

1. What will be the difference of our perception of Hermann's grid if we had lateral excitation instead of lateral inhibition (i.e a center surround receptive field that has inhibition in the center and excitation in the surround)?
2. We know that some people are color blind. What phenomena in the eye, in your opinion, results in color blindness?
3. Of the statement, *"Cats sometimes seem to behave as though they either have good imaginations or are capable of seeing and chasing 'ghosts' (things humans cannot see),"* one of these possibilities is more likely to be true. Elaborate and explain why.
4. It would not be to our perceptual advantage to have fewer than three different cone pigments, nor would it be to our advantage to have over 100 different cone pigments. Why? Would four different cone pigments be better than three? Defend your responses to these questions.
5. How do you think we perceive white?
6. Why might an infant prefer to look at large rather than small finely detailed objects and also seem to have little to no preference for colored over black and white patterns/objects?
7. You are designing a modeling package for web artists. You were told that you should design the geometric primitives in such a way that the objects created should have continuous curvature. What kind of continuity should you assure in the designing process?
8. Image mosaicing software advises you to have enough overlap between adjacent images in the panorama. Why?
9. An experiment was conducted on the LGN of two sets of monkey. In one set, the parvocellular cells were numbed by surgery. On the other set, the magnocellular cells were numbed by surgery. What do you expect is the effect of these two operations on the two sets of monkeys?
3. Corey looks at a flock of seagull flying in one direction when suddenly five of the seagulls start flying in another direction. He now perceives two groups of seagulls flying in two different direction. This is due to which principle of Gestalt?
4. Allison looks at a picture of arrows and sees white arrows pointing to the right against black background. On staring at the picture for some time more, she suddenly sees black arrows in the opposite direction on a white background. Which perceptual organization phenomenon can explain this? Can Allison perceive both the white and black arrow at the same time?
5. In foreground background segregation, what does border ownership mean?



6. Which Gestalt's law achieves perceptual organization into two groups in the image on the left?



7. What do you see in the picture on the left if you stare at the whites? What do you see if you stare at the black? Which theory in perceptual organization explains it?

10. In the image on the right, one X looks yellow and the other looks gray though they are the same color as you can see from the place where they are connected. What is this phenomenon and why does this happen?

