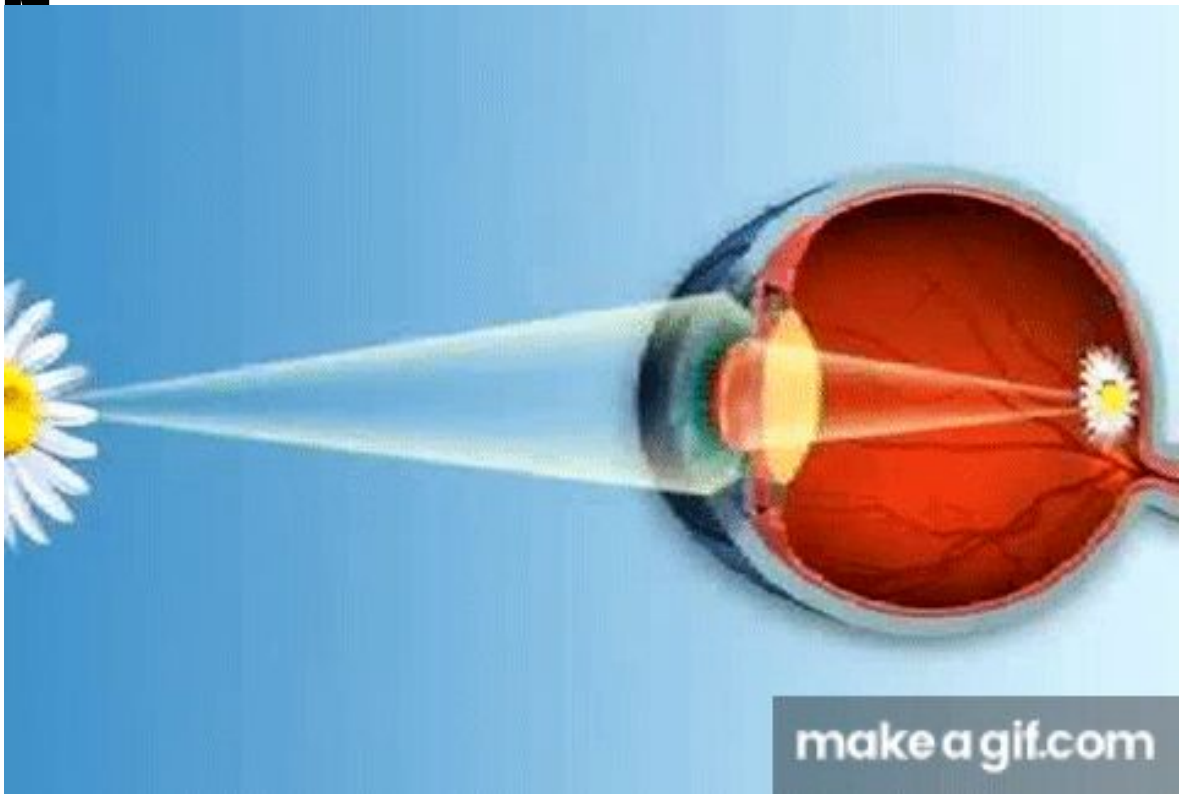
AP PSYCHOLOGY

Unit 1: Biological Bases of Behavior

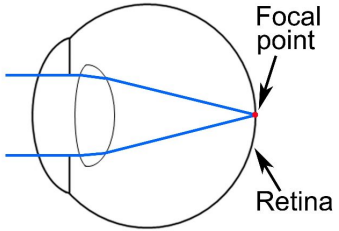
ACCOMMODATIO N

Focus onto retina by the lens

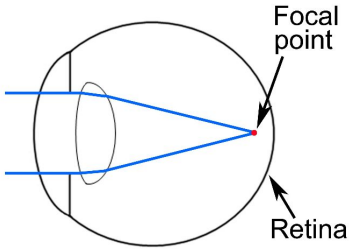


NEARSIGHTEDNESS & FARSIGHTEDNESS

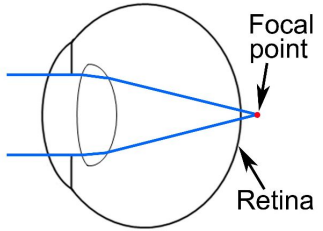
NORMAL VISION

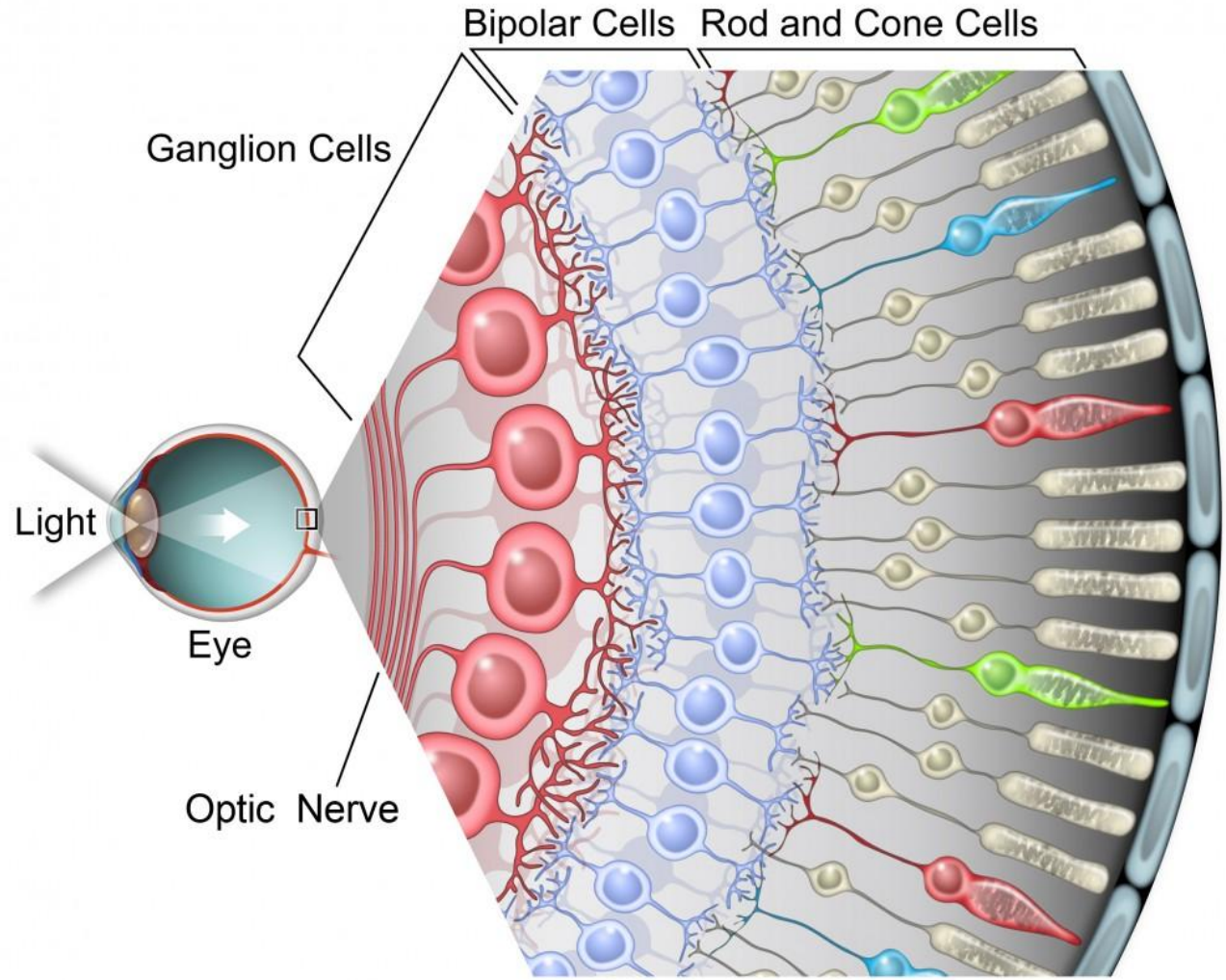


NEARSIGHTEDNESS



FARSIGHTEDNESS





THE RETINA

TRANSDUCTION

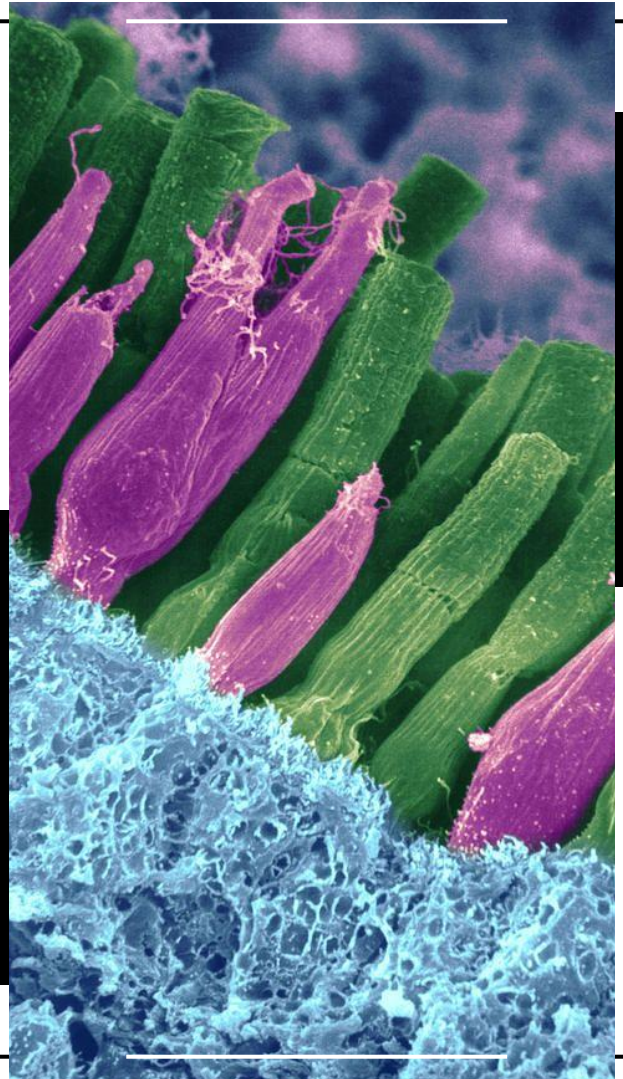
PHOTO-RECEPTORS

CONES

Fovea

Detail

Color



RODS

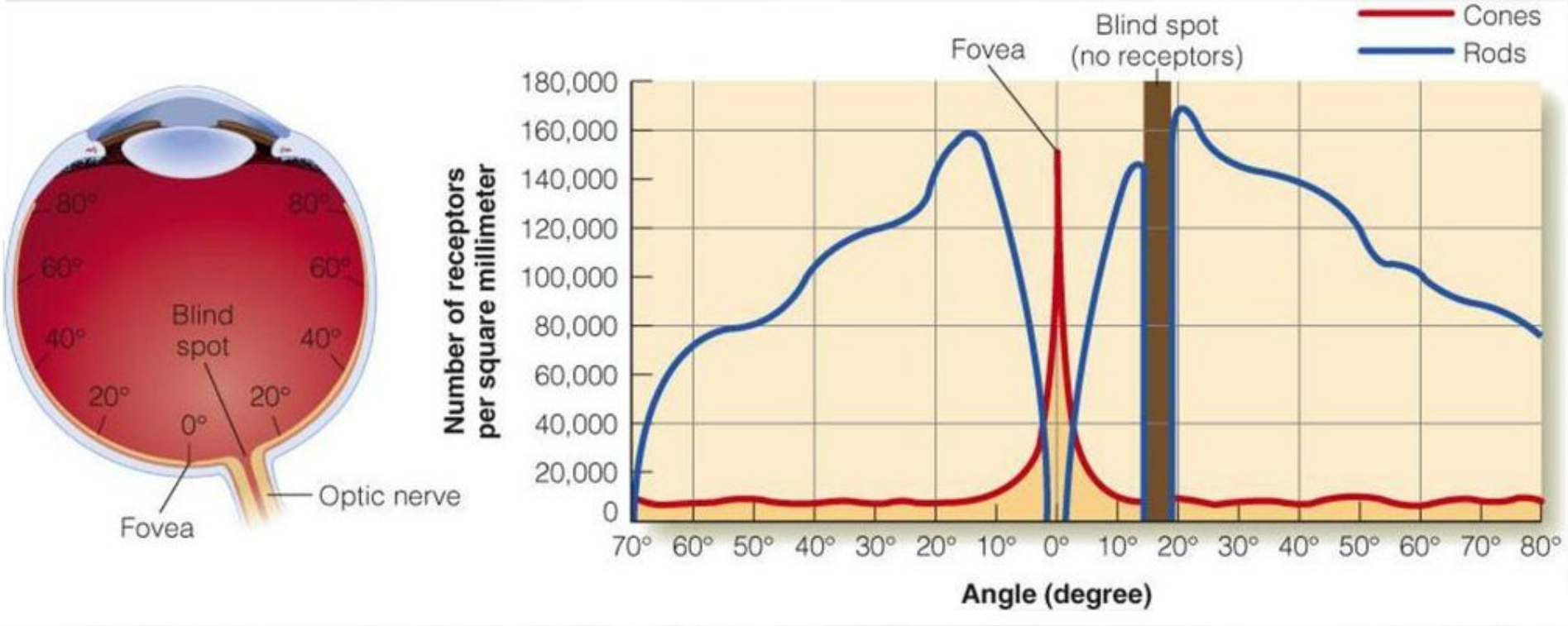
Periphery

Shapes & movement

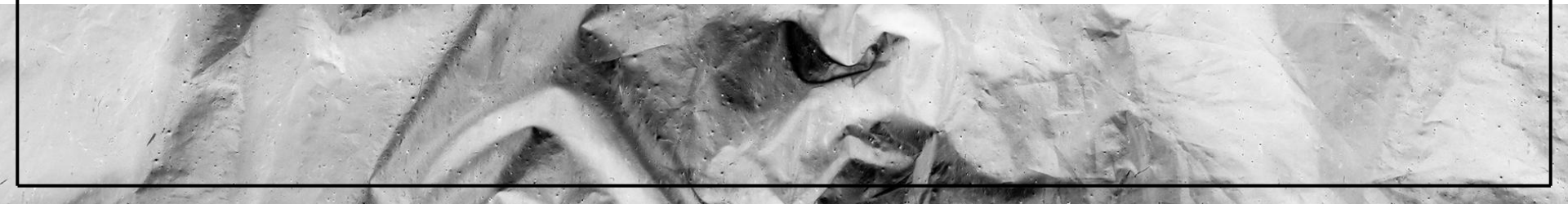
Low light

Light & dark adaptation

THE BLIND SPOT



COLOR VISION



EXPLANATION

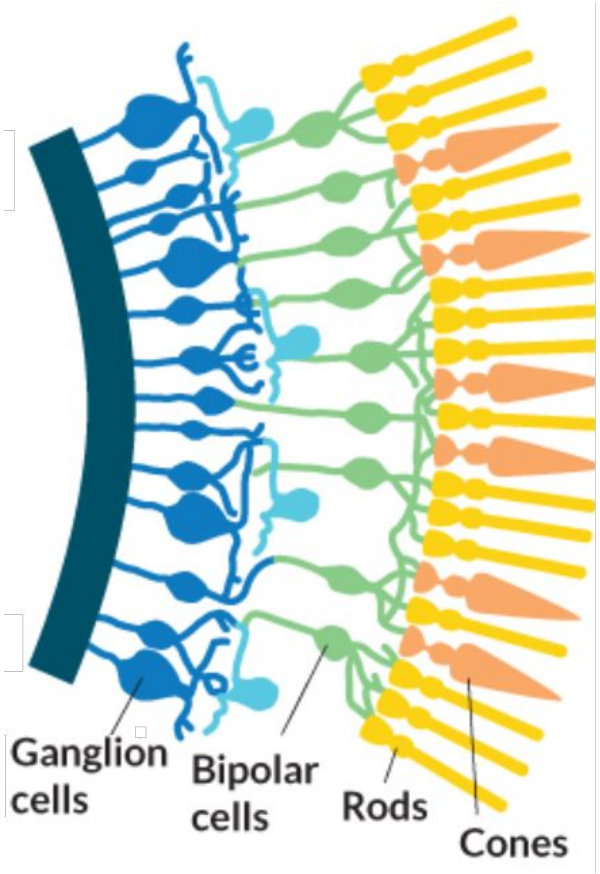
S

TRICHROMATIC THEORY

Cones

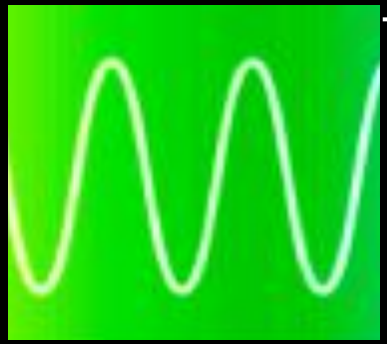
OPPONENT-PROCESS THEORY

Ganglion cells

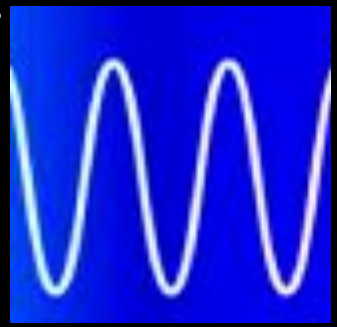


CONES & WAVELENGTHS

RED
Long



GREEN
Medium



BLUE
Short

EXPLANATION

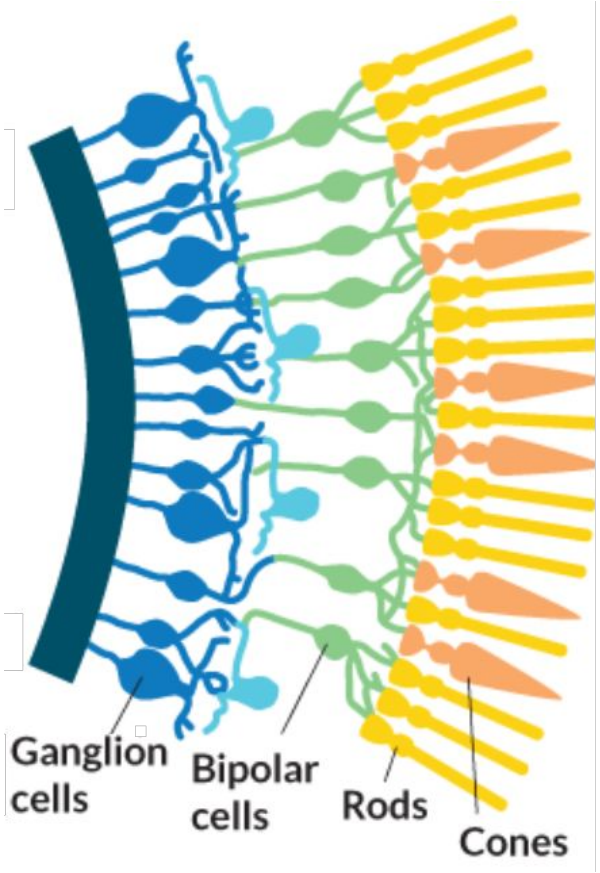
S

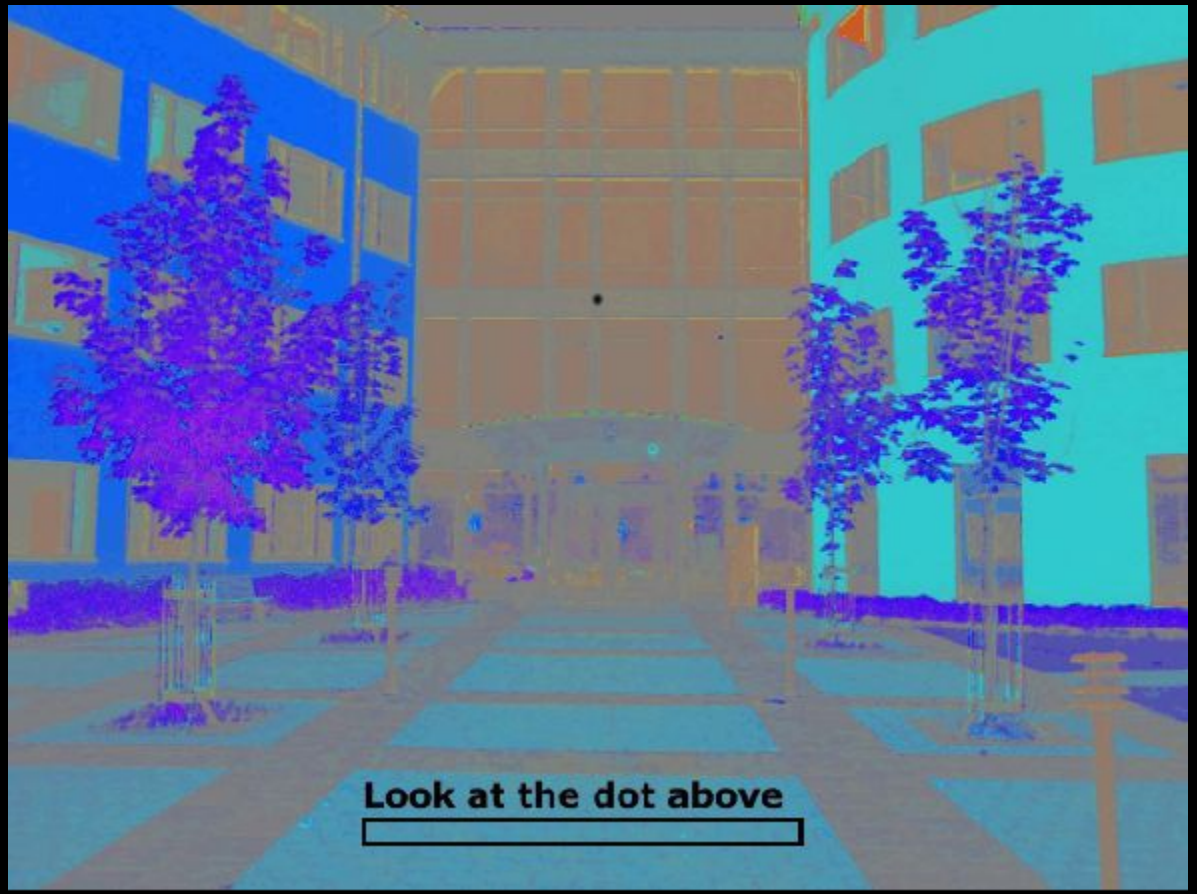
TRICHROMATIC THEORY

Cones

OPPONENT-PROCESS THEORY

Ganglion cells




Look at the dot above

OPPONENT PROCESS THEORY

AFTERIMAGES

red green

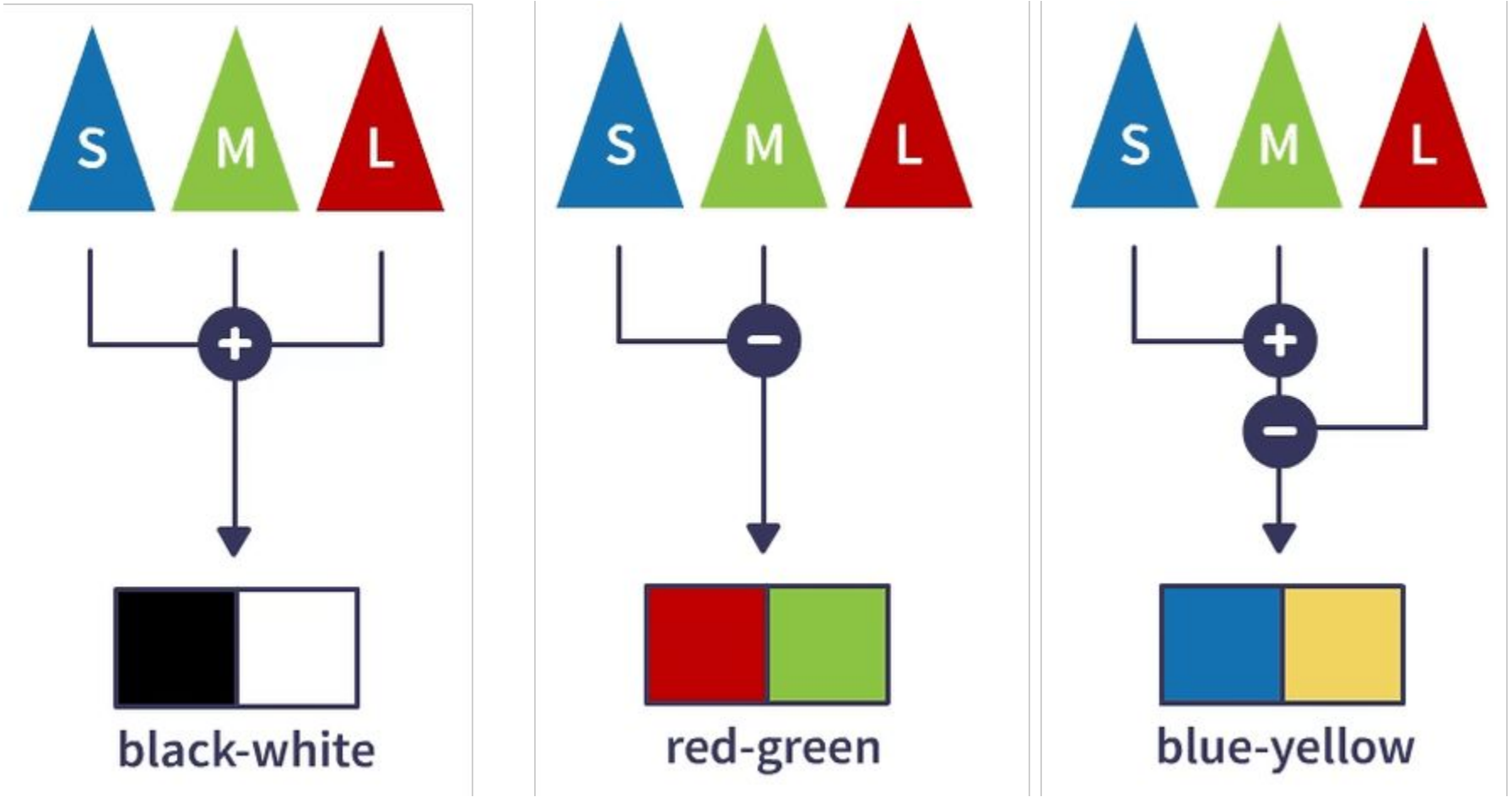
green red

blue yellow

yellow blue

black white

white black

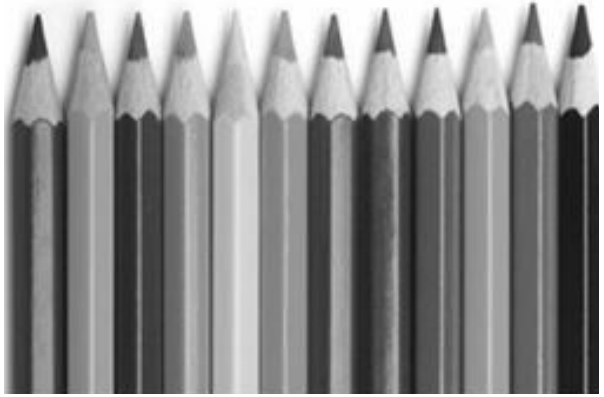

S
M
L
+
black-white
S
M
L
−
red-green
S
M
L
+
−
blue-yellow

COLOR VISION DEFICIENCY

Irregularities to one or more cones or ganglion cells

Normal vision

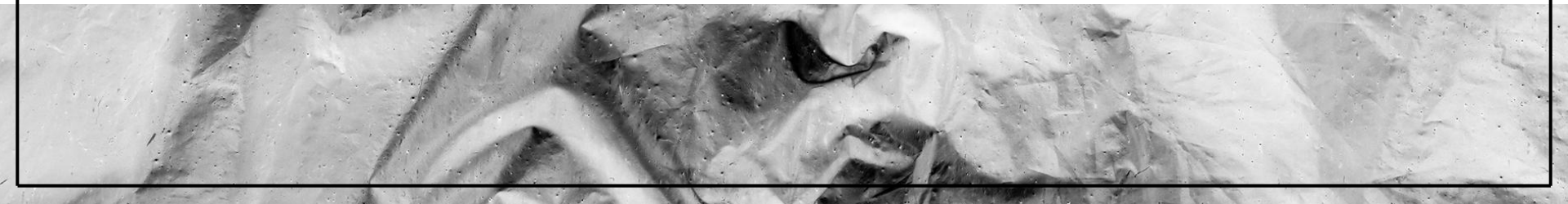
Monochromatism



Dichromatism

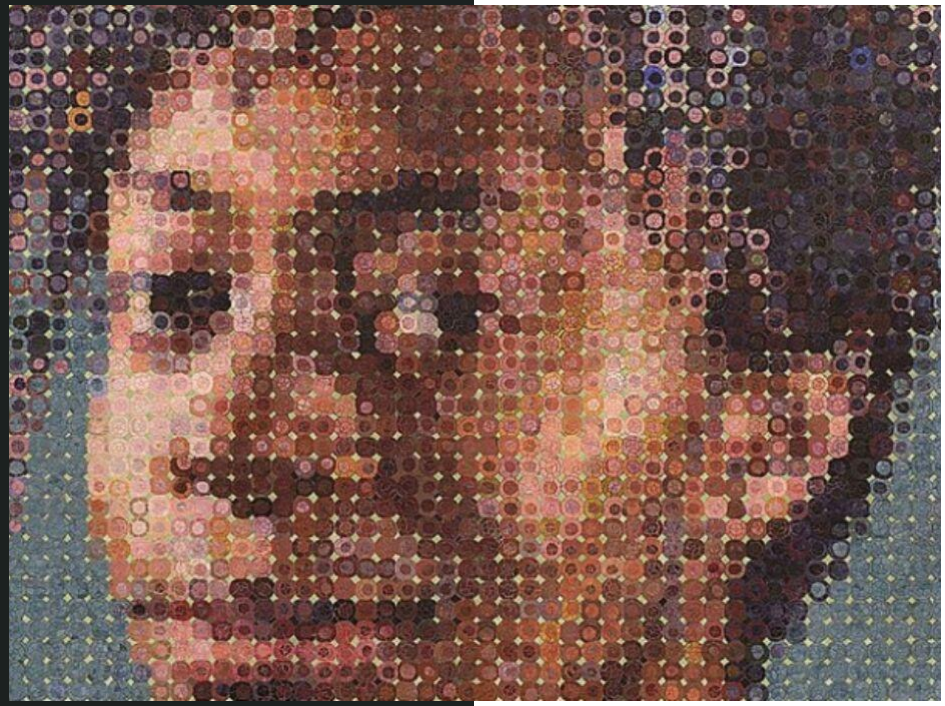
Specifically red/green dichromatism

DISORDERS DUE TO THE BRAIN



PROSOPAGNOSIA

Face blindness



BLINDSIGHT

Response in spite of visual deficit