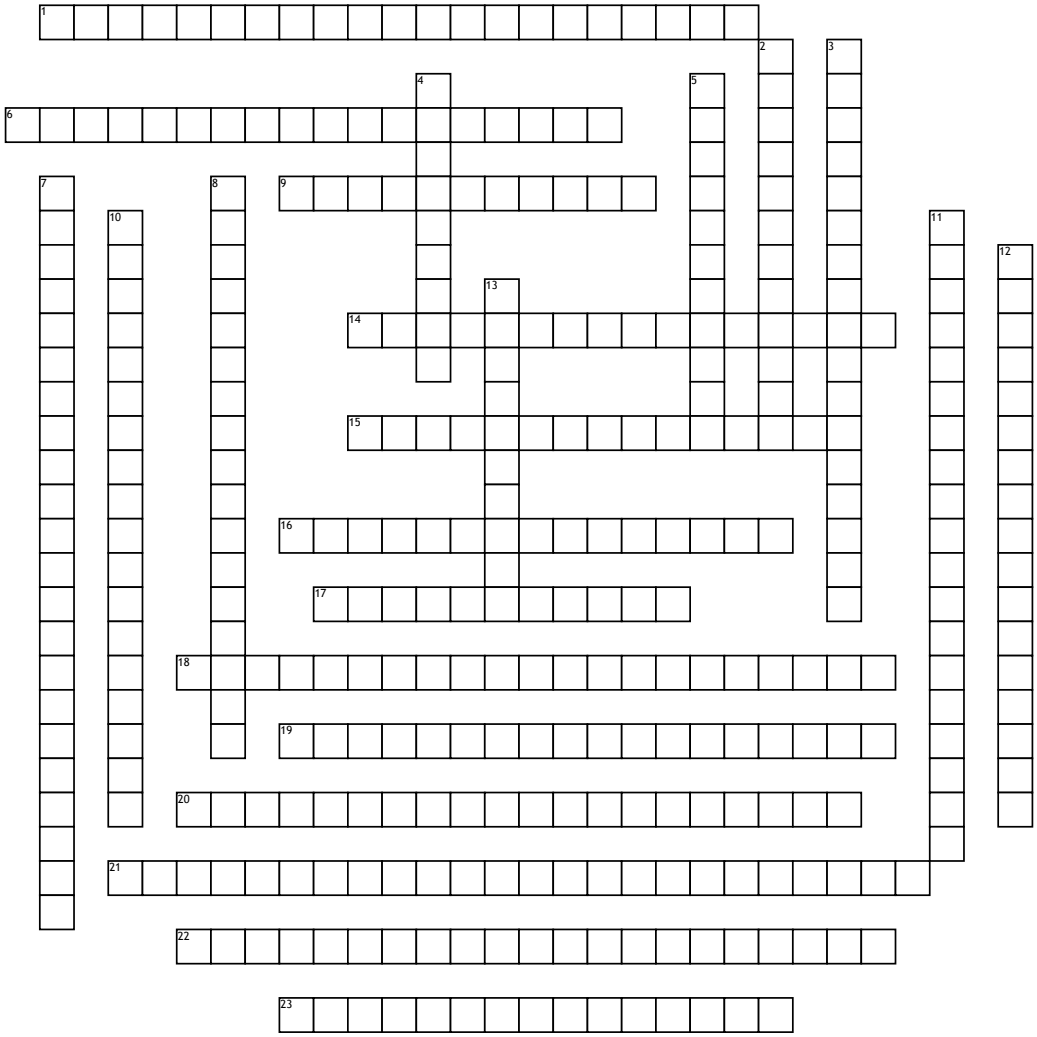
Name: _____ Date: _____

Unit 4 psychology terms



Across

1. red-green, blue-yellow, black-white, may cause the afterimage effect

6. Involves processing information by starting with the individual elements of a visual stimulus and gradually building up a final representation and interpretation

9. in hearing, the theory that links the pitch we hear with the place where the cochlea's membrane is stimulated

14. individual neurons—or groups of neurons—in the brain which code for perceptually significant stimuli

15. the sense of body movement and position, including the sense of balance

16. in hearing, the theory that the rate of nerve impulses traveling up the auditory nerve matches the frequency of a tone, thus enabling us to sense its pitch

17. a laboratory device for testing depth perception in infants and young animals

18. hearing loss caused by damage to the mechanical system that conducts sound waves to the cochlea

19. the capacity for or process of reacting to certain stimuli selectively when several occur simultaneously.

20. 3 colors, retina contains three different color receptors, RGB, that mix to make every other color.

21. hearing loss caused by damage to the cochlea's receptor cells or to the auditory nerves; also called nerve deafness

22. a theory predicting how and when we detect the presence of a faint stimulus ("signal") amid background stimulation ("noise"). Assumes there is no single absolute threshold and detection depends partly on a person's experience, expectations, motivation, and level of fatigue.

23. our absolutely terrible ability to pick up on changes in the environment

Down

2. conversion of one form of energy into another. In sensation, the transforming of stimulus energies, such as sights, sounds, and smells, into neural impulses our brains can interpret.

3. Involves using psychological fators such as motivation, knowledge from past experience and the setting, or context, to interpret and assign meaning to a visual stimulus.

4. to be perceived as different, two stimuli must differ by a constant minimum percentage

5. the system for sensing the position and movement of individual body parts

7. failing to see visible objects when our attention is directed elsewhere

8. the minimum stimulation needed to detect a particular stimulus 50 percent of the time

10. processing of severla aspects of a problem at the same time.

11. the minimum difference between two stimuli required for detection 50 percent of the time. We experience the difference threshold as a just noticeable difference.

12. the theory that the spinal cord contains a neurological gate that blocks pain signals or allow them to pass on to the brain

13. below ones absolute threshold for conscious awareness

Word Bank

Young-Helmholtz theory
Opponent-process theory
Frequency Theory
Vestibular Sense
Weber's law
Parallel processing
Top-down processing
Inattentional blindness
Feature detectors
Selective attention
Sensorineural Hearing Loss
Change blindness
Visual Cliff
Bottom-up processing
Gate Control Theory
Absolute threshold
Transduction
Kinesthesis
Subliminal
Signal detection theory
Place Theory
Conduction Hearing Loss
Difference threshold