1. Appropriate rules for showing depth and overlap were invented only by the congenitally blind. False
2. The coat hanger was depicted with lines showing parallel features. True
3. Bulky line, the enclosing line, and the fold-out were used for _____. **Depth**
4. In one study, adults were asked to indicate orientation, that is, what was near and what was far by using Fig 9.8 True
5. The line should get thinner as it moves further back, toward the far end. **True**
6. None of the children used narrower enclosures or thinner lines to convey slant. False
7. The blind children in the study offered the same range of drawing devices as the blind adults. **True**
8. As far as vision and touch are concerned there is no difference between perceiving real objects and scenes and depictions of those real objects and scenes in pictures. True
9. In a haptic picture, the line display itself can never be made up of slanting surfaces, curved surfaces or abrupt steps in depth to the background between its lines and grooves. False
10. Kennedy's researcher shows that blind perceivers will accept that the elements of a haptic picture can represent edges, corners, wires and foreground and background relationships. True
11. According to von Senden in 1960, the blind are not capable of primary form perception.
12. Kennedy suggests that the 20th century thoughts on touch are closest to those of Von Senden.
13. According to Marks, in space perception, both tactile and visual information are referred to as a single spatial representation. For the sited, Marks suggests that representation is fundamentally visual in nature. For the blind, tactile information to a special representation is haptic in nature.
14. According to Kennedy by the 1970's, researchers came to realize that kinesthetic information can be stored in memory.
15. According to Kennedy by the 1970's, the blind use secondary means to obtain form information, and the information has to be coded in language before it can be transferred to a stable modality in which it can be integrated (had to involve visual imagery) into a unit or percept of an object.
16. According to Kennedy, Warren 1978 suggests that sighted people are mobile and navigate well. They have a good grip of the layout of familiar rooms.
17. According to Kennedy's discussion on drawing ability, even sighted people range from the high of the people that have the knack from childhood to the low shown by those who feel they have never been able to draw, and a middle range occupied by people who can draw a recognizable house or a person, but who stop short when they try to sketch a horse or dog.
18. Even Gibson recoiled when considering haptic pictures, and he predicted that they would fail to be meaningful to the blind.
19. Gibson believed that if blind people were granted some device that translated optic energy into palpable energy they should be capable of using the principles of optic information because those principles are identical to haptic information.

20.Kennedy believed that if blind people were granted some device that translated optic energy into palpable energy they should be capable of using the principles of optic information because those principles are identical to haptic information.
21.Outline picture need not depend on projection to a point of observation.
22.Can be made from _____ and _____.
23.A simple transformation of a solid form into an outline form always destroys the congruence between the solid form and the outline form.
24.The step from foreground/background layout across the line causes the lines to stand out for solidity on one side of the line and space out on the other side.
25.For Gibson, a picture is a display treated so as to project to the point of observation light that contains the same kind of optic information that would arise from a natural environmental origin.
26.According to Kennedy, a display is presenting optic information on a particular object if and only if the optic patterns specify the object that is the pattern must be specific to that object and no other.
27.The fact that the human eye can take an outline sketch that does not specify any particular foreground/background layout of surfaces and, though depth is not given, see a coherent, stable, particular foreground/background relationship.
28.Hence, Gibson's definition does not apply only to a restricted class of displays and pictorial perception is restricted to that class.
29.Strictly speaking, it is the optic information in the display that allows us to look at a U and see a tongue (or a valley or a handle for a bag). It is the optic information in the display that allows us to look at a Z and see the prow of a ship cutting though calm water (or a slash of lightning, or a winding road).
30.What was Keebler's conception of an opaque reflecting surface? How do the rays from any given radiating point source form a point on the retina? According to Kennedy there may be a basis for a blind person to understand some haptic pictures that conform to optic information because the optic principles of form and space from a fixed point of observation, including perspective transformations with change of distance and rotation are present in haptic as principles of direction. The principles of direction apply to pointing outward as readily as they do to rise travelling inward.
31.A receding object projects a narrower cone of light because of the change in direction of its periphery from the point of observation.
32.The shape transformation of a rotating disc, projecting first a circular cone, then an eclipse, and finally a line, cannot be described as a set of changes in direction if its periphery from the point of observation.
33.There are aspects of pictures that are rooted in intentional communication rather than physical optics.

34.A definition that rests on recognition and intention need not become enmeshed in how a display is experienced. All that matters is whether the blind person can tell what a picture is representing and can indicate what the lines of his or her own sketches mean.
35.Lines can stand for changes in brightness and colour and these changes can be depicted in outline drawings. These depictions are uncommon and these ways of using lines work much less for vision than when lines stand for changes in depth and slant.
36.In vision phenomenological speaking, a pictorial display gives rise to a kind of double perception, the perception of a flat surface physically present and a set of depicted surfaces not really present seeming to slant this way and that some foreground, some background, all in virtual space.
37.According to Kennedy, the time is not right for phenomenological inquiry into haptic pictures.
38.The drawings by Tracy are shown in this article. The authors report that Tracy was very efficient at drawing. The authors also report that many sighted adults cannot draw as well.
39.As Kennedy & Nickels illustrate in black and white patchwork pictures of scenes with lots of shadows, the positive versions of the pictures have white as illuminated regions and black as regions in shadow. The negatives are reversed, though all the contours in the display are exactly in the same locations. The outline versions replace each of the contours with a line which physically is how many contours close together?
40.According to Kennedy & Nickels, movies with outline chiaroscuro are very poor in vision.
41.The objects in the black and white patchwork version of the movie prepared by Cavanagh and Anstis were impossible to recognise.
42.The evidence indicates that the shape from shading-processing in static or moving arrays is completed before outline depiction arises in vision.
43.Even though outline is made physically of black and white borders, it cannot gain visual access to shape as a process by itself and must gain access to shape first from shape-from-shading processes.
44.The perception of lines is always involved in brightness difference processing.
45.Kennedy and Gabias defined the axis of a line as a _____ midway between the contours flanking the line.
46.In the same vein, contours of lines should be understood to be _____.
47.Axis and contours of lines as _____ can be employed as surrogates for surface relief edges.
48.As surrogates for boundaries of surfaces, the axis and contours of lines can activate the perceptual system's geometry for surfaces with edges. The surrogates and the geometry are independent of brightness matters.
49.As surrogates for boundaries of surfaces, both line axis and the contours of lines are a-modal (available to touch, as well as vision).
50.When lines depict wires, the lines act as foreground with background on either side. The contours of the lines depict the occluding boundaries of the wires.

51.Consider a drawing of an opaque cube lines showing convex corners. They do not use their contours directly.
52.Consider a drawing of an opaque cube. Here, the contours define the axis of the line midway between the contours.
53.Consider a drawing of an opaque cube. The axis of a line can show the locus of a convex corner.
54.Consider a drawing of an opaque cube. The locus of the axis of the line is perceived as the locus of the change of slant between two surfaces.
55.In what kind of a depiction will a Y junction appear to be three wires? In this kind of depiction the contours of lines define the occluding boundaries of a wire. In what kind of a depiction will a Y junction appear as the apex of a cube where three surfaces meet? The location where the three axes of the limbs of the Y meet is the apex of the cube.
56.A _____ junction can induce extra contour. When it shows occlusion with one bar overlapping another, the top bar has its contours completed subjectively and the lower bar appears to extend underneath the subjective contours.
57.If the lines forming the T are _____ enough, it is possible to discern that a subjective contour cuts off the stem of the T.
58.The scores of blind children who were attempting …… In this experiment, which group of students recognised the most pictures?
59.In the Dan Guily study, which picture was the most recognized by all the children?
60.Linear occlusion is also tactile.
61.Physically _____ dots on a picture surface can be perceived as _____ aligned and depicting occluding edges.
62.The reason a horizontal display can suggest someone erect or looking up/down in a vertical dimension is likely that the parts of the picture that are higher from our vantage point is higher