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Paper # Psychology

Question NO 1/ANSWER

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## Sensation:

The detection of physical energy (e.g., mechanical energy, light particles, sound waves) by our sense organs (~~organs~~ e.g.; ears, nose, skin, tongue,) which relay this information to the brain, turning the signal to an electrical, Neuronal Signal.

→ Perception:-

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The brain interpretation of sensation information; turning the electrical signal into a meaningful experience

→ Difference between Sensation and perception:-

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sensation

perception

NEXT page

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## Sensation

→ physical

→ sensation is a normal simplest, initial mental process.

→ it begins with stimulus

→ it is based on external stimuli, conditions.

→ there is passivity in sensation.

→ the basis of sensation is mental analysis.

## perception

→ Meaning

→ perception is a complex and developed mental activity

→ it begins with some object, fringe of meaning

→ it is associated with internal mental conditions

→ the processes of perception linked with actual life experience.

Q. ~~How~~ can you form perception without sensation?

→ Relationship → Sensation and perception are elements that balance and complement one another. They work together for us to be able to identify and create meaning from stimuli-related information. without sensation, perception will not be possible except for people who believe in extrasensory perception. and without perception, our sensations would remain to be "unknown" to us since there is no mental processing of what we sense.

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→ My Answer to Question :-

YES, We do this all the time

Our sensory organs pick up stimuli from our environment, but the interpretation of what they pick up is at the level of the brain. Since it's the brain that determines whether or not we perceive something, it's not unusual that the brain can create a perception that was not primed by an actual external stimulus.

Think about what happens when you dream; you "see", "Hear", "Feel" and even "smell" things all while lying in your bed. Your brain has created all those perceptions without any supporting sensations.

If this occurs while you're awake, it's known as a ~~H~~ Hallucination.

Q1

Give example to strengthen your arguments

- ⇒ Consider the situation
- Clarify your thinking
- ⇒ Construct evidence
- ⇒ Craft your argument
- conform your ~~para~~ main point

~~Ques~~ Question No #2

~~The~~ optical illusion from McDonald is driving people crazy.

As fast food do McDonald recently posted a message for its burger. Loving public on social media. only this was not the typical menu of trying competitors spicy puns, and cheesy joke, which the golden Arches posted an optical illusion, which has garnered more than 15,000 likes on facebook.

The post consists vertical lines, and they just asked if anyone can see the message hidden inside.

There is no pride, just a little fun.

## Question No #3

### Memory.

The act or fact of retaining and recalling impression, facts etc.

### → Types of Memory / with daily life Example

- ① ⇒ Explicit
- ② ⇒ Implicit
- ③ ⇒ Semantic
- ④ ⇒ Episodic
- ⑤ ⇒ Declarative
- ⑥ ⇒ procedural.

#### ① Explicit Memory.

⇒ ⇒ The memory that involves conscious recollection of past experience.

##### Example

- Missing university life
- ~~Rec~~ Recollecting the old memories
- First time travelled by plane.

#### ② Semantic Memory.

Memory of word, meaning and understanding.

##### Example:-

- ⇒ ⇒ Rules
- ⇒ Formulae, and symbols.

#### ③ ⇒ Episodic Memory.

→ Memory for specific events in context.

→ Comes with a sense of reliving the event

Example: last summer we went on a road trip vacation.

④ Implicit Memory:-

= = unconscious memory or automatic memory.

Implicit memory uses past Experience to remember things without thinking about them.

Example: cycling, driving, eating etc

⑤ Procedural Memory:-

subset of implicit memory, responsible for knowing how to do things, also known as motor skills.

Example:

- playing piano
- ice skating
- playing tennis
- swimming.

⑥ Declarative Memory:-

Information that can be declared (or stated) in words

Example: My favorite restaurant is only open until 6PM. on Sunday.

Memory

Question No # 3B      When long-term stop functioning?

→ Long-term memory is how your brain stores information over time. It includes remembering events, facts, and how to complete tasks, like how to find your way home.

Long term memory loss is when you have trouble recalling this information when you need it. Many people long term memory start to get weaker as they get older. This is a normal part of aging.

\* Some of the symptoms:-

⇒ Mixing up words, such as calling a table bed.

⇒ forgetting common words

⇒ Getting lost in familiar places.

⇒ taking longer to do familiar task.

⇒ Mood and behavior changes, such as increased irritability.

⇒ When short-term memory loss / stop:-

⇒ Mental health problems, such as depression.

⇒ Side effect to prescription drugs, such as Benzodiazepines (anti anxiety drugs)

⇒ B-12 deficiency.