

The basics

Sensation vs. perception
Bottom-up processing
Top-down processing
Prosopagnosia
Thresholds
Psychophysics
Absolute threshold
Signal detection theory
Subliminal messages
Difference threshold (JND)
Weber's Law/Fechner's Law
Sensory adaptation
Transduction
Receptors

Other senses

Touch
Pressure, temperature, pain
Nociceptors
Gate-control theory
Taste (gustatory sense - chemical)
Sweet, sour, salty, bitter, umami
Taste buds
Sensory interaction
McGurk effect
Smell (olfactory sense - chemical)
Does not go through the thalamus
Direct route to limbic system
Kinesthesia
Vestibular sense
semicircular canals
Synaesthesia

SENSATION

Vision

Light energy
Wavelength (color)
Amplitude (brightness)
Parts of the eye
Cornea
Pupil
Lens
Accommodation
Retina (transduction here)
Rods (120 million)
Cones (6 million)
Fovea
Bipolar cells
Ganglion cells
Optic nerve to occipital lobe
Blind spot
Visual acuity
Nearsightedness/farsightedness
Feature detectors
Parallel processing
Blindsight
Change blindness
Retina to thalamus to cortex
Color interpretation
Young-Helmholtz theory
Subtractive color mixing
Additive color mixing
Opponent-process theory
Afterimages
Color constancy

Audition (hearing)

Sound energy
Frequency (pitch)
Amplitude (loudness)
Measured in dB (decibels)
Every 10 dB = 10 times louder
Parts of the ear
Outer ear
Pinna (visible part)
Auditory canal
Middle ear
Tympanic membrane (eardrum)
Ossicles (hammer, anvil, stirrup)
Inner ear
Oval window
Cochlea
Basilar membrane
Hair cells (transduction here)
Organ of Corti
Semicircular canals (NOT for hearing)
Auditory nerve to temporal lobe
Perceiving sound
Place theory
Frequency theory
Volley principle
Sound localization
Hearing loss
Sensorineural hearing loss
Cochlear implant
Conduction hearing loss