

<b>UNIT NUMBER</b>	1
<b>NAME</b>	VISUAL PERCEPTION

## **SUMMARY**

### **Shape Perception**

Visual Perception- is a sense that human beings use to register a series of shapes and colors that are present in the environment.

Observation-is to look at the shapes and images with attention and study of their qualities and their meanings.

Types of Observation:

Analytical-is the identification and recognition of the shapes of all of the elements that configure an object.

Functional-is the comprehension of the meaning, function, and action of the elements of an object.

### **Perceptual Principles**

Perceptual Principles-are contrasted affirmations about visual perception.

Relations between the Figure and the Background:

Figures that are highlighted are perceived easier than the rest.

A figure and the background cannot be viewed simultaneously if the figure and the shapes in the background are diluted, or vice versa.

Close-Although a figure may not be complete, if the directions are well-defined, the view of the figure tends to be complete.

### **Visual Effects**

Perceptual Principles- are useful for understanding the visual effects that are produced for the composition an image.

Visual Effects Principals:

Proximity- shapes displayed close together as if they belong to the same figure.

Similarity- similar shapes perceived as if they belong to the same figure.

Continuity- the shapes are oriented in the same direction tend to organize into a particular figure.

Contrast-a shape that is highlighted from the rest of the figures in the background by difference of color, configuration, size and position.

Homogeneity- when all of the shapes in a scene are equal and similar, they are viewed as one whole.

### **Optical Illusions**

Optical Illusions- are images that are impossible to find in physical reality, but in the world of graphic representation the images are recreated with details viewed as a mirage that appear and disappear.

Basic Figures: Mach's Dihedral

Schröder's Figure

Thiery's Figure

Impossible Figures- emerge to combine basic figures in a complex manner.

Kinetic Figures- produce a sensation of movement.

### **SELF EVALUATION**

- 1.) Explain the difference between perception and observation.
- 2.) Cite three perceptual aspects that help us interpret 3-dimensional space.
- 3.) What is analytical observation? And what is functional observation?
- 4.) Cite three examples of perceptual principles.
- 5.) What perceptual principal is shown in the following picture?
- 6.) What visual effects from this unit appear in the figures of these images?
- 7.) Cite the names of the people that have created the optical illusion that is shown in this picture.
- 8.) What name does this type of shape receive in the language of Plastic?
- 9.) How can you elaborate on the theme of René Magritte's squares?
- 10.) How can you describe kinetic art?

### **FINAL ACTIVITIES**

- 8 The following three drawing have been made from memory by a child, a young person and someone of eighty years old respectively.

Observe how each age perceives the shapes in a different way. To confirm it, recopy a series of drawings of the landscapes made by people of different ages and describe the visual characteristics of each one: width and height of the trunks of the trees, leafy or thin tops, hidden roots or roots marked on top of the ground, shapes of the houses and mountains etc.

- 9 Take photos of dogs and cats of different sizes and breeds, and describe the visual characteristics of each one. Choose the one you like the most and make a simple drawing of its body, highlighting the most defining features. Use coloured pencils.

- 10 This facade has four visual effects that you have studied: proximity, similarity, continuity and homogeneity. Make a similar composition with fragments of coloured card. Use the direction that you think is convenient, for example, undulating and vertical or diagonal and broken

- 11 Make two compositions, one which shows the visual sensation of homogeneity, and the other which shows contrast. You can use a text processor like Word or OpenOfficeWriter and choose the premade images which you think appropriate. Copy and paste them as much as you think necessary, change the colour or size to achieve the required effect.

Observe the visual sensation of homogeneity created in this image.

- 12 Observe this casual figure and the perceived interpretation that has been made of it.

Make a composition of the same characteristics by pouring some paint on card and folding it in half. Interpret it with coloured pencils.

- 13 After observing and analysing these impossible figures, try to make another with similar characteristics. Use first a lead pencil and, when you have the definite outline go over it with a black felt tip pen. Colour the shapes with felt tip pens.

- 14 In this composition the artist has wanted to symbolise through two box scenes what happens in different moments: day and night.

Try to achieve in a free composition, but with similar characteristics, the themes sea-desert or fire-water. use coloured pencils.