Questions-Answers

Name

Institution

Compare and contrast feature integration approach and prototype matching approach

Feature integration approach is a theory of thought established by Garry and Anne in the year 1980. It implies that at seeing an incentive, features are conveyed early, in parallel, and automatically. It also implies that objects are recognized separately at a far ahead phase in processing. It has been among the most prominent psychological versions of human visual attention. On the other side, prototype matching approach is an approach of outline that explains the way a sensory element conveys a new incentive and relates it to the pattern or ordinary model of said stimulus. The two approaches relate in that both are model used to convey objects (Foley & Matlin 2010). Contrary to feature integration approach, in prototype matching approach, objects are recognizable by the sensual unit when a related prototype pair is found.

How to perceive letters in the context of word

Apprehension effect and superiority effect are regular words in perceptive psychology. They clarify that, people identify letters in a proper way when shown within texts than when exceptional. It is simple to identify a given letter when inscribed as part of a text than when it is alone.

Describe and contrast monocular and binocular cues to depth and how important is binocular to monocular cues

Binocular cues are depth signals that offer depth information by the use of two eyes. On the other side, monocular cues offer depth data through the use of either eye alone. Mainly binocular signals are mechanisms that assist people to see the depth and also to utilize

both eyes to see them. Monocular cues are similar, although one can utilize only either of his or her eyes but yet perceive the same result. Binocular cues are important since they help people to view images formed from diverse positions. Binocular depth perception also helps some animals to judge distances (Howard 2012).

Concept of size constancy explanation and an example

Size constancy refers to the trend of objects to retain the same perceptible size even as they draw near us or go farther away. In a particular array, individuals' insight of an object size will not vary irrespective of variations in distance or the video magnitude variation on the retina. The insight of image is still founded upon the definite magnitude of the perceptual features. According to visual principles, for a similar object, the magnitude of the image on the retina varies as the gap from the object to the viewer changes. The larger the distance, the lesser the aura is recognized by the retina (Gillam 2000). Size constancy is linked to distance, environment and experience. An example of size constancy is when moviemakers utilize a dearth of distance signals to make people think that a diminutive object is big.

References

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Gillam, B., (2000) Perceptual Constancy *American Psychological
    Association & Oxford University Press* pp. 89–93

Howard, I., (20F12) Perceiving in Depth *New York-Oxford University Press*