

Chapter 3: Sensation and Perception

<u>Sensation</u>				<u>Perception</u>			
What is sensation and Perception?	Vision	Hearing	Chemical and body senses	Perception	Perceptual illusions	Effects of experience on Perceptual interpretations	Application: Strategies to Control Pain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transduction • Sensory thresholds • Absolute threshold • Difference threshold • Weber's law • Sensory adaptation • Subliminal perception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of light • The structure of the eye • Cornea, pupil, iris, lens, retina • Rods and cones • Fovea • Blind spot • Visual processing/bipolar cells • Eye to brain • Color vision—experience of color • Trichromatic theory of color perception • Opponent process theory of color perception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature of sound • Outer ear—pinna, ear canal, eardrum • Middle ear—hammer, anvil, stirrup • Inner ear—cochlea, basilar membrane, hair cells • Frequency theory of perception • Place theory of sound perception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smell • Pheromones • Taste • The skin and body senses—touch, temperature and pain • Pain • Movement, position and balance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESP • Bottom-up processing • Top-down processing • Perception of shape • Figure-ground relationship • Perceptual grouping (the 4 laws) • Depth perception (monocular and binocular cues) • Perception of motion • Perceptual constancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muller-Lyer illusion • Moon illusion • Impossible figures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptual sets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distraction • Imagery • Positive self-talk • Counter-irritation • Relaxation