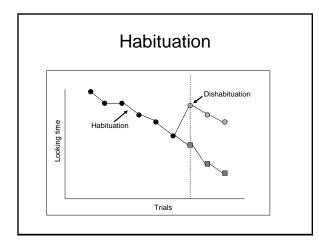
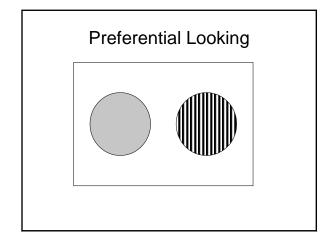
Perceptual Development

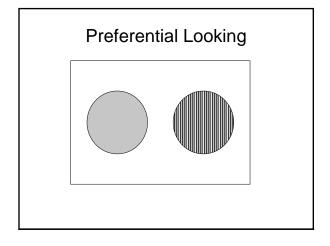
- Why study it?
 - to know what to expect
 - detecting/correcting problems
- How to study it?
 - babies are nonverbal

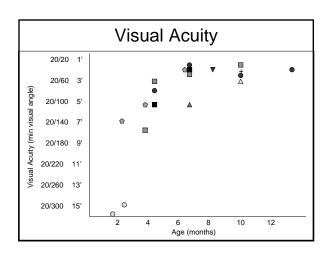
Preferential Looking

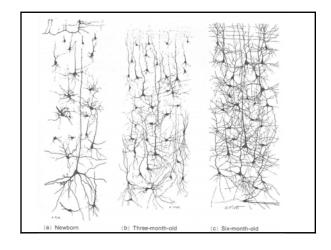


Conditioning	
Sucking Patterns	
]
Vision	
visual acuity	









Vision

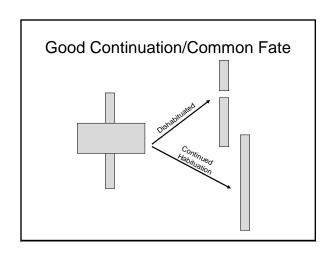
- visual acuity
 - preferential looking
 - visual evoked potentials
 - rods/cones development
- object perception



Vision

- visual acuity
 - preferential looking
 - visual evoked potentials
 - rods/cones development
- object perception
 - recognize mom
 - facial expressions
 - Gestalt Principles

Grouping by Similarity



Seperating Adjacent Objects Vision • depth perception Visual Cliff

Vision

- depth perception
 - binocular disparity (3.5 months)
 - random-dot stereograms
 - other depth cues (5-7 months)
 - overlap, familiar size, linear perspective, etc.

Audition

- detection better for high frequency
- · sound localization
 - newborn 80 dB rattle
 - -< 9 weeks intensity differences
 - minimum audible angle
 - 8 weeks 27 degrees
 - 1.5 years 5 degrees
 - adult 1 degree

Audition

- · sound recognition
 - mother's voice sucking pauses
- · speech perception
 - cat-in-the-hat vs. dog-in-the-fog
 - native language
 - categorical perception (ba vs. pa) sucking habituation
 - generalize across speakers conditioned looking

Olfaction

- discriminating different smells
 - control vs. banana/vanilla vs. fish vs. rotten eggs
 - mother's breast or axillary smell

Taste

- newborns sensitive to sweet taste
- somewhat sensitive to sour/bitter
- insensitive to salt until about 4 months

Perceptual Changes in the Elderly

- Vision
 - accomodation presbyopia
 - pupil size
 - yellowing of lens and cornea
 - loss of visual acuity
 - useful field of view (UFOV)
- Hearing loss mostly at higher frequencies
- Olfaction greatly reduced although fruity smells somewhat spared
- Taste salt and sweet somewhat spared

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