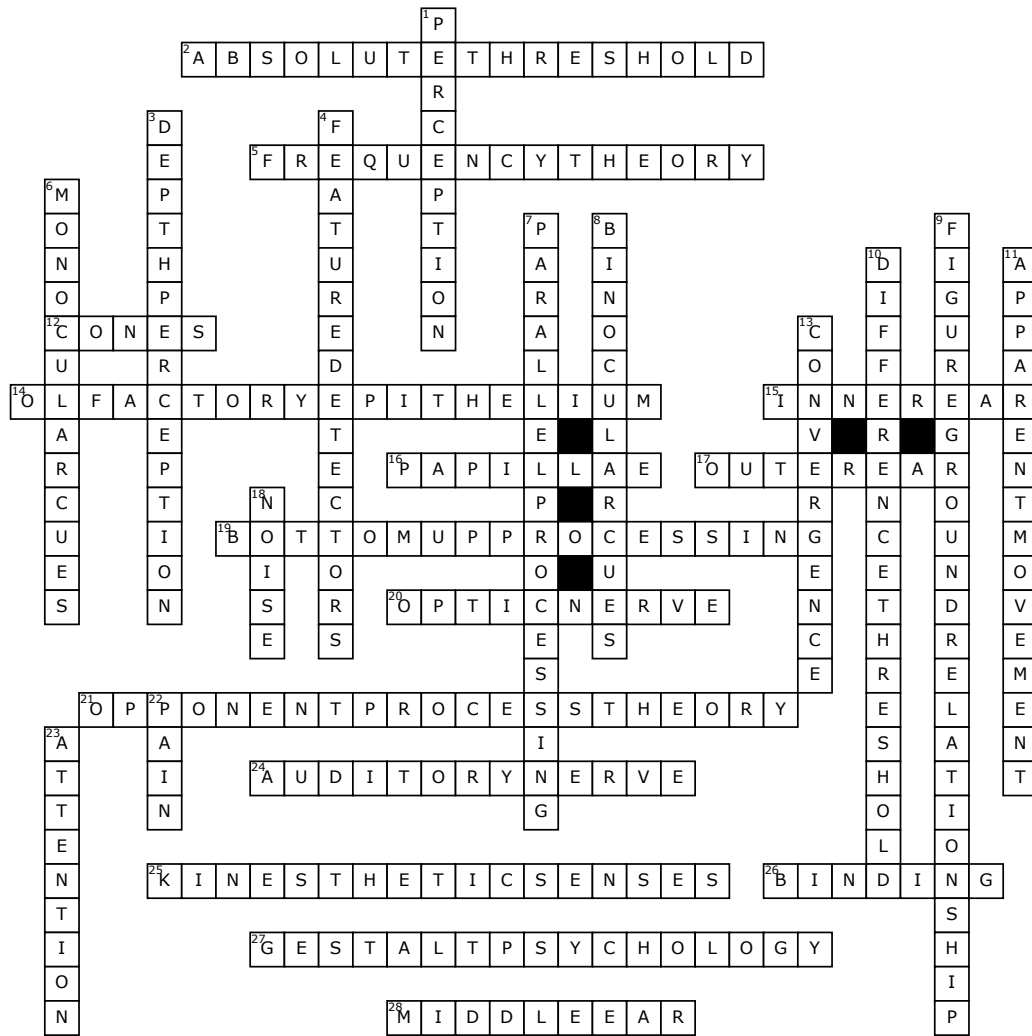


Sensation & Perception



Across

2. The minimum amount of stimulus energy that a person can detect
5. Theory on how the inner ear registers the frequency of sound, stating that the perception of a sound's frequency depends on how often the auditory nerve fires
12. The receptor cells in the retina that allow for color perception
14. The lining of the roof of the nasal cavity, containing a sheet of receptor cells for smell
15. The part of the ear that includes the oval window, cochlea, and basilar membrane and whose function is to convert sound waves into neural impulses and send them to the brain
16. Rounded bumps above the tongue's surface that contain the taste buds, the receptors for taste
17. The outermost part of the ear, consisting of the pinna and the external auditory canal
19. The operation in sensation and perception in which sensory receptors register information about the external environment and send it up to the brain for interpretation
20. The structure at the back of the eye, made up of axons of the ganglion cells, that carries visual information to the brain for further processing

Word Bank

binding
absolutethreshold
binocularcues
innerear
perception
kinestheticsenses
opticnerve

apparentmovement
attention
cones
olfactoryepithelium
outerear
middleear
noise

bottomupprocessing
figuregroundrelationship
papillae
opponentprocesstheory
pain
frequencytheory
gestaltpsychology

monocularcues
differencethreshold
depthperception
parallelprocessing
featuredetectors
auditorynerve
Convergence

21. Theory stating that cells in the visual system respond to complementary pairs of red-green and blue-yellow colors; a given cell might be excited by red and inhibited by green, whereas another cell might be excited by yellow and inhibited by blue
24. The nerve structure that receives information about sound from the hair cells of the inner ear and carries these neural impulses to the brain's auditory areas
25. Senses that provide information about movement, posture, and orientation
26. In the sense of vision, the bringing together and integration of what is processed by different neural pathways or cells
27. A school of thought interested in how people naturally organize their perceptions according to certain patterns
28. The part of the ear that channels sound through the eardrum, hammer, anvil, and stirrup to the inner ear
- Down**
1. The process of organizing and interpreting sensory information so that it makes sense
3. The ability to perceive objects three-dimensionally
4. Neurons in the brain's visual system that respond to particular features of a stimulus

6. Powerful depth cues available from the image in one eye, either the right or the left
7. The simultaneous distribution of information across different neural pathways
8. Depth cues that depend on the combination of the images in the left and right eye and on the way the two eyes work together
9. The principle by which we organize the perceptual field into stimuli that stand out (figure) and those that are left over (ground)
10. The degree of difference that must exist between two stimuli before the difference is detected
11. The perception that a stationary object is moving
13. A binocular cue to depth and distance in which the muscle movements in an individual's two eyes provide information about how deep and/or far away something is
18. Irrelevant and competing stimuli—not only sounds but also any distracting stimuli for the senses
22. The sensation that warns an individual of damage to the body
23. The process of focusing awareness on a narrow aspect of the environment