



Almost Everything You Need to Know DAL Psych - U3 Sensation & Perception

3.1 Vision

3.1.1 Anatomy

Trace the path, in order light takes through the eye on its way to the brain. Then create a mnemonic with the first letters of the structures to help you remember

Eye Structure	Function	Mnemonic
C		
P		
L		
R		
O		

Trace the path, in order light takes through the retina on its way to the brain after it strikes the pigment epithelium. Then create a mnemonic with the first letters of the structures to help you remember

Retinal Structure	Mnemonic
P	
B	
G	
O	





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3.1.2 Depth and Motion

Identify the six main Monocular depth cues and give either a brief definition or a sketch of each

Monocular Depth Cue	Definition and/or Sketch

Binocular Depth Cue	Explanation and/or Sketch





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3.1.3 Visual Perception - Identify the two main theories of color processing AND describe which part of each is supported by modern S&P science

Color Theory	Current Support

Differential between **Foveal** and **Peripheral** vision and connect one of these concepts to the **blind-spot** with a justification

3.2.1 Hearing Anatomy - complete the following chart, tracing the path a sound wave would take from the environment to the auditory nerve

	Structure	Function
Outer Ear	1	
	2	
Middle Ear	3	
	4	
	5	
	6	
Inner Ear	7	
	8	





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3.2.2 Hearing Perception & Theories

Pitch Theory	Best explains...

Wavelength changes the _____ of a sound while amplitude changes the _____.

Sketch a sound wave of a loud, high pitched sound here:

Sketch a sound wave of a soft, low pitched sound here:

Type of Hearing Impairment	Causes/Possible Remediation (if any)

Explain how sound localization occurs with a picture or a paragraph:





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3.3 Chemical Senses

The sense of taste, also called _____, is a chemical sense. Taste sensation occurs at receptors called _____, of which there are five different types _____, _____, _____, _____, & _____.

The sense of smell, also called _____, is also a chemical sense. Smell sensation occurs at receptors called _____ _____ _____ . Smell is unique in that it is the only sense which bypasses the _____ on the way to its perceptual center in the brain.

3.4 Body Senses

Body Sense	Sensation of	Reception occurs via
Touch (tactile sense)		
Kinesthesia		
Vestibular Sense		

Explain the Gate-Control Theory of Pain:





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3.5.1 Perceptual Effects

Complete the following chart for Top-Down and Bottom-Up processing

Type of Processing	Starts → Ends	Good for:

Provide an example for each of the following types of Selective Inattention

Type of Selective Inattention	Example
Inattentive Blindness	
Change Blindness	
Choice Blindness	
Inattentive Deafness	
Cocktail-party Effect	

Explain **Sensory Adaptation** through 2 examples and connect this to a concept from your study of drug behavior in the nervous system.





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What is the relationship between **Absolute & Difference thresholds**?

Sketch a graph of **Weber's Law**:

Give an example of how Weber's Law might impact your choice as a consumer:

Define **Perceptual Set** and provide an example of how it might affect the perception of a crowded city street corner

Explain **Feature Detectors** and identify the cerebral (brain) location where human faces are perceived:

Daedalys Adaptive Learning

The _____ experiments were designed by Elizabeth _____ & Richard _____. The result of their experiments demonstrated that _____ can perceive _____.





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3.5.2 Gestalt Principles & Illusions

Gestalt ideas about perception can best be gifted via the cliché: The whole...

Gestalt Principle	Definition and/or Sketch
Figure-Ground	
Similarity	
Proximity	
Continuity	
Closure	
Connectedness	

Sketch a Necker Cube and a Figure Ground Illusion:

