

## Perception, Chapter 6

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
DL Site \_\_\_\_\_



This is Part 2 of the Sensation and Perception program and it unravels the complex process of how we see. You'll learn about visual illusions and what causes them, and how the human brain processes information during perception.

<http://www.learner.org/discoveringpsychology/07/e07expand.html>

Start at about 14:30 into the program.

Answer the following questions as you watch.

**1. The football players scene. Which of the following statements are false?**

- Quarterbacks unconsciously make many decisions when throwing a pass.
- Distorted perception displaces the quarterback's vision by 20 degrees.
- The distal stimulus is 20 degrees off from where he sees him.
- The quarterback is unable to learn new eye hand coordination.

**2. Are the two statements about *bottom-up v. top-down processing* true or false?**

- External information from the world is bottom-up processing T or F
- Top-down processing adds what we already know, what we remember about the concept and how we classify it T or F

**3. When people walk closer to us we know they're not getting taller.**

**We impose stability on the constantly change world. This is known as:**

- perceptual constancy
- gestalt perception
- bottom-up processing

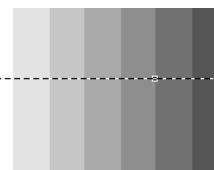
The context is important to our perceiving the world.

The squares get darker or lighter as the context changes. This is an example of brightness constancy. See p. 253 for other examples.

The figures of the men are the same size but one appears to be smaller. This is the size-distance relationship. More examples on p. 251.

**4. Edges and boundaries convey a lot of information. Phantom patterns or contours we register in our minds that do not exist are called:**

- subjective contours
- mach band illusions
- shape illusions



**5. Why do we get fooled by the mach band illusion?**

- the eye cannot handle differences in shading very well
- our brain detects a slight difference at the edge then goes overboard for the rest of the surface

**6. We may see something that isn't there because we expect to see it. Reasons for this including all of the following except:**

- a. previous experience
- b. expectations
- c. biases constantly give rise to different perceptions
- d. the lightness constancy



**7. In studies about the Young woman/Old woman illusion it was found that:**

- a. the younger person is seen by younger people; older people tend to see the older face.
- b. the younger person is seen by older people first.

**8. The Ratman illusion. The first sequence is animals then the drawing. The second series is faces following by the drawing. What image do most people see after the drawing follows the animals?**

- a. most see it as a rat
- b. most see it as an old man with glasses

**9. What about when we encounter a visual paradox? Which is true about processing?**

- a. seeing something in terms of its parts is analytic
- b. seeing something in terms of its parts is holistic

**10. Zimbardo includes which of the following in his concluding remarks:**

- a. senses put us in the touch with the world, but the brain tells us what's possible and what to think about
- b. sensing the world involves first making a perception what is in the environment

