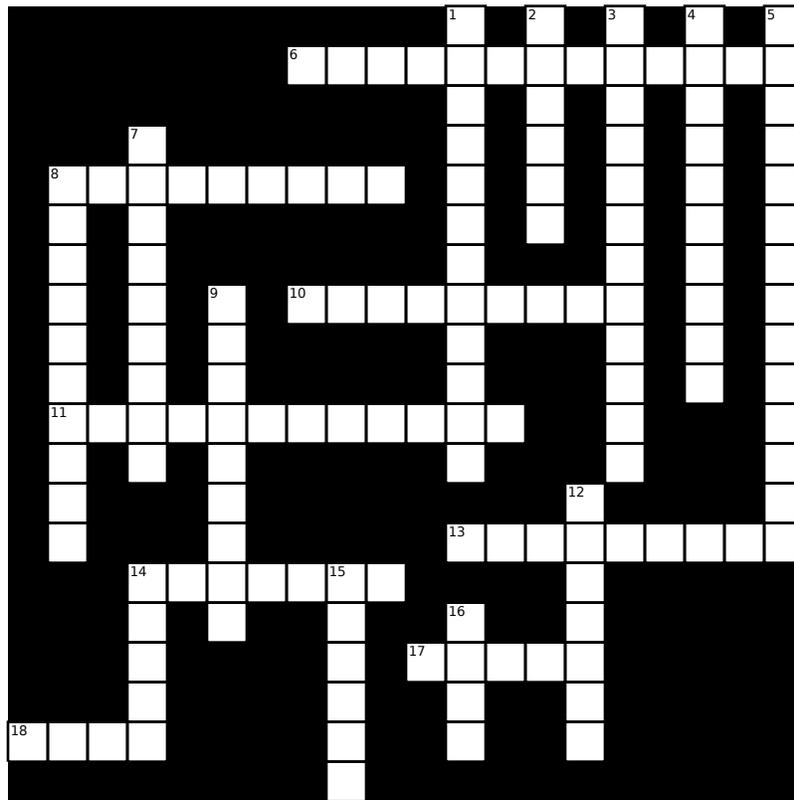


# Sensation and Perception - Unit 2 Psychology

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- Across
- 6 a depth cue involving the overlapping of objects.
  - 8 a gestalt principle, in which stimuli is grouped based on its relative positioning.
  - 10 depth cues that require two eyes.
  - 11 a process of sending sensory information in the form of action potentials via the thalamus to the appropriate area brain for further processing.
  - 13 a process of detecting and responding to incoming sensory stimuli.
  - 14 a gestalt principle involving the perceptual tendency to close up, fill in or ignore gaps in sensory input & perceive objects as belonging to a single meaningful unit
  - 17 the central part of the retina, highly concentrated with cones.
  - 18 the part of the eye that adjusts its shape in order to help focus light.

- Down
- 1 a process by which receptors change sensory information into a form that can travel as action potentials, which the brain can then use.
  - 2 the outer protective covering of the eye.
  - 3 a gestalt principle in which we make a certain stimulus the centre of focus by using a contour to separate it from other stimuli in our visual field.
  - 4 a Gestalt principle in which sensory stimuli is grouped based on shared features.
  - 5 a process of assigning meaning to sensory information detected by receptors by combining existing knowledge and memory with the incoming stimuli.
  - 7 depth cues requiring just one eye.
  - 8 the interpretation of sensory stimuli, which involves both biological and psychological processes.
  - 9 a biological process involve the detection of sensory stimuli by our sensory organs.
  - 12 a group of principles that influence the perception of stimuli in the simplest ways to create a meaningful whole.
  - 14 a type of photoreceptor that plays a key role in visual acuity (fine focus)
  - 15 the back of the eye, where the reception of light occurs.
  - 16 a type of photoreceptor that functions in dark conditions.