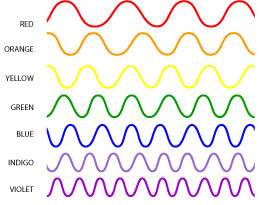
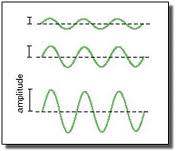
Psychology Crash Course #5  
Sensation and Perception

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What condition does Oliver Sacks have?
2. Define:
   1. Sensation
   2. Perception
   3. Absolute Threshold of Sensation
   4. Signal Detection Theory
   5. Sensory Adaptation
   6. Difference Threshold/Weber’s Law
3. Place a number on the line in the order of how light comes into your eye.
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Fovea
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cornea
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Bipolar Cells
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Optic Nerve
   5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Pupil
   6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ganglion Cells
   7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Iris
   8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Retina
   9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Thalamus
   10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lens
   11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rods and Cones
   12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Occipital Lobe
4. Wavelengths- Using crayons, trace the wavelengths to show the appropriate colors.

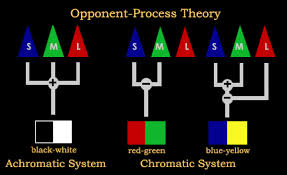


1. Amplitude tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of color and sounds.

[](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=amplitude+of+wave&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=QHllm7BVJbSxAM&tbnid=3sj4ZtwuYCKboM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://facstaff.gpc.edu/~pgore/PhysicalScience/Waves.html&ei=j7QyVOLFO4bBggTD-YLICQ&bvm=bv.76802529,d.eXY&psig=AFQjCNGmpaRCx-rkQ4683wm3RQyoNti0FQ&ust=1412695559893345)

1. Define:

[](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=young%20helmholtz%20trichromatic%20theory&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=vwFezNa_vFyKLM&tbnid=E0XaDSVGBFXpWM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://ffden-2.phys.uaf.edu/212_spring2011.web.dir/Nick_Kellie/human-senses.html&ei=7rQyVK67Cdi4ggSEmoAQ&bvm=bv.76802529,d.eXY&psig=AFQjCNFwLoIep_b3OGTQKKJ5MzU1UpuyeQ&ust=1412695633445189)

[](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=young%20helmholtz%20trichromatic%20theory&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=XdjJ9dWe2eSZVM&tbnid=EO8isA70_CLBiM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://psych.ucalgary.ca/PACE/VA-Lab/colourperceptionweb/theories.htm&ei=cLUyVI-xDo_ygwSRyYH4Ag&bvm=bv.76802529,d.eXY&psig=AFQjCNEJ6hMvajBSsZJsuECe-Q-dsb6uig&ust=1412695737200885)

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Crash Course Psychology #6: Homunculus

1. Draw a homunculus
2. Identify the difference between sensation and perception.
3. Sounds move in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



1. What is directional stereophonic hearing?

1. Number the order of the ear parts that are activated when sounds enter your ear.
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Inner Ear
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ear Drum
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anvil
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Stirrup
   5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Outer Ear
   6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hammer
   7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cochlea
   8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Auditory Cortex
   9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Middle Ear
   10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Cochlear hair Cells
   11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Auditory Nerve
2. Name the five tastes.
3. What is synesthesia?

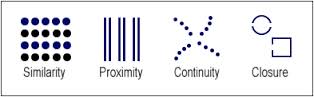
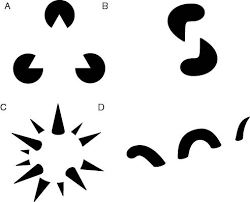
1. What are the two types of chemical senses?
2. How we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about a smell, and our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of it, is often tangled up in our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with that scent.
3. Why are scents linked to memories?
4. How does touch (or lack of touch) affect development in animal and human babies?
5. What four senses make up the sense of touch?
6. Define:
   1. Kinesthesis
   2. Vestibular sense

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
Perceiving is Believing  
Crash Course Psychology #7

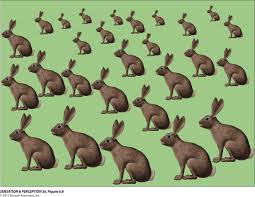
1. What is perception?
2. What is a perceptual set?

**Seeing is believing and believing is seeing.**

1. How does each of the following help understand what you see?
   1. Context:
   2. Culture:
2. Form Perception:
   1. Figure Ground
   2. Proximity
   3. Continuity
   4. Closure
3. Label the diagrams below with the above words (a-d only)

[](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=figure%20ground&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=b8QtV_6d0cBszM&tbnid=bw6xpcRegkOZtM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://mesosyn.com/mental8-8.html&ei=l94yVLWeCZa8ggSOygI&bvm=bv.76802529,d.cWc&psig=AFQjCNH0Cf-JNY0MCVVMuZqAXi8SamzYGA&ust=1412706308508279) [](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=continuity%20form%20perception&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=Z2cBZWHpgd2HNM&tbnid=Nz1wE7TrgOJyJM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://allpsych.com/psychology101/perception.html&ei=_t4yVPCgK4bAggSynoAY&bvm=bv.76802529,d.cWc&psig=AFQjCNG90gZO87REEI4SDRP-PpZNwluGQw&ust=1412706397999977) [](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=proximity%20form%20perception&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=25kLh5dpIUdnMM&tbnid=P2cDQi_W_eHvEM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gestalt_psychology&ei=b98yVIuXKcvMggSv2IGoAQ&bvm=bv.76802529,d.cWc&psig=AFQjCNFPPDPsCBbjhadQwwKAMBTePh5t6Q&ust=1412706507129786) [](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=proximity%20form%20perception&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=xpJGmE9T2YQX3M&tbnid=LeRt--J_KROKcM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://www.sparknotes.com/psychology/psych101/sensation/section2.rhtml&ei=WN8yVNmcF5GONtuLgKgN&bvm=bv.76802529,d.cWc&psig=AFQjCNFPPDPsCBbjhadQwwKAMBTePh5t6Q&ust=1412706507129786)

1. Seeing depth:
   1. Binocular cues:
   2. Monocular cues:  
        
      1. Relative Size and Height:
      2. Linear Perspective
      3. Texture Gradient
      4. Interposition
   3. Label the pictures below (i-iv only):

[](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=relative%20size%20and%20height&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=oNx6L8ZlGyAGtM&tbnid=6YConBClhSTVnM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://psych.umb.edu/blaser/blaserWebsite/Psych_355_(Perception)/Entries/1000/1/1_25._The_cues_to_depth.html&ei=Ad4yVPm4IcLKggT1p4K4Cw&bvm=bv.76802529,d.cWc&psig=AFQjCNFCC3qM6L_5zWOitUSIF8n3BXu5QA&ust=1412706151031493) [](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=texture%20gradient%20form%20perception&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=-OuggNww9vVzrM&tbnid=KKfkuYolBU9CdM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://youaretheonlyperception.wordpress.com/category/uncategorized/page/2/&ei=a-oyVPqaNoHJgwSyxID4Cg&bvm=bv.76802529,d.cWc&psig=AFQjCNGG02PWTa11nVBVB1I1lkV_lL1yng&ust=1412709330385754) [](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=interposition%20form%20perception&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=cr3Cq5ZHtaKS8M&tbnid=Z8zbZJwg-XbY_M:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://www.theopticalvisionsite.com/staff-training/eyetech-talk-clues-that-assist-in-achieving-monocular-depth-perception/&ei=nOoyVMf0OdaSgwT4ooK4Aw&bvm=bv.76802529,d.cWc&psig=AFQjCNHfoD4En5AdB8XRyzSueFMVFZ7P7w&ust=1412709389698454) [](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=linear%20perspective%20form%20perception&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&docid=HWPqZW-t091KdM&tbnid=Lfg_jyI9BeU0rM:&ved=0CAcQjRw&url=http://ipdragon.blogspot.com/2011_07_01_archive.html&ei=NuoyVJfIBoiONoCWgtgG&bvm=bv.76802529,d.cWc&psig=AFQjCNEz2sb7VvAWvL8taAxLu1MeyCvAXQ&ust=1412709289678503)

1. Motion Perception:
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ objects are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and enlarging objects are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Large objects move much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than small objects going the same speed.
   3. Your brain constructions your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.