1  Distinguish between sensation and perception.

2  Distinguish between constructivists and nativists when it comes to sensation and perception.

**Infancy**

3  Describe the different methods used to test infant perceptual abilities. As part of your answer, indicate how researchers infer infant perception based on their observations. *(in part, from class)*

  *habituation

  *preferential looking/ sucking

  *evoked potentials

  *head-turning (authors say “operant learning”)
*high amplitude sucking (DeCasper’s Cat in the Hat study, from class)

4 Describe basic visual capacities of infants.

5 a) Describe the basic findings with regard to infant form and pattern perception.

b) How is pattern perception studied?

6 a) Describe the basic findings with regard to infant depth perception.
b) Describe the visual cliff.

7 a) In the section “Infant as an Intuitive Theorist”, what is common across the different tests described?

b) How do the researchers draw their conclusions regarding infant “theorizing”?

8 Describe basic hearing capabilities of infants.

9 Describe the basic findings with regard to infant speech perception.
10  Describe basic capabilities of infants to distinguish tastes and smells.

11  a) What are somaesthetic senses?

    b) What is the status of these senses in infants?

12  In particular, what is the current state of knowledge regarding pain perception in infants?

13  What evidence is there that early experience is important for proper visual development?
    What is meant by sensitive periods in this context?
14 To what extent does culture influence infant perceptual development?

15 What evidence do your authors provide of cultural variation in perception? Are you aware of any other evidence?

The Child

16 Read the section on Motor Skills as Dynamic Action Systems – make some notes and hang on to them until we get to the next chapter re: Piaget.

17 a) What is attention?

   b) Describe the three ways in which attention changes over childhood.

18 What are the three dominant symptoms of ADHD? (from class)

19 Describe how the symptoms of ADHD vary with age. (from class)

20 What is the current state of knowledge regarding the etiology (i.e., cause) of ADHD? (from class)
21 What are the common treatments for ADHD? Which treatment appears to be the best? (from class)

22 The Adolescent
   With regard to attention, what can adolescents do that younger kids cannot?

23 What is tinnitus? Why should people be concerned about it?

24 What is umami?

25 What is chemosensory irritation? Do you enjoy this sort of irritation?

26 In what way does cognition influence taste perception? Provide an example from your own life, if possible.
27 How does taste perception change over adolescence?

28 Are you a supertaster? How do you know?

29 In what ways are odor sensitivities important during adolescence and adulthood?

The Adult

30 What is a sensory threshold? What happens to older adults with regarding to sensory thresholds?

31 Be able to identify the parts of the eye presented in Figure 6.6

32 What changes occur in the aging pupil? ;^) What effect does it have on older people?

33 What changes occur in the aging lens? What effect does it have on older people?
34 What changes occur in the aging retina? What effect does it have on older people?

35 Given the changes in vision, what can older drivers do to be safer behind the wheel?

36 Research on attentional changes in adulthood and into later adulthood presents a mixed bag. What are the basic findings?

37 What are the basic claims of Exploration Box 6.2?

38 How common are hearing impairments in older adults? How does this compare with visual impairments?
39 Describe the basic changes in hearing from young to older adulthood.

40 a) Describe the basic changes in taste perception across adulthood.

b) Describe the basic changes in olfactory perception across adulthood.

c) Which taste is perceived best across the entire life-span?

d) What problem can emerge due to changes in taste and olfactory perception?

41 a) What happens to sensitivity to touch?

b) What happens to sensitivity to temperature?

c) What happens to sensitivity to pain? How does this manifest itself in older people? (Compare them to younger people.)