

Chapter 11 Worksheet

1. A just noticeable difference is a difference threshold that indicates the amount of change in stimulus needed to detect a difference.
2. Smell is using sensory cells specialized about the environment, while perception is interpreting sensory "raw data" of stimuli.
3. "The smallest detectable increase in the intensity of a stimulus is a constant proportion of the intensity of the original stimulus" is known as Weber's Law.
4. Hebrew's law states that perceived intensity is the intensity of a physical stimulus multiplied progressively smaller perceived increases in intensity.
5. The iris is a part of the eye that takes in light and regulate how much light enters the eye, which is then transmitted to the brain.
6. Why is there a blind spot in our vision? area where the optic nerve leaves the eye, no rods or cones are present.
7. Rods in the retina are responsible for detecting light/dark, color vision, and movement in the retina are responsible for detecting color.
8. Name the theory of color vision that explains that there are 3 receptors in the retina that respond to different regions of the color spectrum: trichromatic theory, and who developed the theory: von Helmholtz, Young.
9. How is opponent-process theory different? A pair of cones (S, M, L) which is only L, M, L can transmit information about color.
10. What is the name of the theory created to solve how two color vision theories, and what does the theory state? Opponent-process theory, combination of two theories.
11. What part of the eye contains receptors that take and transmit information to the brain? retina.
12. Similar to the theories of color vision, there are two main theories of audition, which were then combined to form a compromise. They are: