

Name _____

Period _____

Date _____

Homunculus: Crash Course Psychology #6

- 1) Briefly analyze how **homunculus** is related to how our bodies react with the **environment**.

- 2) Explain how our **eyes** and **ears** function to provide us with both **sensations** and **perception**.

A) **Eyes**

B) **Ears**

- 3) Analyze how **taste buds** inside of a **tongue** detect five distinct **tastes**: sweet, salty, sour, bitter, and umami.

- 4) Give an example and then analyze **sensory interaction** when using your **olfactory senses**, aka sense of smell.

5) Explain how the rare **neurological** condition of **synesthesia** causes two or more **senses** to get wrapped together and stimulate different parts of the body.

6) Evaluate the differences between three of the current **theories** as to why people experience **synesthesia**.

7) Explain how our minds detect the **chemical senses** of **taste** and **smell**.

8) Draw conclusions as to how certain **smells** may conjure up **memories** by analyzing an example of choice.

9) Draw conclusions as to why the **sense of touch** is extremely important early in **human development**.

10) Analyze the four different types of **skin sensations**: pressure, cold, warmth, and pain.

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Perceiving is Believing: Crash Course Psychology #7

- 1) Evaluate how our expectations in our **perceptual set** influence what we see in our mind regardless of what we see with our **eyes**.

- 2) Explain how context and expectations, as well as culture, are factors in your **perceptual set** in determining how your **brain** interprets an **image**.

- 3) Show how your personal **perceptual set** can lead you not only to reasonable conclusions but can also be misleading or even harmful.

- 4) Analyze how **form perception** allows our minds to understand shape and form, depth, color, movement, and contrast and ultimately form a **figure-ground relationship**.

- 5) Analyze the "faces or vases" **illusion** example in order to better understand the **figure-ground relationship**.

6) Examine how **non-visual fields** such as focusing in on that certain someone at a party allow us to understand the **figure-ground relationship** of a person's perception.

7) Explain how **proximity, continuity, and closure** aid our minds in making sense of all the shuffling stimuli in order to create a coherent and understandable picture.

8) Evaluate what would happen if you did not have any **depth perception**.

9) Analyze how **retinal disparity** such as **binocular cues** and **monocular cues** aid in **depth perception**.

10) Explain how our **interposition, or overlap cues**, inform us about the **proximity** of an object.

11) Explain how **motion perception** can infer the speed and direction of a moving object.

12) Briefly explain how **perceptual constancy** allows us to recognize an object regardless of its distance, viewing angle, motion, or illumination.
