

# Sensation (not feeling)

- This is a reflection of the individual sensory quality, reaction of the nervous system to a stimulus

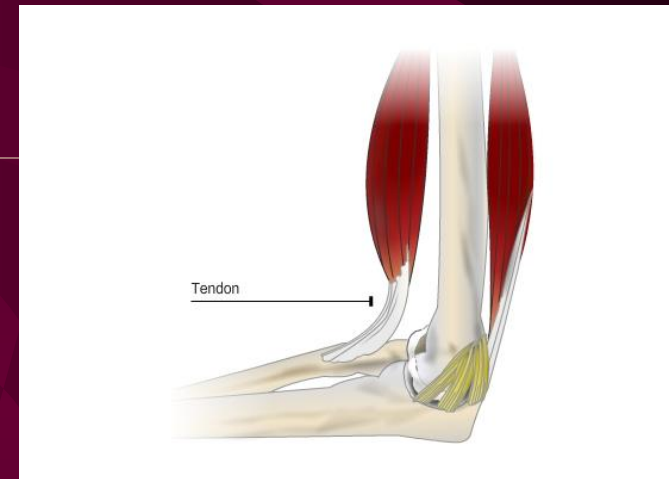
## Types of sensation:

- Visual
- Auditory
- Tactile
- Taste
- Olfactory

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External

- Internal (from muscles, joints, tendons, internal organs)



# Perception

- This is a reflection of the objects and phenomena of reality currently affecting our senses with all the complex of their various features and parts

## Characteristics of perception:

- Objectivity
- Integrity
- Structurality
- Constancy
- Meaningfulness
- Apperception

## Forms of perception :

- Simple
- Complex (space, time, movement, color)

# Structurality



# Constancy





# Apperception



что видит обычный человек

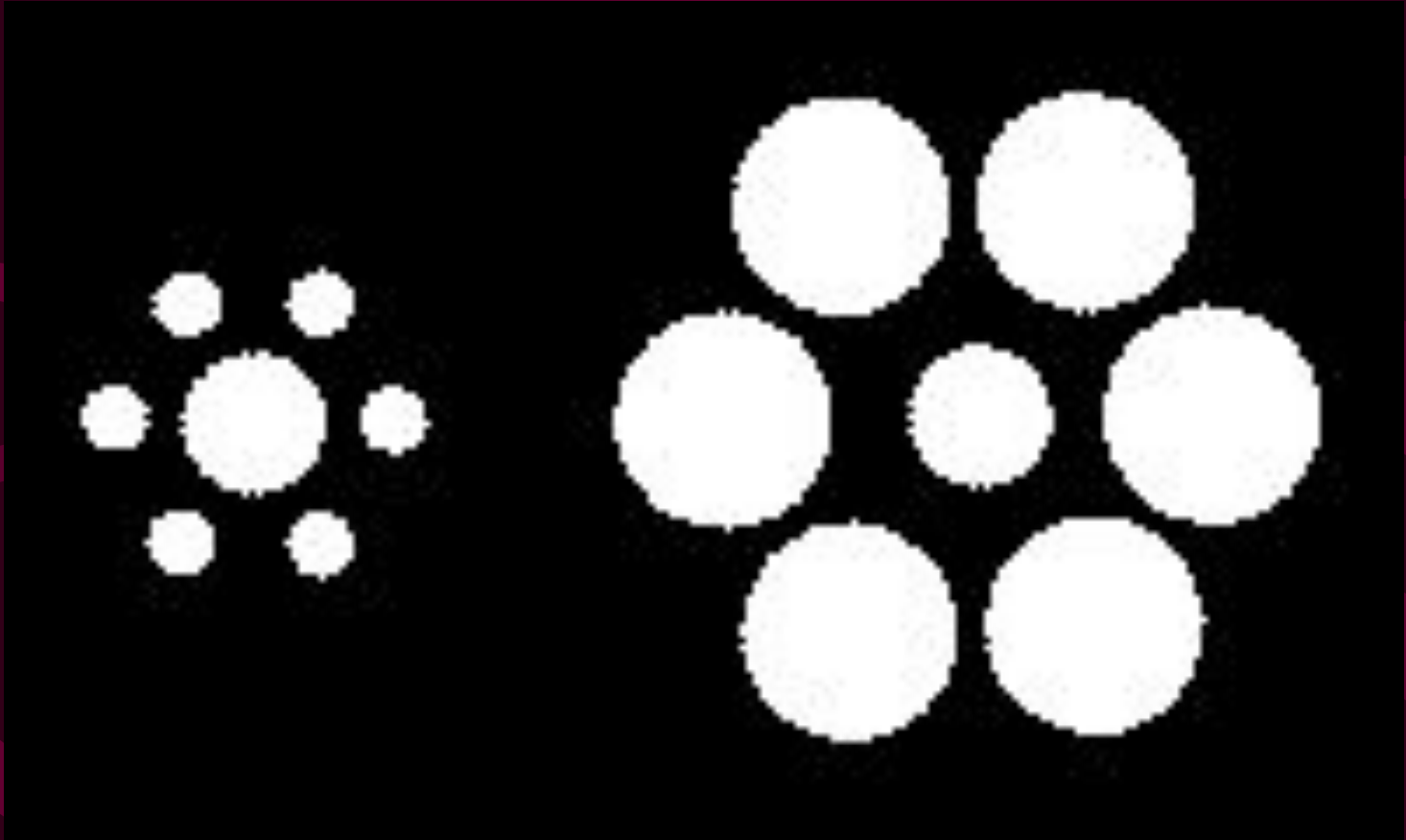
что видит сварщик

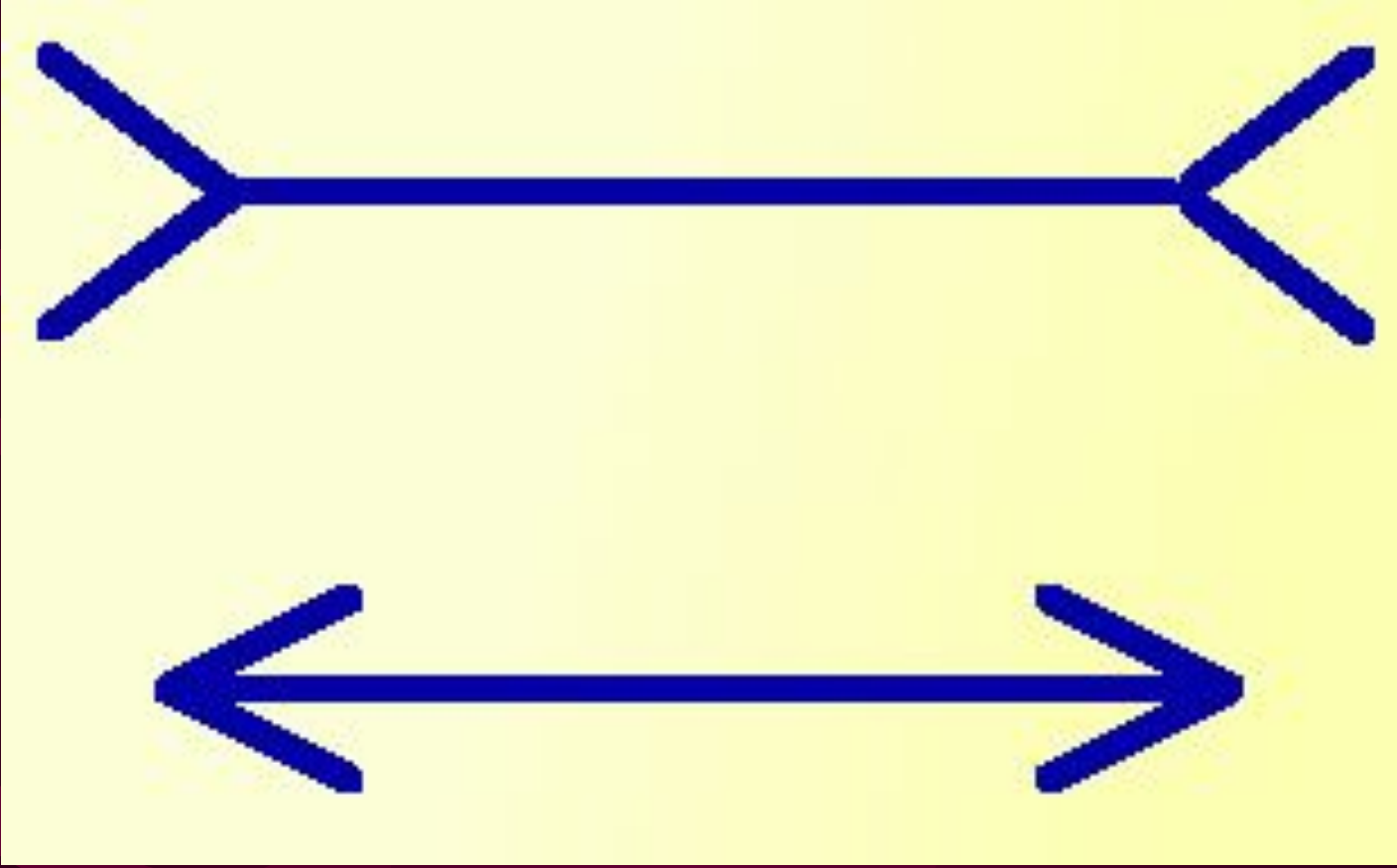


# Illusions of perception

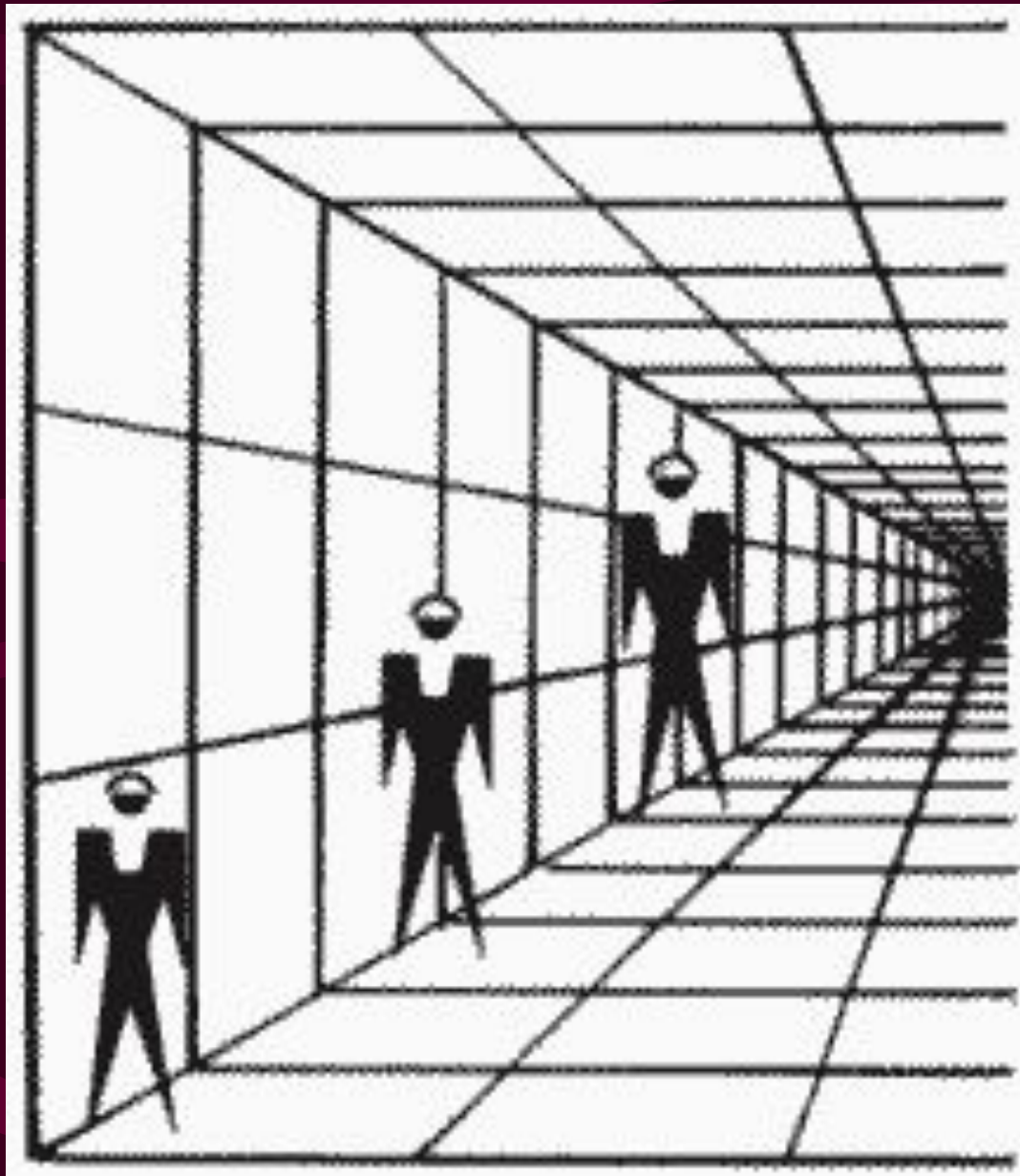
The background of the slide is a dark, almost black, color. It is decorated with several thick, wavy, horizontal lines in a deep blue or indigo hue. These lines are layered and overlap, creating a sense of depth and movement. The lines are not perfectly straight but have a fluid, organic quality, reminiscent of a stylized landscape or perhaps a representation of neural pathways or perception. The overall effect is abstract and visually complex, fitting the theme of 'illusions of perception'.

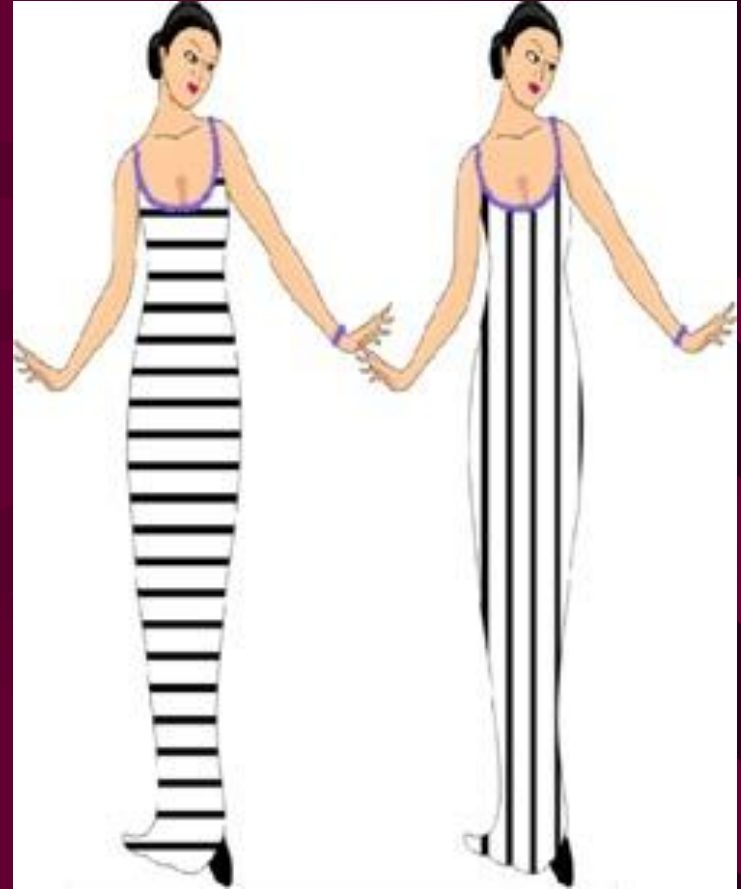
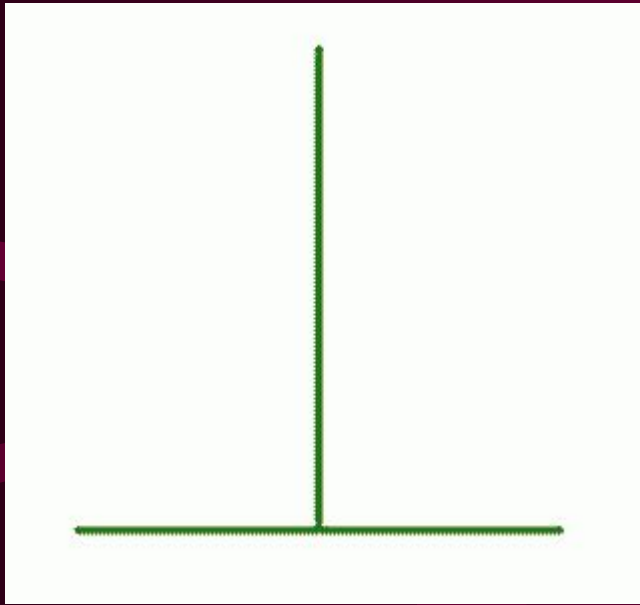


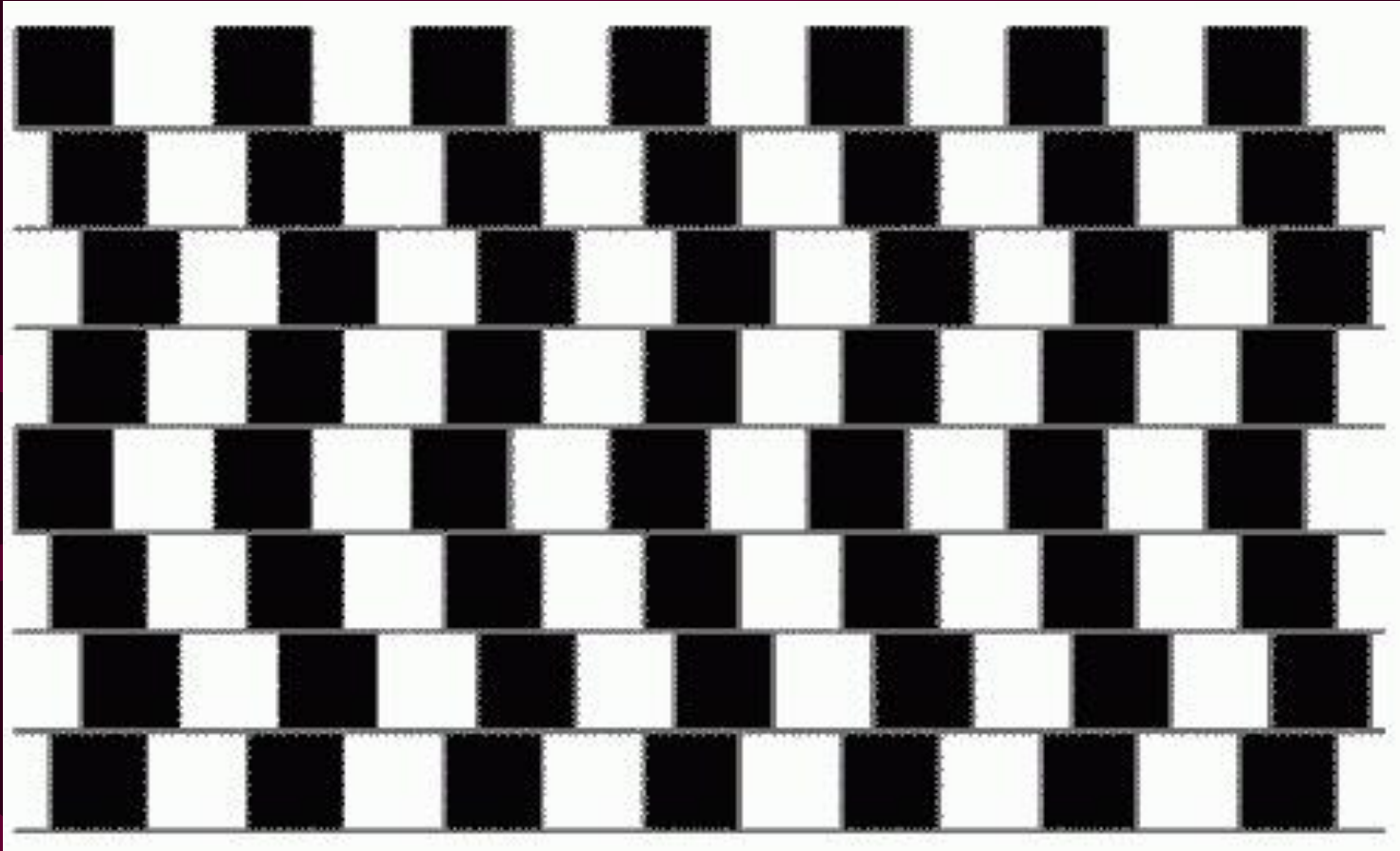


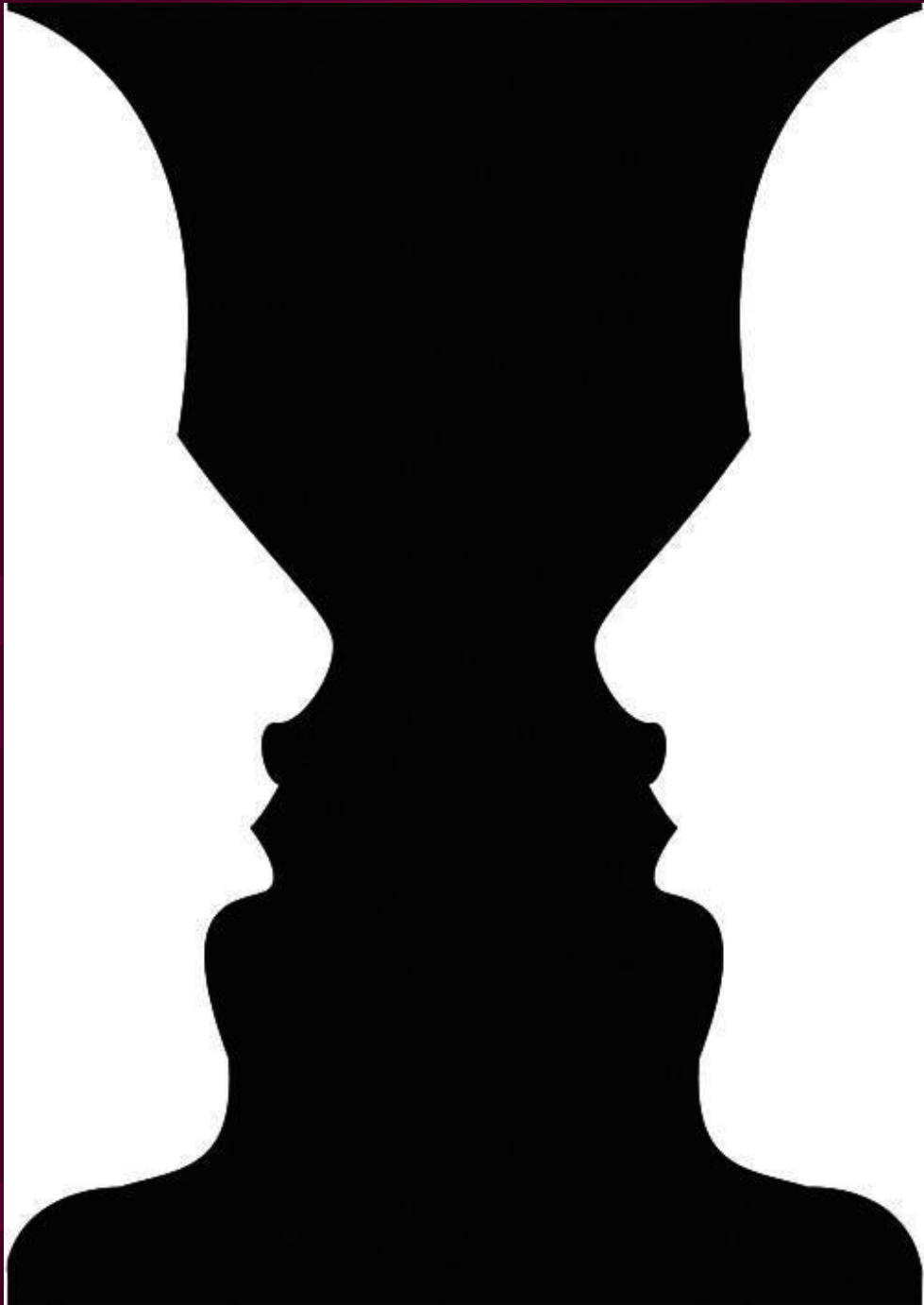


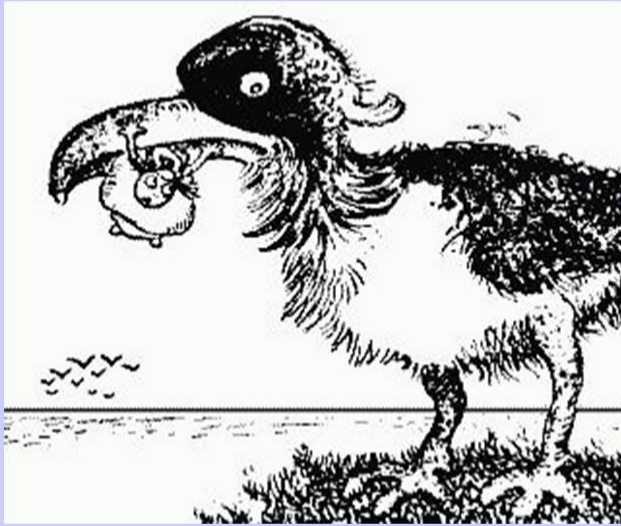


















# Representation

- It is a process of mental reconstruction of images of objects and phenomena, which are not currently affecting our senses

## Types of representation:

- Visual
- Auditory
- Kinesthetic (tactile)



## AUDITORY

Auditory learners make up **30%** of the population.

If you're an auditory learner information comes in best through your ears, from speeches, presentations or audio books. You have a knack for foreign languages and benefit from study groups.



## VISUAL

Visual learners make up **65%** of the population.

They tend to be neat and tidy, excellent spellers and quick to read charts. Visual learners also tend to be the fastest talkers.



## KINESTHETIC

Kinesthetic make up just **5%** of the population.

They are primarily male and love anything hands-on. These learners are often skilled athletes or musicians and are drawn to construction projects, science experiments and field trips.

# Attention

- This is the focus of consciousness on any real or ideal object.

## Types of attention:

Involuntary      Arbitrary      Post-arbitrary

## Characteristics of attention:

- Sustainability - the duration of engagement with the same object
- Concentration - the degree of engagement
- Amount - the ability to perceive several objects at once
- Switching – conscious movement of focus from one object to another
- Distribution - subjectively perceived ability to hold the focus of multiple objects simultaneously

M/F, in education

# Memory

- It is imprinting, storage, recognition and playback of traces of past experience that allows you to store information, without losing the previous knowledge and skills

## Types of memory:

- Involuntary
- Arbitrary
- Motor (movement)
- Shaped (images)
- Emotional
- Verbal and logical
- Direct print of sensory information (0,1-0,5 c)
- Short-term memory
- Operational
- Long-term memory

## Memory processes:

Memorization

Storage

Playback

Forgetting

Without repetition

- 1 д – 74%
- 3-4 д – 66%
- 1 м – 58%
- 6 м – 38%

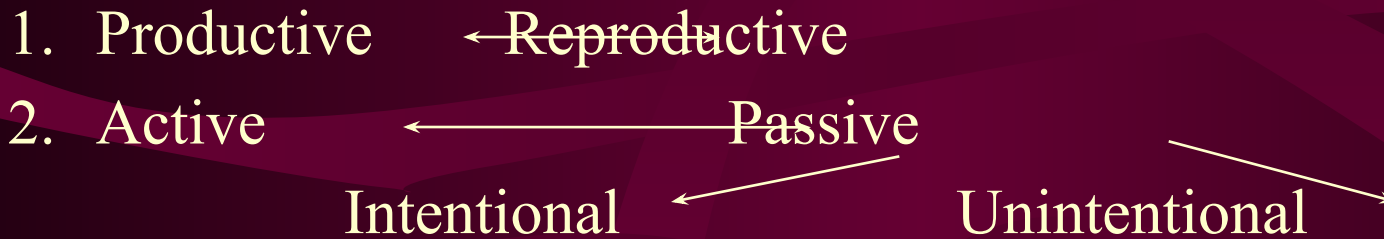
With repetition

- 1 д – 88%
- 3-4 д – 84%
- 1 м – 70%
- 6 м – 60%

# Imagination

- It is the ability of consciousness to create images, ideas, views, and manipulate them

## Types of imagination:



# Functions of imagination

- viewing reality in images, as well as creating opportunities to use them while solving problems;
- regulation of emotional states;
- arbitrary regulation of cognitive processes, in particular perception, attention, memory, speech;
- planning activities, evaluating their result and the implementation process.

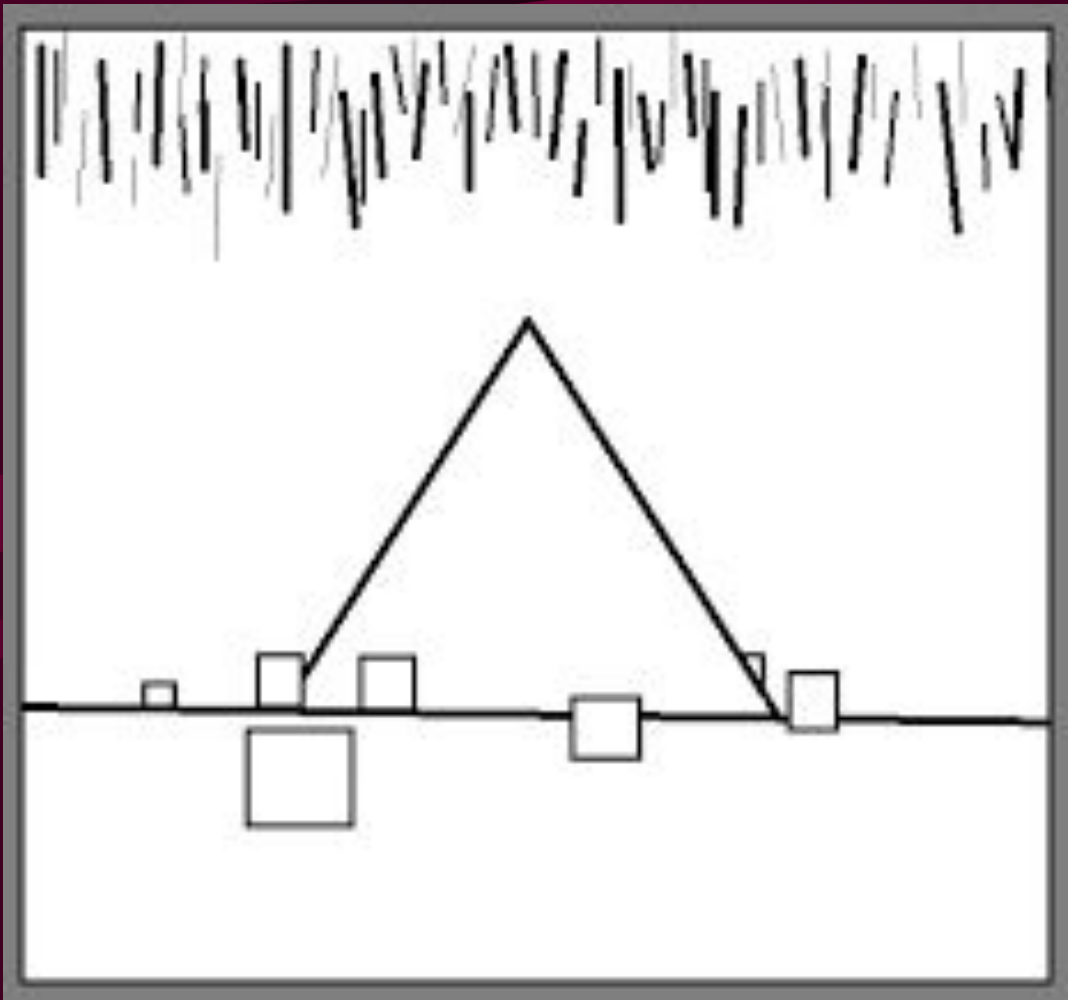


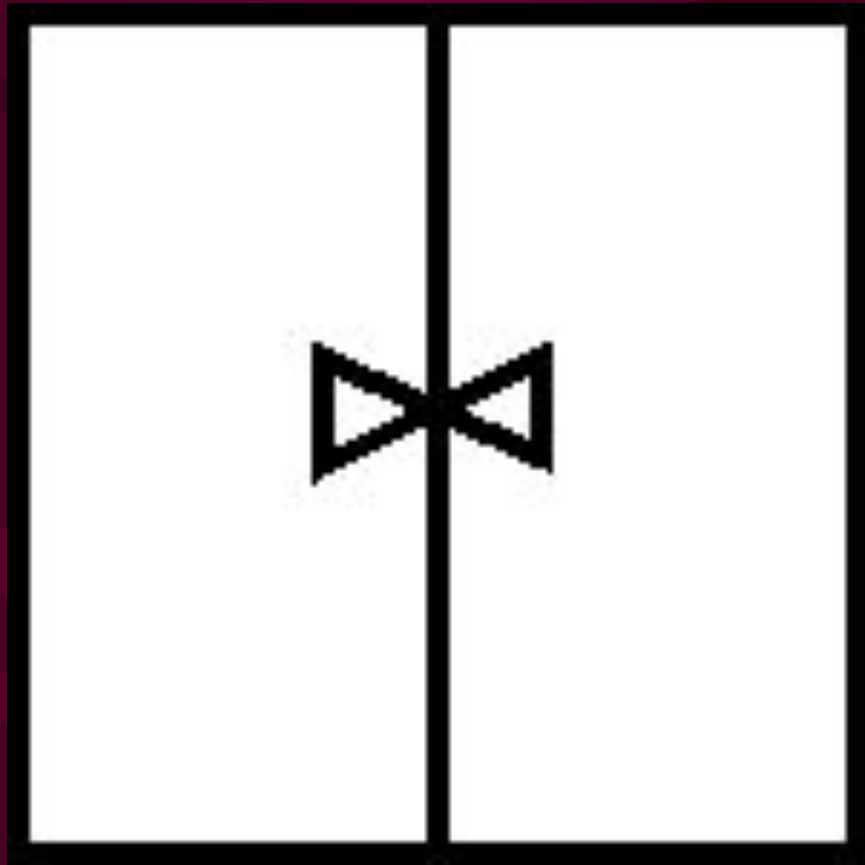
# Thinking

- This is the process of cognitive activity of the individual, characterized by generalized and indirect reflection of reality

- Types of thinking:

1. Discursive ← Intuitive →
2. Predictive ← Reproductive
3. Theoretical ← Practical →
4. Object-operative, visual, verbal and logical





Doodles (Roger Price, 1950-s)

## Stimulate development of imagination and creative thinking:

- incomplete situations
- promotion of many questions
- promotion of independence, self-development
- bilingual experience
- positive attention from the adult to the child

## Prevent development of imagination and creative thinking:

- imagination disapproval
- rigid gender stereotypes
- separation of games and learning
- readiness to change the viewpoint
- admiration for the authorities
- conformity

# Intelligence (IQ)

This is general ability to learn, understand and resolve problems.

# EQ & IQ

## What's The Difference?

### **Intelligence Quotient - IQ -**

- Measures cognitive intelligence – your ability to learn / skilled use of reason
- Doesn't change, fixed at birth
- Neo cortex or top portion of the brain
- Gets you through school

### **Emotional Intelligence Quotient - EQ -**

- Measures emotional intelligence – your ability to use emotions & cognitive skills
- Flexible skill, can be learned
- Limbic system portion of the brain
- Gets you through life



# What is the difference between IQ & EQ

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- ❖ IQ ensures your success in school
  - ❖ EQ ensures your success in life
  - ❖ Suppose you find out about a problem at your office. You know the facts and the reason behind the failure. That is your IQ
  - ❖ When you use these to motivate your employees, that's your EQ.
  - ❖ If you know the facts, but are unable to empathize with your employees, berate and de motivate them, you have a low EQ.
  - ❖ When you try to convince someone by facts alone, it shows your IQ, but when you appeal to his emotions and reason together with the use of facts, that's your EQ!
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