Chapter 5 Sensation with Dr. Philip Zimbardo

Name_____ Hr.___DL Site_____

http://www.learner.org/discoveringpsychology/07/e07expand.html

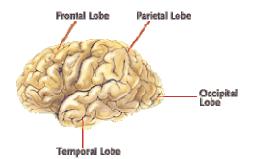
1. Why does the Ames room "fool" our visual perception?

- a. we misperceive the distance when Dr. Zimbardo moves from one side of the room to other
- b. the room is too dark and fools our sensory adaptation
- 2. The absolute threshold, our weakest level of detectable stimulus that can be perceived _____ percent of the time.

Each receptor detects certain stimuli, such as light waves or sound waves, and transmits neural impulses to the brain's cortex. The cortex gives meaning to these impulses.

3. Match 'em up. What area of the brain processes what information?

information	processor (lobe)	
visual	a.	temporal
hearing/smell	b.	occipital
speech	с.	parietal
body senses	d.	frontal



4.Sensory information is processed further in a relay station called the:

- a. hypothalamus
- b. thalamus
- c. occipital lobe

Visual perception takes place in three areas: retina, pathways, and the visual cortex.

5. The object out there that the eye registers is called the:

a. distal stimulus b. proximal stimulus c. retinal stimulus

6 The object that forms on the retina is known as the:

a. distal stimulus b. proximal stimulus c. retinal stimulus





David Hubel discovered "feature detectors." And mapped the action of receptor cells. see pages 209-210 in text

There are 125 million rods and cones in the retina.

You start with the retina. Output is the optic nerve that ends up in a certain region in the brain that sends it to several regions and each one connected to other areas.

7. T or F. The primary visual cortex---seven stages beyond the receptors in the retina---responds to visual stimuli. Visual stimuli can be in any orientation and the retinal cells will respond to them.



Misha Pavel says that vision seems effortless but requires He studies how the visual system breaks down information and recombines it into a coherent image we can recognize.

8. According to Pavel, which statement about vision is correct?

- a. The brain looks for changes and complexity.
- b. The brain looks for constancies and simplicity.