SENSATION REVIEW

1. When a stimulus is constant, sensory neurons fire less. What do we call this?

2. What nerve carries the message from the eye to the brain?

3. The optic nerve is composed of the axons of which cells?

4. What cells pass the message directly to the ganglion cells?

5. What is the name of the membrane at the base of the cochlea?

6. What is the name of the theory that states that absolute threshold varies

depending on psychological factors?

7. Name a psychological factor that can alter your absolute threshold.

8. According to Weber’s law the difference threshold is a constant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Which nerve fibers, small or large, block the message of pain to the brain?

10.The minimum stimulus you can detect 50% of the time is called the ?

11.The process by which your brain organizes and interprets information

12.Why don’t images disappear if you look at them constantly?

13.The spot where the optic nerve leaves the eye is called?

14.The part of the eye that focuses the light is the:

15.The part of the eye the lets light in is the:

16.The part of the eye that adjusts the size of the pupil is the:

17.Center of the retina is the:

18.Location on the retina where there is a higher concentration of rods:

19.Neurons in the eye that are most sensitive to light are known as:

20.Cells that take the message directly from the rods are:

21.Another word for hearing is:

22.Aspect of a sound wave that determines the pitch is:

23.The part of the outer ear that you can easily see on your neighbor is the:

24.The organ in the inner ear that transduces the sound waves into neural

messages

25.Name the four types of sensory receptors in your skin.

26.What are the three types of cones according to Young Helmholz Trichromatic

Theory?

27.Theory for how we distinguish high pitch noises is:

28.The membrane inside the cochlea that is lined with hair cells is the:

29.The middle of the middle ear bones is the:

30.Name the three ossicles.

31.The organ that regulates the vestibular sense is the:

32.Hearing loss due to damage to hair cells is known as:

33.Another word for smell is:

34.The region of the brain that is the first to receive most sensory messages is the:

35.Theory of why we see a green afterimage after staring at red is:

36.The nerve that carries the information from the nose to the brain is the:

38.The one sense that does NOT go through the thalamus is:

39.Theory explaining how psychological factors can affect our experience of pain is:

41.The sense of the location of the body parts is:

42.Neurotransmitters that block pain are:

43.Part of the brain where the sense of TOUCH is interpreted is:

44.Lobe of the cortex that interprets visual information is the: