Exam_3_practice

Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Color constancy can be partially explained by
   a. chromatic adaptation.
   b. orientation selectivity.
   c. the theory of trichromacy.
   d. opponent process theory.

2. The visual system has direct access to which of the following properties of an object:
   a. the visual angle it subtends
   b. its physical size
   c. its distance
   d. its weight

3. Motion induced blindness shows that
   a. motion can make things disappear.
   b. akinetopsia is debilitating.
   c. area MT has direction selective cells.
   d. you can be blind but unaware of it.

4. Newsome, Britton and Movshon found that as the coherence of a field of dots increased in the opposite direction of an MT neuron preferred direction,
   a. the neuron fired less rapidly
   b. the monkey judged the direction of movement less accurately.
   c. the MT neuron fired more rapidly.
   d. the MT neuron’s response remained constant.

5. Neurons in MST are implicated in optic flow because they are sensitive to
   a. expansion and contraction
   b. direction of motion
   c. binocular disparity
   d. the kinetic depth effect

6. Doubling the frequency of a sound increases the pitch by
   a. one octave on the 12 tone scale
   b. one JND
   c. one note on the 12 tone scale
   d. one decibel

7. Which of the following is not a part of the middle ear?
   a. The organ of corti
   b. the incus
   c. the malleus
   d. the ossicles
Short Answer

8. Name three cues for distance that you use while viewing this printed picture, and name two that are not used.
Exam_3_practice
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A
2. ANS: A
3. ANS: A
4. ANS: A
5. ANS: A
6. ANS: A
7. ANS: A

SHORT ANSWER

8. ANS:
   Cues you can use:
   - Occlusion
   - Relative height
   - Relative size
   - Familiar size
   - Texture gradient
   - Shadows

   Borderline cues:
   - Linear perspective
   - Atmospheric perspective

   Cues you can’t use
   - Motion parallax
   - Deletion and accretion (by motion)
   - Binocular disparity
   - Convergence
   - Accommodation