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# Question- Answers

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## Question 1

Sensation is a blooming and buzzing confusion or feeling that occurs when the brain centres are not active. It is the unprocessed and raw sensory information that is non-conceptual. Perception is the typical manner of expression. It can be referred to as the sensation resulting from organized concepts. Raw and unprocessed information is organized to make sensible concepts known as perceptions. Sensation and perception differ with cognition because it is an act of conceptual understanding and reasoning (Wickens, 2001). Unlike sensation and perception that are feelings, cognition purely involves conceptual operations. However, perception and sensation are related through the fact that cognition reasons and understands feelings of sensation and perception trying to get meaning to them (Macmillan & Creelman, 2005).

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## Question 2

Köhler, Koffka and Wertheimer are the founders of Gestalt approach to sensation and perception. The approach emphasizes on the role of nativism or innate abilities in determining sensation and perception. Gestaltists stress that the sensory experience is not enough to describe perceptual experience. Gestalt approach has essential

principles that play a role in perceptual theory building such as shape theory. On the other hand, the empiricism emphasizes on the significance of sensory experience in developing knowledge as compared to the Gestalt approach that support innate ideas (Macmillan, 2002).

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## Question 3

### METHOD OF LIMITS

There are two classical psychophysical measurement of detection. The method of limits stimulates the same tone of stimuli, far from the inception limit value. It can also be decreasing or increasing to look for a turning point. The turning point is taken to be the intensity level in the method. The method of limit is easy to follow and non-complex. This makes it easy to find less erroneous results. However, the method is disadvantaged because of two types of errors: anticipation and habituation (Foley & Matlin, 2010). Habituation occurs when an individual continuously provides the similar response even when he perceives a change. Anticipation occurs when an individual changes without perceiving the change (Wickens, 2001).

### THE METHOD OF CONSTANT STIMULI

In the method of constant stimuli, a small figure of fixed stimulus is at random displayed to the quantity of the number that is aware of the

various stimuli to approximate the threshold bounds. With the method of constant stimuli, the stimulus is displayed in a pre-determined indiscriminate order. Therefore, anticipation and habituation errors cannot occur. However, the method is complex and requires more accuracy and time (Macmillan & Creelman, 2005).

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## Question 4

### ACCIDENTS

Accidents destroy different parts of the body including the brain. Whenever the brain is damaged, doctors are able to detect which part has been damaged. The individual is examined and observed to show his behaviour to determine the massed brain activity of the damaged part of the brain (Wickens, 2001).

### LESIONS

When part of the brain is removed or injured, the individual behaves differently. The doctors can remove part of the brain as a result of a tumour or other infections. Similarly, part of the brain can be injured due to illness or accident. This is used as a way of studying the massed brain activity (Foley & Matlin, 2010).

### POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY (PET SCAN)

In this method, an individual is required to swallow a substance such as glucose. The scan shows how different parts of the brain utilize the substance. The part that uses most of the substance is the most active to that substance. This is used to study massed brain activity (Macmillan, 2002).