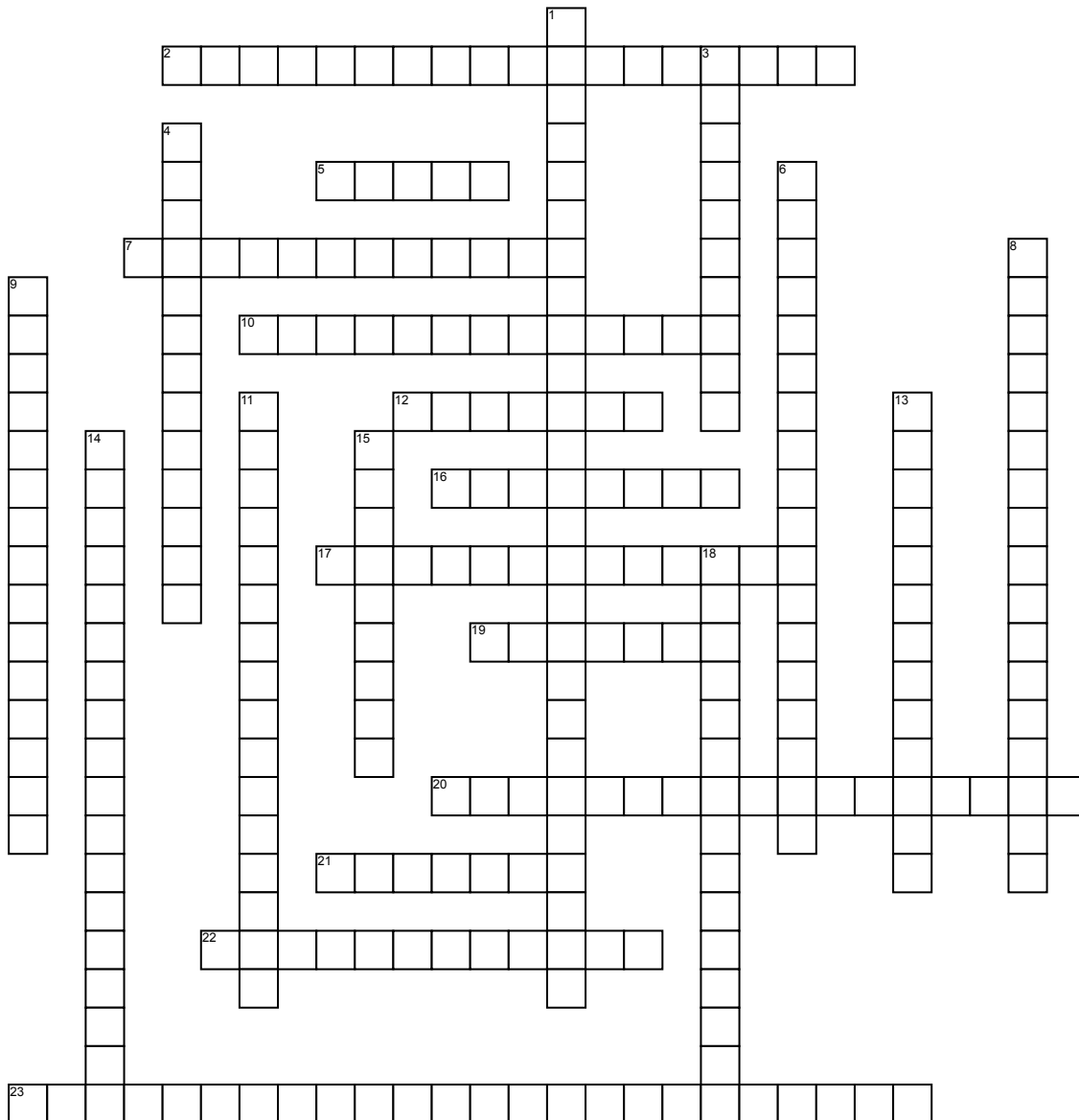


Unit IV - Sensation and Perception vocab



Across

2. Processing many aspects of a problem simultaneously
 5. the central focal point in the retina
 7. A depth cue available to either eye alone
 10. An illusion of movement created when two or more adjacent lights blink on and off in quick succession
 12. Constructs perceptions from this sensory input by drawing on your experience and expectations
 16. Constructs perceptions from this sensory input by drawing on your experience and expectations
 17. A mental predisposition to perceive one thing and not another
 19. The activation, often unconscious, of certain associations, thus predisposing one's perception, memory, or response

20. The influence of bodily sensations, gestures, and other states on cognitive preferences and judgments
 21. A coiled, bony, fluid-filled tube in the inner ear
 22. The process of converting one form of energy into another form that our brain can use
 23. Hearing loss caused by damage to the cochlea's receptor cells or to the auditory nerves

Down

1. The theory that the retina contains three different types of color receptors- one more sensitive to red, one to green, one to blue- which when stimulated can produce the perception of any color
 3. Below one's absolute threshold for conscious awareness
 4. The process by which the eye's lens changes shape to focus near or far objects on the retina

6. The focusing of conscious awareness on a particular stimulus
 8. The theory that the spinal cord contains a neurological "gate" that blocks pain signals or allows them to pass on to the brain
 9. The theory that opposing retinal processes enable color vision
 11. Nerve cells in the brain's visual cortex that respond to specific features of the stimulus, such as shape, angle, or movement
 13. The study of relationships between the physical characteristics of stimuli and our psychological experience of them
 14. The principle that one sense may influence another
 15. The principle that, to be perceived as different, two stimuli must differ by a constant minimum percentage
 18. The theory predicting how and when we detect the presence of a faint stimulus amid background stimulation