

## DEMOS & CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES--SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

### I. Topic: Sensory Processes Involved in Vision

II. Purpose: To help students learn the complex vocabulary used in describing visual sensory processes.

### III. Description: Matching Exercise

A common complaint among students about introductory psychology is that there are so many terms to learn. No where is this more true than in the biological phenomena covered in introductory psychology. Included among these topics is vision. This matching exercise will aid students in learning the terminology used to describe visual sensory processes.

### IV. Procedure:

1. Have students complete the following matching exercise by following the directions.

Instructions: Next to each term, place the letter of the statement that best corresponds to the term.

_____ Wavelength	_____ Astigmatism	_____ Optic Nerve
_____ Light Adaptation	_____ Saturation	_____ Myopia
_____ Accommodation	_____ Brightness	_____ Opponent-Process Theory
_____ Retina	_____ Lens	_____ Brightness Contrast
_____ Fovea	_____ Cornea	_____ Hue
_____ Trichromatic Theory	_____ Amplitude	_____ Hyperopia
_____ Acuity	_____ Dark Adaptation	_____ Purity
_____ Pupil	_____ Cones	_____ Blind Spot
_____ Iris	_____ Rods	

- a. The psychological counterpart of wavelength; often referred to as color.
- b. The point at which the optic nerve leaves the back of the eye.
- c. A small muscle that relaxes or contracts in response to the amount of light passing through the cornea.
- d. Farsightedness.
- e. The process our eyes go through adapting to decreased levels of illumination.
- f. The transparent structure at within the eye that changes shape, depending on whether we are looking at objects far away or nearby.
- g. A visual disorder caused by a misshapen cornea.
- h. In a beam of light, the distance between two crests.
- i. Light-sensitive receptors found in the retina, but not the fovea.
- j. Hering's theory that there are 3 sets of color receptors in the visual system. Stimulation of one member of a set produces the sensation of the corresponding color.
- k. Keenness of vision.
- l. The thin layer of receptors, the rods and cones, that lines the