

Cognitive Psychology



Asslam o Alaikum !

Group # 1

Kaleem Ul Hadi

Asma Khan

Sayed Abdulqadoos

Aqsa Iftakhar

Bebagar Ali

Yaseen Basham

1. Defination



✕ *Perception can be defined as our recognition and interpretation of sensory information. Perception also includes how we respond to the information. We can think of perception as a process where we take in sensory information from our environment and use that information in order to interact with our environment.*

Example

For example, let's look at our perception of words. Each letter of the alphabet is in itself a singular letter. When we perceive words, we think of them as one singular unit that is made up of smaller parts called letters. It is through this organization of letters into words that we are able to make something meaningful. That is, we perceive an entire word, and this word has a specific meaning that can be found in the dictionary.

Working Process

Perception refers to the set of processes **we use to make** sense of the different stimuli **we're** presented with. Our **perceptions** are based on **how we** interpret different sensations. The perceptual process begins with receiving stimuli from the environment and ends with our interpretation of those stimuli.

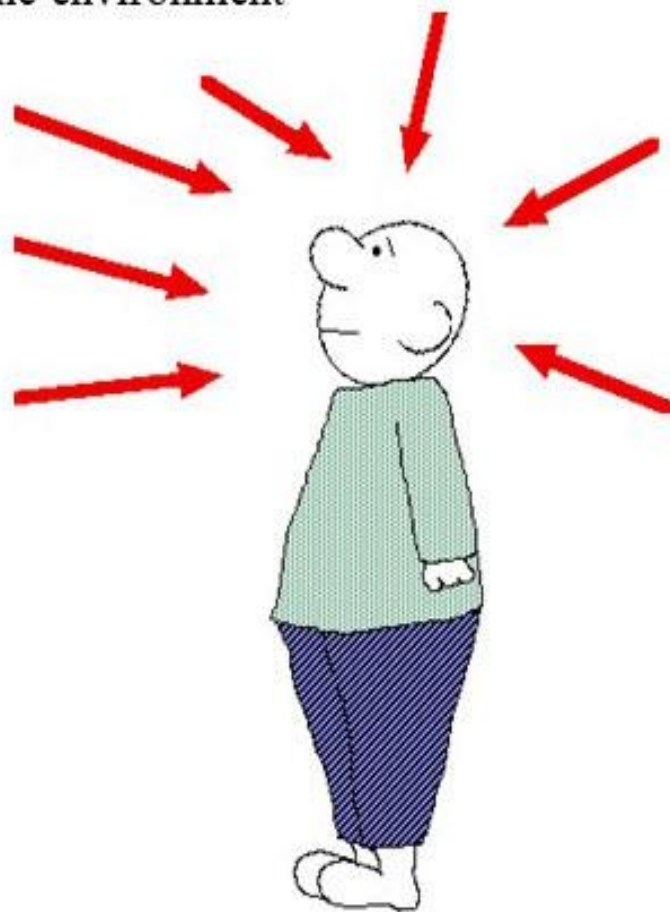
Perception and the Perceptual Process

The perceptual process allows us to experience the world around us. Take a moment to think of all the things you perceive on a daily basis. At any given moment, you might see familiar objects in your environment, feel the touch of objects and people against your skin, smell the aroma of a home-cooked meal and hear the sound of music playing in your next-door neighbor's apartment. All of these things help make up our conscious experience and allow us to interact with the people and objects around us.

Sensory information
from the environment

5 senses

1. Visual (sight)
2. Auditory (sound)
3. Olfaction (Smell)
4. Taste
5. Touch



Sensation refers to the physical stimulation of the sensory receptors.

Perception involves interpreting this sensory information.

Steps in the Perceptual Process

The Environmental
Stimulus

The Attended Stimulus

The Image on the Retina

Transduction

Neural Processing

Perception

Recognition

Action

The Environmental Stimulus

The world is full of stimuli that can attract our attention through various senses. The environmental stimulus is everything in our environment that has the potential to be perceived.

The Environmental Stimulus

The attended stimulus is the specific object in the environment on which our attention is focused. In many cases, we might focus on stimuli that are familiar to us, such as the face of a friend in a crowd of strangers at the local coffee shop. In other instances, we are likely to attend to stimuli that have some degree of novelty.

The Image on the Retina

Next, the attended stimulus is formed as an image on the retina. The first part of this process involves the light actually passing through the cornea and pupil and onto the lens of the eye. The cornea helps focus the light as it enters the eye, and the iris of the eye controls the size of the pupils in order to determine how much light to let in. The cornea and lens act together to project an inverted image onto the retina.

Transduction

The image on the retina is then transformed into electrical signals in a process known as transduction. This allows the visual messages to be transmitted to the brain to be interpreted.

The retina contains many photoreceptor cells. These cells contain proteins known as rods and cones. Rods are primarily for seeing things in low light, while cones are associated with detor and shapes at normal light levels.

Neural Processing

The electrical signals then undergo neural processing. The path followed by a particular signal depends on what type of signal it is (i.e. an auditory signal or a visual signal).

Through the series of interconnecting neurons located throughout the body, electrical signals are propagated from the receptors cells to the brain. In our previous example, the image of a duck floating in the pond is received as a light on the retina, which is then transduced into an electrical signal and then processed through the neurons in the visual network.

Perception

In the next step of the perception process, we actually perceive the stimulus object in the environment. It is at this point that we become consciously aware of the stimulus.

Recognition

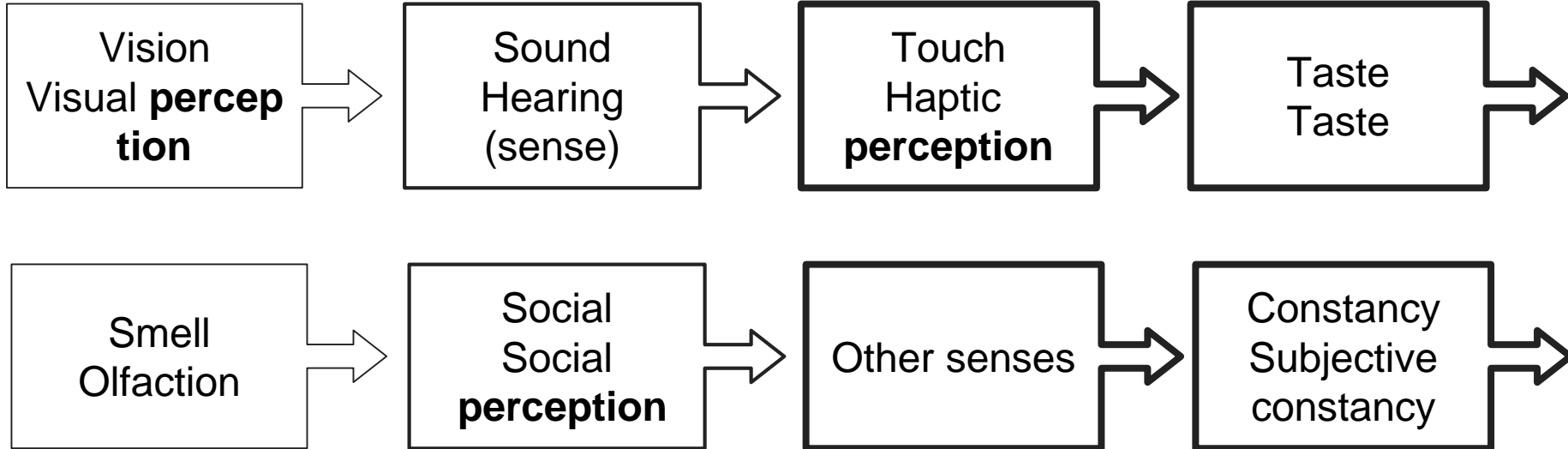
Perception doesn't just involve becoming consciously aware of the stimuli. It is also necessary for our brain to categorize and interpret what it is we are sensing. Our ability to interpret and give meaning to the object is the next step, known as recognition.

Action

The final step of the perceptual process involves some sort of action in response to the environmental stimulus. This could involve a variety of actions, such as turning your head for a closer look or turning away to look at something else.

2. Types of Perception

Types...



Visual or visual discernment:

The capacity to see and translate light data inside the unmistakable range that arrives in our eyes. The region of the brain dependable for visual discernment is the occipital projection.

Hearing or auditory discernment:

Capacity to get and translate data that arrives in our ears by capable of being heard recurrence waves through the discuss or another cruel (sound). The brain part in charge of the fundamental arrange of sound-related recognition is the worldly projection.

Visual or visual discernment:

The capacity to see and translate light data inside the unmistakable range that arrives in our eyes. The region of the brain dependable for visual discernment is the occipital projection.

Touch, Touch perception, somatosensory or haptic perception:

The capacity to decipher data of weight and vibration gotten on the surface of our skin. The parietal projection is the portion of the brain dependable for the fundamental stages in haptic recognition.

Smell or olfactory perception:

The capacity to decipher data of chemical substances broken down within the discuss (scent). Fundamental stages of the olfactory recognition are done by the olfactory bulb.

Taste or taste perception:

The capacity to decipher data from chemical substances broken down in spit (taste). The most brain areas in control of the essential stages are the essential taste regions G1

Extrasensory perception



✕ *Extrasensory perception (ESP) , also called sixth sense, includes claimed reception of information not gained through the recognized physical senses, but sensed with the mind. refers to the ability to obtain information about the world around you without using the normal five senses of sight, touch, taste, hearing, and smell. .*

More About.....

Second sight is a form of extrasensory perception, the power to perceive things that are not present to the 5 senses, whereby a person perceives information, in the form of a vision, about future events before they happen (precognition), or about things or events at remote locations (remote viewing). There is no scientific evidence that second sight exists. Reports of second sight are known only from anecdotal evidence given after the fact.

History of Extrasensory Perception

In the 1930s, at Duke University in North Carolina, J. B. Rhine and his wife Louisa E. Rhine conducted investigation into extrasensory perception. While Louisa Rhine concentrated on collecting accounts of spontaneous cases, J. B. Rhine worked largely in the laboratory, carefully defining terms such as ESP and *psi* and designing experiments to test them. A simple set of cards was developed, originally called Zener cards – now called ESP cards. They bear the symbols circle, square, wavy lines, cross, and star. There are five of each type of card in a pack of 25.

In a telepathy experiment, the "sender" looks at a series of cards while the "receiver" guesses the symbols. To try to observe clairvoyance, the pack of cards is hidden from everyone while the receiver guesses. To try to observe precognition, the order of the cards is determined after the guesses are made. Later he used dice to test for psychokinesis.

Thanks! 😊

The END

