5. Which of the following illustrates the principle of visual capture?
   a. We tend to form first impressions of other people on the basis of appearance.
   b. Because visual processing is automatic, we can pay attention to a visual image and any other sensation at the same time.
   c. We cannot simultaneously attend to a visual image and another sensation.
   d. When there is a conflict between visual information and that from another sense, vision tends to dominate.

12. Adults who are born blind but later have their vision restored.
   a. are almost immediately able to recognize familiar objects.
   b. typically fail to recognize familiar objects.
   c. are unable to follow moving objects with their eyes.
   d. have excellent eye-hand coordination.

13. ___________ processing refers to how the physical characteristics of stimuli influence their interpretation.
   a. Top-down
   b. Bottom-up
   c. Paraprosodic
   d. Human factors

14. Which of the following is not a monocular depth cue?
   a. texture gradient
   b. relative height
   c. retinal disparity
   d. interposition

15. The Moon illusion occurs in part because distance cues at the horizon make the Moon seem
   a. farther away and therefore larger.
   b. closer and therefore larger.
   c. farther away and therefore smaller.
   d. closer and therefore smaller.

16. Figure is to ground as ______ is to ______.
   a. night/day
   b. top/bottom
   c. cloud/sky
   d. sensation/perception

17. The study of perception is primarily concerned with how we:
   a. detect sights, sounds, and other stimuli.
   b. sense environmental stimuli.
   c. develop sensitivity to illusions.
   d. interpret sensory stimuli.

18. Which of the following influences perception?
   a. biological maturation
   b. the context in which stimuli are perceived
   c. expectations
   d. all of the above

1. Although carpenter Smith perceived a briefly viewed object as a screwdriver, police officer
   Wesson perceived the same object as a knife. This illustrates that perception is guided by:
   a. linear perspective
   b. retinal disparity
   c. perceptual constancy
   d. visual disparity

2. Because the flowers in the foreground appeared coarse and grainy, the photographer decided that
   the picture was taken too near the subject. This conclusion was based on which depth cue?
   a. relative size
   b. retinal disparity
   c. interposition
   d. texture gradient

3. The fact that a white object under dim illumination appears lighter than a gray object under
   bright illumination is called:
   a. relative luminance
   b. perceptual adaptation
   c. color contrast
   d. lightness constancy

4. When two familiar objects of equal size cast unequal retinal images, the object that casts the
   smaller retinal image will be perceived as being:
   a. closer than the other object.
   b. more distant than the other object.
   c. larger than the other object.
   d. smaller than the other object.

5. If you slowly bring your finger toward your face until it eventually touches your nose, eye-muscle
   cues called ______ convey depth information to your brain.
   a. retinal disparity
   b. interposition
   c. continuity

1. The historical movement associated with the statement "The whole may exceed the sum of its
   parts" is:
   a. parapsychology
   b. behavioral psychology
   c. functional psychology
   d. Gestalt psychology

2. Figures tend to be perceived as whole, complete objects, even if spaces or gaps exist in the
   representation, thus demonstrating the principle of:
   a. connectedness
   b. similarity
   c. closure

4. When we stare at an object, each eye receives a slightly different image, providing a depth cue
   known as:
   a. convergence
   b. linear perspective
   c. relative motion
   d. retinal disparity

5. As we move, viewed objects cast changing shapes on our retinas, although we do not perceive
   the objects as changing. This is part of the phenomenon of:
   a. perceptual constancy
   b. relative motion
   c. linear perspective
   d. continuation

7. As her friend Milo walks toward her, Noriko perceives his size as remaining constant because his
   perceived distance ______ at the same time that her retinal image of him ______.
   a. increases; decreases
   b. increases; increases
   c. decreases; decreases
   d. decreases; increases

8. In the absence of perceptual constancy:
   a. objects would appear to change size as their distance from us changed.
   b. depth perception would be based exclusively on monocular cues.
   c. depth perception would be based exclusively on binocular cues.
   d. depth perception would be impossible.

9. The illusion that the St. Louis Gateway arch appears taller than it is wide (even though its
   height and width are equal) is based on our sensitivity to which monocular depth cue?
   a. relative size
   b. retinal disparity
   c. relative height
   d. interposition

16. When the traffic light changed from red to green, the drivers on both sides of Leon's vehicle pulled
   quickly forward, giving Leon the disorienting feeling that his car was rolling backward. Which
   principle explains Leon's misperception?
   a. relative motion
   b. visual capture
   c. continuity
   d. proximity

11. An artist paints a tree orchard so that the parallel rows of trees converge at the top of the canvas.
   Which cue has the artist used to convey distance?
   a. interposition
   b. relative clarity
   c. linear perspective
   d. texture gradient

12. Objects higher in our field of vision are perceived as ______ due to the principle of ______.
   a. nearer; relative height
   b. nearer; linear perspective
   c. farther away; relative height
   d. farther away; linear perspective

19. Studying the road map before her trip, Colleen had no trouble following the route of the highway
   she planned to travel. Colleen's ability illustrates the principle of:
   a. closure
   b. continuity
   c. similarity
   d. proximity

14. Your friend tosses you a frisbee. You know that it is getting closer instead of farther because of:
   a. shape constancy
   b. size constancy
   c. relative motion
   d. all of the above