

CSPB 3702 - Reckwerdt - Cognitive Science

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Started on Monday, 16 October 2023, 8:52 PM

State Finished

Completed on Monday, 16 October 2023, 9:04 PM

Time taken 11 mins 35 secs

Marks 6.00/6.00

Grade 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Question 1

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The inability to count the stripes on a mental image of a tiger is an example of what phenomenon of mental imagery?

Select one:

- ☒ a. Indistinctness
- ☐ b. The homunculus objection
- ☐ c. Difficulty of reinterpretation
- ☐ d. Visuality

Your answer is correct.

Question 2

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The following experiments are important to the debates surrounding mental imagery. Match the experiment to its impact on the "symbolist" and "visualist"/"pictorialist" camps discussed in lecture 3.5.

Mental imagery creates a particularly vivid visual phenomenon (associated with primary visual cortex) of which the subject would very likely be unaware.

Mental imagery and the McCollough effect

Mental imagery seems to be accompanied by "semantic interpretation," making it difficult to re-interpret an image; this problem disappears when the imaged form is recreated in external media.

Ambiguous figure (duck/rabbit) mental imagery experiment

Suggests a spatial cognitive representation of objects that can be manipulated (e.g., rotated) in ways that mimic actual physical operations.

Shepard-Metzler "mental rotation" experiment

Mental imagery recreates visual phenomena of which the subject has no conscious awareness.

Finke experiment (mental imagery and resolution of grids of lines)

Your answer is correct.

Question 3

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

In the Shepard-Metzler mental rotation experiment, the time taken to make a mental rotation for comparing the shapes is linearly related to what aspect of the two images?

Select one:

- ☐ a. The number of bends/joints in the shape
- ☐ b. The size of the images (inches on the page/screen)
- ☒ c. The angle of rotation between the two shapes
- ☐ d. The size of the shapes (number of blocks)

Your answer is correct.

Question **4**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

The *Ponzo Illusion* gives us evidence against a strict interpretation of which theory of mental imagery?

Select one:

- ☒ a. The symbolist interpretation
- ☐ b. The Hobbes interpretation
- ☐ c. The visual interpretation

Your answer is correct.

Question **5**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Based on our discussion of mental imagery, which of the following would you expect to be difficult / impossible?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Imagining a fake creature, like a cat / dog hybrid.
- ☒ b. Imagining a crowded bus and counting the number of passengers.
- ☐ c. Reinterpreting an optical illusion (e.g. the [Rubin Vase](#)) when looking at the picture.
- ☐ d. Imagining a familiar space, like your living room, but with a new piece of furniture.

Your answer is correct.

Question **6**

Complete

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider the Kosslyn, Ball, & Reiser experiment (visualizing the island). The naive computational model of shifting attention (e.g. spiraling outward) does not capture the appropriate understanding of what aspect of human attention?

Select one:

- ☐ a. There is nothing wrong, it is an ideal representation of the human attention shift.
- ☐ b. We have two eyes, so we can scan in two different directions.
- ☐ c. The computational scan cannot hone in on relevant objects when it is "close".
- ☒ d. Our visual/mental search incorporates some memory of the spatial relationship between objects

Your answer is correct.