Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. After 24 hours without sensory input, Zuckerman's subjects showed marked deterioration in their ability to concentrate, perform simple tasks, and maintain logical thought processes. The losses were to thinking itself -- focus, task performance and reasoning -- not only to mood.

2. It shows the brain needs a steady supply of input to keep working, and that the losses show up fast. The reading draws the same conclusion: prolonged sensory deprivation can lead to cognitive impairments, such as difficulty concentrating, problem-solving, and memory.

Multiple Choice

1. C

2. B

3. B

Matching

1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) hallucinations, 2) cognitive impairments, 3) cognition

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Sensory deprivation experiments can provide valuable insights into the brain's functions by isolating the effects of sensory input. By limiting or eliminating sensory stimulation, researchers can observe how the brain responds and adapts to these conditions. This can help us understand the role of sensory information in perception, cognition, and emotional well-being.

Q2: Sensory deprivation experiments raise ethical concerns due to the potential for psychological and physical harm. Participants may experience hallucinations, delusions, emotional distress, and cognitive impairments. It is important to ensure that experiments are conducted ethically, with informed consent, careful monitoring, and safeguards in place to protect participants from harm.

Q3: These experiments place participants in environments built to minimize sensory stimulation for long stretches, and most people are never subjected to prolonged deprivation like that. The findings still matter, because even brief periods of

reduced input, such as being blindfolded or placed in a quiet room, can have noticeable effects on perception and cognition.