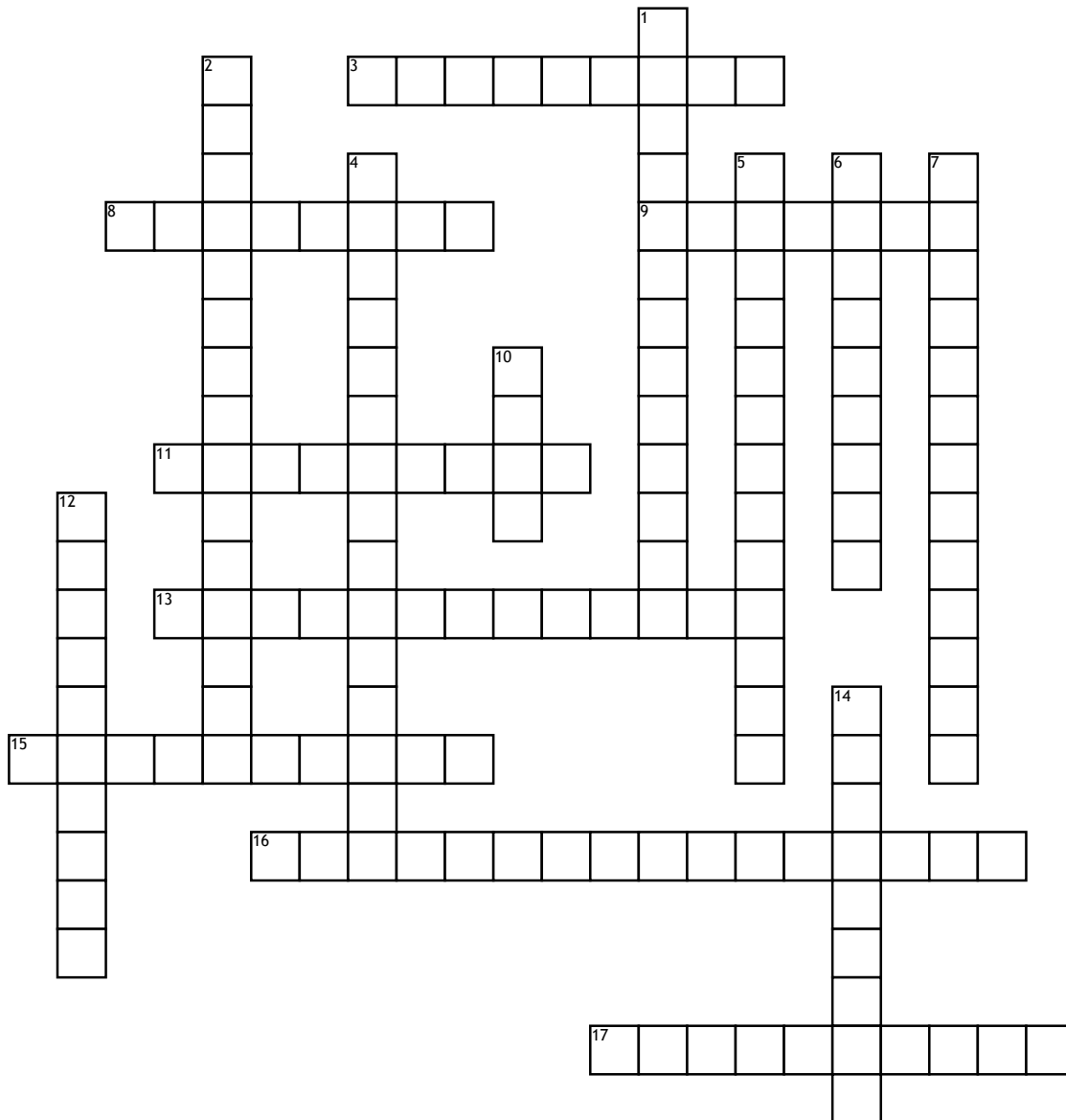


Chapter 3, Sensation and Perception



Across

- 3.** The process of detecting a physical stimulus, such as light, sound, heat, or pressure
- 8.** part of the ear that collects sound waves; consists of the pinna, the ear canal, and the eardrum
- 9.** Coiled fluid-filled inner-ear structure that contains the basilar membrane and hair cells
- 11.** The specialized sensory receptors for taste that are located on the tongue and inside the mouth and throat
- 13.** The tendency to perceive objects or situations from a particular frame of reference
- 15.** The process of integrating, organizing, and interpreting sensations.

- 16.** The technical name for the sense of location and position of body parts in relation to one another
- 17.** Property of color that corresponds to the purity of the light wave.

Down

- 1.** Distance or depth cues that require the use of both eyes
- 2.** The technical name for the sense of balance, or equilibrium
- 4.** The use of visual cues to perceive the distance or three-dimensional characteristics of objects
- 5.** The process by which the lens changes shape to focus incoming light so that it falls on the retina

- 6.** Technical name for the sense of smell
- 7.** Founder of Gestalt psychology
- 10.** The long, thin, blunt, sensory receptors of the eye that are highly sensitive to light, but not to color, and that are primarily responsible for peripheral vision and night vision.
- 12.** The distance from one wave peak to another
- 14.** Principle of sensation that holds that the size of the just noticeable difference will vary depending on its relation to the strength of the original stimulus.