

Chapter 6

1. The eye movements that occur as the observer shifts his/her gaze from one part of a visual scene to another are called a) pursuit eye movements b) magnified eye movements c) saccades d) apertures
2. When a person scans a visual scene, he/she usually makes about _____ fixation(s) per second. a) one b) three c) six d) ten
3. _____ is when a stimulus that is not attended is not perceived, even though the person is looking directly at the stimulus. a) Prosopagnosia b) Inattention blindness c) Anomia d) Charles Bonnet Syndrome
4. According to feature integration theory, the color, orientation, and other features of objects are initially processed in the _____ stage of processing. a) pre-attentive b) post-attentive c) focused attention d) object recognition
5. Single-cell recording studies have shown that the enhancement effect of attention occurs as early as cells in a) the lateral geniculate nucleus b) the frontal lobe c) area V1 (primary visual cortex) d) the fusiform facial area

Chapter 7

1. As you drive across a bridge, the optic flow is rapid close to the car, but there is no flow a) occurring in the periphery. b) in the oncoming lanes. c) for someone in the passenger's seat. d) at the focus of expansion.

2. Information on the retina that remains constant even though the observer is moving is called a) the flow gradient. b) the texture gradient. c) invariant information. d) irrelevant.

3. If you close both your eyes while standing on one foot, a) you can stand longer than if both eyes are open because you eliminate distracting visual information. b) you lose your balance more quickly than if your eyes are open. c) you can stand longer because balance is controlled by the vestibular system d) a & c above

4. Affordances a) provide a counterexample to Gibson's ecological approach. b) are used to explain the flow of information between the retina and the LGN. c) provide the observer possibilities for action. d) occur when a motion-blind individual views an object moving.

5. The role of mirror neurons may be to a) help an individual understand another person's actions and react appropriately. b) help a person imitate observed behaviors. c) correctly interpret your reflection in the mirror d) a & b above

Chapter 8

1. Brian looks at the moon and some clouds at night. He perceives the moon moving through the clouds. This is an example of a) induced motion. b) the stroboscopic effect. c) the motion aftereffect. d) all of the above
2. A mouse “freezes” when it sees a cat nearby. This assists the mouse’s survival because a) being motionless reduces the attention-attracting effect of motion. b) being motionless reduces the chance that the cat will see the mouse against the background. c) cats can not recognize an object unless it is moving. d) a & b above
3. A monkey with an intact MT area in the cortex can detect the direction of moving dots when coherence is _____%, while a monkey that has had the MT cortex lesioned detects the direction of the moving dots when coherence is _____%. a) 1-2; 10-20 b) 10-20; 1-2 c) 1-2; 1-2 d) 10-20; 10-20
4. According to Corollary Discharge Theory, movement is perceived when a) there is a disturbance in the global optic array. b) the comparator receives the corollary discharge signal and image displacement signal simultaneously. c) the comparator receives the corollary discharge signal alone *or* image displacement signal alone. d) the comparator finds a disturbance in the force.

5. _____ is a technique that has been used to temporarily disturb brain area functioning in humans. a) Lesioning b) Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) c) Ablation d) Function Magnetic Resonance Imaging (fMRI)

Chapter 9

1. The reflectance curve for a white piece of paper would:
 - a) reflect mostly short wavelengths, a moderate amount of medium wavelengths, and a little of the long wavelengths.
 - b) reflect mostly long wavelengths, a small amount of medium wavelengths, and a little of the short wavelengths.
 - c) reflect a little of short wavelengths, a large amount of medium wavelengths, and a little of the long wavelengths.
 - d) reflect long, medium and short wavelengths equally.

2. Which color is categorized as an extra-spectral color?
 - a) red
 - b) blue
 - c) purple
 - d) yellow

3. The trichromatic theory of color vision states that color perception is due to
 - a) the pattern of activity in four different receptors.
 - b) the coding of color by double opponent cells in the primary visual cortex
 - c) the pattern of activity in three different receptors.
 - d) b and c above

4. Nora adapts to a yellow stimulus for about 30 seconds. She will then see an afterimage that appears to be
 - a) blue
 - b) a saturated yellow.
 - c) green.
 - d) red.

5. According to the ratio principle a) lightness constancy will occur as long as the ratio of light reflected from a white surface and a black surface remain constant. b) lightness constancy will occur if the ratio of light reflected from a white surface and a black surface increases as the overall light intensity increases. c) lightness constancy will occur if the ratio of light reflected from a white surface and a black surface decreases as the overall light intensity increases. d) all of the above

Chapter 10

1. When your professor stands in back of a podium, you perceive your professor as being further away than the podium because the podium blocks your vision of the professor's body. This is an example of the depth cue a) relative height. b) convergence. c) occlusion. d) accommodation.
2. Vinod is standing on a rooftop in a city. The buildings closer to him look sharper, and the buildings in the distance look hazier. This is an example of the depth cue a) atmospheric perspective. b) occlusion. c) relative size. d) all of the above
3. _____ is the difference in the images in the two eyes; _____ is the impression of depth that results from this information. a) Binocular disparity; stereopsis b) Accretion; deletion c) Binocular disparity; convergence d) Deletion; accretion
4. Holway and Boring found that a) size constancy does not occur under binocular viewing conditions. b) eliminating depth cues also eliminates size constancy c) size constancy is more likely to occur if you have more depth cues. d) b and c above

5. The size-distance scaling equation explains the Ames Room illusion because a) we perceive the two people in the room to be the same size because the size of the image on the retina is the same. b) we perceive the two people in the room to be of different sizes even though the size of the image on the retina is the same. c) we perceive the two people in the room to be different sizes because they are perceived to be at different distances away. d) we perceive the two people in the room to be different sizes because they are perceived to be at the same distance away and their retinal image size is different.

Answers

Chapter 6: 1-c, 2-b, 3-b, 4-a, 5-c

Chapter 7: 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-c, 5-d

Chapter 8: 1-a, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c, 5-b

Chapter 9: 1-d, 2-c, 3-c, 4-a, 5-a

Chapter 10: 1-c, 2-a, 3-a, 4-d, 5-d