

SYLLABUS

Psy 435/535 Cognition

~~Fall 1996~~

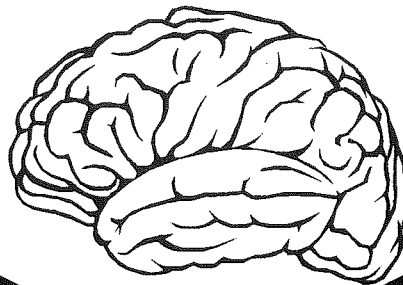
Spring
1996

cognition

Tu, Thu 8:00 a.m. to 9:20 a.m.

146 Straub Hall

Please Keep and Read Carefully



General Information

- 1.1. Catalog Details: Psy 435 CRN 34616/ Psy 535 CRN 34631
 UH 8:00- 9:20 a.m.
 146 Straub Hall¹
 4 Credit Hours
- 1.2 Instructor: Ray Hyman
 323 Straub Hall, 346-4910, E-mail:
 RAYHYM@OREGON.UOREGON.EDU
 Office Hours: M 2:30-3:30 p.m./ F 2:30-3:30 p.m.
- 1.3 Textbook: Medin, D.L., & Ross, B. H. (1992). *Cognitive Psychology*. NY: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- 1.4. Examinations: **MIDTERM: May 2, 1996**

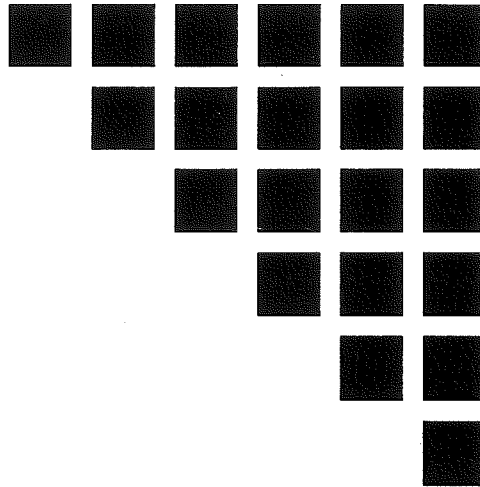
 FINAL: June 13, 1996 @ 8:00 a. m.
- 1.5. Term Papers: The first term paper is due on *Tuesday, April 30, 1996*. The second term paper is due on *Tuesday, June 4, 1996*. Papers handed in after these deadlines will be marked either down or not accepted.

¹ The examinations will be held in another room to be announced.

Topics & Assignments

DATES	TOPICS	ASSIGNMENTS
<i>OVERVIEW</i>		
April 2, 4	Basic Themes, Overview, History	Preface, Ch1, Ch 2
<i>ACQUIRING INFORMATION</i>		
April 9, 11	Learning, Attention	Ch 3, Ch 4
April 16, 18	Perception, Imagery, Mnemonics	Ch 5, Ch 6
<i>MEMORY</i>		
April 23, 25	The Standard Model, Signal Detection	Ch 7, Ch 8
April 30	Review	Term Paper 1 due
May 2 (Thursday)	MIDTERM	Bring #2 pencils!
May 7, 9	Language, The Psychic Reading	Ch 9, Ch 10
May 14, 16	Comprehension, Inference, Concepts	Ch 11, Ch 12
<i>THINKING</i>		
May 21, 23	Judgment, Decision Making, Reasoning	Ch 13, Ch 14
May 28, 30	Problem Solving	Ch 15
June 4, 6	Expertise, Creativity	Ch 16, 17 Term paper 2 due June 4
June 13 (Thursday) @8:00 a. m.	FINAL EXAMINATION. Please bring #2 pencils and show up on time.	

Please check carefully the dates for the examinations and for the submission of the term papers. Do not take this course if you anticipate not being able to take the examinations at the scheduled times or to submit the papers on the due dates. We do not have the resources to give makeup examinations.



YOU AND YOUR GRADE

1. Points and Letter Grades

You can earn a total of 300 points in this course. The Midterm is worth up to 50 points and the first term paper (which is really a take home essay) is also worth up to 50 points. The Final Examination is worth up to 100 points. The second term paper is also worth up to 100 points.

I do not grade on a curve. Instead, I try to set standards which a student has to meet to get a letter grade. The following table shows how I assigned grades to total points the last time I taught this course.

Total Points Course Grade

Less than 150	F
150-179	D
180-209	C
210-239	B
240 or more	A

2. The Term Papers

The term papers can be looked upon as take-home essay examinations. They provide you another opportunity to show what you have learned in *this course*. For each term paper you will write an integrative essay based on a small number of pointers. One or two pointers will be assigned and you will have a choice on one or more additional pointers. Use these pointers to write an integrative essay on cognitive psychology emphasizing the unifying themes and materials

used in this course. The integration refers not only to tying the themes together but also to putting the lectures and the textbook together into a unified story. Your paper will be graded on comprehensiveness, integration, importance of the themes, and evidence that you have understood and can sensibly discuss the key issues of this course. *Warning! Each year, some students turn in otherwise excellent papers that show no explicit connection with the key themes and issues of this course. Make sure that you explicitly use topics, pointers and themes from the textbook and lectures in this course or you will receive no credit for your paper.*

3. The Examinations

The midterm and final examinations will consist of multiple choice items. The midterm will cover both the lectures and the text assignments that precede the examination date. The final examination, while being cumulative, will emphasize the topics and material covered in the lectures and text book that come after the midterm. The two term papers serve as the essay parts of the examinations. They emphasize the general themes that occur throughout the course.

Topics, Pointers, & Themes: A Study Guide

If you have looked at your textbook, or if you have skimmed the subjects listed on page 3 of this syllabus, some questions might occur to you. The topics--*attention, perception, memory, language, decision making, and problem solving, etc.*--were covered in your introductory psychology course. Moreover, the Psychology Department offers separate courses in perception, learning, memory, psycholinguistics, decision making, and thinking. So what's the point of covering these topics in a separate course called 'cognition'?

In fact, many cognition textbooks are little more than glorified introductory psychology books. They begin with the obligatory chapter on the history of psychology and its methods. Then they cover attention, perception, memory, language, reasoning, and thinking at a level and detail that differ little from the coverage of the same topics in the typical introductory psychology text.

In my opinion, the justification for covering these topics again in a course on cognition is to show how they can be integrated by a few central and important themes. We do not want to simply review what we have already learned about perception, memory, and thinking. Rather, we want to understand these topics in a new way. We want to focus on those themes that explain both the achievements and failures of human intelligence. What is it about the way we acquire, store, understand, and use information that makes us the cognitive marvels (according to some) or the abject blunderers (according to others) that we are?

Your textbook focuses on ambiguity and how we cope with it as the integrating motif. Medin and Ross define cognitive psychology as "the study of the human mind; its domain includes questions concerning how people perceive the world, remember information, use knowledge, understand language, learn, reason, and solve problems. *In each area one can show that an intelligent organism that objectively considers all possibilities is doomed to failure. It will not*

be able to learn a language, solve complex problems or understand events in the world as meaningful . . . any visual perception is consistent with an unlimited number of interpretations. The challenging question is how the perceptual system functions such that we are normally unaware of any ambiguity . . . " [Emphasis added].

Pay careful attention to the italicized portion of the preceding quotation. Do you fully understand what the authors are saying? Why should the consideration of all the possibilities doom us to failure? Your task in this course is to grasp fully the meaning of this quotation.

Medin and Ross go on to say that "we have organized this entire book around challenges posed by ambiguity. *The world continually confronts us with situations that offer too little information about what is going on and too many possibilities about what to do. Rather than try to consider all the possibilities, we come prepared with certain biases or expectations that greatly influence what we consider and how we act. We may not experience ambiguity because we do not consider alternative possibilities. These 'constraints' occur in all facets of cognition and, we believe, are responsible for the successful performance of the cognitive system Finally, one should note that constraints represent an adaptation to our world and therefore, should be thought of more as 'guiding principles' rather than limitations.*" [Emphasis added]

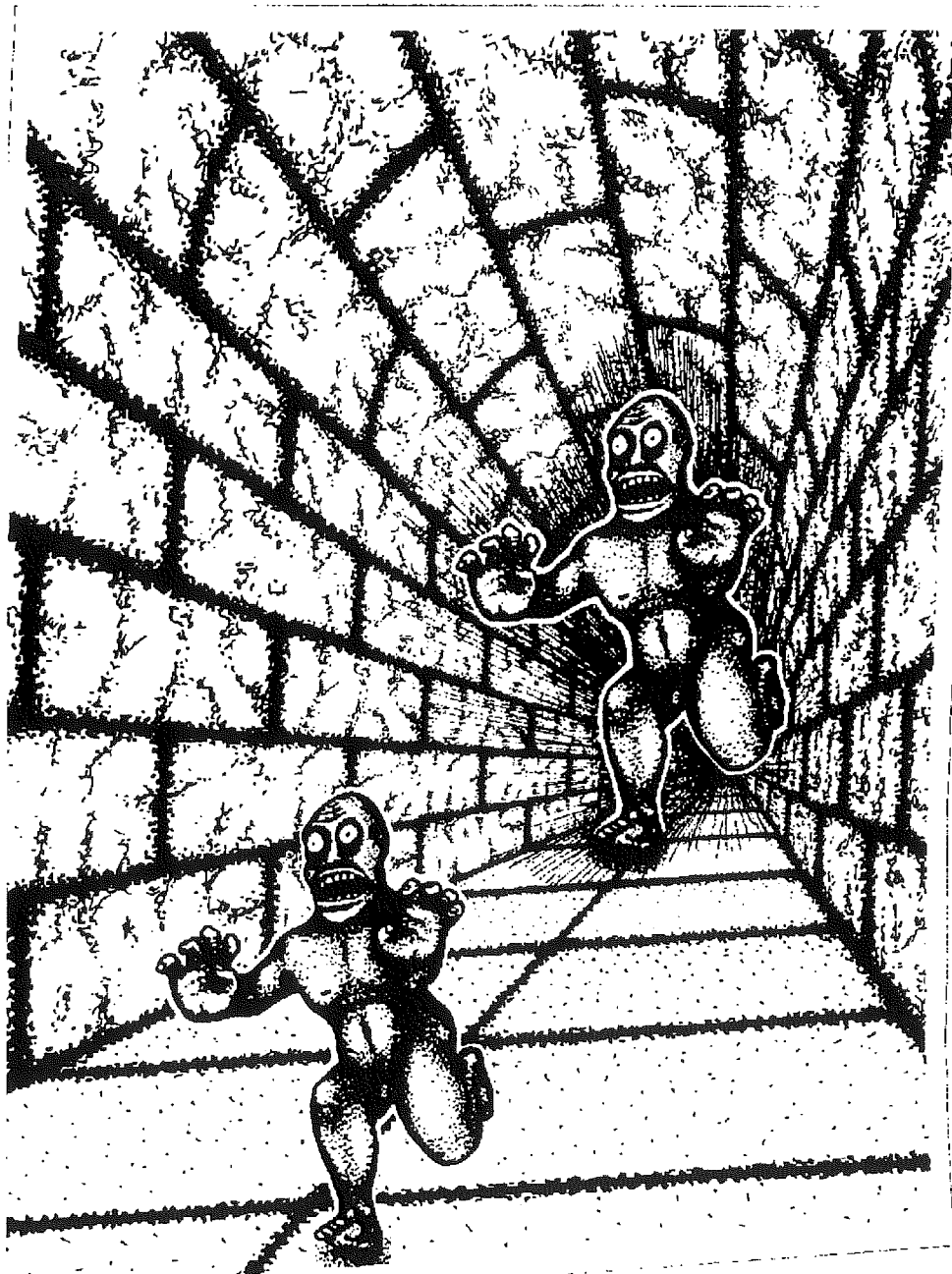
This last quotation captures the heart of Medin and Ross's story. You will find it useful to spend some time before you get into the course thinking about this statement. Why should our biases help us in dealing with an ambiguous world? Can you explain how biases and constraints on what we experience can be considered as useful adaptations? Medin and Ross do not explicitly discuss consciousness. Yet, one implication of their motif is that we experience *consciously* only one of the many possible interpretations in a given situation. Does this suggest a role for consciousness in cognition?

Your task in this course is to demonstrate that you can integrate the material in the lectures and the textbook around the central theme in the preceding quotations as well as a few additional major themes. As we proceed through the course, you will encounter a number of what I will call *topics, pointers, and themes*. *Topics* are broad subdivisions of the content we will be dealing with. Your text, for example, divides cognitive psychology into the topics of *Acquiring Information, Memory, Language and Understanding, and Thinking*. These broad topics are, in turn, broken down into somewhat narrower topics. The broad topic of *Acquiring Information* includes the subtopics of *Learning, Attention, and Visual Attention*.

Pointers are demonstrations, experiments, or other concrete models that illustrate (point

to) one or more important principles or themes. *Themes* are general principles or theoretical generalizations about how cognition operates or what problems cognition has to cope with. For your term papers, you will use a set of pointers and use the themes to which they point as the basis for an integrated statement of what cognitive psychology is.

The table on the next page lists the topics, pointers and themes that we will encounter in each week of the course. Think of the table as a starter kit. You can add additional terms to the list as the course progresses. The items in bold print are especially important (at least *I* think so!).



Some Key Terms

Dates	Topics	Pointers	Themes
Apr 2, 4	Cognition Cognitive Science Information	7C/7S/ Shape Constancy Illusion/ Boomerangs/ Invisible Rectangle/ Domino- Fs Mental Paper Folding Subjective Contours Mitelli Circles Step Bernussi Circle	Ambiguity, AI, Computational complexity, Constraints, Contributions (O,E), GPS, Information Compression, Introspection, Less/More, Limits, Metacognition, Perception/Imagination, Top Down/Bottom Up/ Satisficing/ Assimilation/Contrast/ Winner-Take-All/ Data-Limits & Resource Limits/ Overcoming Limits
Apr 9, 11	Acquiring Information, Learning, Attention	Dichotic Listening Partial Report Filtered Speech The Standard Model THE CAT	Automaticity, Chunks, Conditioning, Illusory Correlation, Instrumental learning, Mental models, Parallel/ Serial, Superstitious behavior, Unusualness Heuristic, What-where/ Data-driven & Conceptually-Driven/ Situational Model/ Extremizing information
Apr 16,18	Perception Imagery Representation	Mental Rotation Mnemonics Eye Chart	Allocation of resources, Features/Templates, Figure/ground, Dual coding, Peripheral/Central, Proximal/Distal, Molecular/Molar
Apr 23, 25	Memory, Representation	Hecht, Schlaer, & Pirenne ACT SAM Amnesia N-Rays Eye-Chart Blindsight Psychophysics	Signal detection, Chunking, Declarative memory, Encoding Specificity, Episodic memory, Explicit Memory, Implicit memory, Incidental learning, Intentional learning, LTM, Levels of processing, PDP, Procedural memory, Propositions, Semantic memory, Serial position effect, Spreading activation, STM, Typicality effect
May 7, 9	Language Language Acquisition	The Policeman The Psychic Reading Christian Dion Forer Connectionism Meaning	Categorical perception, Garden path, McGurk Effect, Modularity, Morpheme, Motor Theory, Personal Validation, Surface/Deep structure/ Comprehension Less-is-more, Linguistic universals, productivity, whole-object assumption

Dates	Topics	Pointers	Themes
May 14, 16	Comprehension Inference Concepts	Eliza Garfinkel Cold Reading	Ad hoc categories, Basic level, Category, Concept, Conversational maxims , Default assumptions, Frame, Given-new, Intuitive theories, Invited inference , Mental models, Presupposition & assertion, Prototype, Psychological Essentialism, Similarity, Slots, Schema, Typicality
May 21, 23	Thinking Decision Making Reasoning	Wason Selection Task/ Von Restorff/ GPS Syllogisms	Anchoring & adjustment , Availability , Base rate, Bayes' Theorem, Bounded rationality, certainty effect, Cognitive heuristics , Confirmation bias , Conjunction fallacy, Framing effects , Gambler's Fallacy, Hindsight Bias, Overconfidence, Representativeness , Satisficing , Utility/ Causal Schemas/ Induction & Deduction
May 28, 30	Problem Solving	GPS, Monty Hall, Mountain Climber Problem, Candle Problem, Radiation Problem, Checkerboard Number scrabble Tower of Hanoi	Algorithm, Case-based reasoning, Functional fixedness, Heuristic , Ill-defined, Means-end, Operators, Problem Space , Protocols, Einstellung, Productions, Pragmatic Schemas, Deontic Logic/ Representation & Search
June 4, 6	Expertise Creativity	Chess, Expert/ Novice, Silveira Water Jugs	Expert Systems, Incubation, Problem Finding
June 13, Thursday @ 8:00 a.m.	Final Examination [Room to be announced]	The final examination will focus mainly on the topics and pointers that were covered after the midterm examination. The themes that were covered before the midterm are also relevant to the topics and issues that occurred after the midterm.	

SOME POINTERS AND PROBLEMS TO COGITATE UPON

The following pointers and problems bring out various issues and themes that are important for understanding cognition. Most of them will play a central role in this course. You should find it helpful, and I hope interesting, to consider these problems before and during the course. For each pointer, try to list what important ideas about cognition are involved. What does each pointer tell us about how our minds both succeed and fail in coping with various challenges?

1. **MENTAL PAPER FOLDING:** Assume that I am holding a sheet of paper that is .004 inches thick. If I fold it in half, the thickness doubles and becomes .008 inches. If I fold the paper in half a second time, the thickness will double again and become .016 inches thick. I can continue folding the paper and doubling its previous thickness with each new fold. However, physical reality will soon get in the way, and I will be unable to continue doubling the thickness after I have folded the paper a few times. Your imagination, however, is not constrained by such physical limitations. You can continue folding the paper in your imagination for as long as you have the patience to do so. I want to use this pointer to teach us an important lesson about our imagination and our intuition. Do not try to calculate an answer. Instead, I want you to imagine that I could continue doubling the paper (folding it in half) until I have done so 50 times. Now use your intuition to estimate how thick you believe the final result will be.

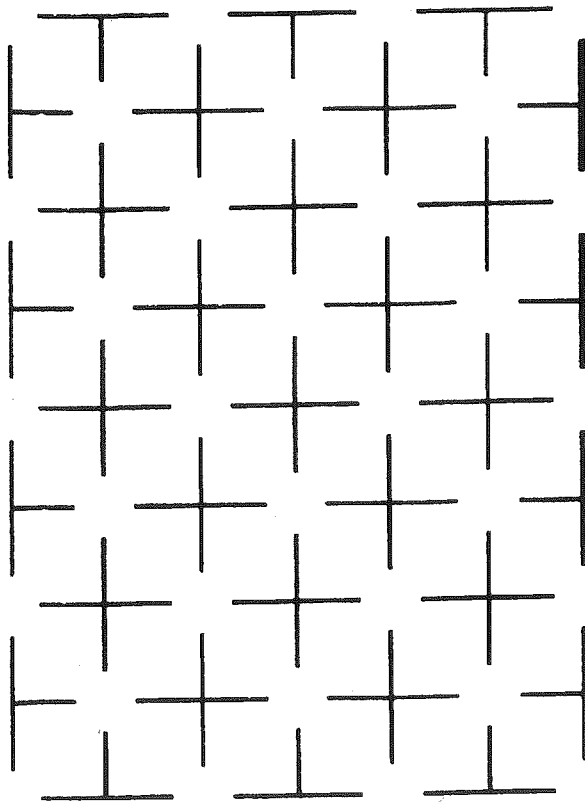
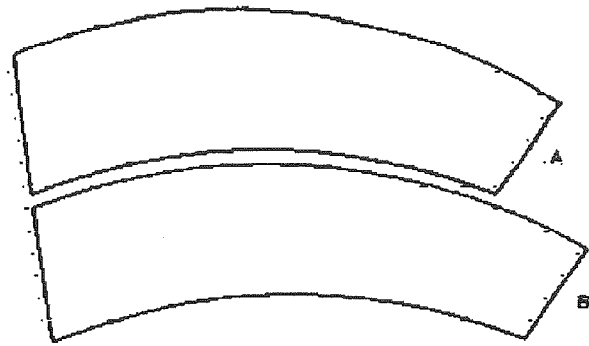
2. **THE GARDEN:** John, who lives in a big city, has a little square garden plot that measures 16 feet on a side. One day he discovers that a green mold that is covering one square foot of his garden. The next day, he observes that the area covered by the mold has doubled to two square feet. On the third day, the area covered by the mold doubles again, and continues doubling each successive day until, by the ninth day, it exactly covers the entire plot. On what day did the mold cover 50% of the plot?

3. **THE CAT:** You probably have no difficulty in reading the sentence in the box on the right as *THE CAT*. Yet, if you look at the middle letter in each of the two words

THE CAT

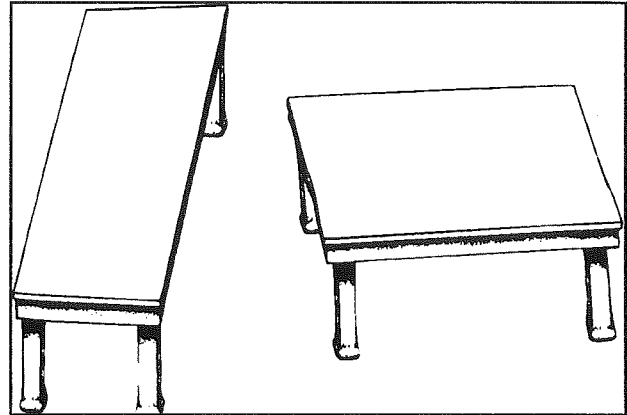
you will note that they are identical in shape. Despite this, you had no trouble in treating the first occurrence of this pattern as *H* and the second occurrence of the identical pattern as *A*. Does this tell us something about how we recognize patterns and read words? Although this task is easy for us, it has been an almost insuperable barrier for computer scientists who want to create programs to read and understand natural language. What makes this task so easy for us and so difficult for artificial intelligence systems?

4. **BOOMERANGS:** Look at the two arcs or "boomerangs" on the right. To most observers the top boomerang (A) appears smaller than the bottom boomerang (B). Yet, as you can verify by physically measuring them, Boomerangs A and B are of identical size and shape. Does this tell us something about perception and cognition? Does it reveal a limitation or constraint on the accuracy of normal perception and cognition?



5. **STREETS:** Look at the figure on the left. It can be perceived as a grid, but none of the lines of this grid touch each other. The empty spaces where the lines would intersect if they did touch each other are not seen as empty. Instead, we tend to perceive the intersections as covered by illusory circles. [Some people see illusory squares instead of illusory circles]. In addition to seeing illusory squares, observers also tend to see the circles connected by illusory "streets". Both the circles and the 'streets' do not exist. Yet, we perceive them. Where do they come from? And why do we see circles instead of some other shape? What does this teach us about cognition?

6. The box on the right shows another version of the **SHAPE CONSTANCY ILLUSION** that is depicted in your textbook on page 5. The version in the text was created and published by the Stanford psychologist Roger Shepard in 1981. Shepard created this interesting variation for his fascinating book of original visual illusions and other anomalous illustrations *Mind Sights* (1990). The tops of the two tables are of identical size and shape in the plane of the picture. This



seems to contrary to our perception that you will have to trace one of the table tops and superimpose it upon the other one to convince yourself that they are, in fact, the same size and shape. The fact that your authors begin their textbook on cognitive psychology with Shepard's illusion should alert you that they believe this illusion is telling us something important about cognition. Can you figure out what this important point is? Why is this illusion so compelling even after we know that the two table tops are identical in shape and size?

7. A statistician gave mathematical tests to everyone who lived in a village of 6,000 people and at the same time measured the lengths of their feet. He found a strong correlation between mathematical ability and foot size. Explain.

8. A hotel detective was making his rounds through the corridors of the hotel. As he passed by a room, he heard a voice behind the closed door. The voice yelled, "Don't shoot, John!" Immediately afterwards, the detective heard a gun discharge. He immediately broke into the room and encountered this scene. A dead woman was lying on the floor. Next to her was a gun. Three people were standing around her. They were a judge, a soldier, and a postman. The detective immediately arrested the postman for murder. How come?

9. How many animals of each kind did Moses take upon the ark?

10. In 1944, the psychologist Crider published a study of a psychic or character reader². Margarita S. was 30 years old and had been a character analyst for 15 years. Her clients gave her excellent testimonials. To test her abilities, Crider conducted the following experiment. Margarita saw each of the 16 female college students from Crider's class in the author's office. Each student was seen individually. The analyst made a series of statements about each student. The statements were made one at a time and written down. The subjects had been instructed not to react to the statements. Margarita made from 19 to 25 separate statements about each student. After the 19 or

² Crider, B. (1944). A study of a character analyst. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 20, 315-318.

more statements were written down they were handed to the student who checked those with which she agreed.

Crider reported that in seven of the analyses there was no disagreement at all. In only one of the analyses were there as many as three disagreements. All told, for the 16 analyses, Margarita made a total of 364 statements. Of these statements, the students disagreed with only 22. In other words the students agreed with 96% of the statements made by Margarita. Crider provided two sample analyses. We give one of these below:

1. Does not like to take chances.
2. Very-very sensitive.
3. Very self-conscious.
4. Gets along well with boys.
5. Above-average student.
6. Worries about her studies.
7. Introvert.
8. Over-emotional, tries to conceal it.
9. General health good.
10. Love life not in settled stage.
11. Has had broken love affair.
12. Should not be in business world.
13. Appreciates good music.
14. Must always have feeling of security or else is uneasy.
15. Is of generous and cooperative nature.
16. Digestive organs normal.
17. Heart normal.
18. Kidneys normal.
19. Finds it hard to ask favors.
20. Should not be given technical work.
21. Does not like routine either.
22. Very stubborn.
23. Bad temper when aroused, yet she doesn't display it often.
24. This girl would be happiest when being supported.
25. Has many big dreams.

Crider states that, "Psychologists may say that the statements are mostly complimentary, that they are too general, that they will apply to anyone. However, from what I knew of the students, I was in substantial agreement with the analyses as presented. More interesting is the fact that the students were satisfied, and in their discussion with each other following the analyses they were of the opinion that the analyses were surprisingly accurate."

Crider also supplies a statement from Margarita:

I believe we can and do absorb and register in our feeling worlds, the emotions and feelings of those we contact. Some people are more sensitive and can do this at will. I have been able to analyze personality, emotions, and temperament just by the impressions

I receive while looking at an individual. I do not read the features or contours of the face. My findings are determined by thought vibrations which emanate from the individual. Those vibrations enter my emotional world and caused the same vibratory frequency to occur in my feelings. Thus, I feel what the individual feels.

Crider concludes: "Since she is one of several who are doing similar work I believe it is of considerable interest to psychologists to know how our competitors work; much better, in fact, to try to understand them than to scoff at them."

Think about Crider's test of this psychic and his conclusions. How would you evaluate this evidence and what further evidence would you require before you were willing to accept this psychic's powers?

11. **LINDA:** Linda is 31 years old, single, outspoken, and very bright. She majored in philosophy. As a student, she was deeply concerned with issues of discrimination and social justice, and also participated in antinuclear demonstrations. What is the probability that

- ☐ Linda is a bank teller.
- ☐ Linda is a bank teller who is active in the feminist movement?
- ☐ Linda is active in the feminist movement?

[Estimate your probabilities on a scale from 0 to 100--with 100 indicating certainty and 0 indicating impossibility.]

12. **THREE CUPS:** Imagine that you have been hired to conduct the following experiment. The experiment uses three cups and a penny. Before your subject enters the experimental room, you randomly place the penny under one of the three overturned cups. When the subject enters the room, you tell her that there is a penny under one of the cups. You ask the subject to choose the cup which she thinks the coin might be under. When the subject has made her choice, you do not immediately turn up her chosen cup to show her if she has chosen the correct cup. Instead, you deliberately turn over one of the two remaining cups, making sure to turn over a cup that you know is empty, and show the subject that the coin is not under the upturned cup. You then remove the empty cup from the table leaving two cups--the chosen one and the remaining unchosen cup.

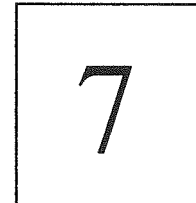
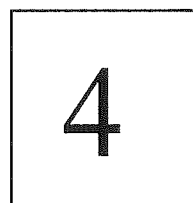
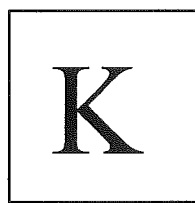
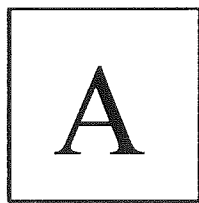
You now give the subject the following option. She can stick with her original first choice *or* she can switch her choice to the other remaining cup. Will the subject's probability of winning be better if she sticks with her first choice or will it be better if she switches? Or does it make no difference? Please explain.

13. A reader sent this question to Marilyn vos Savant who has the weekly column in *Parade Magazine*:

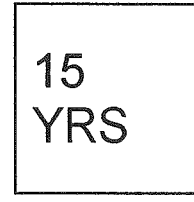
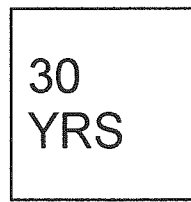
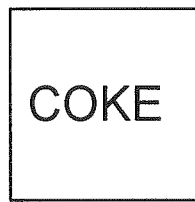
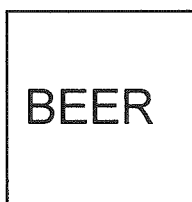
A shopkeeper says she has two new baby beagles to show you, but she doesn't know whether they're male, female, or a pair. You tell her that you want only a male, and she telephones the fellow who's giving them a bath. "Is at least one a male?" she asks him. "Yes!" she informs you with a smile. What is the probability that the *other* one is a male?

14. Suppose that you intend to have four children. There are three possibilities: They may all be of one sex, or there may be three of one sex and one of the other sex, or the sexes may be balanced two and two. Which possibility is most likely?

15. **SELECTION TASK:** Assume that the four boxes which are presented below are actually cards which each have a *letter* on one side and a *number* on the other side. Your task is to test the hypothesis that-- *for these four cards*--if a vowel appears on one side, then an even number will appear on the other side. To test this hypothesis you will have to turn over one or more of the cards below. In other words, *list those cards, and only those cards, which need to be turned over to determine decisively whether the hypothesis is true or false.*



16. The four boxes below represent cards that contain information about four individuals who were recently reported to have been in Joe's bar. On one side of each card is information about the person's age. On the other side of each card is information about what the person was observed drinking while in Joe's bar.



17. Imagine that you are the owner of a small business that manufactures a speciality item. You have discovered that your business is more efficient and profitable if you have employees working on the machines during weekends as well as on weekdays. Unfortunately, your employees do not like to work on weekends because it deprives them of quality time with their families. To entice some workers to work on weekends you have established the following policy or rule:

If an employee works on the weekend, then that person gets an extra week of paid vacation.

You have heard rumors that some of your employees have been taking the extra week of paid vacation without actually working on weekends. You decide to see if the rule holds or is being violated on a sample of four employees. Each box below represents a card with information about each of these four employees. On one side of each card is the information of whether they have worked on weekends or not. On the other side of each card is the information about whether they took the extra week of vacation or not. To see if the rule is being maintained with these four workers, list those cards you would need to turn over. List only those cards that you need to see if the policy or rule is satisfied with these four employees.

Worked on weekends	Did not work on weekends	Took extra week of vacation	Did not take extra week of vacation
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18. There are three missionaries, three cannibals, and a boat at the bank of a river. Your task is transport all six people and the boat to the opposite bank. There are two constraints: (1) the boat will hold a maximum of two people; and (2) the cannibals must never outnumber missionaries on either bank.

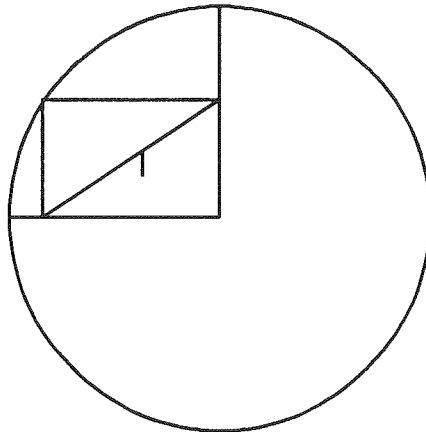
[Your solution will require several steps. Keep a written record of each step, showing the number of missionaries and cannibals on each bank and the position of the boat after each move.]

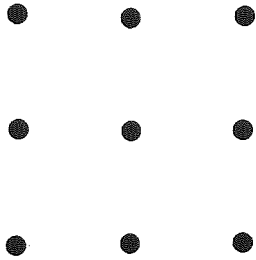
19. In his classic monograph *On Problem Solving* {originally published in German in 1935), Karl Duncker wrote:

On a mountain trip, on which descent was by the same path as had been the ascent of the previous day, I asked myself whether there must be a spot en route at which I must find myself at exactly the same time on the descent as on the ascent. It was of course assumed that ascent and descent took place at about the same time of day, say from five to twelve o'clock.

How would you answer Duncker's question? How sure are you that your answer is correct?

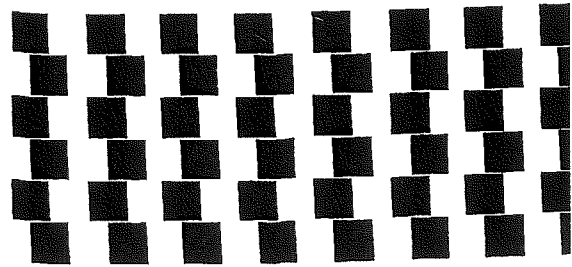
20. Consider a situation in elementary geometry. There is a circle with the radius r , and in this circle I construct a rectangle. [See the diagram below]. The problem is the following.: If I now draw the line l within the rectangle, what is the length of this line? For simplicity, assume that the radius is one inch long.





21. The figure on the left is for the nine-dot problem. Using no more than four straight lines and without lifting your pencil from the paper, draw a line through all nine dots. [This is favorite of many introductory text books on psychology. You may have encountered it previously.]

22. **Cafe Wall Illusion.** Look at the figure on the right. Despite appearances, all the lines are parallel to one another and the black and the white rectangles are all the same size³. To see that the lines are truly parallel, it helps to view the figure close the edge of the side of the page. On the other hand, the illusion is enhanced if you look at it from the side of your eyes rather than head on. Again, what does this tell us about cognition?



³ Some very slight distortions were introduced when I scanned the original image. However, these distortions are negligible.

23. The psychologist Max Wertheimer related this story in his book *Productive Thinking* [1945]:

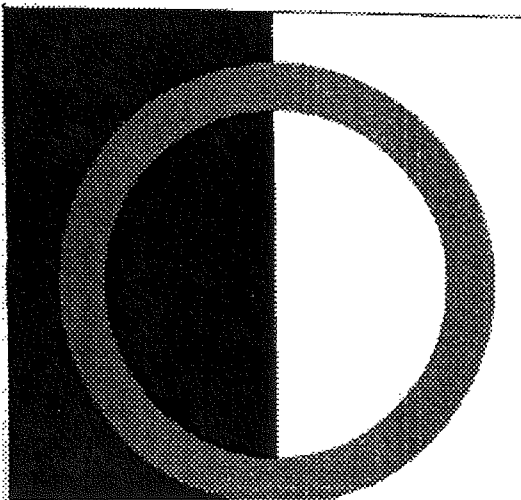
Two boys were playing badminton in the garden. I could hear as well as see them from my window, although they did not see me. One boy was twelve, the other ten years old. They played several sets. The younger boy was by far poorer; he was being beaten in all the games.

I heard some of their conversation. The loser--let us call him *B*-- became more and more unhappy. He had no chance. *A* often served him so cleverly that he could not possibly return the bird. The situation grew worse. Finally *B* threw down his racket, sat on a tree trunk, and said, "I won't play anymore." *A* tried to persuade him to continue. No answer from *B*. *A* sat down beside him. Both looked unhappy.

I interrupt the story here to put a question to the reader: "What do you suggest? What would you do if you were the older boy? Do you have a productive proposal?"

24. Look at the pattern at the top of page 4. Notice what is happening at the intersections of the boundaries between the squares. If you look more closely you will see that the gray blobs in these intersections do not appear in the intersection at which you are currently staring.

25. The figure on page 7 is another of the imaginative drawings in Roger Shepard's book *Mindsights*. The two demons are exactly the same size. You might want to verify this by measuring them. Can you explain why they appear to be so different in size? Again, what does this tell us about cognition?



26. The figure on the left is known as the Benussi Ring. If you casually look at it, you can see that the circle consists of a uniform gray color. If you recall the principle of simultaneous contrast from your introductory psychology class, you can begin to appreciate that this figure creates a dilemma for your perceptual and cognitive system. According to the principle of simultaneous contrast the same gray shade should appear lighter when it is against a black background than when it is against a white background. Accordingly, the left half of the circle should appear to be a lighter gray than the right half. By carefully attending you may or may not see this. Another principle, assimilation, states that the perceptual-cognitive system is biased to see a single figure as being a uniform color.

According to this principle, you should be biased towards seeing the circle in the preceding figure as a uniform shade of gray. On the next page, I have given your cognitive system an 'excuse' to allow the principle of simultaneous contrast to operate with less interference by drawing a vertical line through the circle to coincide with the boundary between the black and white backgrounds. This vertical line allows the cognitive system to treat

the two halves of the circle as separate figures and thereby diminishes the assimilation tendency. You should be able to connect your explanation of this effect with the pointer of the boomerangs. This demonstration obviously teaches us about perception. What does it have to say about cognition?

