

Bryant-Taneda: AP Psychology Test Bank – Perception (Chapter 6)

1. If two objects are assumed to be the same size, the object that casts the smaller retinal image is perceived to be:
 - A) more coarsely textured.
 - B) less hazy.
 - C) more distant.
 - D) closer.

2. When we stare at an object, each eye receives a slightly different image, providing a depth cue known as:
 - A) convergence.
 - B) linear perspective.
 - C) relative motion.
 - D) retinal disparity.

3. 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.

4. Psychics who have worked with police departments in an effort to solve difficult crimes have demonstrated the value of:
 - A) clairvoyance.
 - B) telepathy.
 - C) precognition.
 - D) all of the above.
 - E) none of the above.

5. According to the philosopher _____, we learn to perceive the world.
 - A) Locke
 - B) Kant
 - C) Gibson
 - D) Walk
 - E) Neisser

6. Parapsychology refers to the:
 - A) study of phenomena such as telepathy or clairvoyance.
 - B) perception of remote events.
 - C) perception of future events.
 - D) direct transmission of thoughts from one mind to another.

7. When Rick learned that many students had received a failing grade on the midterm exam, he was no longer disappointed by his C grade. His experience best illustrates the importance of:
 - A) perceptual adaptation.
 - B) bottom-up processing.
 - C) relative clarity.

- D) context effects.
- E) interposition.

8. Studying the road map before her trip, Colleen had no trouble following the route of the highway she planned to travel. Colleen's ability illustrates the principle of:

- A) closure.
- B) similarity.
- C) continuity.
- D) proximity.
- E) connectedness.

9. Regina claims that she can bend spoons, levitate furniture, and perform many other "mind over matter" feats. Regina apparently believes she has the power of:

- A) telepathy.
- B) clairvoyance.
- C) precognition.
- D) psychokinesis.

10. The tendency to perceive a moving light in the late evening sky as belonging to an airplane rather than UFO best illustrates the impact of:

- A) visual capture.
- B) relative clarity.
- C) feature detection.
- D) perceptual set.
- E) the phi phenomenon.

11. 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 psychokinesis.
- D) lack vision in one eye.

12. Figures tend to be perceived as whole, complete objects, even if spaces or gaps exist in the representation, thus demonstrating the principle of:

- A) connectedness.
- B) similarity.
- C) continuity.
- D) proximity.
- E) closure.

13. Which of the following illustrates the principle of visual capture?

- A) We tend to form first impressions of other people on the basis of appearance.
- B) Because visual processing is automatic, we can pay attention to a visual image and any other sensation at the same time.
- C) We cannot simultaneously attend to a visual image and another sensation.
- D) When there is a conflict between visual information and that from another sense, vision tends to dominate.

14. The cocktail party effect provides an example of:

- A) perceptual constancy.
- B) perceptual set.
- C) selective attention.
- D) the phi phenomenon.
- E) perceptual adaptation.

15. The greatest difficulty facing contemporary parapsychology is the:

- A) inability to subject claims of ESP to scientific testing.
- B) lack of a reproducible ESP phenomenon.
- C) willingness of most parapsychologists to knowingly accept fraudulent evidence.
- D) difficulty of persuading many people that there really is such a thing as ESP.

16. We perceive bright objects as _____ than dim objects and dimmer objects as _____ than clear objects.

- A) closer; closer
- B) farther away; farther away
- C) closer; farther away
- D) farther away; closer

17. Although the mountains were over 30 miles away, the morning sky was so clear that Showana thought they were only half the distance. This best illustrates the importance of:

- A) lightness constancy.
- B) relative clarity.
- C) relative height.
- D) texture gradient.
- E) relative size.

18. Which philosopher maintained that knowledge comes from inborn ways of organizing our sensory experiences?

- A) Locke
- B) Kant
- C) Gibson
- D) Walk
- E) Neisser

19. When the traffic light changed from red to green, the drivers on both sides of Leon's vehicle pulled quickly forward, giving Leon the disorienting feeling that his car was rolling backwards. Which principle explains Leon's misperception?

- A) relative motion
- B) continuity
- C) visual capture
- D) proximity

20. All of the following are laws of perceptual organization EXCEPT:

- A) proximity.
- B) closure.
- C) continuity.
- D) connectedness.
- E) simplicity.

21. The historical movement associated with the statement "The whole may exceed the sum of its parts" is:
- A) parapsychology.
 - B) behavioral psychology.
 - C) functional psychology.
 - D) Gestalt psychology.
22. Human factors psychologists would be most likely to aid in the design of:
- A) computer keyboards.
 - B) weight-reduction programs.
 - C) protective clothing.
 - D) classroom management techniques.
23. The moon illusion occurs in part because distance cues at the horizon make the moon seem:
- A) farther away and therefore larger.
 - B) closer and therefore larger.
 - C) farther away and therefore smaller.
 - D) closer and therefore smaller.
24. The presence and location of two curious rabbits influence our perceptions of the "magician's cabinet" pictured in your textbook. This provides an illustration of:
- A) visual capture.
 - B) context effects.
 - C) the Ponzo illusion.
 - D) perceptual adaptation.
 - E) stroboscopic movement.
25. When the moon is near the horizon, it appears larger than when it is high in the sky. This effect is primarily a result of:
- A) the slightly dimmer appearance of the horizon moon.
 - B) the scattering of the horizon moon's light waves, which penetrate the atmosphere at an angle.
 - C) distance cues, which make the horizon moon seem farther away.
 - D) the brighter appearance of the horizon moon.
26. Rebecca was born with cataracts that were not surgically removed until she was 3 years old. As a result, Rebecca is most likely to:
- A) have lost visual receptor cells in her eyes.
 - B) be unable to perceive figure-ground relationships.
 - C) have inadequate neural connections in her visual cortex.
 - D) be unable to selectively attend to visual information.
27. Infants who were exposed to the visual cliff:
- A) tried to climb up the cliff if their mothers were at the top.
 - B) gave no evidence that they could perceive depth.
 - C) refused to cross over the "deep" side to their mothers.
 - D) eagerly crossed to their mothers by means of the "bridge" provided.
28. You have been asked to paint a picture that includes buildings, fields, a river, and a mountain.

Describe how you would use at least five monocular cues to give your painting a sense of depth.

29. Figure is to ground as _____ is to _____.
- A) night; day
 - B) top; bottom
 - C) cloud; sky
 - D) sensation; perception
30. Figure is to ground as _____ is to _____.
- A) form; substance
 - B) up; down
 - C) summer; winter
 - D) moon; sky
 - E) perception; sensation
31. If you slowly bring your finger toward your face until it eventually touches your nose, eye-muscle cues called _____ convey depth information to your brain.
- A) retinal disparity
 - B) interposition
 - C) continuity
 - D) proximity
 - E) convergence
32. If you stared at a house as you walked down a street, the trees in front of the house would appear to be moving in the _____ direction as you, and the trees behind the house would appear to be moving in the _____ direction as you.
- A) opposite; opposite
 - B) same; opposite
 - C) same; same
 - D) opposite; same
33. A person claiming to be able to read another's mind is claiming to have the ESP ability of:
- A) psychokinesis.
 - B) precognition.
 - C) clairvoyance.
 - D) telepathy.
34. Which of the following statements concerning ESP is true?
- A) Most ESP researchers are quacks.
 - B) There have been a large number of reliable demonstrations of ESP.
 - C) Most research psychologists are skeptical of the claims of defenders of ESP.
 - D) There have been reliable laboratory demonstrations of ESP, but the results are no different from those that would occur by chance.
35. When observing buffalo, the African Pygmy Kenge failed to experience size constancy. This best serves to support the view of perception advanced by the philosopher:
- A) Plato.
 - B) Kant.
 - C) Descartes.

- D) Leibnitz.
- E) Locke.

36. Telepathy 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.

37. Holding two index fingers in front of the eyes can create the perception of a floating finger sausage.

This best illustrates the effect of:

- A) convergence.
- B) relative clarity.
- C) retinal disparity.
- D) interposition.
- E) visual capture.

38. The monocular depth cue in which an object blocking another object is perceived as closer is:

- A) interposition.
- B) relative height.
- C) relative clarity.
- D) linear perspective.

39. The illusion that the St. Louis Gateway arch appears taller than it is wide (even though its height and width are equal) is based on our sensitivity to which monocular depth cue?

- A) relative size
- B) interposition
- C) relative height
- D) retinal disparity

40. Last night one of your mother's best friends had a car accident. Your mother feels guilty because three days ago she dreamt of such an accident but failed to warn her friend. How would you explain your mother's experience? What advice would you give her?

41. Because the flowers in the foreground appeared coarse and grainy, the photographer decided that the picture was taken too near the subject. This conclusion was based on which depth cue?

- A) relative size
- B) interposition
- C) retinal disparity
- D) texture gradient

42. Although college textbooks frequently cast a trapezoidal image on the retina, students typically perceive the books as rectangular objects. This illustrates the importance of:

- A) interposition.
- B) size constancy.
- C) linear perspective.
- D) shape constancy.
- E) binocular cues.

43. Adults who are born blind but later have their vision restored:
- A) are almost immediately able to recognize familiar objects.
 - B) typically fail to recognize familiar objects.
 - C) are unable to follow moving objects with their eyes.
 - D) have excellent eye-hand coordination.
44. The tendency to hear the steady drip of a leaky sink faucet as if it were a repeating rhythm of two or more beats best illustrates:
- A) perceptual constancy.
 - B) perceptual organization.
 - C) the phi phenomenon.
 - D) perceptual adaptation.
45. _____ processing refers to how our knowledge and expectations influence perception.
- A) Top-down
 - B) Bottom-up
 - C) Parapsychological
 - D) Human factors
46. Which of the following influences perception?
- A) biological maturation
 - B) the context in which stimuli are perceived
 - C) expectations
 - D) all of the above
47. Psychologists who study ESP are called:
- A) clairvoyants.
 - B) telepaths.
 - C) parapsychologists.
 - D) levitators.
48. Although carpenter Smith perceived a briefly viewed object as a screwdriver, police officer Wesson perceived the same object as a knife. This illustrates that perception is guided by:
- A) linear perspective.
 - B) shape constancy.
 - C) retinal disparity.
 - D) perceptual set.
 - E) convergence.
49. The study of perception is primarily concerned with how we:
- A) detect sights, sounds, and other stimuli.
 - B) sense environmental stimuli.
 - C) develop sensitivity to illusions.
 - D) interpret sensory stimuli.
50. A gestalt is best described as a(n):
- A) binocular cue.
 - B) texture gradient.

- C) perceptual adaptation.
- D) organized whole.
- E) perceptual set.

51. _____ processing refers to how the physical characteristics of stimuli influence their interpretation.

- A) Top-down
- B) Bottom-up
- C) Parapsychological
- D) Human factors

52. According to the principle of light and shadow, if one of two identical objects reflects more light to your eyes it will be perceived as:

- A) larger.
- B) smaller.
- C) farther away.
- D) nearer.

53. Objects higher in our field of vision are perceived as _____ due to the principle of _____.

- A) nearer; relative height
- B) nearer; linear perspective
- C) farther away; relative height
- D) farther away; linear perspective

54. Which of the following is NOT a monocular depth cue?

- A) texture gradient
- B) relative height
- C) retinal disparity
- D) interposition
- E) light and shadow

55. (Close-Up) Psychologists who study the importance of considering perceptual phenomena in the design of machines and work settings are called:

- A) parapsychologists.
- B) human factors psychologists.
- C) psychokineticists.
- D) Gestalt psychologists.

56. The tendency to organize stimuli into smooth, uninterrupted patterns is called:

- A) closure.
- B) continuity.
- C) similarity.
- D) proximity.
- E) connectedness.

57. 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) closure.
- D) convergence.
- E) interposition.

58. 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

59. The phenomenon of lightness constancy best illustrates the importance of:

- A) visual capture.
- B) perceptual adaptation.
- C) relative luminance.
- D) retinal disparity.
- E) the phi phenomenon.

60. The figure-ground relationship has demonstrated that:

- A) perception is largely innate.
- B) perception is simply a point-for-point representation of sensation.
- C) the same stimulus can trigger more than one perception.
- D) different people see different things when viewing a scene.

61. The influence of schemas on our interpretations of ambiguous sensations best illustrates:

- A) shape constancy.
- B) top-down processing.
- C) visual capture.
- D) the phi phenomenon.
- E) extrasensory perception.

62. You probably perceive the diagram above as three separate objects due to the principle of:

- A) proximity.
- B) continuity.
- C) closure.
- D) connectedness.

63. The steadily increasing size of the retinal image of an approaching object is especially important for perceiving the object's:

- A) shape.
- B) relative clarity.
- C) motion.
- D) height.
- E) weight.

64. Which of the following statements best describes the effects of sensory restriction?

- A) It produces functional blindness when experienced for any length of time at any age.
- B) It has greater effects on humans than on animals.
- C) It has more damaging effects when experienced during infancy.

D) It has greater effects on adults than on children.

65. As we move, viewed objects cast changing shapes on our retinas, although we do not perceive the objects as changing. This is part of the phenomenon of:

- A) perceptual constancy.
- B) relative motion.
- C) linear perspective.
- D) continuity.

66. Which of the following is a monocular depth cue?

- A) light and shadow
- B) convergence
- C) retinal disparity
- D) All of the above are monocular depth cues.

67. A concept that helps us to interpret ambiguous sensations is called a:

- A) gestalt.
- B) schema.
- C) stereogram.
- D) perceptual constancy.
- E) perceptual adaptation.

68. The principles of continuity and closure best illustrate that:

- A) sensations are organized into meaningful patterns.
- B) perception is the direct product of sensation.
- C) cultural experiences shape perception.
- D) visual information is especially likely to capture our attention.

69. The tendency to perceive hazy objects as being at a distance is known as _____. This is a _____ depth cue.

- A) linear perspective; binocular
- B) linear perspective; monocular
- C) relative clarity; binocular
- D) relative clarity; monocular

70. Relative height is a cue involving our perception of objects higher in our field of vision as:

- A) brighter.
- B) farther away.
- C) hazier.
- D) smaller.

71. 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) the Muller-Lyer illusion.
- E) size constancy.

72. Who emphasized that perceptual understanding comes from inborn ways of organizing sensory experience?
- A) Kant
 - B) Aristotle
 - C) Locke
 - D) Freud
73. The extrasensory ability to perceive an automobile accident taking place in a distant location is to _____ as the extrasensory ability to know at any moment exactly what your best friend is thinking is to _____.
- A) telepathy; precognition
 - B) precognition; psychokinesis
 - C) psychokinesis; clairvoyance
 - D) clairvoyance; telepathy
74. Blakemore and Cooper found that kittens had difficulty perceiving vertical rods if they had previously:
- A) worn goggles through which only diffuse, unpatterned light could be seen.
 - B) worn goggles that inverted what they saw.
 - C) been restricted to a visual environment consisting solely of vertical stripes.
 - D) been restricted to a visual environment consisting solely of horizontal stripes.
75. When listening to rock music played backward, people often perceive an evil message only if specifically forewarned what to listen for. This best illustrates the dangers of:
- A) bottom-up processing.
 - B) feature detection.
 - C) the phi phenomenon.
 - D) relative clarity.
 - E) perceptual set.
76. Because Carmella, Jorge, and Gail were all sitting behind the same bowling lane, Ruth perceived that they were all members of the same bowling team. This best illustrates the organizational principle of:
- A) proximity.
 - B) convergence.
 - C) closure.
 - D) continuity.
 - E) connectedness.
77. The horizon moon appears to shrink in size if it is viewed through a narrow tube that eliminates the perception of distance cues. This best illustrates the importance of:
- A) relative clarity.
 - B) stroboscopic movement.
 - C) perceptual adaptation.
 - D) context effects.
 - E) visual capture.
78. Which of the following depth cues creates the impression of a visual cliff?
- A) interposition

- B) relative height
- C) linear perspective
- D) texture gradient
- E) relative clarity

79. A bank teller was so distracted by the sight of a bank robber's weapon that she failed to perceive important features of the criminal's physical appearance. This best illustrates:

- A) visual capture.
- B) perceptual set.
- C) retinal disparity.
- D) selective attention.
- E) the phi phenomenon.

80. The phenomenon of size constancy is based upon the close connection between an object's perceived _____ and its perceived _____.

- A) size; shape
- B) size; distance
- C) size; brightness
- D) shape; distance
- E) shape; brightness

81. Research on visual restriction indicates that:

- A) when adults who were blind from birth gain the ability to see, they have little trouble visually distinguishing familiar shapes.
- B) the effects of visual restriction on visual perception are very different for kittens than for humans.
- C) those who have cataracts during a period of adulthood endure permanent loss of depth perception.
- D) visual restriction during infancy has a more lasting effect than the same restriction in adulthood.

82. As the airplane descended for a landing, the pilot saw several beautiful islands that appeared to float in a vast expanse of blue ocean water. In this instance, the ocean is a:

- A) figure.
- B) gestalt.
- C) ground.
- D) perceptual set.

83. Concluding her presentation on sensation and perception, Kelly notes that:

- A) sensation is bottom-up processing.
- B) perception is top-down processing.
- C) a. and b. are both true.
- D) sensation and perception blend into one continuous process.

84. The visual cliff is a laboratory device for testing _____ in infants.

- A) size constancy
- B) selective attention
- C) depth perception
- D) perceptual adaptation
- E) figure-ground perception

85. The phi phenomenon refers to:

- A) the tendency for visual information to dominate other types of sensory information.
 - B) the perception of movement created by the successive blinking of adjacent lights.
 - C) the ability to adjust to an artificially displaced visual field.
 - D) the tendency to fill in gaps so as to perceive disconnected parts as a whole object.
86. While reading a novel, Raoul isn't easily distracted by the sounds of the TV or even by his brothers' loud arguments. This best illustrates:
- A) interposition.
 - B) perceptual adaptation.
 - C) selective attention.
 - D) perceptual constancy.
 - E) the cocktail party effect.
87. 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) stereogram.
 - C) perceptual adaptation.
 - D) perceptual set.
 - E) texture gradient.
88. Our inability to consciously perceive all the sensory information available to us at any single point in time best illustrates the necessity of:
- A) selective attention.
 - B) perceptual adaptation.
 - C) retinal disparity.
 - D) perceptual constancy.
 - E) the phi phenomenon.
89. Which of the following statements is consistent with the Gestalt theory of perception?
- A) Perception develops largely through learning.
 - B) Perception is the product of heredity.
 - C) The mind organizes sensations into meaningful perceptions.
 - D) Perception results directly from sensation.
90. The predictions of leading psychics are:
- A) often ambiguous prophecies later interpreted to match actual events.
 - B) no more accurate than guesses made by others.
 - C) nearly always inaccurate.
 - D) all of the above.
91. The ability to perceive the Greek letter psi in the textbook stereogram illustrates the importance of:
- A) convergence.
 - B) interposition.
 - C) retinal disparity.
 - D) texture gradient.
 - E) perceptual adaptation.
92. Monkeys have feature-detecting brain cells that respond to illusory contours. This best illustrates that:

- A) binocular cues are more informative than monocular cues.
 - B) the right and left eyes receive slightly different images of the same object.
 - C) sensation and perception blend into one continuous process.
 - D) sensory information may not be consciously experienced.
 - E) animals readily adjust to artificially inverted visual fields.
93. Once we have formed a wrong idea about reality, we have more difficulty seeing the truth. This best illustrates the danger of:
- A) linear perspective.
 - B) visual capture.
 - C) perceptual set.
 - D) relative clarity.
 - E) the cocktail party effect.
94. Julia had been blind from birth. Immediately after corrective eye surgery, she could visually perceive figure-ground relationships. This fact would serve to support the position advanced by:
- A) Kant.
 - B) parapsychologists.
 - C) Aristotle.
 - D) Locke.
95. The quick succession of briefly flashed images in a motion picture produces:
- A) retinal disparity.
 - B) the Ponzo illusion.
 - C) stroboscopic movement.
 - D) convergence.
 - E) subliminal persuasion.
96. Experiments with distorted visual environments demonstrate that:
- A) adaptation rarely takes place.
 - B) animals adapt readily, but humans do not.
 - C) humans adapt readily, while lower animals typically do not.
 - D) adaptation is possible during a critical period in infancy but not thereafter.
97. The depth cue that occurs when we watch stable objects at different distances as we are moving is:
- A) convergence.
 - B) interposition.
 - C) relative clarity.
 - D) relative motion.
98. Because the two teams wore different-colored uniforms, Cheri perceived the ten basketball players as two distinct groups. This best illustrates the principle of:
- A) proximity.
 - B) color constancy.
 - C) closure.
 - D) similarity.
 - E) convergence.
99. The ability to adjust to an artificially displaced, or even inverted, visual field is called:

- A) perceptual set.
- B) selective attention.
- C) perceptual adaptation.
- D) visual capture.
- E) shape constancy.

100. Your friend tosses you a frisbee. You know that it is getting closer instead of larger because of:
- A) shape constancy.
 - B) relative motion.
 - C) size constancy.
 - D) all of the above.

Answer Key - 01.01.24:AP Psychology 12:Chap 6.ef

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

41. D
42. D
43. B
44. B
45. A
46. D
47. C
48. D
49. D
50. D
51. B
52. D
53. C
54. C
55. B
56. B
57. C
58. C
59. C
60. C
61. B
62. D
63. C
64. C
65. A
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67. B
68. A
69. D
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72. A
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74. D
75. E
76. A
77. D
78. D
79. D
80. B
81. D
82. C
83. D
84. C
85. B
86. C
87. D
88. A
89. C
90. D
91. C
92. C
93. C
94. A
95. C
96. C

- 97. D
- 98. D
- 99. C
- 100. C