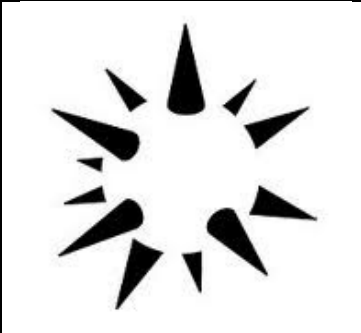


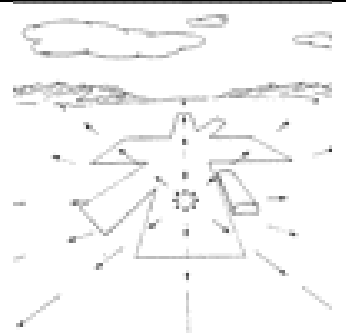
Ambiguous figures may be perceived in different ways.



The gestalt principle of closure describes how we 'complete' some stimuli.



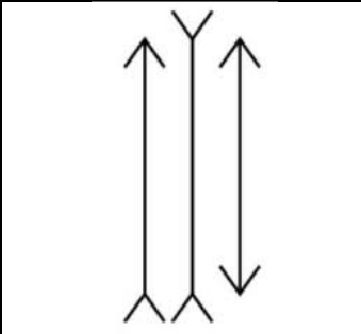
People can perceive objects in highly impoverished stimuli.



The visual information we take in is constantly changing.



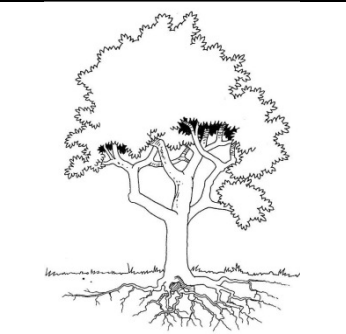
Adults are better than children at understanding unfamiliar objects.



Brislin (1993) found that non-Westerners are less susceptible to illusions.



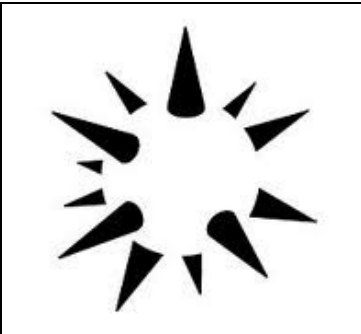
From birth, babies react to objects that loom towards them.



Most of the time, people agree on what they are seeing.



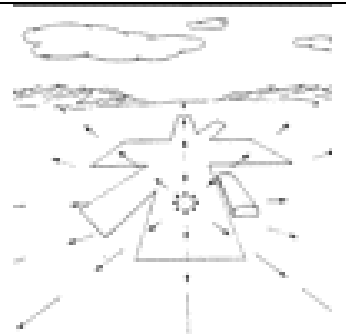
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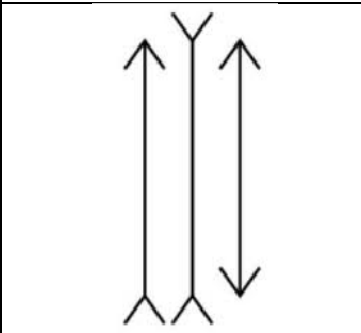
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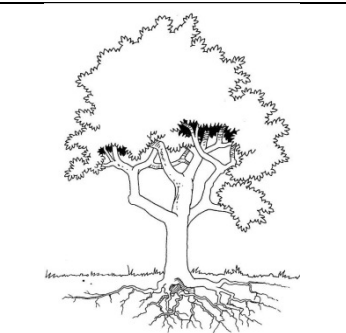
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