

Information to be covered on Exam 2: October 27, 2008

Chapter 5: Sensation

What is sensation? What is perception?

Bottom-Up and Top-Down Processing

Thresholds: Absolute Threshold, Difference Threshold or JND, Weber's Law

Signal Detection Theory

Sensory Adaptation

Vision: energy, structures, transduction, pathway, accommodation

Parallel vs. serial processing

Color theories: Young and Helmholtz's Trichromatic, Opponent-Process, Integrated Theory

Color blindness vs. Color Deficient vision, Visual Capture

Audition: energy, structures, transduction, pathway

Touch: energy, structures, transduction, pathway

Hearing theories -- Place Theory, Frequency Theory, Volley Theory

Pain: Gate-Control Theory; Physiological and Psychological Factors and how they influence pain

Taste: energy, structures, transduction, pathway

Sensory Interaction (i.e. flavor)

Olfaction: energy, structures, transduction, pathway

Kinesthesia: energy, structures, transduction, pathway

Vestibular Sense: energy, structures, transduction, pathway

Chapter 6: Perceptions

Perceptual Organization: Gestalt Psychology's contributions

Gestalt, Figure-ground, Shape, Grouping Principles, Simplicity or Pragnanz, Likelihood Principle

Depth Perception: binocular cues (retinal disparity and convergence) and Monocular Cues (relative size, interposition, aerial perspective, texture gradient, relative height, relative motion, linear perspective, relative brightness, synchrony and boundaries).

Perceptual constancy (shape, lightness, size)

Perceptual Interpretation: where does perception start, critical period, perceptual set

Cultural, Personal and Gender Bias

Chapter 4: Development (Prenatal, Infant and Child)

Physical Development

Cognitive Development (Piaget)

Psychosocial Development (Erikson)

Attachment (Harlow)