Sensation and Perception Review Questions

1. What is the protective covering on the eye called?
2. What are the muscles that determine the size of the pupil called?
3. What is the network of ganglionic cells that carry the neural messages from the eye to the brain called?
4. What is the eyeball’s light-sensitive surface on which the rays are focused called?
5. What determines a color’s hue?
6. What are the specialized receptor cells that transform light waves into color called?
7. What is the eyeball’s light-sensitive surface on which the rays are focused called?
8. When trying to see better at night, why should you look out of the periphery of your eyes?
9. What is the theory of color processing which states that the retina has three types of color receptors called?
10. What is the process by which the lens changes its curvature called?
11. When we stare at an object, each eye receives a slightly different image, providing a depth cue known as
12. What is the theory in which pitch is determined by the location of the vibrating hair cells?
13. The sense of taste is also called what?
14. What determines the pitch of a sound?
15. What are the three bones of the middle ear?
16. Which is the only sense whose neural information is not passed through the thalamus?
17. Which sense relates to body position and movement?
18. What is the coiled, bony fluid-filled tube in the inner ear through which sound waves trigger nerve impulses called?
19. What is the theory in which pitch is determined by how fast the basilar membrane vibrates with the incoming sound wave called?
20. Problems with the mechanical system that conducts sound waves to the cochlea causes what type of deafness?
21. What is the theory called in which after leaving the receptor cells, visual information is analyzed in terms of the opposite colors of red-green, blue-yellow, and black and white?
22. Damage to the cochlea’s hair cell receptors or their associated nerve cells causes which type of deafness?
23. What are the five taste sensations?
24. Which organs are responsible for sensing balance?
25. As train tracks get further away from us, they seem to converge. This is an example of which binocular depth cue?