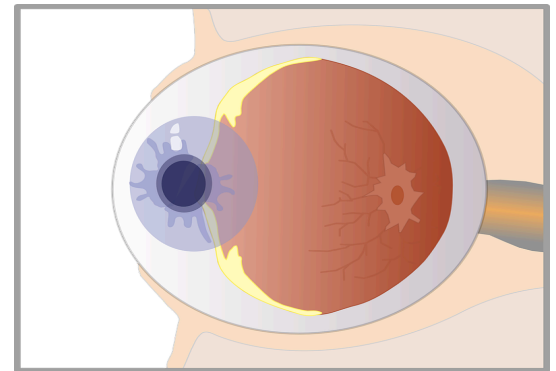


# Sensation & Perception: Crash Course Psychology #5

Available at <https://youtu.be/unWnZvXJH2o> or just youtube/google "Crash Course Psychology 5"

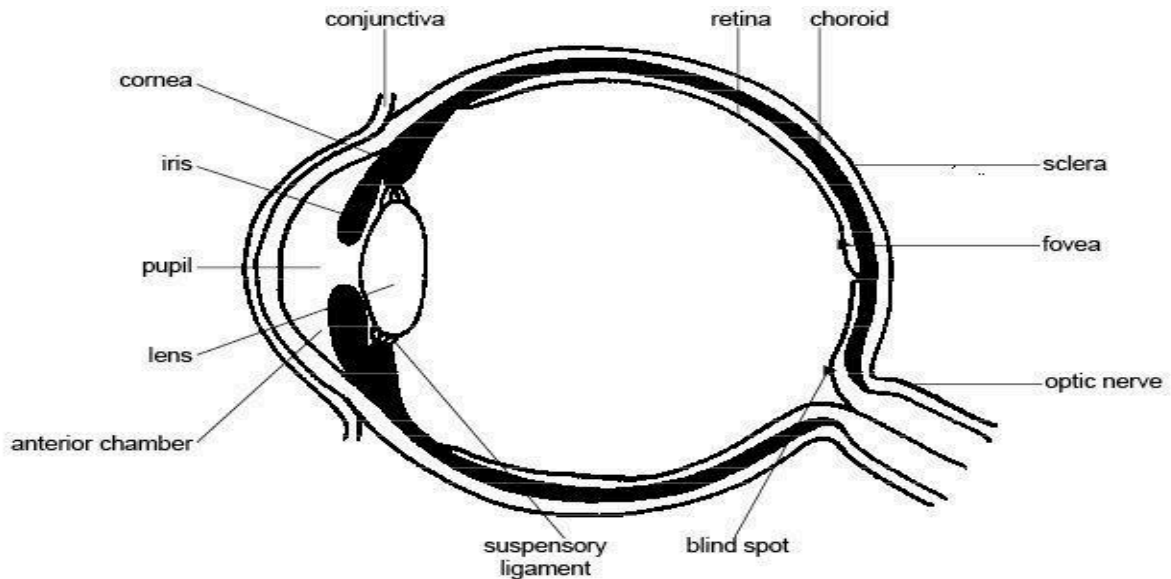
1. **Sensation** is the \_\_\_\_\_ by which our senses, like vision, hearing and smell, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. **Perception** is the \_\_\_\_\_ way our brains organize and interpret that information and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The **Absolute Threshold** of sensation is the \_\_\_\_\_ needed to register a particular stimulus 50% of the time.
4. **Signal Detection Theory** is a model for predicting how and when a person will detect weak stimuli, partly based on context. What example does Hank Green give to demonstrate this concept?
5. What's a time in your life where you've experienced **sensory adaptation**?
6. While discussing **Difference Threshold**, what does Hank Green mean when he says that we perceive differences on a "logarithmic, not linear scale"?
7. For light rays, short wavelengths = \_\_\_\_\_ colors and long wavelengths = \_\_\_\_\_ colors.  
For light rays, great amplitude = \_\_\_\_\_ colors and small amplitude = \_\_\_\_\_ colors.
8. On the **eye diagram** to the right, label the following structures:
  - cornea
  - pupil
  - lens
  - retina
  - fovea (shown at the 8:06 mark)
  - optic nerve (shown at 8:18)
9. How does the **Trichromatic Color Vision Theory** differ from the **Opponent-Process Color Vision Theory**?
10. What example does Hank Green give to demonstrate **feature detectors** and **parallel processing**?



# Psychology Crash Course Answer Keys

## Psychology Crash Course 5 – Sensation & Perception

1. The bottom-up process by which our senses, like vision, hearing, and smell, receive and relay outside information
2. The top-down way our brains organize and interpret that information and put it into context
3. Minimum stimulation
4. Parents may notice their baby's tiny whimper but not notice the passing of a train
5. Answers will vary
6. The difference between being able to notice two things is based on a % difference rather than an absolute difference
7. Short is blue and long is red; great is bright and small is dull
- 8.



9. For trichromatic, color cones of red, green, and blue activate to see all the different shades of color; in the opponent-process theory, receptor cells are stimulated by certain colors and inhibited by others
10. Your brain detects the features of a clown chasing you and does so all at the same time