

QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 11

Sensory, Attentional and Perceptual Processes

Psychology CI-11 · Chapter 5 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	15	20 min	+1 / 0	≥ 12/15

OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Sensory, Attentional and Perceptual Processes via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL

Q 1-15 · 20 MIN

Q1. Sensation differs from perception primarily because sensation involves

- (A) interpretation of stimuli
- (B) raw detection of stimulus energy
- (C) memory retrieval
- (D) cultural learning

PYQ 2023 · 1/2/1 · 1m · 45s

Q2. Absolute threshold is defined as the minimum stimulus energy detected on

- (A) 100% of trials
- (B) 75% of trials
- (C) 50% of trials
- (D) 25% of trials

PYQ 2022 · 1/3/1 · 1m · 30s

Q3. The minimum change in stimulus intensity that is reliably detectable is called

- (A) absolute threshold
- (B) just noticeable difference
- (C) signal-to-noise ratio
- (D) adaptation level

PYQ 2024 · 1/1/1 · 1m · 30s

Q4. Visible light wavelength range for humans is approximately

- (A) 100-300 nm
- (B) 380-780 nm
- (C) 800-1200 nm
- (D) 20-20000 nm

PYQ 2021 · 1/2/1 · 1m · 30s

Q5. Rods in the retina are specialised for

- (A) colour vision
- (B) dim-light & peripheral vision
- (C) central acuity
- (D) shape constancy

PYQ 2023 · 1/1/1 · 1m · 30s

Q6. The 'cocktail-party effect' is best explained by

- (A) sensory adaptation
- (B) selective attention
- (C) perceptual constancy
- (D) signal detection

PYQ 2022 · 1/1/1 · 1m · 30s

Q7. Broadbent's filter model proposes that selection occurs

- (A) after meaning is extracted
- (B) based on physical features, before meaning
- (C) only for emotional stimuli
- (D) randomly

PYQ 2024 · 1/2/1 · 1m · 40s

Q8. Treisman improved Broadbent's model by proposing that unattended channels are

- (A) fully blocked
- (B) amplified
- (C) attenuated, not blocked
- (D) ignored permanently

PYQ 2023 · 1/3/1 · 1m · 40s

Q9. Which Gestalt law explains why we perceive a dotted circle as a complete circle?

- (A) Proximity
- (B) Similarity
- (C) Closure
- (D) Continuity

PYQ 2022 · 1/2/1 · 1m · 30s

- Q10.** Two equally spaced dots and three closely packed dots are seen as 'one + cluster of three' because of
(A) closure (B) proximity
(C) continuity (D) similarity
PYQ 2021 · 1/1/1 · 1m · ? 30s
- Q11.** Linear perspective is an example of
(A) binocular depth cue (B) monocular depth cue
(C) perceptual constancy (D) illusion
PYQ 2024 · 1/3/1 · 1m · ? 30s
- Q12.** Retinal disparity contributes to depth perception by
(A) showing texture gradient (B) providing slightly different images to each eye
(C) increasing pupil size (D) adapting brightness
PYQ 2023 · 1/2/1 · 1m · ? 30s
- Q13.** A friend walking away does not appear to 'shrink' — this is
(A) shape constancy (B) size constancy
(C) brightness constancy (D) linear perspective
PYQ 2022 · 1/3/1 · 1m · ? 30s
- Q14.** The Müller-Lyer illusion is often explained by inappropriate use of
(A) size constancy (B) Weber's law
(C) absolute threshold (D) Broadbent's filter
PYQ 2024 · 1/1/1 · 1m · ? 40s
- Q15.** Top-down processing in perception refers to
(A) stimulus-driven analysis only (B) use of expectations, memory and context
(C) sensory adaptation (D) filter-based selection
PYQ 2021 · 1/2/1 · 1m · ? 30s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

Sensation is the receptor-level detection of physical energy; perception is the higher-order interpretation that follows.

Q2. Answer: C

Standard psychophysical definition: detected on 50% of trials.

Q3. Answer: B

JND or difference threshold; governed by Weber's law $\Delta I/I = k$.

Q4. Answer: B

Standard visible spectrum 380-780 nm.

Q5. Answer: B

Rods handle low-light/peripheral; cones handle colour and acuity.

Q6. Answer: B

Hearing one's own name in a noisy room is the classic selective-attention example.

Q7. Answer: B

Early-selection by physical features (pitch, location); meaning analysed after.

Q8. Answer: C

Attenuation lets high-priority stimuli (own name) still cross.

Q9. Answer: C

Closure fills in gaps to complete a familiar figure.

Q10. Answer: B

Proximity groups elements that are close together.

Q11. Answer: B

Linear perspective works with one eye; it's a pictorial monocular cue.

Q12. Answer: B

Binocular disparity is the basis of stereopsis.

Q13. Answer: B

We retain real size despite changing retinal image.

Q14. Answer: A

Brain treats arrow-tips as 3-D depth cues and over-applies size constancy.

Q15. Answer: B

Top-down uses prior knowledge to interpret incoming sensation.