**Psychology Review Sheet: Test 4**

“Sensation and Perception”

**It should be a given that any of the terms listed at the end of each section of Chapter 6 are fair game for the test. In addition, any of the three quizzes from this unit may be checked out on a one-night basis (first come-first served). This will be a 100-question, multiple-choice test. The test will be timed (70 minutes). Keep in mind that on the AP test in May, you will have 100 questions to answer in 70 minutes.**

**Here are some hints as to what might appear on the test:**

1. Understand the relationship between sensation and perception. Be able to recognize examples I give you of "bottom-up' and "top-down processing."

2. What's the difference between "absolute threshold' and "difference threshold?' What is “Weber’s Law?”

3. Describe what is meant by "signal detection theory.”

4. Be able to recognize examples of Subliminal stimulation. What do people's responses to subliminal

stimulation indicate? Be familiar with current research into subliminal stimulation.

5. Be able to recognize examples of "sensory adaptation.”

6. There are a lot of questions about vision. Be familiar with "accommodation,”, where the “blind spot” is, the difference between rods and cones, what "feature detection” is, what “blindsight' is, what "parallel processing” is. Of all the parts of the eye, the "retina” will be most important.

7. For color vision, be able to explain Young-Helmholtz trichromatic theory and opponent-process theory. Remember our "afterimage” demonstration and discussion. What helps us to experience "color constancy?"

8. There are several questions about hearing. Know the function of the cochlea and the basilar

membrane. Why do many hard-of-hearing people like sound compressed? Know the difference between "place theory” and "frequency theory' in explaining how we perceive pitch. What is the “volley principle”? How do we locate sound? What is “tinnitus”?

9. What type of hearing loss can be corrected with a hearing aid? Give examples of what could

cause damage to your ear and subsequent hearing loss. Why do Deaf Culture advocates object to the use of cochlear implants?

10. The sense of touch includes what four basic sensations? If “hot” is not one of those sensations,

then how do we experience it?

11. Explain "gate-control theory.” What dominates people’s memories of the pain involved in a past

medical procedure?

12. Where are taste receptors located? What causes decline in taste sensitivity?

13. Give examples of "sensory interaction.” (i.e., taste/smell)

14. Describe the process by which we detect odors/fragrances. Explain the connection between odor

and memory.

15. What is meant by "kinesthesis" and “vestibular sense.”

16. What is meant by "selective attention?" What is "change blindness?”

17. What is meant by "visual capture?' Be able to recognize examples.

18. Explain the basic premises of Gestalt psychology. There will be lots of "perceptual organization” questions. Know the figure-ground relationship. Be able to distinguish between proximity, similarity, continuity, connectedness, and closure.

19. What do the “visual cliff experiments tell us about infants and depth perception?

20. Why does holding two index fingers in front of the eyes create the perception of a floating finger

sausage? (Hint: retinal disparity) How do binocular cues affect depth perception?

21. There are several questions about monocular cues. Be able to distinguish between relative size, interposition, relative clarity, relative height, relative motion, linear perspective, and light and shadow.

22. How does our brain compute motion?

23. Be able to explain "size constancy” and "shape constancy.” Why does the moon appear larger when it is near the horizon than when it appears high in the sky?

24. What does the research on "visual restriction' indicate? Is it possible to restore vision in children?

In adults?

25. Give an example of "perceptual adaptation.”

26. We did a lot of stuff in class with "perceptual set.” What type of influences contribute to the

development of perceptual set? What are "perceptual schemas"?

27. What is "parapsychology"?

28. What is the scientific community’s approach to ESP? Be able to distinguish between psychokinesis, precognition, telepathy, and clairvoyance. Psychics are sometimes right. What explains this?

29. How does “priming” affect perception? How do “context effects” influence perception?

30. Explain how the human brain blends tactile and social judgements.

31. Explain how humans may experience “phantom limb sensation”?

32. Give an example of how virtual reality could be used to help promote pain relief.

33. Describe “synesthesia.”