Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
Perceiving is Believing
Crash Course Psychology #7

1. What is perception?
2. What is a perceptual set?

**Seeing is believing and believing is seeing.**

1. How does each of the following help understand what you see?
	1. Context:
	2. Culture:
2. Form Perception:
	1. Figure Ground
	2. Proximity
	3. Continuity
	4. Closure
3. Label the diagrams below with the above words (a-d only)

    

1. Seeing depth:
	1. Binocular cues:
	2. Monocular cues:

		1. Relative Size and Height:
		2. Linear Perspective
		3. Texture Gradient
		4. Interposition
	3. Label the pictures below (i-iv only):

   

1. Motion Perception:
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ objects are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and enlarging objects are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Large objects move much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than small objects going the same speed.
	3. Your brain constructions your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.