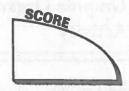


Sensation



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

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

Column B

- A. sensation
- absolute threshold
- C. signal-detection theory
- D. perception
- 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)

- - may be combined with past experience to yield a perception.
 - A. Stimuli

C. Receptors

B. Sensations

- D. Environmental changes
- The study of the relationship between sensory experiences and the physical stimuli that cause them is called

 - A. signal-detection theory.

C. psychophysics.

B. psychoanalysis.

D. psychokinesis.

- 8. The smallest increase or decrease in the intensity of a stimulus that a person can detect is the
 - A. absolute threshold.

C. just noticeable difference.

B. difference threshold.

- D. none of the above.
- 9. The method for extracting information automatically from a stimulus is the A. attentive process.
 - C. just noticeable difference.

B. preattentive process.

- D. Stroop effect.
- 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.

- C. Weber's law.
- B. the just noticeable difference.
- D. the Stroop effect.