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| Topic | Areas of Learning |  |  |  | Notes |
| Sensation and perception | What is sensation? |  |  |  |  |
| What is perception? |  |  |  |  |
| Visual cues and constancies | binocular depth cues of retinal disparity and convergence. |  |  |  |  |
| Monocular depth cues of height in plane, relative size, occlusion and linear perspective. |  |  |  |  |
| Retinal disparity and convergence |  |  |  |  |
| Gibson's direct theory of perception – the influence of nature | Gibson's direct theory of perception |  |  |  |  |
| Motion parallax |  |  |  |  |
| Visual illusions | Visual illusions: ambiguity, misinterpreted depth cues, fiction and size constancy cause  |  |  |  |  |
| Understand the following visual illusions:\*Ponzo,\*the Müller-Lyer\*Rubin’s vase\*the Ames Room\*the Kanizsa triangle\*the Necker cube |  |  |  |  |
| Gregory's constructivist theory of perception – the influence of nurture | Gregory's constructivist theory of perception. |  |  |  |  |
| Evaluative Gregory’s theory |  |  |  |  |
| Factors affecting perception | Bruner and Minturn’s study of perceptual set. |  |  |  |  |
| Perceptual set and how expectation affects perception. |  |  |  |  |
| The effects of culture, motivation and emotion on perception- Gilchrist and Nesberg’s study of motivation. |  |  |  |  |
| Concepts of culture, motivation and emotion and how they affect perception. |  |  |  |  |