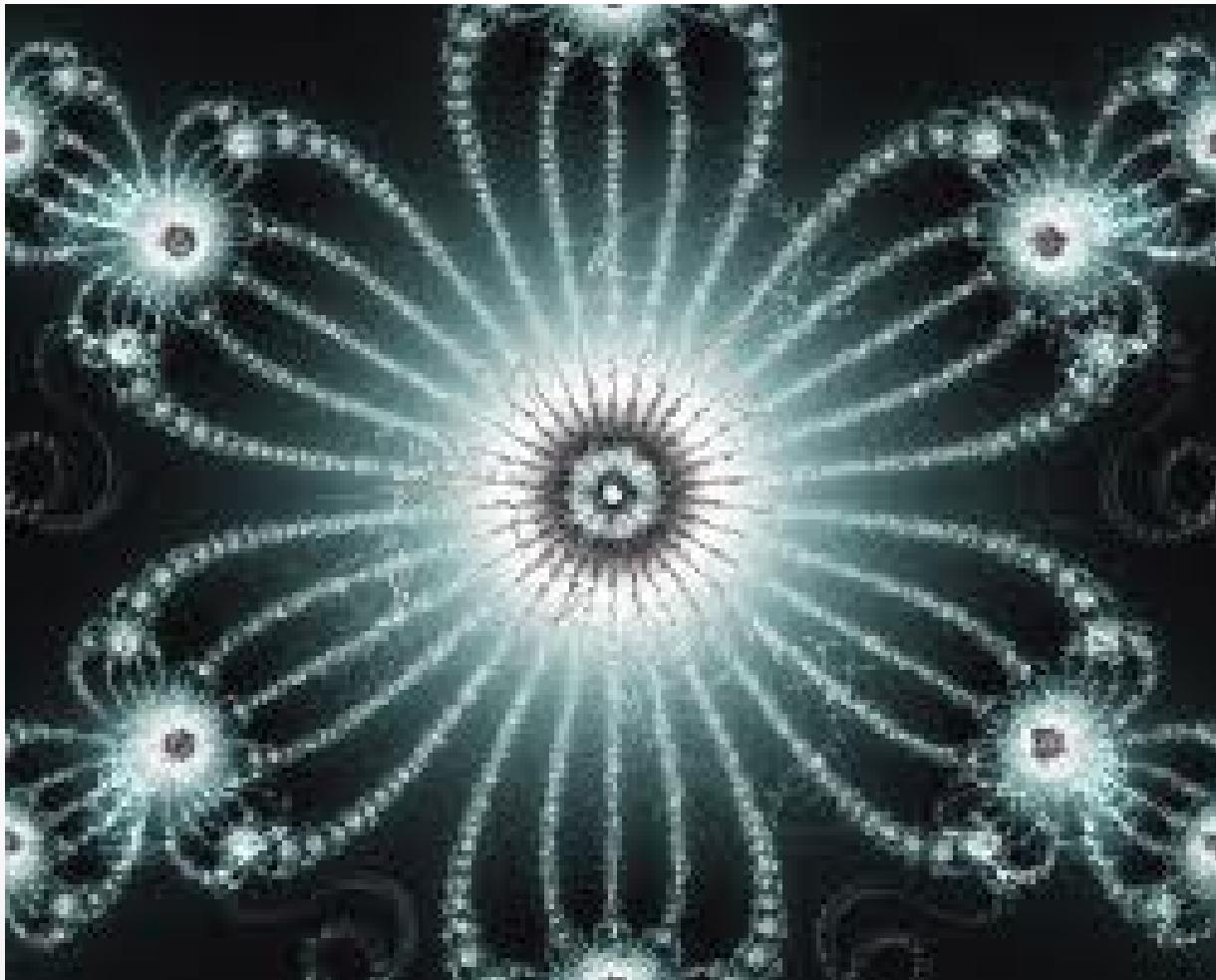


Consciousness



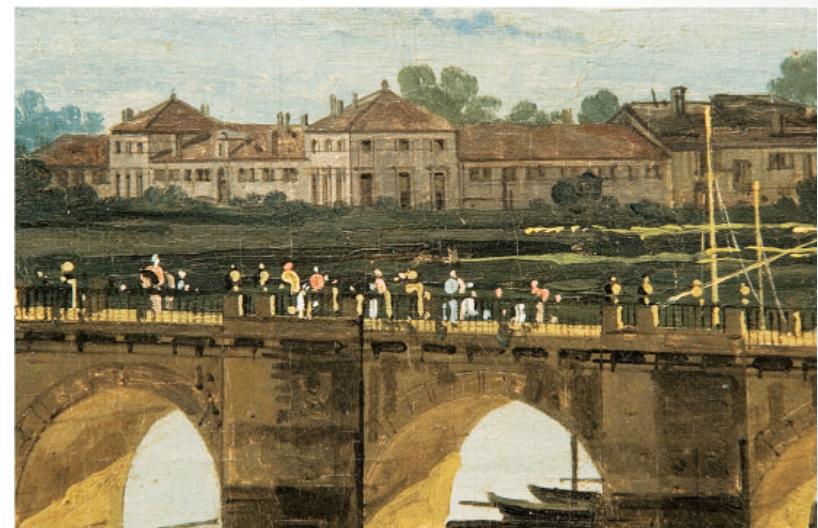
Consciousness

- **Consciousness:** a person's subjective experience of the world and the mind
- **Phenomenology:** how things seem to the conscious person
- **Problem of other minds:** the fundamental difficulty we have in perceiving the consciousness of others
 - People judge minds according to the **capacity for experience and agency.**



The Nature of Consciousness

- Consciousness has four basic properties:
 - 1. **Intentionality**: being directed toward an object
 - All mental states are intentional
 - Conscious attention is limited.

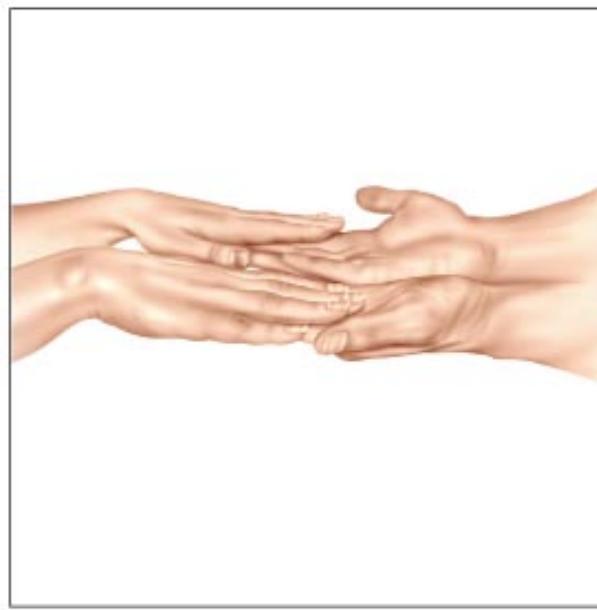


The Nature of Consciousness

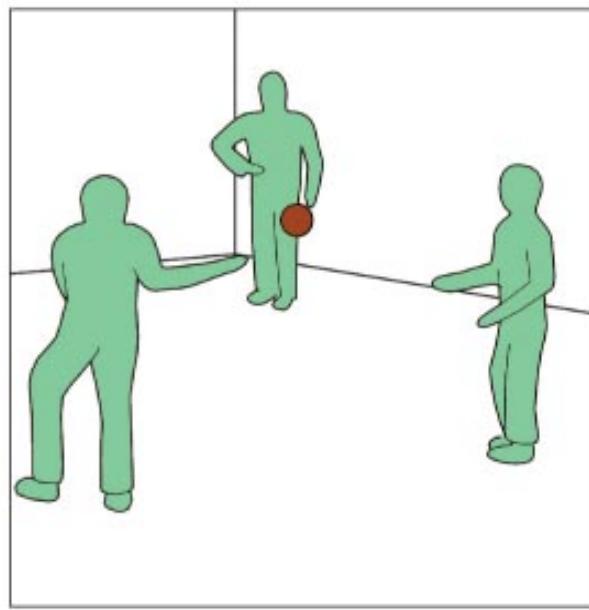
- Consciousness has four basic properties:
 - 2. Unity: resistance to division
 - Divided attention



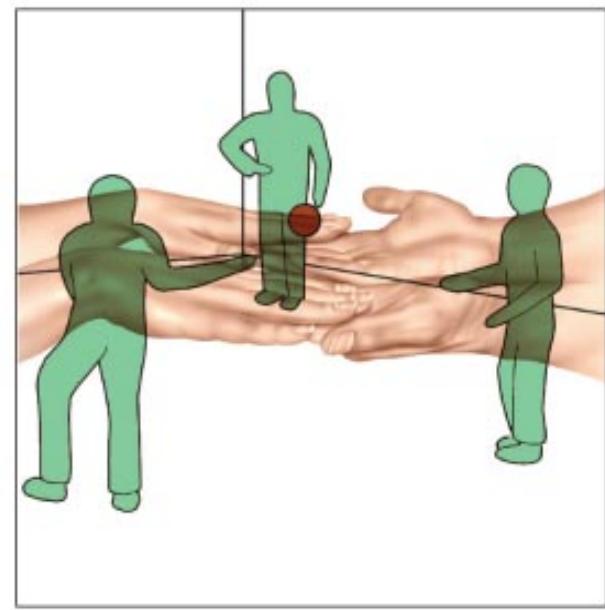
Divided Attention



(a)



(b)



(c)



Central Attention:

Selecting lines of thought to pursue

Automaticity: Expertise through practice

- **Automaticity**

- Performance of a skill that has been practiced repeatedly that eventually is executed with little or no direct attention.



- The Stroop Effect

BLUE

GREEN

YELLOW

PINK

RED

ORANGE

GREY

BLACK

PURPLE

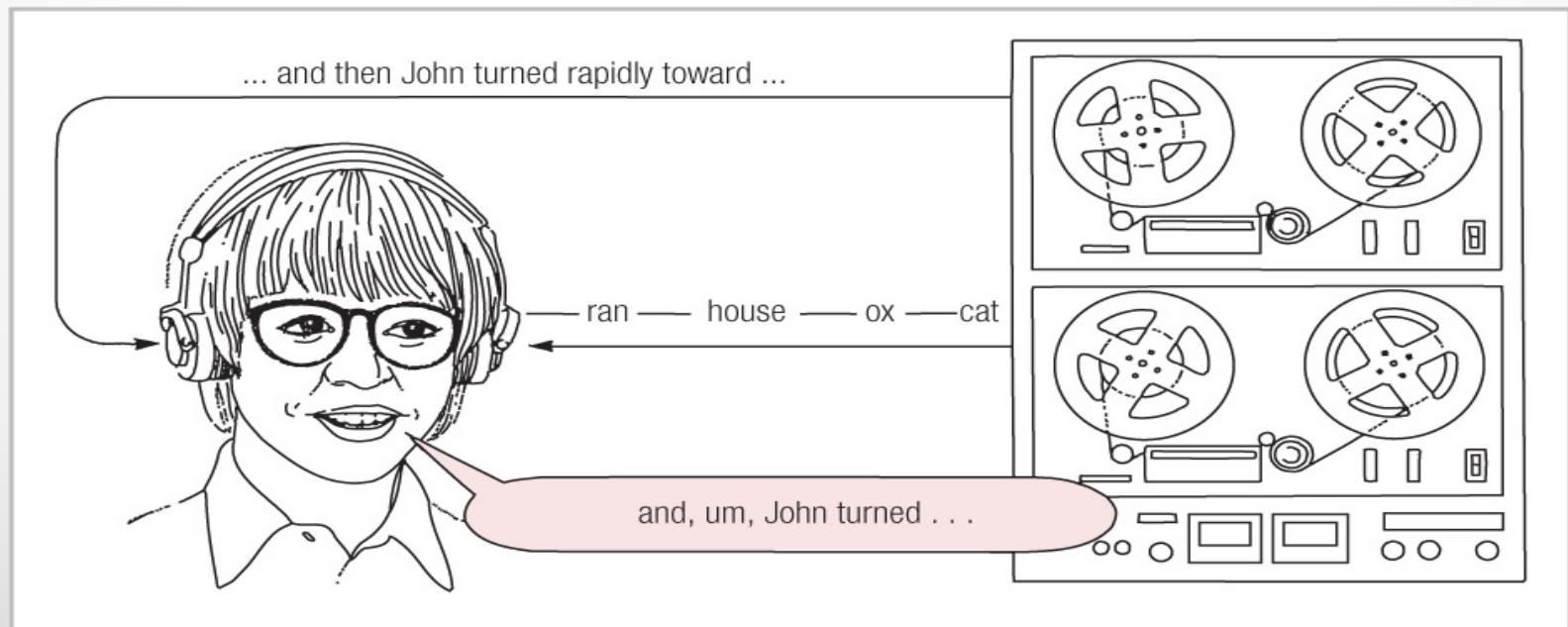
TAN

WHITE

BROWN

The Nature of Consciousness

- 3. **Selectivity:** the capacity to include some objects but not others
 - **Dichotic listening:** a task in which people wearing headphones hear different messages presented to each ear
 - **Dichotic listening task -Shadowing**



The Nature of Consciousness

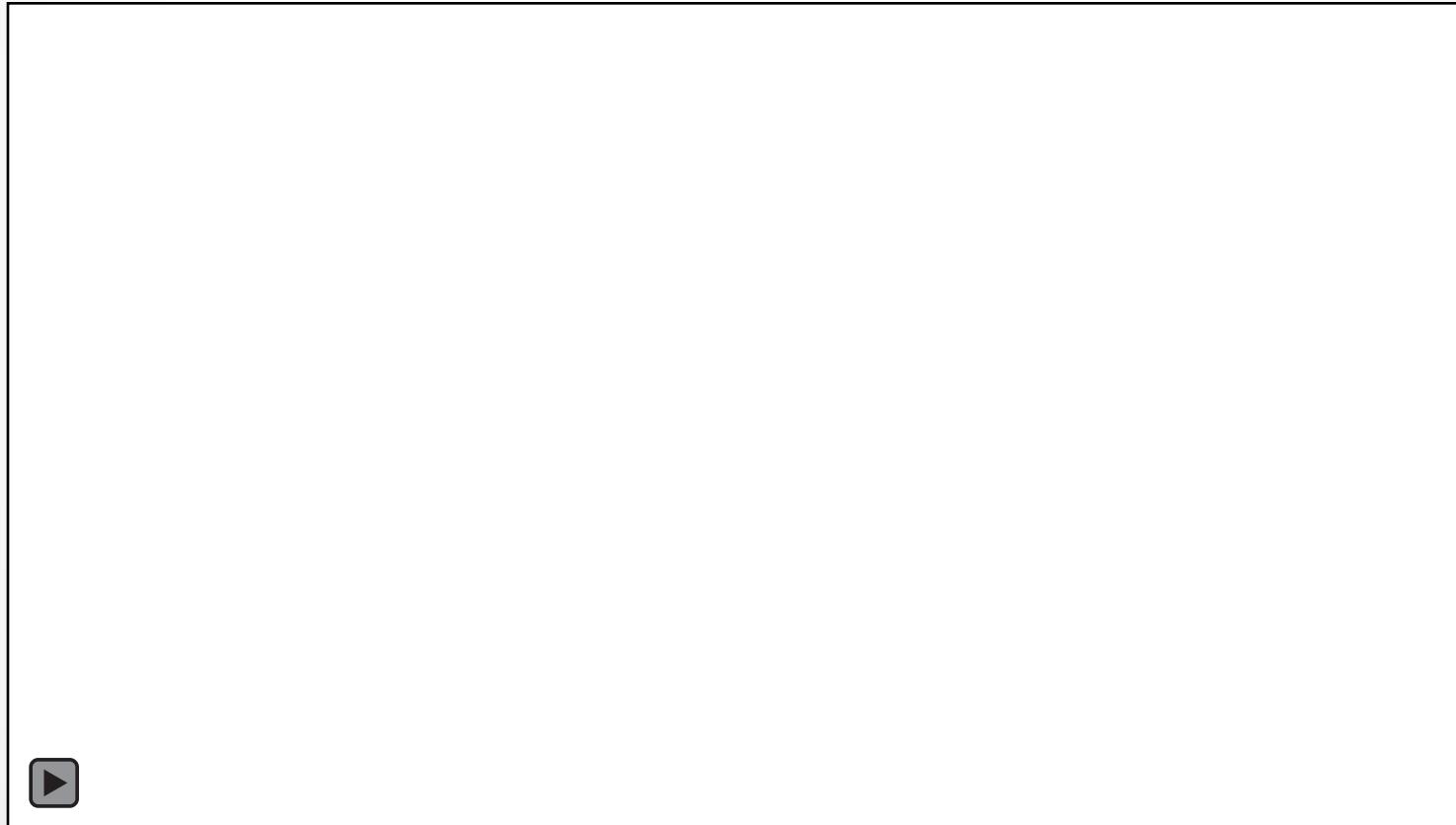
3. Selectivity:

- **Cocktail party phenomenon:** people tune in one message even while they filter out others nearby
- **Moray (1959)**

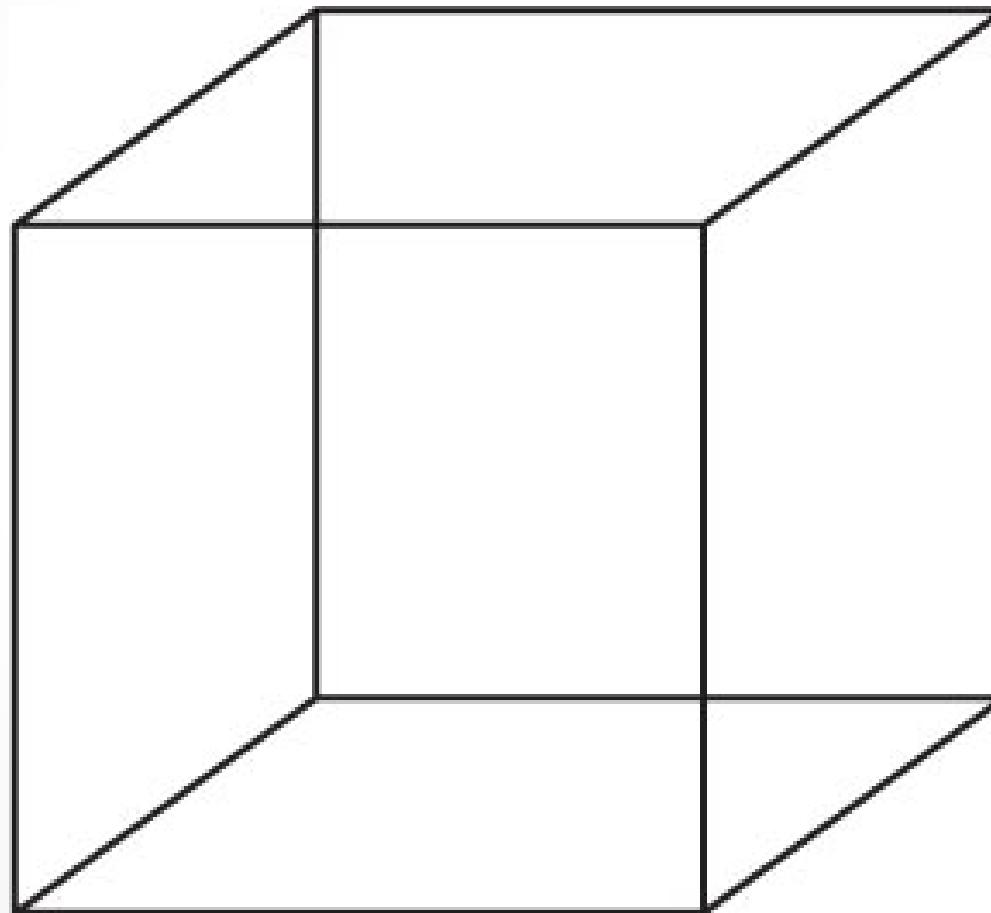


The Nature of Consciousness

- 4. Transience: the tendency to change



The Necker Cube



Context and Pattern Recognition

- **Change blindness**
 - The phenomenon that people are unable to keep track of all the information in a typical complex scene.