

**Vocabulary  
Activity**

**8-3**

**Perception**

**Directions:** Read each statement below and then write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_ 1. A brief auditory or visual signal that occurs below the absolute threshold for that sense is known as a(n)
  - A. motion parallax.
  - B. subliminal message.
  - C. illusion.
  - D. extrasensory perception.
  
- \_\_\_\_ 2. The perception principle that assumes that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts is
  - A. constancy.
  - B. motion parallax.
  - C. Gestalt.
  - D. illusion.
  
- \_\_\_\_ 3. Perceiving information about the world through means other than the senses is known as
  - A. extrasensory perception.
  - B. illusion.
  - C. constancy.
  - D. Gestalt.
  
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Perceiving objects in the same way regardless of their distance, angle, or lighting is known as
  - A. extrasensory perception.
  - B. illusion.
  - C. constancy.
  - D. motion parallax.
  
- \_\_\_\_ 5. When you move your head from side to side or walk around, the apparent movement of stationary objects relative to one another is the
  - A. constancy cue.
  - B. Gestalt cue.
  - C. subliminal cue.
  - D. motion parallax cue.
  
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Misrepresentations of physical stimuli are known as
  - A. subliminal messages.
  - B. Gestalt messages.
  - C. illusions.
  - D. motion parallax.

**Directions:** Answer the following question in the space provided.

- 7. What Gestalt principles are commonly used to explain how perceptions are organized? Show an example of one of the principles.

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