

Section **8-1**  
Quiz

**Sensation**

SCORE

**Matching**

Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.  
(10 points each)

**Column A**

- C 1. study of people's tendencies to make correct judgments in detecting the presence of stimuli
- A 2. occurs when a stimulus activates a receptor
- D 3. organization of sensory information into meaningful experiences
- E 4. smallest change in a physical stimulus that can be detected between two stimuli half the time
- B 5. weakest amount of a stimulus that a person can detect half the time

**Column B**

- A. sensation
- B. absolute threshold
- C. signal-detection theory
- D. perception
- E. difference threshold

**Multiple Choice**

Choose the item that best completes each statement or answers each question. Write the letter of that item in the blank to the left of the sentence. (10 points each)

- B 6. \_\_\_\_\_ may be combined with past experience to yield a perception.
  - A. Stimuli
  - B. Sensations
  - C. Receptors
  - D. Environmental changes
- C 7. The study of the relationship between sensory experiences and the physical stimuli that cause them is called
  - A. signal-detection theory.
  - B. psychoanalysis.
  - C. psychophysics.
  - D. psychokinesis.
- C 8. The smallest increase or decrease in the intensity of a stimulus that a person can detect is the
  - A. absolute threshold.
  - B. difference threshold.
  - C. just noticeable difference.
  - D. none of the above.
- B 9. The method for extracting information automatically from a stimulus is the
  - A. attentive process.
  - B. preattentive process.
  - C. just noticeable difference.
  - D. Stroop effect.
- C 10. The principle that the larger or stronger a stimulus, the larger the change required for an observer to notice a change is called
  - A. the absolute threshold.
  - B. the just noticeable difference.
  - C. Weber's law.
  - D. the Stroop effect.