

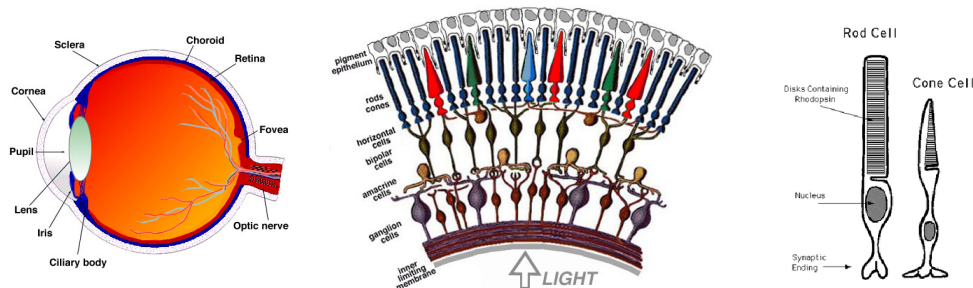
- **Stroboscopic Illusion** – The apparent motion of still images (flip-book)
- **Parallel Processing** – Ability of the brain to simultaneously process incoming stimuli
- **Gate-Control Theory** – Thoughts and emotions influence pain perception

Ear

- Sound waves have two characteristics
 - **Frequency** refers to the number of sound waves per second
 - **Amplitude** refers to the size of the wave
- **Eardrum** – membrane that vibrates due to sound waves
- **Middle ear** – contains three bones that amplify waves more than 30 times
- **Inner ear** – coiled tube filled with fluid and basilar membrane

Eye

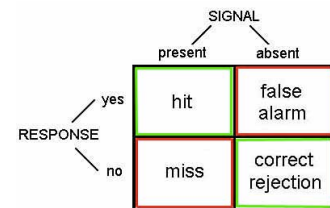
- **Lens** – elastic structure that becomes thinner to focus far and thicker to focus close
- **Pupil** – Opens and closes depending on amount of light
 - The **iris** controls the diameter of the pupil
- **Retina** – multilayered light sensitive tissue
- **Rods** – function best during night and are black and white receptors
- **Cones** – function best during day and are colour receptors
- **Fovea** – Small area in the centre of the retina that has no rods but many cones
 - Vision is best when light is focussed on the fovea



• Trichromatic Theory –

- Any colour is produced by combinations of blue, green and red
- **Opponent-Process Theory** – Each of the 3 cone types responds to two different wavelengths
 - Blue/Yellow
 - Red/Green
 - Black/White
- **Inattentional Blindness** – failure of unattended stimuli to register in consciousness
- **Figure-Ground Relations** – Tendency to organise stimuli into a foreground and background
- **Gestalt Laws of Perceptual Organisation**
 - **Similarity** – when parts of a configuration are similar, they will be perceived as belonging together
 - **Proximity** – elements that are near each other are likely to be perceived as part of the same formation
 - **Closure** – people tend to fill in gaps in an incomplete figure
 - **Continuity** – people link elements together so they form a continuous pattern

- **Perceptual Scheme** – A mental representation containing critical and distinctive features of a person, object or event
- **Signal Detection Theory**
 - **Hit** – Positive response when there is a signal
 - **Miss** – Negative response when there is a signal
 - **False Alarm** – Positive response when there is no signal
 - **Correct Rejection** – Negative response when there is no signal
- **Monocular Cues of Depth Perception**
 - Size of stimulus
 - Interposition (one stimulus blocking another)
 - Shadows
 - Linear perspective (convergence of parallel tracks)
 - Texture changes
 - Relative motion (motion parallax)
- **Binocular Cues of Depth Perception**
 - Retinal disparity (difference in images on each retina)
 - Eye convergence (focussing on distant objects)



Chapter 6 – Consciousness

- **Selective Attention** – focus on certain stimuli and not others
- The Freudian viewpoint is that there are 3 levels of awareness
 - **Conscious mind** – contains thoughts and perceptions we are aware of
 - **Preconscious mind** – events outside awareness that one easily recalls
 - **Unconscious** – events cannot be brought into awareness under ordinary circumstances
- The cognitive viewpoint rejects Freudian views:
 - **Controlled processing** – the conscious use of attention and effort
 - **Automatic processing** – can be performed without awareness or effort
 - **Divided attention** – The capacity to perform more than one activity at the same time
- **Visual Agnosia** is a condition where people cannot perceive the shape, size and orientation of certain objects
 - **Prosopagnosia** is where people cannot recognise faces
- **Blindsight** – people are blind in part of their visual field but can still respond to stimuli in that field
- **Priming** – exposure to stimuli influences how you respond to other stimuli
- **Circadian Rhythms** are 24 hour changes in body cycles
 - Regulated by the hypothalamus