



Selective Rearing

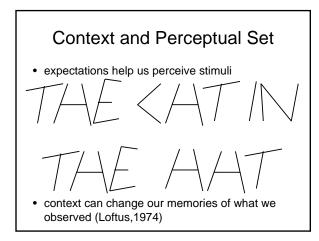
- monocular viewing
 - neurons responsive to experienced eye
 - behaviour visual field
 - human cataracts
- vertical/horizontal striped environment
 - neurons responsive to seen orientation
 - behaviour lower acuity to novel orientation
 - human astigmatism

Active vs. Passive Stimulation

- Held & Hein (1963) carousel
- observable limb movements

Rearrangement/Adaptation

- Stratton (1897) 180° rotation
- Kohler (1962) mirror reversal
- Held & Hein (1958) wedge prisms (shift toward apex)
 - active vs. passive movement
- Aftereffects



Cultural Differences

- African vs. Western culture
 - black & white pictures
 - pictorial depth cues
 - impossible figure
 - movement cues

Gender Differences

Men

- bigger brains
- use one side
- specific activation
- focused attention
- learning disorders
- math/spatial
- less Alzheimers
- less sensitive to pain
- more accurate at time

Women

- denser brains
- use both
- general activation
- multitasking
- depression
- perceptual speed/verbal
- better stroke recovery
- better sense of smell
- greater taste sensitivity

Personality Differences

- extrovert chronically underaroused
- introvert chronically overaroused
 - lower thresholds for vision, hearing, touch

Drugs

· cigarettes

- increased taste thresholds
- problems sustaining visual attention, eyetracking, contrast sensitivity
- depressants
 - increase taste thresholds
 - poorer size constancy, detection of movement, depth perception, etc.
 - delayed auditory response
 - decreased CFF and AFF

Pathology

- agnosias
 - simultagnosia
 - prosopagnosia
 - Wernicke's aphasia comprehension
 - Broca's aphasia production
 - olfactory agnosia

