Psychology Homework Booklet

Unit 1, Topic 2

Perception

Task	Self-assessment	Teacher assessment
Task 1		
Task 2		
Task 3		
Task 4		
Task 5		
Task 6		
Task 7		
Task 8		
Task 9		
Task 10		
Task 11		

Name:_____

Year:_____

Task 1 – Perception

List the 5 main senses that most humans have:

1

2

3

4

5

List the 5 types of perception that match up with each sense:

1

2

3

4

5

Key Exam Question:
Explain the difference between sensation and perception.

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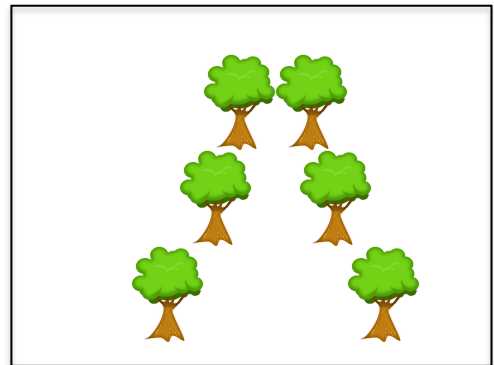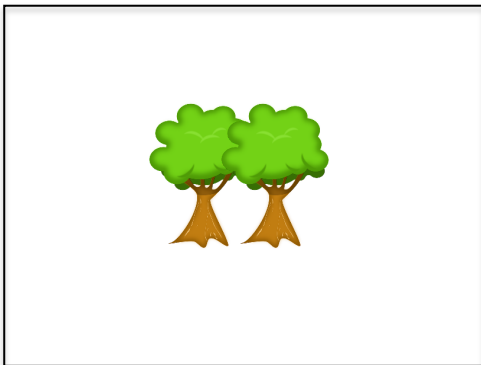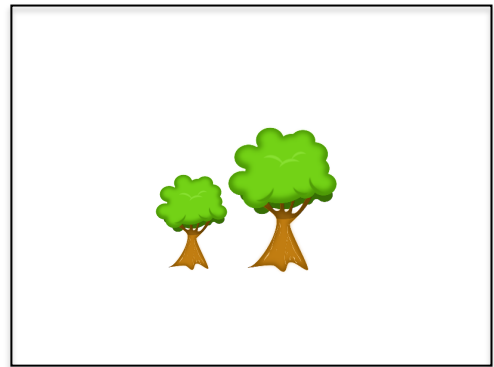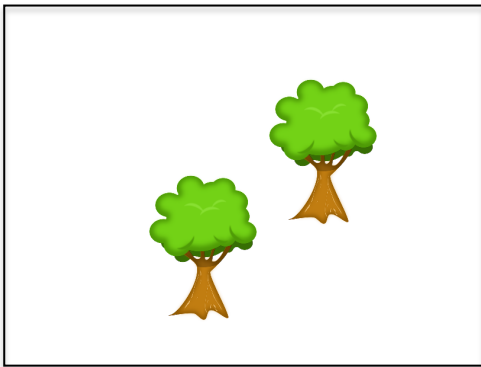_____

Task 2 – Monocular Depth Cues

Define the term monocular depth cues:

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For each picture below, name the monocular depth cue and explain how it works.

Task 3 – Binocular Depth Cues

Define the term binocular depth cues:

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Fully explain two binocular depth cues used to judge distance:

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Draw an example of eyes converging on an object that is very close:

Task 4 – True or False

Sensation is the process of interpreting sensory information received by the body.
True   False

Perception is the process of interpreting sensory information received by the body.
True   False

Objects that appear smaller are closer.
True   False

Objects that appear higher are further away.
True   False

An object that blocks the vision of another object is closer to us.
True   False

Linear perspective is when parallel lines slowly meet at the vanishing point.
True   False

Retinal disparity is a monocular depth cue.
True   False

In convergence, when an object is far away, the eyes are angled inwards.
True   False

In convergence, when an object is close, the eyes are angled inwards.
True   False

In retinal disparity, when an object is close, there is a big difference in the two images received by the eyes.
True   False

Task 5 – Gibson's Theory

Why was Gibson unhappy with the monocular and binocular depth cues as the only explanations for how we perceive depth?

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Gibson came up with 3 depth cues based on motion. Explain how they work in as much detail as you can below:

Motion Parallax

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Gradient of Texture

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Gradient of Colour

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Each object we see has a set of **affordances**. What are **affordances**? Give at least one example.

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Why does this theory have high ecological validity? In your answer, refer to our ancestors as well.

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Evaluate Gibson's theory. (If you find this hard, arrange a time to stay after school and you can use your notes to help).

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Task 6 – Illusions 1

There are four types of illusion. How do they work?

Misinterpreted depth cues

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_____
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Ambiguity

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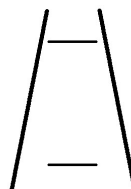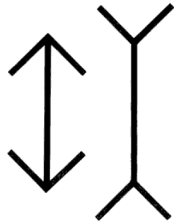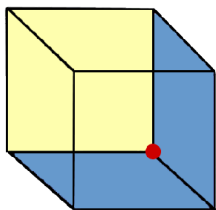
Fiction

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Size constancy

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Name the following illusions and identify what type of illusion they are:
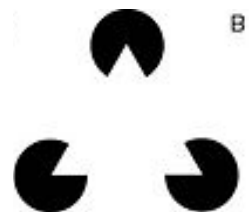
Task 7 – Gregory's Theory

Explain Gregory's constructivist theory of perception.

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How does Gregory's theory differ to Gibson's theory? Identify the key differences.

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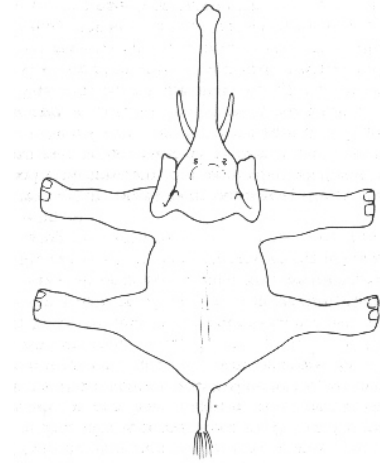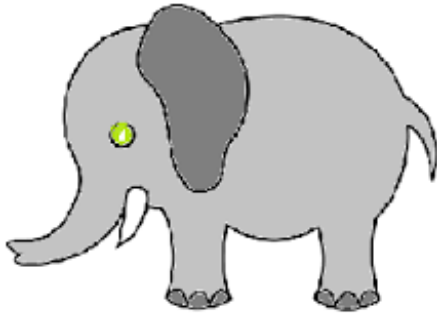Evaluate Gregory's theory of perception.

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Task 8 – Culture and Perception

Here are two drawings of an elephant. Using your knowledge, who would draw these elephants and why?

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What does this teach us about perception and culture?

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Task 9 – Perceptual Set and Perception

This image forms the basis of an important study into perception by Bruner & Minturn. Explain the method and results that they used in their study.

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Explain the results to this study. Why did it happen?

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Identify one strength and one weakness to this study.

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Task 10 – Emotions and Perception

This image represents one of the 4 meals used in a study by Gilchrist & Nesburg. They ran a study based on the emotion and motivating factor of hunger.

Explain the method and results that they used in their study.

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Evaluate the study by Gilchrist & Nesburg.

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Task 11 - Revision

Use this section to revise any section that you feel that you need to spend some extra time on in this topic.