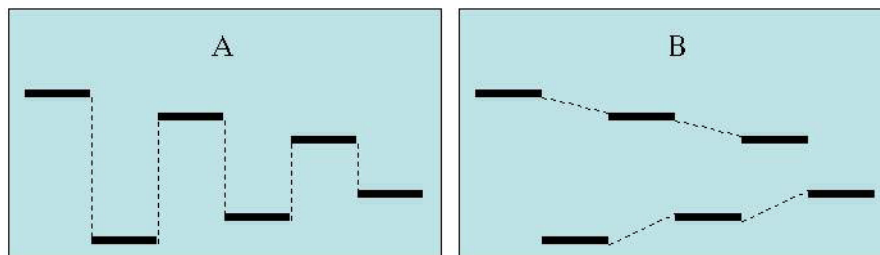


Exercises on auditory streaming

1. One or more of the following statements are true. State which one(s).

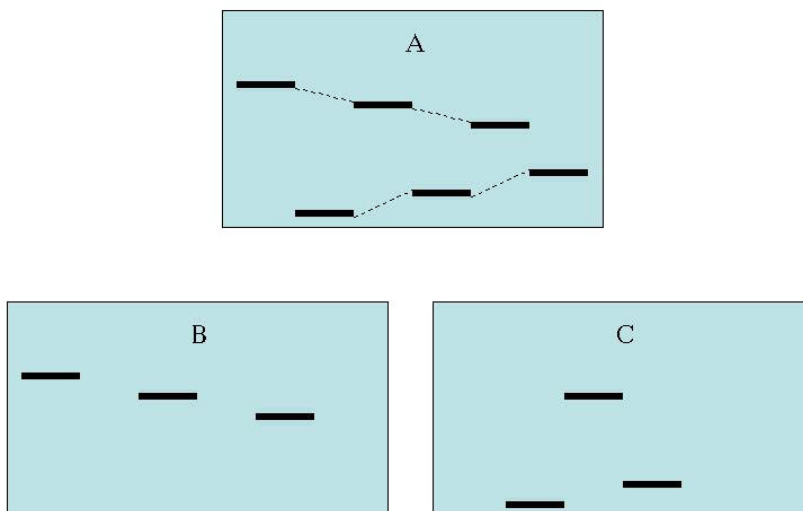
- Sequential integration is the segregation of an auditory scene into concurrent streams.
- Sequential integration is the connection of parts of an auditory spectrum over time to form concurrent streams.
- Sequential integration is the chunking of a musical sound into structural units such as motives, themes and phrases.
- The connection of consecutive tones played on a single instrument to form a single stream is an example of sequential integration.

2. Study the figures below which represent cycles of six tones. The dotted lines indicate the streaming structure heard.

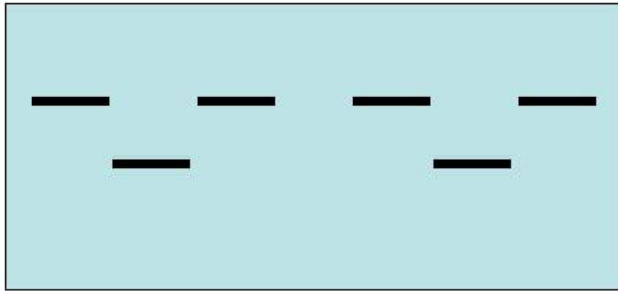


- In which of the two cases, A or B, is the pattern being presented at a faster speed?
- In which of the two cases, A or B, would it be easier to perceive that the second tone occurs after the first tone?

3. In the following diagram, which of the two patterns, B or C, would you find it easier to hear in the standard pattern A? Why?



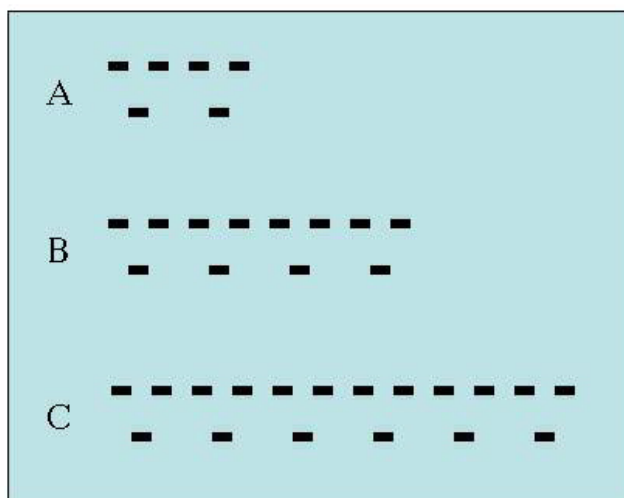
4. The following figure represents a "galloping pattern".



Which of the following promotes the segregation of such a sequence into two streams?

- a. smaller frequency difference between the upper and lower tones;
- b. larger frequency difference between the upper and lower tones;
- c. slower speed of presentation;
- d. faster speed of presentation.

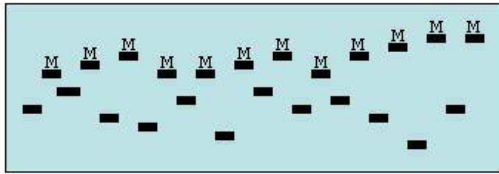
5. The following diagram represents three sequences of different length, each composed of repeated galloping patterns.



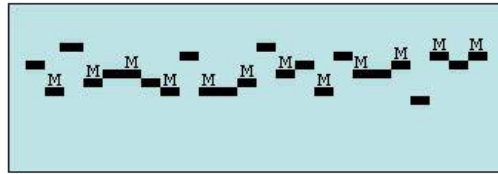
Which of the three sequences, A, B or C, would you be most likely to hear as being split into two streams and why?

6. The following diagram represents two sequences in which the notes of a melody (M) are interleaved between distractor tones. In which sequence would you be most likely to hear the melody?

A



B

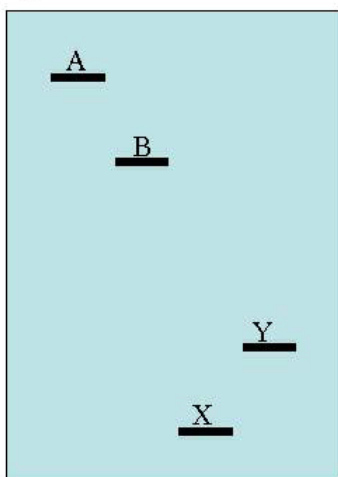


7. The following diagram represents a sequence composed of a repeated galloping pattern in which all the tones have the same pitch. Under what conditions might the tones M be heard to segregate into a separate stream from the other tones?

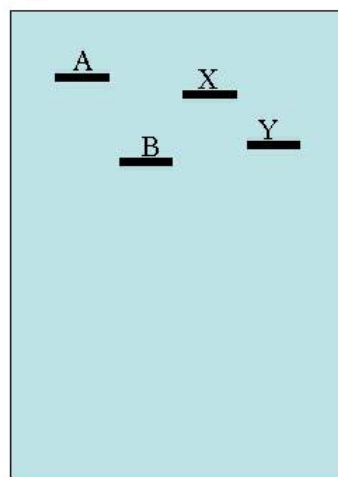


8. Suppose each of the two patterns, 1 and 2, in the following diagram is used repeatedly to construct a long sequence. In which of these two sequences would it be easier to detect the pattern AB? Why?

1.



2.



9. Explain what is meant by a *bouncing percept* and a *crossing percept* in the context of X-patterns.