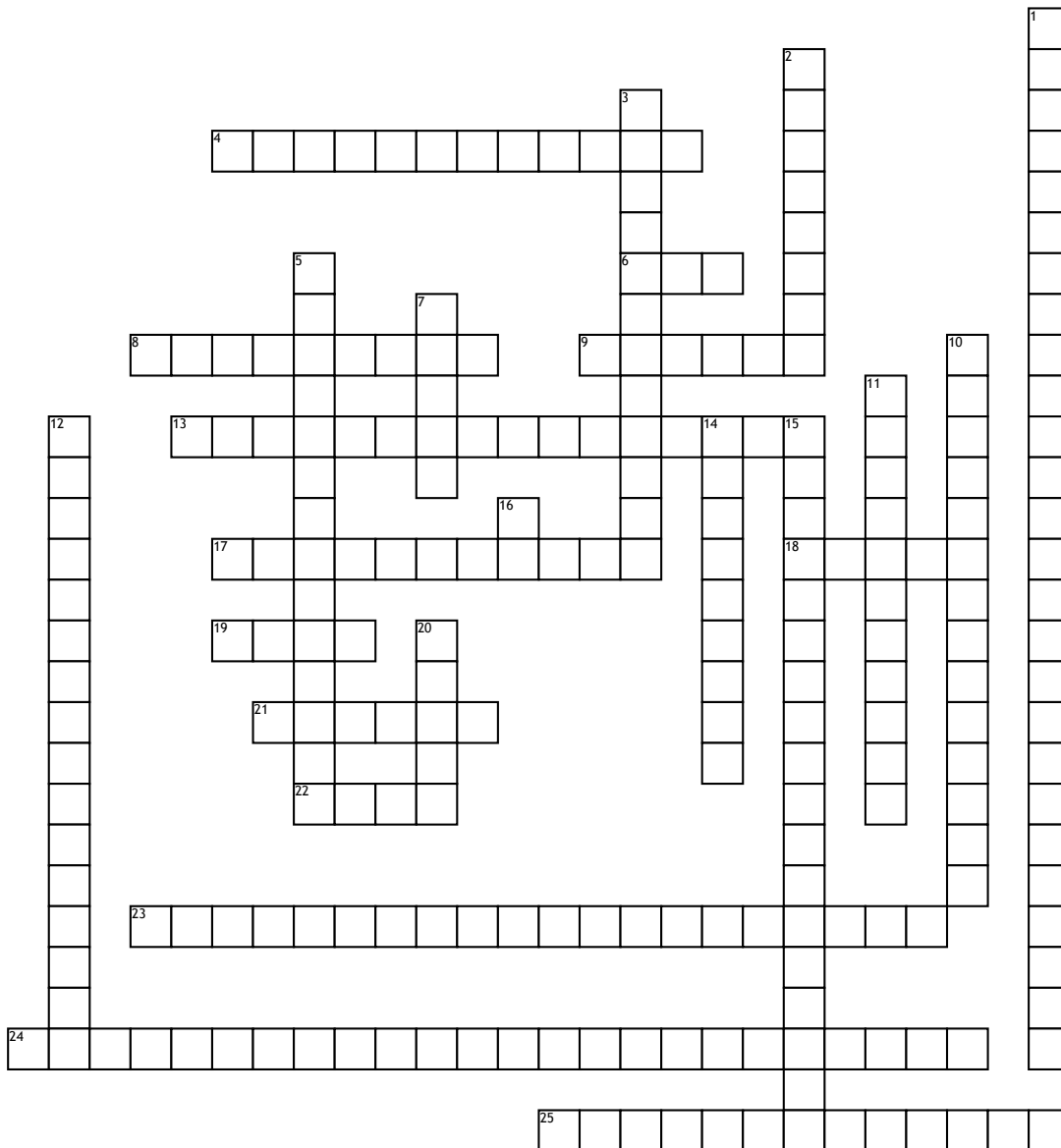


Neuropsychology Chapter 6 Vocab



Across

4. What serves functions related to location of objects in the visual environment?
6. What is the name the nucleus in the thalamus that receives input from 90% of the optic nerve?
8. The place in the retina where there are no rods or cones, and the optic nerve leaves the eye.
9. What is the fixed, transparent focusing element of the eye that is the first structure through which light passes as it enters the eye (i.e. the part you can touch)?
13. What are the neurons that respond/fire selectively to a specific characteristic of a stimulus?
17. What is a retinal neuron that receives input from the visual receptors (rods/cones) and sends the signal to the ganglion cells?
18. What is the opening through which light reflected from objects in the environment enter the eye (i.e. the black center part)?
19. What are the large, cylindrical receptors in the retina primarily responsible for vision at low levels of illumination?

21. What is the neural tissue and photoreceptive cells located on the inner surface of the posterior portion of the eye?
22. What is the transparent focusing element of the eye through which light passes after the cornea that adjusts shape for object distance?
23. What responds best to pictures of full bodies and body parts?
24. What responds best to spatial layout?
25. What is activated when evaluating facial attractiveness?

Down

1. What is a procedure in which animals are reared in environments that contain only certain types of stimuli?
2. What is activated by emotional aspects of faces?
3. What is a retinal neuron that receives input from bipolar and amacrine cells, and the axons of which travel out of the eye comprising the optic nerve?

5. What is a neuron in the striate cortex that that responds best to lines of a specific length that are moving in a particular direction?
7. What is a region of the retina that mediates the most acute vision of birds and higher mammals. Color-sensitive cones constitute the only type of photoreceptor found in the fovea?
10. What are the groups of neurons connected by excitatory and/or inhibitory synapses called?
11. What serves functions related to perceiving and recognizing objects?
12. What is underside of the brain directly below IT cortex called?
14. What is the location of the exit point from the retina of the fibers of the ganglion cells that form the optic nerve called?
15. What is a neuron in the striate cortex that responds best to bars of a particular orientation?
16. What is the primary visual receiving area, located in the occipital lobe?
20. What are the small, tapered receptors in the retina primarily responsible for vision in high levels of illumination and color vision?