Sensory, Attentional and Perceptual Processes

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The minimum value of a stimulus needed for it to be noticed is the:

(a) span of attention **(b)** figure-ground
(c) difference threshold **(d)** absolute threshold

2. What does the ears register?

(a) hearing **(b)** the position and movement of body parts
(c) the body's balance and orientation **(d)** touch, warmth, cold and pain

3. Kabir hears their own name across a noisy dining hall. Which kind of attention is this?

(a) perceptual constancy **(b)** divided attention
(c) sustained attention **(d)** selective attention

4. Isha sees three corner angles as a whole triangle. Which Gestalt principle is at work?

(a) closure **(b)** continuity **(c)** surroundedness **(d)** similarity

5. Your eyes turn inward as a finger comes close to your nose. Which depth cue is this?

(a) texture gradient **(b)** relative size
(c) motion parallax **(d)** convergence

6. A plate seen from the side still looks round. What explains this?

(a) the Müller-Lyer illusion **(b)** the vertical-horizontal illusion
(c) shape constancy **(d)** brightness constancy

7. Who proposed filter theory?

(a) Wundt **(b)** Miller
(c) Broadbent **(d)** Johnston and Heinz

8. Miller put the span of attention at seven plus or minus two. Suppose a list of 12 unrelated digits is flashed once. Is it within that span?

(a) yes: any list under 15 fits **(b)** yes: 12 lies between 5 and 9
(c) no: 12 lies outside 5 to 9 **(d)** no: only 7 items ever fit

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is sensation?

10. Is each depth cue monocular or binocular? (a) convergence (b) aerial perspective

11. Name the Gestalt principle in each case. (a) Ananya sees the areas enclosed by others as figures. (b) Priya sees three corner angles as a whole triangle.

12. Name the kind of attention in each case. (a) Dev talks to a friend while tying shoelaces without thinking. (b) Vikram hears their own name across a noisy dining hall.

13. Is each an external or internal factor in selective attention? (a) its novelty (b) hunger

14. What explains each? (a) A vertical line looks longer than an equal horizontal one. (b) A plate seen from the side still looks round.

15. Who proposed each? (a) the span of attention as seven plus or minus two (b) filter-attenuation theory

16. Suppose plain water first tastes sweet after 5 grains of sugar, and tastes sweeter than before only after 9 more grains. What do the 5 and the 9 grains show, and how many grains are there in all?

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain the three theories of selective attention.

18. Match each with its job: (a) the ears (b) the eyes (c) the tongue. Choose from: hearing; vision; taste.

19. Ananya hums a song while cycling on a familiar road. (a) Which concept does this show? (b) Explain your answer.

20. For each scene, name the depth cue, say whether it is monocular or binocular, and explain how it shows distance: (a) Of two cars expected to be the same size, the smaller-looking one seems farther. (b) Each eye gets a slightly different image of a nearby pen.

Want another sheet on this chapter? In the Ambiful Worksheets app every sheet is new, with its answer key, and your child never gets the same question twice.

Scan the code to get the free app, or open **worksheets.ambiful.com/get**

Answer key

Sensory, Attentional and Perceptual Processes · AW-11PY-SAP-2026-V1 · For parents — fold back or tear off before handing the sheet to your child.

Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) absolute threshold	—
2	(a) hearing	—
3	(d) selective attention	—
4	(a) closure	—
5	(d) convergence	—
6	(c) shape constancy	—
7	(c) Broadbent	—
8	(c) no: 12 lies outside 5 to 9	7 − 2 = 5 and 7 + 2 = 9
9	The initial experience of a stimulus registered by a sense organ, such as hard, warm, loud or blue.	—
10	(a) binocular (b) monocular	—
11	(a) surroundedness (b) closure	—
12	(a) divided attention (b) selective attention	—
13	(a) external (b) internal	—
14	(a) the vertical-horizontal illusion (b) shape constancy	—
15	(a) Miller (b) Treisman	—
16	5 grains: the absolute threshold; 9 grains: the difference threshold; 14 grains in all	5 + 9
17	Filter theory (Broadbent): one stimulus passes the filter, others are blocked. Filter-attenuation theory (Treisman): others are weakened, so relevant ones like your name slip through. Multimode theory (Johnston and Heinz): selection at three stages, needing more effort later.	—
18	(a) hearing (b) vision (c) taste	—
19	(a) divided attention (b) Divided attention: well-practised tasks run almost automatically, so attention is shared.	—
20	(a) relative size, monocular (b) retinal disparity, binocular; explanations as in	—

Q	Answer	Working
	the chapter	