

124. Selective Perception | 선택적지각

1. Selective Perception 선택적지각



Selective perception is the process [which/by which] individuals perceive what they want to perceive in some messages while [ignoring/ignored] opposing viewpoints. It is a broad term to identify the behavior all people exhibit to tend to “see things” based on their [universal/particular]

standard. It also describes how we categorize and interpret sensory information in a way that favors one category or interpretation over another. [Similarly/In other words], selective perception is a form of [bias/impartiality] because we interpret information in a way [that/in which] is appropriate with our existing values and beliefs. Psychologists believe this process occurs [consciously/automatically].

2. Selective perception and Primitive instincts 선택적지각 & 원시본능

Selective perception and primitive instincts are fundamentally linked through human evolutionary survival mechanisms. During the hunter-gatherer era, the human brain evolved to filter and [prosper/prioritize] stimuli directly tied to survival and reproduction. Because the brain accounts for only about 2% of body weight but consumes over 20% of its energy, processing every sensory input would cause **cognitive overload** and lower the [evens/odds] of survival.

Key Mechanisms Rooted in Primitive Instinct

① Threat Detection (Negativity Bias)

A rustle in the bushes was better assumed to be a [predator/wind] rather than a [predator/wind]. Modern individuals hyper-focusing on a single criticism over ten [complements/compliments] stems directly from this defensive instinct.

② Confirmation Bias (Cognitive Energy Conservation)

The brain accepts information matching existing beliefs while [recognizing/discarding] contradictions. In an [certain/uncertain] wild habitat, [relying/relies] on fast heuristics saved [vital/viral/fatal] metabolic energy, compared to analyzing every situation.

③ Cocktail Party Effect (Survival Cue Filtering)



Hearing one's own name or a warning cry across a noisy room reflects the auditory filtering system that **[prospered/prioritized]** tribal signals or an infant's distress **고통** call.

④ In-Group (내집단) vs. Out-Group (외집단) Bias (Belonging Instinct)

Humans pay favorable **우호적인** attention to signals from their own tribe **while [viewing/viewed]** outsiders with **[confidence/suspicion]** or **[accuracy/distortion]**. In ancestral times **선사시대**, expulsion **축출/추방** from the group was equivalent to a **[life/death]** sentence.

Evolutionary Mismatch in the Modern Era

While **[dispensable 불필요한/indispensable 필연적인/indispensably]** in the wild, this selective filtering produces clear cognitive **[accuracy/distortion]** in today's information-rich environment:

- Amplified **증폭된 Echo Chambers** **반향실** : Media algorithms exploit **이용하다** selective perception, deepening confirmation bias and **[create/creating]** filter bubbles.
- Chronic Anxiety : The **[primate/primitive]** brain interprets **non-[lethal/leather]** **치명적인** modern stressors (e.g., social conflicts, sensational **선정적인** headlines) as physical survival **[threats/thrifts]** **위협**, **[triggering/diminishing]** prolonged stress responses.

125. Inattentional blindness | 무주의맹시

1. Inattentional blindness 무주의맹시

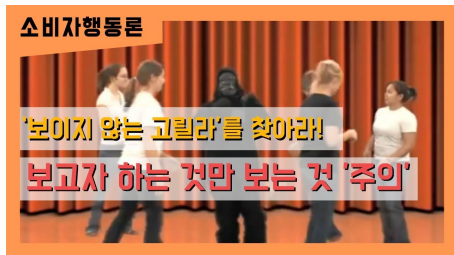


Inattentional blindness is a psychological [sufficiency/lack] of attention and is not associated with any vision defects결함 or [surpluses잉여/흑자/deficits결함/적자]. It may be defined as the event [which/in which] an individual [succeeds/fails] to recognize an unexpected stimulus that is in [plain/ambiguous] sight. Research on *inattentional blindness*무주의맹시 suggests that the

phenomenon [can/should] occur in any individual, [dependent/independent] of cognitive deficits인지적 결함. Since it becomes impossible for one to attend all the stimuli in a given situation, a temporary일시적인 *blindness effect* can take place as a result; that is, individuals fail to see objects or stimuli that are unexpected and quite [distinct/obscure].

Inattentional blindness also has an effect on people's perception.

2. Gorillas In Our Midst 우리들 가운데의 고릴라



It seems that we perceive the world in great detail, but our visual systems [take in선택하다/screen out걸러내다] what is unimportant for us. This [selective perception/inattentional blindness] is well demonstrated by Simons' experiment, known as *“Gorillas In Our Midst”* or *“Invisible Gorilla Test”*. In the

experiment, a videotape of some students playing basketball is played to subjects피실험자. Subjects are split into three cells: those instructed to watch one team or another; those instructed to count [a/the] number of passes; and those given no instruction. [That/What] Simons found is that only the [former/latter] group spot to any degree [in which/that] halfway through the game, a student in a gorilla suit walks right on to the court, beats its chest and then [walks/walk] off again. How could we miss something so [obvious/obscure], you might ask. Because we aren't looking for it, that's how. We're looking for something else.

The failure to perceive the [normalities/abnormalities] is [contributed/attributed]때문이다 to the failure to attend to it while engaged in the difficult task of counting the number of passes of the ball. These results indicate that the relationship between what is in one's visual field and perception [based/is based] much more on [attention/memory] than was previously thought.