



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY (2025-26)
CLASS – XI

Chapter 4 Sensory, Attentional and Perceptual Processes

One-mark questions

1. The minimum amount of stimulation needed to detect a stimulus 50% of the time is called the _____.
2. The phenomenon where you can focus on a single conversation in a noisy room is known as the _____.
3. The process by which our sensory receptors become less sensitive to constant stimuli is called _____.
4. The process of organizing and interpreting sensory information is known as _____.
5. The _____ process involves the detection of environmental stimuli by our sensory organs.
6. _____ allows us to concentrate on certain aspects of our environment while ignoring others.
7. The way our brain organizes and interprets sensory information is called _____.
8. When someone hears their name in a noisy room, it is an example of selective _____.
9. The _____ threshold is the smallest amount of stimulus that a person can detect.
10. Sensory _____ is when you stop noticing a constant stimulus, like the feeling of your clothes on your skin.
11. The process by which our senses become less responsive to unchanging stimuli is called sensory _____.
12. Our expectations, experiences, and culture can all influence our _____ of event.
13. What is the primary function of attention?
 - a) To interpret sensory data
 - b) To detect environmental stimuli
 - c) To focus on specific information and ignore distractions
 - d) To store memories
14. Perception is best described as:
 - a) The initial detection of a stimulus

- b) The brain's organization and interpretation of sensory information
 - c) The physical act of seeing
 - d) The process of tasting food
15. Which term refers to the process that allows you to notice your friend waving at you in a crowd?
- a) Sensory adaptation
 - b) Multitasking
 - c) Selective attention
 - d) Reflex reaction
16. What is an example of perception?
- a) Hearing a loud sound
 - b) Feeling cold air
 - c) Realizing the loud sound is a fire alarm
 - d) Smelling smoke
17. Which process explains why you may stop noticing the ticking of a clock after a while?
- a) Selective attention
 - b) Sensory adaptation
 - c) Absolute threshold
 - d) Perceptual constancy
18. When you are talking on the phone while watching TV, you are using:
- a) Focused attention
 - b) Sensory adaptation
 - c) Divided attention
 - d) Perceptual blindness
19. Which of the following would most likely influence your perception of an ambiguous image?
- a) Only your five senses
 - b) Past experiences and expectations
 - c) The weather
 - d) Physical exercise
20. Which sense is the most involved in balance and spatial orientation?
- a) Hearing
 - b) Taste
 - c) Vestibular sense

d) Smell

21. Which of the following best describes the process of sensation?
- a) The organization and interpretation of sensory information
 - b) The detection of environmental stimuli by sensory organs
 - c) The recall of past experiences
 - d) The motivation to respond to stimuli

2 mark questions

1. What is Attention? Why is attention known to have a focus and a fringe?
2. How is the theory of Multimode different from Filter attenuation?
3. What is attention?
4. What is sense modality?
5. Define the term psychophysics.
6. Differentiate the two thresholds.
7. What is selective attention and what are the theories to explain selective attention?
8. What are the factors affecting selective attention?
9. What is sustained attention?
10. What are the factors affecting selective attention?
11. What are the factors affecting sustained attention?
12. What is sustained attention?
13. Explain the two approaches of perception.
14. Define the word illusion.
15. What are the monocular cues of perception?
16. What are the binocular cues of perception?
17. What are the principles of perceptual organisation?

Long answer questions

1. Explain the difference between sensation and perception.
2. Give an example from your daily life where attention helped you focus on something important.
3. Why is selective attention important in our everyday lives?

4. Describe a situation in which sensory adaptation happened to you. What did you stop noticing, and why do you think that happened?
5. “According to the Gestalt psychologist, we perceive everything in an organized form”. Justify your answer.
6. “In perceiving depth, one depends upon 2 main sources of information.” Explain these 2 main sources in detail with the help of examples.
7. “Sometimes one tends to fail to interpret the sensory information correctly”. Why does this happen and explain the concept in detail.
8. Differentiate between the size and shape constancy. Give examples in support of your answer.
9. A student is struggling to focus on their homework because of loud music playing nearby. Suggest two strategies based on attentional processes that could help the student concentrate better.