    b. monocular; kinetic
    c. monocular; binocular
    d. binocular; monocular
    Answer c % correct 97 a = 1 b = 0 c = 97 d = 2 *r* = .22

92. You are seated at a small table talking to a friend opposite you who is drinking coffee. As she lifts the cup off the saucer and raises it to her mouth, the image made on your retina by the bottom of the cup actually changes shape, but you still "see" it as round due to:
    a. good continuation.
    b. movement parallax.
    c. perceptual constancy.
    d. proximity.
    Answer c % correct 85 a = 1 b = 12 c = 85 d = 2 *r* = .25

93. The effects of the Ames Room are DUE primarily to distortions in:
    a. aerial perspective.
    b. distance.
    c. size.
    d. texture gradient.
    Answer b % correct 53 a = 12 b = 53 c = 28 d = 7 *r* = .32

94. Our tendency to see objects as relatively stable and unchanging despite changing sensory information is called _____.
    a. closure
    b. constancy
    c. reversibility
    d. coherency
    Answer b % correct 91 a = 7 b = 91 c = 1 d = 1 *r* = .31

95. When we look at a white house, we can recognize it as a white house by day or night and from any angle. This is due to perceptual _____.
    a. closure
    b. constancy
    c. reversibility
    d. coherency
    Answer a % correct 94 a = 94 b = 1 c = 2 d = 3 *r* = .31

96. Color, shape, size, and brightness are all types of perceptual _____.
    a. closure
    b. constancy
    c. reversibility
    d. coherency
    Answer b % correct 78 a = 1 b = 78 c = 3 d = 19 *r* = .48

97. Size constancy explains why _____.
    a. objects are perceived as having constant dimensions regardless of distance
    b. perception of size is inversely related to distance
    c. closer objects are perceived as smaller than far-away objects
    d. distance affects perceived size
    Answer a % correct 53 a = 53 b = 8 c = 4 d = 35 *r* = .49

98. Whether you are standing right next to it or a mile away from it, you know a tree is the same size because of _____.
    a. the figure-ground distinction
    b. the phi phenomenon
    c. perceptual constancy
    d. retinal disparity
    Answer c % correct 73 a = 12 b = 3 c = 73 d = 12 *r* = .34

99. When you stand to the side of a window frame, it casts a trapezoidal (nonrectangular) image on your retina. It still seems rectangular to you, though, because of _____.
    a. size constancy
    b. shape constancy
    c. figure-ground constancy
    d. the phi phenomenon
    Answer b % correct 97 a = 2 b = 97 c = 1 d = 0 *r* = .18

100. People with normal vision will perceive a pyramid whether they see the object from the side, top, or any other angle as long as the object is, in fact, a pyramid. This is the law of _____.
    a. shape constancy
    b. size constancy
    c. figure-ground
    d. visual angle
    Answer a % correct 84 a = 84 b = 1 c = 4 d = 11 *r* = .37

101. The law of brightness constancy suggests that our perception of an object is a result of the _____ of the light from the object divided by the light surrounding it.
    a. sum
    b. ratio
    c. amount
    d. intensity
    Answer b % correct 23 a = 5 b = 23 c = 19 d = 53 *r* = .28

102. The distance cue in which objects at greater distances appear to be smoother is _____.
    a. linear perspective
    b. aerial perspective
    c. texture gradient
    d. motion parallax
    Answer c % correct 84 a = 9 b = 4 c = 84 d = 4 *r* = .31

103. The distance cue in which two parallel lines extend into the distance and seem to come together at one point is called _____.
    a. linear perspective
    b. aerial perspective
    c. shadowing
    d. motion parallax
    Answer a % correct 94 a = 94 b = 1 c = 1 d = 4 *r* = .28

104. While riding on a train, David notices that the trees and telephone poles close to the tracks seem to flash by, while the buildings, trees, and mountains that are farther away seem to move by more slowly. This phenomenon is called _____.
    a. aerial perspective
    b. subliminal motion
    c. motion parallax
    d. motion differential
    Answer c % correct 48 a = 12 b = 3 c = 48 d = 37 *r* = .31

105. "One-eye vision is to _____ as two-eye vision is to _____."
    a. kinetic; monocular
    b. monocular; kinetic
    c. monocular; binocular
    d. binocular; monocular
    Answer c % correct 97 a = 1 b = 1 c = 97 d = 1 *r* = .22

106. How blurry-looking an object appears and linear perspective are cues associated with _____ depth perception.
    a. binocular disparity
    b. kinesthetic
    c. monocular
    d. binocular
    Answer c % correct 62 a = 7 b = 18 c = 62 d = 13 *r* = .58

107. Which of the following is an example of a monocular cue?
    a. far objects looking clear, and near ones looking blurry
    b. the trees in a forest converging in the distance
    c. the double image of a finger held in front of one eye
    d. the appearance of a small light making movements against a dark background
    Answer b % correct 54 a = 20 b = 54 c = 20 d = 6 *r* = .38

108. Which of the following is NOT a monocular cue?
    a. clearness
    b. linear perspective
    c. retinal disparity
    d. texture
    Answer c % correct 74 a = 8 b = 7 c = 74 d = 11 *r* = .46

109. When you look out the window of a car that is traveling 60 mph, objects at different locations appear to move in different directions and different speeds. This apparent motion is known as:
    a. the kinetic depth effect.
    b. motion parallax.
    c. movement illusion.
    d. linear perspective.
    Answer b % correct 85 a = 6 b = 85 c = 5 d = 3 *r* = .31

110. When you look out the window of a car that is traveling 60 mph, close objects appear:
    a. to be moving faster than far ones.
    b. to be moving slower than far ones.
    c. to be moving at the same speed as far ones.
    d. to be stationary and the far ones appear to be moving in the opposite direction as the car.
    Answer a % correct 92 a = 92 b = 3 c = 0 d = 5 *r* = .20

111. The distance cue in which two parallel lines extend into the distance and seem to come together at one point is called _____.
    a. linear perspective
    b. aerial perspective
    c. shadowing
    d. motion parallax
    Answer a % correct 95 a = 95 b = 1 c = 0 d = 4 *r* = .33

112. The distance cue in which faraway objects appear to be hazy and have a blurred outline is called _____.
    a. linear perspective
    b. aerial perspective
    c. shadowing
    d. motion parallax
    Answer b % correct 64 a = 16 b = 64 c = 14 d = 6 *r* = .43

113. An object's elevation is a perspective cue to _____.
    a. distance
    b. shape
    c. shadowing
    d. size
    Answer a % correct 71 a = 71 b = 2 c = 8 d = 20 *r* = .34

114. Texture gradient refers to the fact that texture appears to become _____.
    a. more detailed in the distance
    b. less detailed in the distance
    c. more detailed as brightness increases
    d. less detailed as brightness increases
    Answer b % correct 94 a = 3 b = 94 c = 3 d = 0 *r* = .31

115. Shadowing is a cue to _____.
    a. linear perspective
    b. width perception
    c. depth perception
    d. color perception
    Answer c % correct 86 a = 4 b = 2 c = 86 d = 8 *r* = .43

116. Which of the following choices is NOT a monocular cue that painters can incorporate into their work to convey information about the relative distances of objects?
    a. superposition
    b. linear perspective
    c. aerial perspective
    d. convergence
    Answer d % correct 39 a = 38 b = 5 c = 17 d = 39 *r* = .37

117. The monocular distance cue in which objects closer than the point of visual focus seem to move in the direction opposite to the viewer's moving head, and objects beyond the viewing point move in the same direction as the viewer's head is _____.
    a. retinal disparity
    b. motion parallax
    c. subliminal motion
    d. motion differential
    Answer b % correct 64 a = 18 b = 64 c = 3 d = 16 *r* = .31

118. While riding on a train, David notices that the trees and telephone poles close to the tracks seem to flash by, while the buildings, trees, and mountains that are farther away seem to move by more slowly. This phenomenon is called _____.
    a. aerial perspective
    b. subliminal motion
    c. motion parallax
    d. motion differential
    Answer c % correct 85 a = 4 b = 3 c = 85 d = 8 *r* = .32

119. Clearness and linear perspective are examples of _____ cues for depth perception.
    a. binocular
    b. kinetic
    c. monocular
    d. all of the above
    Answer c % correct 67 a = 12 b = 2 c = 67 d = 19 *r* = .46

120. If perceptual information aiding in depth perception must be drawn simultaneously from both eyes, it is referred to as _____.
    a. a monocular cue
    b. a binocular cue
    c. contralateral input
    d. a duoretinal image
    Answer b % correct 93 a = 4 b = 93 c = 1 d = 2 *r* = .20

121. The impression of depth can be created or enhanced in visual art by encouraging the person viewing a drawing to assume that converging lines are actually parallel. This artistic ploy uses the depth cue of _____.
    a. interposition
    b. elevation
    c. accommodation
    d. linear perspective
    Answer d % correct 91 a = 4 b = 2 c = 3 d = 91 *r* = .28

122. A drawing of a gravel road depicts the tiny rocks as becoming smaller and less distinct as one looks "down the lane." This simulation of depth on a two-dimensional sheet of paper is an example of the _____ cue.
    a. interposition
    b. texture gradient
    c. elevation
    d. shadowing
    Answer b % correct 87 a = 8 b = 87 c = 4 d = 1 *r* = .32

123. Which of the following is an example of a monocular cue?
    a. far objects looking clear, and near ones looking blurry
    b. the trees in a forest converging in the distance
    c. the double image of a finger held in front of one eye
    d. the appearance of a small light making movements against a dark background
    Answer b % correct 62 a = 15 b = 62 c = 14 d = 8 *r* = .46

124. Railroad tracks converging in the distance best illustrate which monocular cue?
    a. texture gradient
    b. linear perspective
    c. texture gradient and linear perspective
    d. clearness and texture gradient
    Answer b % correct 90 a = 1 b = 90 c = 8 d = 1 *r* = .36

125. The differences between the separate images each eye receives are known as _____.
    a. retinal disparity
    b. convergence
    c. binocular inversion
    d. stereoscopic vision
    Answer a % correct 55 a = 55 b = 11 c = 25 d = 8 *r* = .28

126. Because the eyes are separated by several centimeters, each eye's view of an object is different from the other's. This is called _____ disparity.
    a. monocular
    b. ocular
    c. visual
    d. binocular
    Answer d % correct 46 a = 4 b = 9 c = 41 d = 46 *r* = .24

127. Which of the following produces binocular disparity?
    a. the eyes being a few centimeters apart
    b. right-eye dominance in most people
    c. astigmatism
    d. the slightly elliptical shape of the eye
    Answer a % correct 72 a = 72 b = 7 c = 11 d = 9 *r* = .42

128. When we look at objects fairly close to us, our eyes tend to turn slightly inward toward each other. This process is called _____.
    a. retinal disparity
    b. convergence
    c. binocular inversion
    d. being cross-eyed
    Answer b % correct 79 a = 11 b = 79 c = 8 d = 2 *r* = .51

129. When objects are 60 or 70 feet away, _____ does not occur
    a. convergence
    b. stereoscopic vision
    c. motion parallax
    d. retinal disparity
    Answer a % correct 66 a = 66 b = 13 c = 3 d = 17 *r* = .35

130. A person who is blind in one eye can use all of the visual cues except _____.
    a. aerial perspective
    b. convergence
    c. shadowing
    d. motion parallax
    Answer b % correct 85 a = 8 b = 85 c = 2 d = 5 *r* = .31

131. Which type of information helps with depth perception?
    a. revision
    b. dispartic
    c. binocular
    d. all of the above
    Answer c % correct 70 a = 2 b = 5 c = 70 d = 23 *r* = .54

132. Since our eyes are a few inches apart, we get a slightly different view from each eye. This is known as:
    a. binocular disparity.
    b. visual reference.
    c. ocular disparity.
    d. kinetic revision.
    Answer a % correct 67 a = 67 b = 7 c = 20 d = 6 *r* = .31

133. If a single line is projected onto the same parts of both retinas, the line will be seen clearly in a process called _____.
    a. redundance
    b. monocular cooperation
    c. binocular fusion
    d. binocular rivalry
    Answer c % correct 76 a = 7 b = 16 c = 76 d = 2 *r* = .34

134. Muller-Lyer, Ponzo, and Zollner are all _____.
    a. proponents of the unconscious inference theory
    b. geometrical illusions
    c. researchers in the field of audiology
    d. towns in Italy where illusions were first studied
    Answer b % correct 45 a = 29 b = 45 c = 26 d = 0 *r* = .36

135. An illusion due to misleading cues in stimuli which cause us to create perceptions that are inaccurate or impossible is called a(n) _____ illusion.
    a. perceptual
    b. induced
    c. physical
    d. stroboscopic
    Answer a % correct 67 a = 67 b = 17 c = 6 d = *r* = .33

136. The saying, "Birds of a feather flock together" is most closely aligned with the _____ principle of perceptual organization.
    a. closure
    b. similarity
    c. symmetry
    d. continuity
    Answer b % correct 80 a = 3 b = 80 c = 4 d = 13 *r* = .22

Hearing: The Auditory System

137. The physical stimuli for the sense of hearing are called _____ waves.
    a. alpha
    b. infrared
    c. sound
    d. sine
    Answer c % correct 81 a = 10 b = 1 c = 81 d = 7 *r* = .22

138. The changes in pressure caused when molecules of air or fluid collide with one another then move apart again are called _____.
    a. hertz
    b. sound waves
    c. decibels
    d. pitch
    Answer b % correct 53 a = 15 b = 53 c = 20 d = 9 *r* = .27

139. The structures in the inner ear that are particularly sensitive to body rotation are the _____.
    a. vestibular sacs
    b. saccules
    c. semicircular canals
    d. papillae
    Answer c % correct 40 a = 40 b = 8 c = 40 d = 11 *r* = .20

140. Hertz is a unit of measurement of _____.
    a. frequency
    b. amplitude
    c. loudness
    d. overtones
    Answer a % correct 81 a = 81 b = 9 c = 10 d = 0 *r* = .26

141. Frequency theory proposes that:
    a. pitch is determined by the location on the basilar membrane where the message originated.
    b. pitch is determined by the quality of the sound wave.
    c. the frequency of the vibrations of the basilar membrane is translated into an equivalent frequency of nerve impulses.
    d. nerve cells fire in sequence, not individually.
    Answer c % correct 56 a = 21 b = 13 c = 56 d = 10 *r* = .21

142. The part of the ear that equalizes the pressure in the inner ear when the stirrup hits against the oval window is called the:
    a. cochlea.
    b. round window.
    c. earlobe.
    d. organ of Corti.
    Answer b % correct 32 a = 52 b = 32 c = 0 d = 16 *r* = .46

143. Long-term exposure to sounds with high decibels can result in _____ deafness.
    a. rock and roll
    b. boilermakers'
    c. bone-conduction
    d. air-conduction
    Answer b % correct 95 a = 3 b = 95 c = 0 d = 3 *r* = .38

144. The outer ear is also known as the _____.
    a. funneloreum
    b. pinna
    c. canal
    d. lobe
    Answer b % correct 83 a = 0 b = 83 c = 6 d = 11 *r* = .23

145. The middle ear includes the _____.
    a. ear canal
    b. round window
    c. hammer
    d. basilar membrane
    Answer d % correct 67 a = 0 b = 33 c = 0 d = 67 *r* = .20

146. The flexible membrane inside the cochlea is called the:
    a. round window.
    b. eardrum.
    c. oval window.
    d. basilar membrane.
    Answer d % correct 69 a = 0 b = 23 c = 8 d = 69 *r* = .66

147. The oval window, cochlea, and basilar membrane are all part of the:
    a. middle ear.
    b. inner ear.
    c. external ear.
    d. auditory chamber.
    Answer b % correct 77 a = 15 b = 77 c = 8 d = 0 *r* = .58

148. An increase in the frequency of sound waves will correspond most directly to an increase in _____.
    a. amplitude
    b. pitch
    c. loudness
    d. decibels
    Answer b % correct 72 a = 11 b = 72 c = 11 d = 6 *r* = .53

149. Humans hear sounds ranging from 16 to _____ hertz.
    a. 100
    b. 6,000
    c. 20,000
    d. 1,500
    Answer c % correct 62 a = 0 b = 0 c = 62 d = 38 *r* = .59

150. As sounds become louder, their _____ increases.
    a. frequency
    b. pitch
    c. amplitude
    d. hertz
    Answer c % correct 85 a = 8 b = 8 c = 85 d = 0 *r* = .60

151. The boundary between the middle and inner ear is the:
    a. basilar membrane.
    b. cochlea.
    c. eardrum.
    d. oval window.
    Answer d % correct 50 a = 22 b = 11 c = 17 d = 50 *r* = .76

152. The physical stimuli for the sense of hearing are called _____ waves.
    a. alpha
    b. radio
    c. sound
    d. beta
    Answer c % correct 83 a = 8 b = 8 c = 83 d = 0 *r* = .27

153. Frequency determines _____.
    a. pitch
    b. amplitude
    c. timbre
    d. overtones
    Answer a % correct 75 a = 75 b = 8 c = 8 d = 8 *r* = .69

154. The height of a sound wave represents its _____.
    a. pitch
    b. amplitude
    c. timbre
    d. overtones
    Answer b % correct 92 a = 8 b = 92 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .58

155. Hertz is a unit of measurement of _____.
    a. frequency
    b. amplitude
    c. loudness
    d. overtones
    Answer a % correct 67 a = 67 b = 17 c = 17 d = 0 *r* = .35

156. Decibels are used to measure _____.
    a. frequency
    b. amplitude
    c. loudness
    d. overtones
    Answer c % correct 72 a = 11 b = 17 c = 72 d = 0 *r* = .51

157. The hammer, anvil, and stirrup are the _____.
    a. three components of the eardrum
    b. three tiny bones in the middle ear
    c. membranes in the oval window
    d. three components of the basilar membrane cochlea
    Answer b % correct 92 a = 8 b = 92 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .20

158. Hearing begins when sound waves bump against the _____.
    a. earlobe
    b. eardrum
    c. oval window
    d. round window
    Answer b % correct 92 a = 0 b = 92 c = 8 d = 0 *r* = .20

159. The hammer, anvil, and stirrup are all located in the _____.
    a. middle ear
    b. inner ear
    c. external ear
    d. oval window
    Answer a % correct 72 a = 72 b = 27 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .34

160. An oscilloscope is used to _____.
    a. transmit air conduction sound
    b. measure the intensity of light
    c. convert sound waves to visible waves
    d. view the entire spectrum of light
    Answer c % correct 76 a = 0 b = 5 c = 76 d = 18 *r* = .58

161. Sound waves can be "seen" by using an _____.
    a. oscilloscope
    b. electromagnetic spectrum
    c. audio amplifier
    d. amp meter
    Answer a % correct 82 a = 82 b = 13 c = 3 d = 3 *r* = .37

162. The place theory and the frequency theory help to explain _____.
    a. how a wide range of frequencies is heard by the ear
    b. how amplitude is regulated by the ear
    c. how sounds are located
    d. how "boilermakers' deafness" occurs
    Answer a % correct 83 a = 83 b = 6 c = 11 d = 0 *r* = .63

163. The Doppler shift may be helpful for someone trying to _____.
    a. overcome a visual illusion
    b. block out irrelevant noises
    c. locate sounds
    d. see an object in very dim light
    Answer c % correct 83 a = 0 b = 11 c = 83 d = 6 *r* = .24

164. When a sound is straight ahead of you, it _____.
    a. sounds equally loud in both ears
    b. reaches both ears at the same time
    c. has the same waveform in each ear
    d. all of the above
    Answer d % correct 97 a = 3 b = 0 c = 0 d = 97 *r* = .21

165. The audible range of frequencies for human beings is _____ cycles per second.
    a. 2 to 50,000
    b. 120 to 50,000
    c. 1 to 10,000
    d. 20 to 20,000
    Answer d % correct 67 a = 22 b = 11 c = 0 d = 67 *r* = .59

Smell, Taste, and Touch: The Sensual Senses

166. The patch of nasal membrane tissue that houses receptor cells for smell is the _____.
    a. olfactory bulb
    b. Golgi tendon organ
    c. olfactory epithelium
    d. olfactory mucosa
    Answer c % correct 49 a = 35 b = 3 c = 49 d = 13 *r* = .18

167. Axons from the nerve cells in the nose carry messages directly to the _____ of the brain.
    a. olfactory epithelium
    b. olfactory bulbs
    c. papillae
    d. vomeronasal organ
    Answer b % correct 42 a = 46 b = 42 c = 6 d = 5 r = .23

168. The first location to receive smell information in the brain is the _____.
    a. olfactory bulb
    b. olfactory epithelium
    c. thalamus
    d. vomeronasal organ
    Answer a % correct 48 a = 48 b = 29 c = 20 d = 3 *r* = .22

169. The four primary taste sensations are sweet, bitter, sour, and _____.
    a. neutral
    b. tart
    c. acid
    d. salt
    Answer d % correct 89 a = 6 b = 6 c = 0 d = 89 *r* = .20

170. Our sensitivity to different tastes is greatest when food is between the temperatures of 71 degrees and _____ degrees F.
    a. 100
    b. 78
    c. 92
    d. 89
    Answer d % correct 56 a = 6 b = 28 c = 11 d = 56 *r* = .46

171. Which of the following is NOT one of the five primary taste qualities that humans perceive?
    a. bitter
    b. sour
    c. tart
    d. salt
    Answer c % correct 87 a = 1 b = 1 c = 87 d = 11 *r* = .49

172. Flavor is:
    a. taste.
    b. smell.
    c. a combination of taste and smell.
    d. a combination of touch and taste.
    Answer c % correct 91 a = 8 b = 2 c = 91 d = 0 *r* = .31

173. Taste buds are contained in the tongue's _____.
    a. papillae
    b. hair cells
    c. underside
    d. saccules
    Answer a % correct 83 a = 83 b = 8 c = 0 d = 8 *r* = .56

174. A spook house in a local carnival offered its potential patrons free admission if they would allow themselves to be blindfolded and then to eat raw worms. Although they were actually fed cold spaghetti, most of the customers believed they were swallowing real worms. What is the MOST plausible explanation for this finding?
    a. The cold spaghetti dulled nerve endings in the taste buds.
    b. This particular food failed to depolarize adjacent neurons in the tongue.
    c. Food flavor is really a composite of taste, smell, sight, and texture.
    d. Sensory receptors in the brain were not activated.
    Answer c % correct 92 a = 0 b = 8 c = 92 d = 0 *r* = .23

175. The senses that monitor our equilibrium and awareness of body position in space are the _____ senses.
    a. vestibular
    b. olfactory
    c. cutaneous
    d. kinesthetic
    Answer a % correct 32 a = 32 b = 6 c = 2 d = 58 *r* = .21

176. The vestibular sense governs our awareness of _____.
    a. pressure
    b. temperature
    c. equilibrium
    d. pain
    Answer c % correct 54 a = 13 b = 11 c = 54 d = 21 *r* = .31

177. Jane jumps out of bed to the sound of the alarm clock. As she reaches her feet, she feels very dizzy for a few seconds. As her system readjusts to her standing, she begins to regain her sense of balance. The source of Jane's dizziness is probably in the:
    a. vestibular senses
    b. skin senses
    c. olfactory senses
    d. papillary senses
    Answer a % correct 78 a = 78 b = 0 c = 18 d = 3 *r* = .48

178. The vestibular sacs control that body's sense of:
    a. gravity and movement.
    b. body rotation.
    c. pain.
    d. pressure.
    Answer a % correct 55 a = 55 b = 20 c = 12 d = 13 *r* = .31

179. The vestibular system monitors:
    a. body orientation and its changes.
    b. hearing.
    c. visual acuity.
    d. temperature sensations.
    Answer a % correct 78 a = 78 b = 6 c = 0 d = 17 *r* = .69

180. The vestibular sense governs our awareness of _____.
    a. pressure
    b. temperature
    c. equilibrium
    d. pain
    Answer c % correct 83 a = 0 b = 8 c = 83 d = 8 *r* = .27

181. According to the _____ theory, distinct receptors exist for the sensation of temperature.
    a. magnitude estimation
    b. place
    c. vascular
    d. specific receptor
    Answer d % correct 53 a = 3 b = 11 c = 34 d = 53 *r* = .27

182. Research on the sense of touch has found that if two objects touch the skin very close to each other, they will be perceived as only one object. The smallest distance between the two objects which can still be felt as two distinct objects is the _____.
    a. least significant difference point
    b. minimum sensitivity
    c. dual receptor point
    d. two-point threshold
    Answer d % correct 79 a = 11 b = 8 c = 3 d = 79 *r* = .48

183. What sensations are detected by the skin?
    a. pressure, pain, warmth, and cold
    b. only pain, warmth, and cold
    c. only pressure, pain, and warmth
    d. only pressure and pain
    Answer a % correct 94 a = 94 b = 6 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .23

184. When a warm object is placed against a "cold spot" on our skin, we feel cold. This is known as _____.
    a. transference
    b. the vascular effect
    c. temperature reversal
    d. paradoxical cold
    Answer d % correct 91 a = 3 b = 3 c = 3 d = 91 *r* = .45

185. The trancelike state in which a subject responds readily to suggestions is _____.
    a. Stage 4 sleep
    b. hypnosis
    c. coma
    d. meditation
    Answer b % correct 100 a = 0 b = 100 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .0

186. The most frequently used drug in Western societies is _____.
    a. alcohol
    b. nicotine
    c. cocaine
    d. marijuana
    Answer a % correct 57 a = 57 b = 42 c = 0 d = 0 *r* = .29

187. _____ are used today for treating insomnia, epilepsy and other disorders.
    a. Barbiturates
    b. Opiates
    c. Hallucinogens
    d. Stimulants
    Answer a % correct 60 a = 50 b = 38 c = 0 d = 12 *r* = .40

188. Amphetamines are _____.
    a. barbiturates
    b. stimulants
    c. hallucinogens
    d. opiates
    Answer b % correct 69 a = 19 b = 69 c = 8 d = 4 *r* = .24

189. Cocaine is a(n) _____.
    a. opiate
    b. stimulant
    c. barbiturate
    d. hallucinogen
    Answer b % correct 81 a = 8 b = 81 c = 4 d = 7 *r* = .27

190. The active ingredient in marijuana is _____.
    a. PCB
    b. THC
    c. LSD
    d. PCP
    Answer b % correct 92 a = 0 b = 92 c = 0 d = 7 *r* = .22

191. Chemical substances that change moods and perceptions are called _____ drugs.
    a. psychosomatic
    b. analgesic
    c. psychoactive
    d. prescription
    Answer c % correct 59 a = 29 b = 0 c = 59 d = 10 *r* = .74