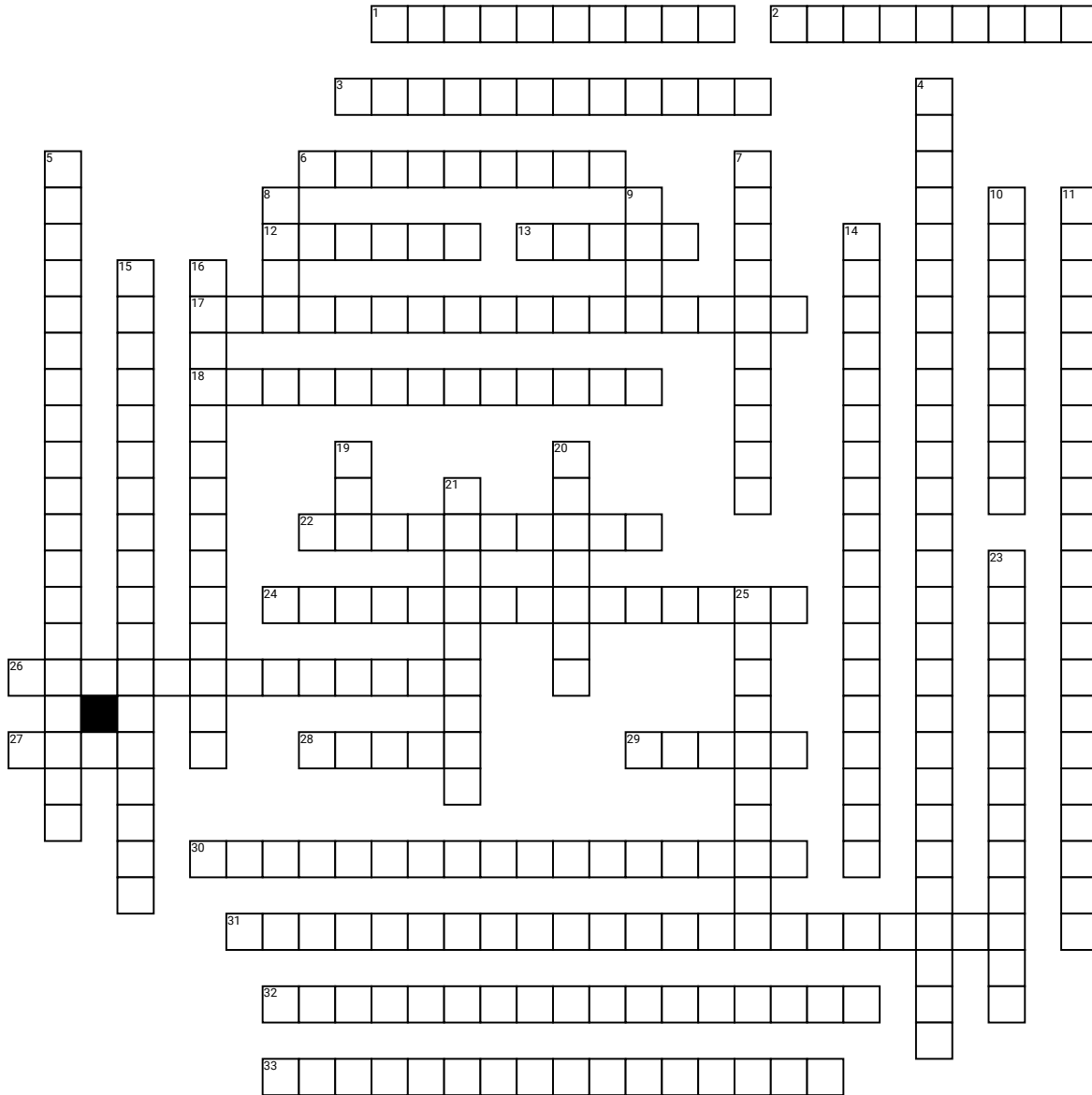


# AP Psychology Unit 4



- Across**
1. The nerve that carries neural impulses from the eye to the brain
  2. The amount of energy in a light or sound wave, which we perceive as brightness or loudness, as determined by the wave's amplitude
  3. Conversion of one form of energy into another. In sensation, the transforming of stimulus energies, such as sights, sounds, and smells, into neural impulses our brains can interpret.
  6. The process by which our sensory receptors and nervous system receive and represent stimulus energies from our environment
  12. The light-sensitive inner surface of the eye, containing the receptor rods and cones plus layers of neurons that begin the processing of visual information.
  13. Retinal receptor cells that are concentrated near the center of the retina and that function in daylight or in well-lit conditions. The cones detect fine detail and give rise to color sensations
  17. Minimum stimulation needed to detect a particular stimulus 50% of the time
  18. The process by which the eye's lens change shape to focus near or far objects on the retina
  22. The process of organizing and interpreting sensory information, enabling us to recognize meaningful objects and events
  24. Failing to notice changes in the environment
  26. The study of relationships between the physical characteristics of stimuli, such as their intensity, and our psychological experience of them
  27. Retinal receptors that detect black, white, and gray; necessary for peripheral and twilight vision, when cones don't respond
  28. Central focal point in retina, where eye's cones cluster.
  29. he adjustable opening in the center of the eye through which light enters
  30. information processing guided by higher-level mental processes, as when we construct perceptions drawing on our experience and expectations
  31. Failing to see visible objects when our attention is directed elsewhere
  32. Diminished sensitivity as a consequence of constant stimulation
  33. Nerve cells in the brain that respond to specific features of the stimulus, such as shape, angle, or movement
- Down**
4. The controversial claim that perception can occur apart from sensory input; includes telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition.
  5. The minimum difference between two stimuli required for detection 50 percent of the time. We experience the difference threshold as a just noticeable difference. (Also called just noticeable difference or jnd.)
  7. The distance from the peak of one light or sound wave to the peak of the next. Electromagnetic wavelengths vary from the blips of cosmic rays to the long pulses of radio transmission
  8. A ring of muscle tissue that forms the colored portion of the eye around the pupil and controls the size of the pupil opening.
  9. The transparent structure behind the pupil that changes shape to help focus images on the retina
  10. The point at which the optic nerve leaves the eye, creating a "blind" spot because no receptor cells are located there
  11. A theory predicting how and when we detect the presence of a faint stimulus ("signal") amid background stimulation ("noise").
  14. The focusing of conscious awareness on a particular stimulus
  15. Analysis that begins with the sensory receptors and works up to the brain's integration of sensory information
  16. The study of paranormal phenomena, including ESP and psychokinesis
  19. The dimension of color that is determined by the wavelength of light; what we know as the color names blue, green, and so forth
  20. The activation, often unconsciously, of certain associations, thus predisposing one's perception, memory, or response
  21. The principle that, to be perceived as different, two stimuli must differ by a constant minimum percentage (rather than a constant amount)
  23. A mental predisposition to perceive one thing and not another
  25. Below one's absolute threshold for conscious awareness