For every measurement you take, repeat it three times and take an average.

**Task 1 -** **Using planimeter, measure the shape provided. Describe how you did it [1]. What are the qualities of such a measurement [1], compared to say: counting squares\*.**

*[1] Trace the edge of the shape, read off the value.*

*[1] More efficient / Higher precision / No calculations necessary*

**Task 2 - Now try to measure the length of a line with the planimeter. Compare this with using a ruler. Can you think of a way in which you could measure the length of a line using the planimeter, given that it only measures area [1]?**

*[1] Use the area of a known shape to calculate the length (e.g. circle Area=π radius²).*

**Task 3 - Consider what methods you employed to solve Task 2. How does this differ from Task 1 [1]? How does this compare to perception vs cognition [1]?**

*[1] You employed a method to solve it rather than just following a instruction.*

*[1] Perception as directly accessing complex data, cognition as calculating complex data.*

**Task 4 - Discuss with your group possible way to differentiate between pseudo-perceptual judgements and true perceptual reports? Use the table below to help, adding any more you can think of [3]. What are the problems with using such distinctions[2]?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Perception** | **Cognition** |
| **Precision of measurement** | *High* | *Low* |
| **Stability of measurement** | *High* | *Low* |
| **Time taken to measure** | *Low* | *High* |
|  |  |  |

*Pitfalls [2]*

* *Spectrum from high to low, with unknown cutoffs between.*
* *We can’t directly access much of our internal functioning.*
* *Based only on participants verbal reports.*
* *Accurate cognitive compensation could appear to be perceptual*
* *Other good comments.*