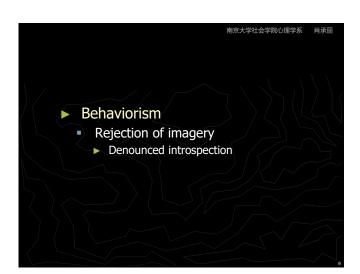
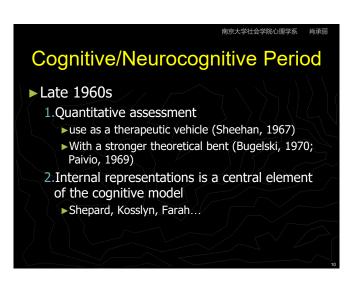


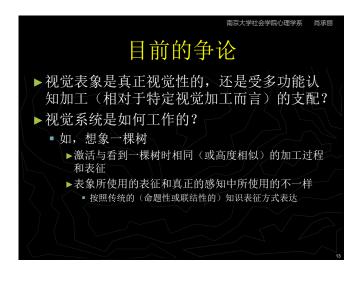
Measurement Period测量阶段 • Quantitative assessment • Having Ss report on their visual images • Galton (1880,1883/1970) • Questionnaire about breakfast table • A measure related to sex, age and other individual difference • Titchener (1909) and Betts (1909) • Having Ps rate their ability to visualize an object (apple, face, sun sinking below the horizon...)









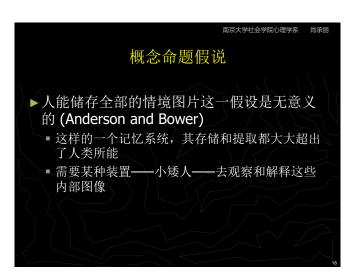


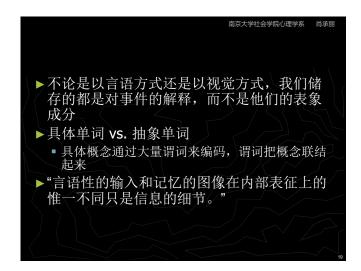






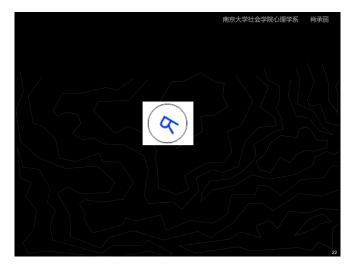


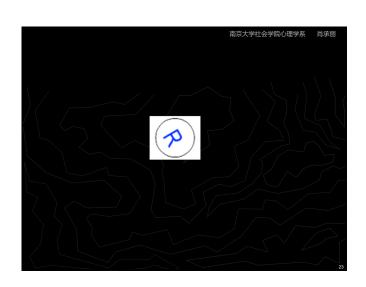


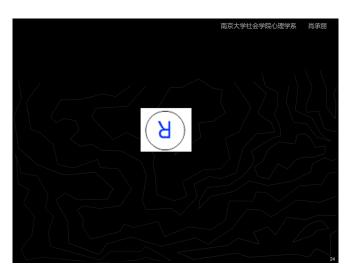


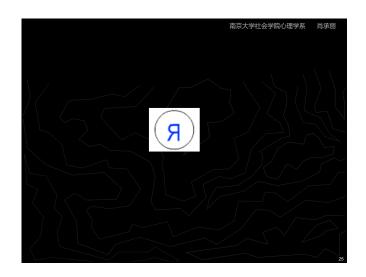


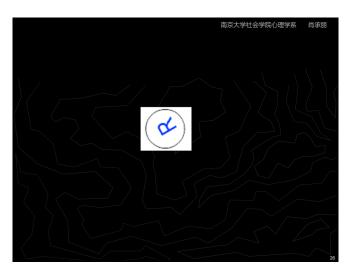


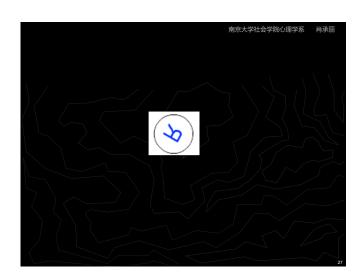


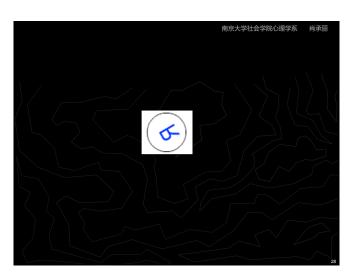


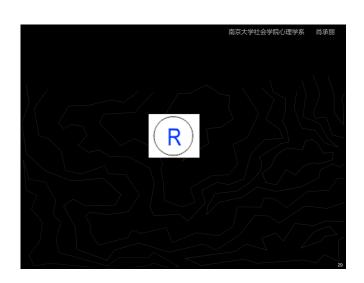


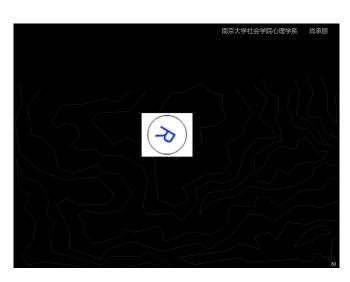


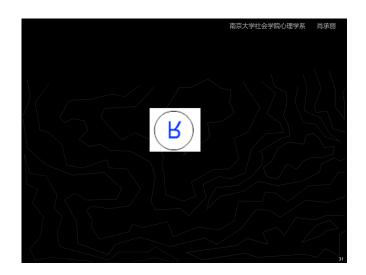


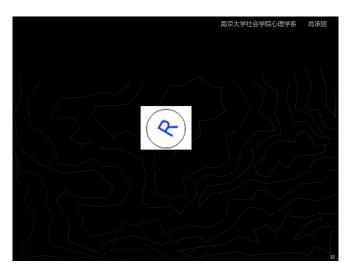


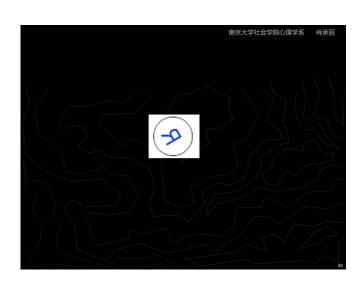




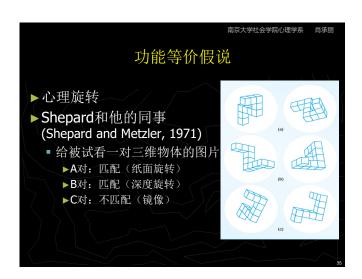


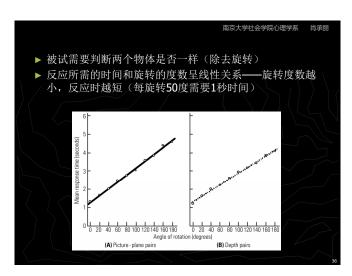


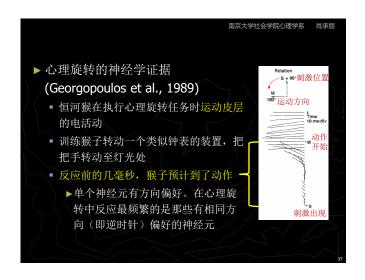








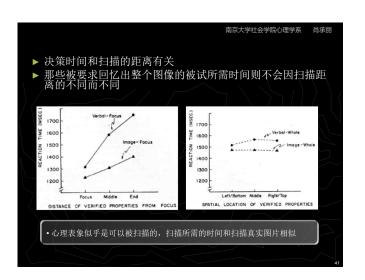








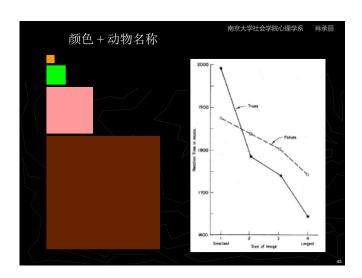












▶ Kosslyn和Shepard的这些实验表明:视觉表象似乎反映了内部的表征,其运作方式和实际物体的感知机能类似

Support for dual-coding hypothesis Luria (1976), Farah (1988,1995) neurologically damaged patients show that left hemisphere impairment impacts verbal memory; right hemisphere impairment impacts visual information These findings tend to support: one system for the coding and processing of visual information Another for the coding and processing of verbal information

Support for functional equivalency

rCBF indicates the same areas of the brain are active when we see vs. 'image' an object

Roland & Friberg (1985)

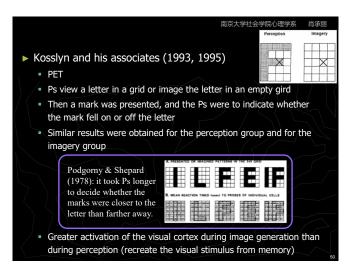
Mental arithmetic (50-3-3-3).

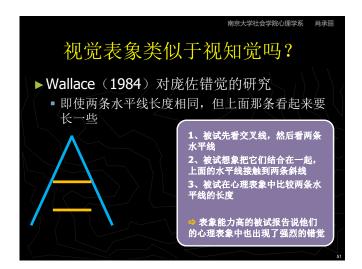
Memory scanning of an auditor stimulus (mentally jumping every second word in a well-known musical jingle歌谣).

Visual imagery (visualizing a walk through one's neighborhood, making alternating right and left turns starting at one's front door).

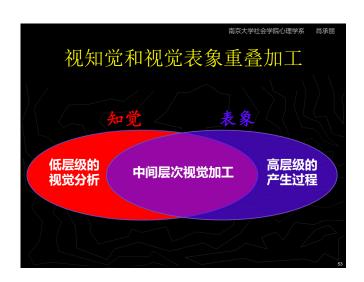
During the visual task, blood flow was most apparent to the posterior regions (occipital lobe and temporal areas), important for higher visual processing and memory.



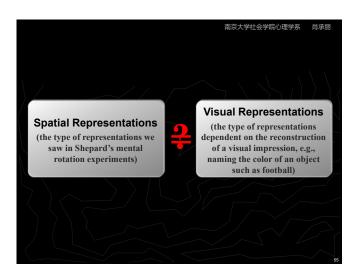


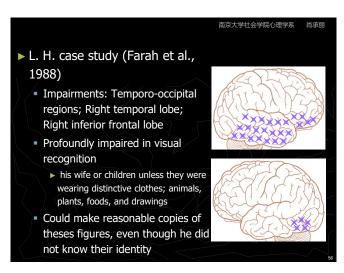


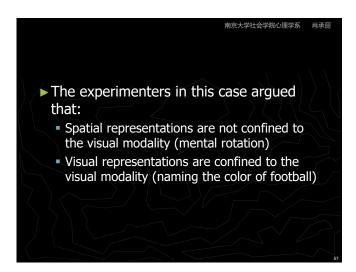


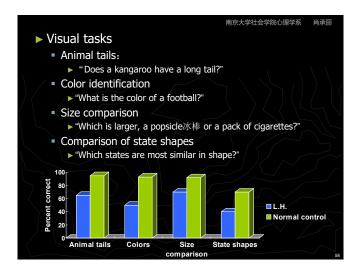


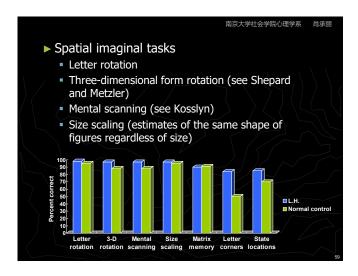
Conclusions 1. Studies of brain activity indicate that different areas of the brain are associated with different cognitive tasks. 2. Visual imaginal tasks and vision seem to be situated in similar locations in the brain. 3. Visual imaginal tasks, which require associative knowledge, seem to activate regions of the brain affiliated with memory and vision. 4. Because of their top-down nature, imaginal tasks may require more energy to process than perceptual tasks, which are initially bottom-up tasks. 5. The use of physiological measures of rCBF may resolve some thorny cognitive problems.

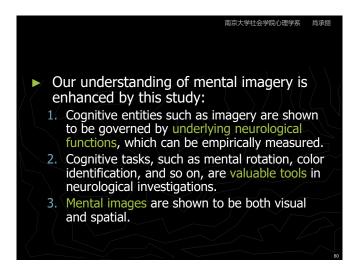




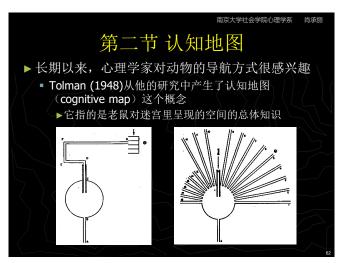














● Thorndyke & Hayes-Roth (1982)总结出人类使用两种知识来学习和表征空间世界

"请问,从教室怎么去食堂?"

■ 路径知识:关于从一点到另一点之间的特定路线的知识
● 比如,"沿着这条街走,到了十字路口右拐"

■ 纵览知识:关于环境线索之间的整体关系
● 比如,"地铁站在校门的东南方向"

