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VIDEO GUIDE · UNIT 1 · TOPIC 1.6

Sensation

Watch the lesson

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

NOTES: FILL IN THE BLANKS WHILE YOU WATCH

From stimulus to signal

1. _____ is a three-step process: receive the stimulus, transduce it into a neural signal, and transmit it to the brain.
2. Specialized sensory receptors convert a physical stimulus into a neural signal. This is called _____ .
3. Once the information reaches the brain, it's processed in the next stage, called _____ .

Thresholds

4. The lowest intensity you can detect at least 50% of the time is your _____ .
5. The _____ (JND) is the smallest difference in a stimulus you can detect half the time.
6. _____ : the JND is a constant proportion of the original stimulus, not a fixed amount.

Changing and mixing senses

7. _____ is decreased sensitivity to a constant stimulus over time.
8. _____ is when one sense influences another, such as smell affecting how food tastes.
9. In _____ , an uncommon condition, stimulating one sense automatically produces an experience linked to another sense.

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CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. You notice when 2 pounds are added to a 10-pound backpack. By Weber's law, about how much must be added to a 40-pound backpack for you to notice?

(A) 2 pounds

(B) 4 pounds

(C) 8 pounds

(D) 40 pounds

2. Receptors in your ear have just converted a sound wave into neural signals. In the three-step process of sensation, what happens next?

(A) The signal is transmitted to the brain for processing

(B) The receptors receive the stimulus

(C) The signal undergoes transduction

(D) The receptors undergo sensory adaptation

3. Which is an example of sensory interaction rather than synesthesia?

(A) A person automatically sees green whenever he reads the number 7

(B) A cello note always makes a listener taste chocolate

(C) After an hour, you stop noticing your house's smell

(D) Hot cocoa tastes less chocolatey when you have a bad cold

NOTES

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