



INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY HISTORY– LECTURE 7 SENSATIONS AND PERCEPTION

HABIB ULLAH QAMAR
MSCS(SE). MBA(HRM)

SENSORY PROCESS



- What are senses?
- A sense is a **physiological capacity** of **organisms** that provides data for perception.
- How many senses do we have?
- Hearing, seeing, tasting, smelling and touching
- Related organs are ear, eye, tongue, nose, skin

SENSATIONS



- How do we feel temperature, pressure, and pain?
 - Skins sensations
- How do we perceive movement and balance? By Ear
- Sensation is a cognitive process by which an organism respond to an **stimulus** (a thing or event that evokes a specific functional reaction in an organ or tissue...محرک). Sensation is an animal's, including humans', detection of external or internal **stimulation**. **Sensation** noun (FEELING) the ability to feel something physically, especially by any our five senses.

SENSATION AND PERCEPTION



- **Sensation** refers to the process of sensing our environment through touch, taste, sight, sound, and smell.
- This information is sent to our brains **in** raw form where **perception** comes into play.
- **Perception** is the way we interpret these **sensations** and therefore make sense of everything around us.
- For instance, seeing the light (**sensation**) is different from determining its color (**perception**). Another **example** is that feeling the coldness of the environment is different from perceiving that winter is coming.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SENSATION



- **Stimulus (محرک):** is a source of physical energy that activates an organ. It is the strength or magnitude of an organ
- **Absolute threshold :** smallest amount of threshold or physical energy which can be detected for 50% of the time.
- **Upper threshold :** is the maximum amount of threshold or physical energy which can be detected for 50% of the time.
- **Differential threshold :** difference between smaller and upper threshold.

HOW DO WE SENSE? OR PROCESS OF SENSATION



- Can not take place without **proper messaging** between organ and related part of the brain.
- An organ cannot respond if **associative nerves** do not perceive and **motor nerves** do not take order from brain to the related muscles.
- Hence, Sensation is accumulation of Stimulus + sensory organ + neural transmitters + brain.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SENSATIONS



- **Stimulus** or the physical energy that is compulsory to take place sensations.
- **Intensity** of a stimulus related to the sensory thresholds. If the magnitude of the stimulus does not reach absolute threshold, sensation does not occur. Even it cross over the upper level, the sensation does not occur.
- **Quality** : of stimulus is the source of differentiation between different stimulus regarding their color, taste or the size.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SENSATIONS



- **Extensity** : is the expansion of stimulus, it requires a limit of stimulus to cause sensations. For example eye cannot see germ without microscope. And a feather on you hair cannot be felt.
- **Duration** : is the time interval during the presentation of any stimulus to the sense organ. If a stimulus remains for less time that required we are unable to have its sensation. And if it remains longer than its time. e.g tik-tok of second in a clock.

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STUDY MATERIAL

- Chapter 3 – Prof. Zarin Bukhari
- TheITeducation.com

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THANKS

HABIB ULLAH QAMAR