

CHAPTER ONE:

Introduction

1. While _____ refers to the functioning of our sensory systems, _____ involves the interpretation of that input, giving it meaning and organization.
- A. sensation; perception
 - B. perception; sensation
 - C. cognition; sensation
 - D. cognition; perception

Answer: **A.**
Page Ref: **2**

2. The branch of philosophy that deals with how knowledge is acquired (including knowledge about the properties of objects) is called:
- A. empiricism
 - B. behaviorism
 - C. nativism
 - D. epistemology

Answer: **D.**
Page Ref: **2**

3. Which of the following questions would a philosopher concerned with epistemology most likely ask?
- A. What is the meaning of life?
 - B. Who am I?
 - C. Why do we do what we do?
 - D. How do we know what we know?

Answer: **D.**
Page Ref: **2**

4. During what time period did behaviorism flourish in the United States?
- A. before 1900
 - B. between 1900 and 1930
 - C. between 1930 and 1960
 - D. 1960-today

Answer: **C.**
Page Ref: **6**

5. Which of the following areas of perceptual research was **LEAST** influenced by behaviorism's bias against the study of cognition?
- A. music perception
 - B. psychophysics
 - C. speech perception
 - D. visual word recognition

Answer: **B.**
Page Ref: **6**

6. Which of the following people is associated with the Empiricist Approach?
- A. William James
 - B. David Marr
 - C. George Berkeley
 - D. both A and C

Answer: **D.**
Page Ref: **6**

7. The approach that emphasizes that sensory information alone is insufficient for our rich perceptual experiences is the _____ approach.
- A. behaviorist
 - B. empiricist
 - C. Gibsonian
 - D. Gestalt

Answer: **B.**
Page Ref: **6**

8. Who described an infant's perception of the word as a "blooming, buzzing confusion"?
- A. James Gibson
 - B. George Berkeley
 - C. William James
 - D. David Marr

Answer: **C.**
Page Ref: **6**

9. In the nature-nurture debate, empiricism stresses:
- A. nature
 - B. nurture
 - C. both nature and nurture
 - D. neither nature nor nurture

Answer: **B.**

Page Ref: 7

10. In the nature-nurture debate, nativism stresses:
- A. nature
 - B. nurture
 - C. both nature and nurture
 - D. neither nature nor nurture

Answer: **A.**

Page Ref: 7

11. The approach that emphasizes that we perceive objects as well-organized, whole structures rather than as separate, isolated parts is the _____ approach.
- A. empiricist
 - B. Gibsonian
 - C. Gestalt
 - D. computational

Answer: **C.**

Page Ref: 7

12. The group of psychologists that sought to explain perception by focusing on individual elements was the:
- A. structuralists
 - B. nativists
 - C. behaviorists
 - D. empiricists

Answer: **A.**

Page Ref: 7

13. The empiricist approach emphasizes _____ perception. The Gestalt approach emphasizes _____ perception.
- A. indirect; indirect
 - B. indirect; direct
 - C. direct; indirect
 - D. direct; direct

Answer: **A.**
Page Ref: 7

14. The notion that sensory information is sufficient is _____ perception. The notion that sensory information is insufficient is _____ perception.
- A. holistic; traditional
 - B. indirect; direct
 - C. traditional; holistic
 - D. direct; indirect

Answer: **D.**
Page Ref: 7

15. The major proponent of direct perception was:
- A. James Gibson
 - B. George Berkeley
 - C. William James
 - D. David Marr

Answer: **A.**
Page Ref: 7

16. The approach that emphasizes that our perceptions are rich and elaborate because the stimuli in our environment are rich with information is the _____ approach.
- A. empiricist
 - B. computational
 - C. information-processing
 - D. Gibsonian

Answer: **D.**
Page Ref: 7

17. Because of its emphasis on the important role of memory, the information-processing approach is most similar to which other approach?
- A. computational
 - B. behaviorist
 - C. empiricist
 - D. Gibsonian

Answer: **C.**
Page Ref: **8**

18. In the _____ approach, researchers identify psychological processes and connect them together by proposing specific patterns of information flow.
- A. computational
 - B. information-processing
 - C. Gibsonian
 - D. Gestalt

Answer: **B.**
Page Ref: **8**

19. Which of the following statements about the Information-Processing Approach is **FALSE?**
- A. It emphasizes the importance of processing beyond the sensory level.
 - B. It specifies that processes are innate.
 - C. It focuses on the interconnections among processes.
 - D. none of the above

Answer: **B.**
Page Ref: **8**

20. David Marr is associated with which approach?
- A. Gestalt
 - B. empiricist
 - C. computational
 - D. Gibsonian

Answer: **C.**
Page Ref: **8**

21. The approach that involves the development of mathematical models to explain the processes underlying perception is the _____ approach.
- A. computational
 - B. Gestalt
 - C. behaviorist
 - D. empiricist

Answer: **A.**
Page Ref: **8**

22. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- A. Each sensory system adapts to a stimulus that is presented continuously.
 - B. Each sensory system is independent and does not interact with the others.
 - C. Our sensory systems are well adapted to humans' specific needs.
 - D. Each sensory system serves to detect change in the world.

Answer: **B.**
Page Ref: **9**

23. "Data-driven processing" is also known as:
- A. bottom-up processing
 - B. empirical processing
 - C. conceptually driven processing
 - D. top-down processing

Answer: **A.**
Page Ref: **10**

24. The Gibsonian Approach states that we:
- A. rely most heavily on top-down processing
 - B. rely most heavily on bottom-up processing
 - C. rely on top-down processing and bottom-up processing equally
 - D. do not rely on either top-down or bottom-up processing

Answer: **B.**
Page Ref: **10**

25. The fact that our previous knowledge, expectations, and context can influence our perceptions illustrates that we use:
- A. direct processing
 - B. indirect processing
 - C. bottom-up processing
 - D. top-down processing

Answer: **D.**

Page Ref: **11**

26. Conceptually-driven processing is also known as _____. Data-driven processing is also known as _____.
(pp. 10 & 11)
- A. direct processing; indirect processing
 - B. indirect processing; direct processing
 - C. bottom-up processing; top-down processing
 - D. top-down processing; bottom-up processing

Answer: **D.**

Page Ref: **10, 11**