NAME:

PERCEPTION 5A

Essential Questions: How does perception differ from sensation?

How do different psychologists explain perception?

How do we make sense of our surroundings?

How do illusions work?

APPROACHES

1. Computational Approach:
2. Constructivist Approach:
3. Ecological Approach:

Psychophysics……JUDGING DIFFERENCES

1. Absolute Threshold:
2. Just Noticeable Difference:
3. Difference Thresholds:
4. Weber’s Law:
5. Fechner’s Law:

SIGNAL DETECTION THEORY

1. Sensitivity:
2. Response Criterion:
3. Signal Detection Theory: Page 159

A: Hits

B: Misses:

C: False Alarms

D: “Noise”

BASIC PROCESSES in PERCEPTIONAL ORGANIZATION:

Explain and Give an example of each:

Figure-Ground:

Grouping ALL OF THESE:

Proximity:

Similairity:

Continuity:

Closure:

Common Fate:

Synchrony:

Common Region:

Connectedness:

DEPTH CUES

Interposition (occlusion):

Texture Gradient:

Relative Size:

Linear Perspective:

Height in Visual Field:

Binocular Disparity:

Relative Motion:

PERCEPTUAL CONSTANCY

Size Constancy:

Shape Constancy:

Brightness Constancy:

BOTTOM UP PROCESSING:

TOP DOWN PROCESSING:

Schema:

Parallel Distributed Processing:

ATTENTION

Directing Attention:

Multi Tasking:

Inattentional Blindness: