

Indian School Wadi Kabir

2024-25



Worksheet: Sensory, Attentional, and Perceptual Processes

Fill in the Blanks

Q1: Psychophysics is a field that explores the connection between _____ and the sensations they produce.

Q2: The minimum level of difference between two stimuli, known as the _____ threshold, is essential to differentiate between them.

Q3: In the process of attention, _____ involves directing awareness toward specific stimuli.

Q4: The principle of _____ suggests that smaller areas tend to be seen as figures against a larger background.

Q5: _____ cues for perceiving depth require the use of both eyes.

Q6: _____ constancy refers to the ability to perceive objects in a relatively stable manner.

Q7: Illusions are caused by the misinterpretation of signals received by our _____.

Q8: The Multimode Theory of selective attention suggests that attention is a flexible system with _____ stages.

Q9: The ability to perceive the world in three dimensions is known as _____ perception.

Q10: In the process of organizing visual fields into meaningful wholes, it is called _____ perception.

Assertion and Reason Based

Q1: Assertion: Psychophysics is a field that explores the connection between physical stimuli and subjective sensations.

Reason: It is a branch of physics that studies the behavior of subatomic particles.

(a) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q2: Assertion: Sustained attention pertains to the capacity to sustain focus on a particular stimulus over an extended period.

Reason: Selective attention involves attending to two different things at the same time.

(a) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q3: Assertion: The principle of proximity states that objects that are close together in space or time are perceived as a group.

Reason: The principle of closure suggests that we tend to perceive objects as complete wholes, even if there are gaps in the information.

(a) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q4: Assertion: Binocular cues for depth perception require the use of both eyes.

Reason: Monocular cues for depth perception rely on the slight difference between the images

formed on each retina.

(a) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Q5: Assertion: Perceptual constancy refers to the ability to perceive objects in a relatively stable manner.

Reason: Cognitive styles do not have a crucial effect on how we perceive our environment.

(a) Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

(b) Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

(c) The assertion is true, but the reason is false.

(d) The assertion is false, but the reason is true.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

Q1: Explain the concept of absolute threshold.

Q2: Differentiate between selective attention and sustained attention.

Q3: Name two binocular cues for depth perception.

Q4: Define the term "form perception."

Q5: What does the principle of proximity state in perceptual organization?

Q6: Give an example of a monocular cue for depth perception.

Q7: What is meant by brightness constancy?

Q8: Define psychophysics.

Q9: Provide an example of an apparent movement illusion.

Q10: How do motivational factors influence attention?

Short Answer Type Questions

Q1: Describe the three properties of attention and explain their significance.

Q2: Explain the Filter Theory of selective attention and its key principles.

Q3: Discuss the factors affecting selective attention and provide examples.

Q4: Compare and contrast bottom-up and top-down processing in perception.

Q5: Define size constancy and provide an example.

Q6: Discuss the principles of perceptual organization and their role in perception.

Q7: Explain the role of retinal disparity in binocular depth perception.

Q8: How do cultural background and experiences influence the perception of individuals?

Long Answer Type Questions

Q1: Describe the process of perception, including the roles of motivation, expectations, cognitive styles, and cultural background.

Q2: Explain the concept of perceptual constancy and discuss its types with examples.

Q3: Discuss the two types of illusions and provide examples for each.

Q4: How does the human perception of the world differ among individuals from different cultural backgrounds? Provide a detailed explanation with examples.