

Chapter 5: Sensory Processes

The Origins of Knowledge

empiricism
retina
distal stimulus
proximal stimulus
sensations
association
distance cues
nativism
transduced
psychophysics
detection
discrimination
scaling
recognition
difference threshold
just noticeable difference (jnd)
Weber's law
Weber's fraction
Fechner's law
signal detection theory
false alarm
misses
response bias
payoff matrix
detection experiment
hit
correct negative
sensory code
psychological intensity
sensory quality
doctrine of specific nerve energies
specificity theory
pattern theory
A Survey of the Senses
kinesthesia
semicircular canals
vestibules
pressure, warmth, cold, pain
vibration, tickle, itch
taste buds
sour, sweet, salty, bitter
adaptation
olfaction
olfactory epithelium
pheromones
vomeronasal organ
menstrual synchrony
audition
sound waves
amplitude, frequency, wavelength
loudness, pitch
decibels, hertz
sine waves

cochlea
outer ear
eardrum
auditory canal
oval window
middle ear
inner ear
auditory ossicles
basilar membrane
hair cells
place theory
frequency theory
Vision
emit, reflect
intensity, wavelength
visible spectrum
ultraviolet light, infrared
photoreceptors
retina, retinal image
lens
cornea
accommodation
iris
rods, cones
fovea
bipolar cells, ganglion cells
optic nerve
lateral geniculate nucleus
blind spot
duplex theory of vision
achromatic
acuity
spectral sensitivity curve
visual pigment
rhodopsin
adaptation phenomena
stabilized image
brightness contrast
Mach bands
lateral inhibition
hue, brightness, saturation
achromatic, chromatic
color circle
color disk
color solid
subtractive mixture
additive mixture
trichromatic
Young-Helmholtz theory
complementary color
simultaneous color contrast
negative afterimage
opponent-process theory
receptive field

feature detector
simple cells
complex cells
aftereffect of visual movement