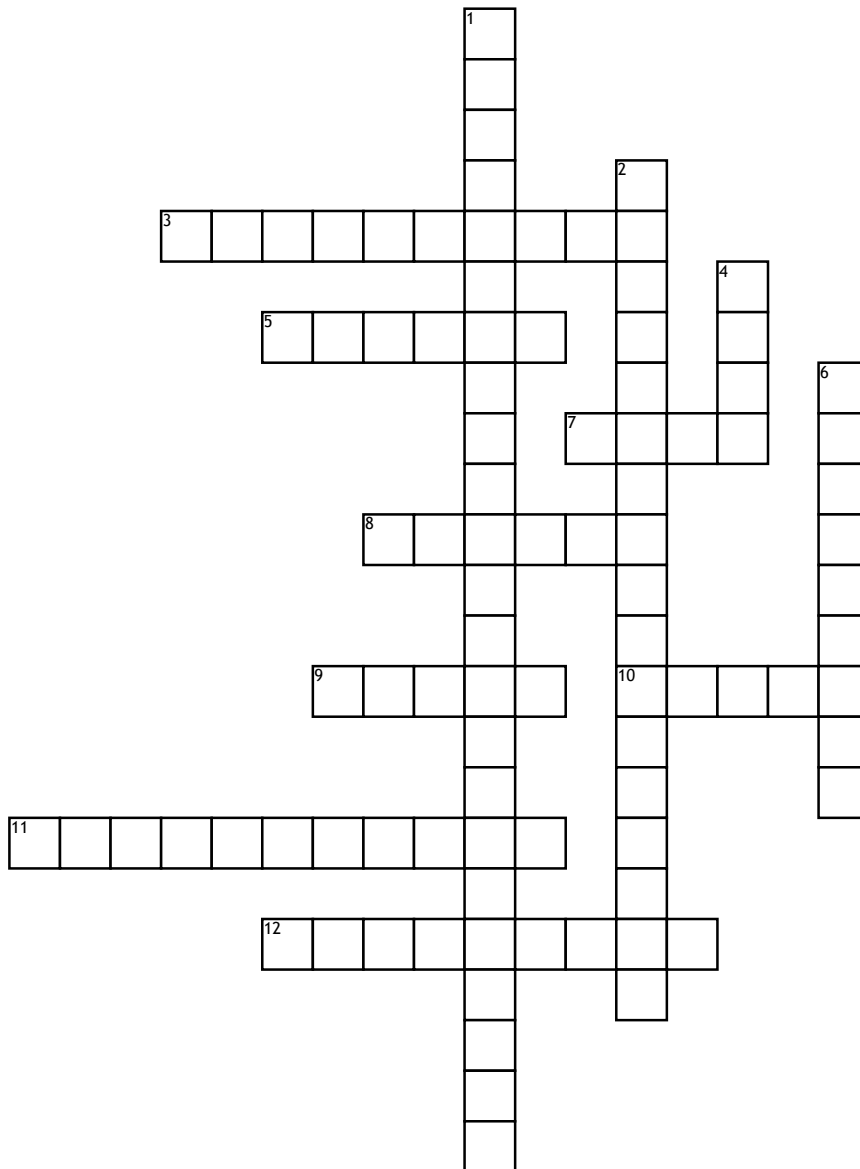


Sensation & Perception



Across

3. the nerve that carries neural impulses from the eye to the brain

5. your eye's clear, protective outer layer

7. a ring of muscle tissue that forms the colored portion of the eye around the pupil and controls the size of the pupil opening

8. the light-sensitive inner surface of the eye, containing the receptors rods and cones plus layers of neurons that begin the processing of visual information

9. the central focal point in the retina, around which the eye's cones cluster

10. the adjustable opening in the center of the eye through which light enters

11. decreasing responsiveness with repeated stimulation. as infants gain familiarity with repeated exposure to a visual stimulus, their interest wanes and they look away sooner

12. the point at which the optic nerve leaves the eye, creating a "blind" spot because no receptor cells are located there

Down

1. the minimum difference between two stimuli required for detection 50 percent of the time. we experience the difference threshold as just noticeable difference.

2. diminished sensitivity as a consequence of constant stimulation

4. the transparent structure behind the pupil that changes shape to help focus images on the retina

6. , the principle that, to be perceived as different, two stimuli must differ by constant minimum percentage (rather than a constant amount).