**Eye vs. camera - Michael Mauser**

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**Video Comprehension Questions: How Do Our Eyes See Color?**

Color perception begins with light stimulating cones in the eye's retina, which send signals to the brain in this case I don’t need the 3 filters RGB because the eyes have this. The brain then interprets these signals to create the experience of color.

**1. What causes the colors in the rings of the video disk to appear?**

a. Hypnotism  
b. Tricks played by the eyes  
c. An illusion created by the camera  
**d. Differences in the anatomy of the eye and how it processes light**

**2. In what way do the lenses of a camera and the lens of the human eye behave differently?**

a. The camera lens changes shape, while the eye lens remains focused on the object.  
b. The camera lens reacts by changing shape, while the eye lens reacts by moving.  
**c. The camera lens adjusts to concentrate red and blue light at the same point.**  
d. The eye lens maintains focus on objects by moving.

**3. Why do we not perceive things as blurry even though our eyes react differently to different colors of light?**

a. Our eyes use filters to adjust to the different wavelengths of light.  
**b. Our eyes have different types of photoreceptors that respond to different colors.**  
c. The center of our vision has less ability to detect blue light.  
d. Our brain fills in the missing information based on context.

**4. How do the photoreceptors in a camera differ from the photoreceptors in the human eye?**

a. Camera photoreceptors respond selectively to different wavelengths of light.  
**b. The human eye has only one type of photoreceptor, while cameras have multiple types.**  
c. Camera photoreceptors are distributed evenly across the focal surface.  
d. The human eye photoreceptors respond differently to light in low and normal conditions.

**5. What happens to our ability to see colors as we move away from the center of our field of vision?**

**a. Our acuity vision decreases and our ability to see colors diminishes.**  
b. Colors become more vibrant and distinct.  
c. Our peripheral vision becomes more sensitive to blue light.  
d. Our ability to detect motion in the periphery of our vision increases.

**6. Why do we not experience a vision gap in our field of view despite having an area with no photoreceptors?**

**a. Our brain fills in the missing information.**  
b. There are no gaps in our field of view.  
c. Our eyes constantly move to compensate for the lack of photoreceptors.  
d. Our peripheral vision compensates for the gap.

**7. What is the illusion depicted in the video?**

a. Moving image effect  
b. Blurriness caused by eye movement  
c. Colors changing around the center of an image  
**d. False perception of stationary image movement**

**8. Why do our eyes stop responding to a stationary image of constant intensity?**

a. Our brain fills in the missing information.  
**b. Our eyes need constant movement to perceive images.**  
c. The optic nerves in our retina stop sending signals.  
d. Our eyes adjust to ignore static stimuli.

**9. How do cameras differ from our eyes in terms of capturing details and distant objects?**

**a. Cameras can capture more details and accurately record distant objects.**b. Cameras have a wider field of view than our eyes.  
c. Our eyes are more efficient at capturing distant objects.  
d. Cameras require more light to capture details than our eyes.

**10. What is emphasized about the human eye and its coevolution with the brain?**

a. The human eye is less efficient compared to cameras.  
**b. The human eye is a perfect adaptation to our needs.**c. The human eye is not capable of capturing accurate images.  
d. The human eye does not require constant movement to see clearly.