PRIP-TR-113 How Humans Describe Short Videos -Details of an Experiment

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PRIP-TR-113

July 27, 2007

How Humans Describe Short Videos - Details of an Experiment 1

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Abstract

Human vision can be used as a model for computer vision. We have conducted an experiment to investigate several properties of human vision that can be applied to, and that can improve computer vision. This report describes in detail the description of videos done by human subjects. Human descriptions of videos show the importance of higher levels of abstraction and that features of an object related to a task can raise the object's relevance.

¹This work was partially supported by the Austrian Science Fund under grants P18716-N13, S9103-N04 and USA AFOSR.

1 Introduction

Bases for human-like qualitative spatial and temporal representation and reasoning already exist. Interval calculus [1] is used in systems that require some form of temporal reasoning capabilities having 13 interval-interval relations like 'before', 'after', 'meets' etc. In [11], motivated by the work in [1, 2], an interval calculus-like formalism for the spatial domain, the so called region connection calculus (RCC) was presented having a set of 8 region-to-region relations like 'is disconnected from', 'is externally connected with', 'partially overlaps', etc. A more expressive calculus can be produced with additional relations to describe regions that are either inside, partially inside, or outside other regions (RCC - 15).

In computer vision, object representations have spanned from prototypical models (generic/class based) to exemplar-based (appearance/template based) with each of them best suited for different applications. Certainly one of the main challenges of cognitive computer vision will be to extract the abstract features required for reasoning while bridging the representational gap between the output of low level image processing modules (e.g. segmentation) and the "parts" of a generic model [7].

Researchers involved in image retrieval usually extract semantic information from subjects by showing them images [9, 8, 12] (e.g. Figure 1 would be annotated as a table with a calender on top). Similarly we try to extract semantic information from descriptions for video streams and try to connect this information with different representations in computer vision. One of the main things one has to address when thinking of cognitive computer vision, is a proper internal representation which should be obtained by extracting abstract image features and should be usable to reason and communicate in a human way. An approach to this problem is to investigate human vision itself and to apply the surveyed techniques to computer vision. In an experiment we have shown two similar videos to a group of subjects and given them several questions to answer with the aim of getting a better knowledge about human vision. The following Section describes the experiment in detail. Section 3 sums up the given answers followed by discussion in Section 4 and conclusions in Section 5. Appendix A contains guidelines on performing visual experiments.

2 Description of the experiment

To motivate the research in the direction of qualitative spatial representation and reasoning, we conducted a set of experiments focusing on human description of videos. We collected written data from the subjects answering questions after a video sequence is shown i.e. the subject are asked to write their mental states¹. This kind of experiment might alter the cognitive processes [3]. The verbal/writing demand of thinking could react with the task of encoding the visual information into words, since it forces the subject to concentrate only on the verbally/written important information [13]. Nevertheless, since the machines should communicate information with humans using verbal information this study serves as the first hint of possible representation for computer vision, and as such

¹Similar to retrospective report [3].



Figure 1: Initial arrangement in both videos

should be considered.

In this experiment two similar videos were shown to a group of students. They had to describe the videos and answer some questions regarding the actions and objects in a limited amount of time.

The following subsections describe the experiment in detail.

2.1 The videos

The two videos² are very similar in content (appearing object categories and actions) and the comparison is done easily. They have a length of 65 and 68 seconds. A fixed camera was used and directed at an office desk (see Figure 1). In both videos a hand comes into the field of view and places some typical office objects (highlighters, boxes, post-it notes, cup) onto the table. Then they are moved around and some of them are hidden.

The objects of video 1 occur also in video 2, but some new objects are added (see Figure 2). The movements of the objects are similar, but the differences are easy to recognize.

2.2 The questionnaires

The original questionnaires (size A4), which are in German, are given in Figures 5 and 6. The English translations of the questions are:

Form 1:

- 1) Which logo is on the calendar? (please tick off the correct logo)
- 2) What is the difference between the two videos?
- 5) Which objects occur? (video 1/video 2)

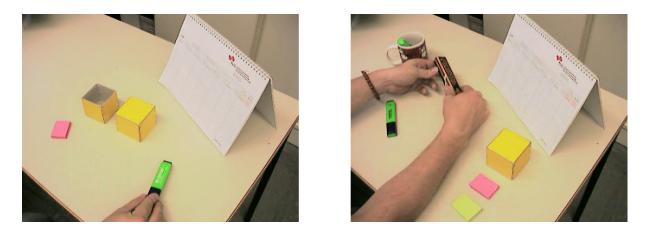


Figure 2: Frames of video 1 and video 2

- 7) Do both videos show the same desk? yes/no (please explain)
- 9) What is the relative position of the two packs of post-it notes at the end of video 2?

Form 2:

- 3) What happens in the two videos?
- 4) How many objects occur? (video 1/video2)
- 6) Which objects have corners? (video 1/video2)
- 8) Which colours occur in the two videos?

At the top of both forms there is a field for the test subjects' names and a place where the subjects should mark, if they have received the form before or after watching the videos.

The space for the answers to questions 2 and 3 is limited by a rectangle that forces the subjects to give short answers. This can be associated with limited memory in computer vision (see also [6]).

2.3 The order of events

At first the 18 participants were informed roughly about the experiment and the order of events. Then they were divided into two groups. The first group consisted of 11 people, the second one of 7 people. Two subjects got all the questions before because they already knew the videos.

The members of group 1 were given Form 1 (Figure 5) and the members of group 2 were given Form 2 (Figure 6). Video 1 was shown and afterwards the subjects were given 5 minutes to write down their answers, followed by video 2 and again 5 minutes to write down their answers. In the end they received the other form, which they hadn't seen before, and were given another 10 minutes to answer the questions on the new form. After receiving the second form, no additional modifications were permitted on the first one.

3 Results

To each of the questions the answers contain interesting aspects that will be presented in this section. The abbreviations 'Qx' refer to the x^{th} question on the forms. The scans of all the experiment results can be found in Appendix B.

3.1 Q1: The Logo

The first question on Form 1 was to identify the logo from the calendar that was on the desk in the two videos. A clear answer was given to this question. Even if the logo was not in the main field of focus and the logo did not play any relevant role in the actions on the video, every test subject, whether he got the form with this question before or after seeing the videos, answered this question correctly.

The intention was to show that concentrating on a certain task influences human vision. But this did not happen, most probably because the videos were not that long and every subject could remember many details of the scene. Also, the question was a multiple choice question. Therefore it was easy for the subjects to compare with the logos shown on the questionnaire. One test person noted at his choice: "guessed". Even if not sure, the answer was correct. The calendar was also used to hide a highlighter and so it received attention.

We expect that another experiment with a more difficult question will result in a difference between the two groups.

3.2 Q2: Differences between the videos

The more complex question "What is the difference between the two videos?" produced very compact results. The space for answers was limited and so the subjects were forced to give short answers, to summarize the information and to abstract. 80% of the experimentees used the term "count of objects" or "more objects" in their answer. Objectively one can say that in video 2 four additional objects occur (counting the elongated box and its cap as one object). The given answers are simple, very short and give a lot of information. They expect that the reader knows one of the videos and give him an idea what the other one is like. Also, they are very context dependent.

3.3 Q3: What is happening in the videos?

The answers to this question differ mainly in their level of abstraction.

To give an example, the descriptions of the first sequence of actions in video 1 range from "a hand positions objects" to "calendar stands on the table, box is put onto the table, box is opened, post-it notes are put onto the table, highlighter is put onto the table".

Table 1 shows the minimum, average and maximum number of characters, words and lines used by the participants. The average word count is nearly the same in video 1 and video 2.

	Video 1			Video 2		
	Characters	Words	Lines	Characters	Words	Lines
Min	132	21	3	91	15	2
Avg	272	41	6	273	42	6
Max	413	69	11	516	81	12

Table 1: Text statistics to question 3 ("What happens in the two videos?")

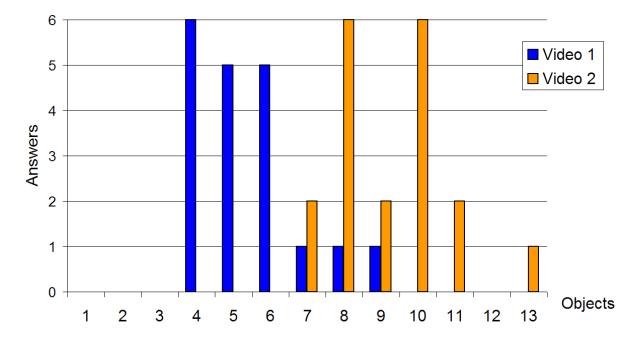


Figure 3: Count of objects identified². One could say that the objective count of objects in video 1 is 7 and 11 in video 2.

The hand is mentioned only by 6 of the test subjects. The other 14 use passive voice to describe the movement of the objects. This shows that it is understood what is the "active" part of the scene.

For video 1 most of the test subjects used the term "post-it notes" to refer to the pink post-it notes. In the descriptions of video 2 the subjects used the colours to differentiate the pink and the yellow post-it notes. Abstraction was used as much as possible, but always trying to remember enough information to clearly distinguish all of the objects.

3.4 Q4, Q5: How many and which objects?

These two questions show us which objects were important and notable to the participants.

In video 1 the participants identified in average about 5 objects and in video 2 about 9 objects. The chart in Figure 3 shows the exact answers given to question 4.

Question 5 tells us to which objects the participants referred in question 4. Table 2 shows how often each of the objects was mentioned by the participants.

 $^{^{2}}$ The sum of answers is only 19 because we were not able to determine the meaning of one answer.

Most of the participants fit the following scheme: Those who identified 4 objects in video 1 mentioned the highlighter, the post-it notes, the box and the calendar. These are the objects that are placed on the table. Those who identified 5 objects mentioned additionally the table or the cap of the box. And those who identified 6 objects mentioned, additionally to the 4 objects on the table, the table itself and the hand.

	Before video shown		After video shown	
Objects	Video 1	Video 2	Video 1	Video 2
Table	0.77	0.69	0.86	0.86
Calendar	1.00	0.92	0.86	0.86
Yellow box	1.00	0.92	1.00	1.00
–Cap	0.46	0.46	0.14	0.14
Post-it pink ³	1.00	0.92	1.00	1.00
Post-it yellow ³		0.92		1.00
Highlighter 1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Highlighter 2		1.00		1.00
Cup		0.85		0.86
Longish box		0.92		1.00
–Cap		0.15		0.14
Hand	0.38	0.23	0.14	0.14
Cup 2		0.08		0.00
Floor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cupboard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wristband	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 2: Proportion of participants mentioning an object (as shown in [5])

The answers regarding video 2 fit the same scheme. Nearly all of the test subjects mentioned the objects that are placed on the table: 2 highlighters, pink and yellow post-it notes, the cubic box, the longish box, the cup and the calendar. One subject mentioned only 7 objects - he did not mention the calendar. Those who noticed more objects mentioned additionally the table and some of them the hand too.

The objects that are passed around are mentioned by everyone. The calendar, that isn't passed around but plays an important role as a hiding place, isn't mentioned by everyone. The table is mentioned by fewer people and only a small group mentioned the hand. This is a bit surprising because it is active (moving and passing around things) all the time. Probably to the subjects the changes are the important ones, and not who did them - as long as there is no change of the acting object.

The floor, the cupboard in the background and the wristband were not mentioned by anyone. They do not participate in the action and they do not lie in the place where the action occurs. This is a clear proof for focusing on the action.

3.5 Q6: Which objects have corners?

As we see in Table 3 the participants did not come to a common conclusion. All of the objects on the desk - even the cup - were at least by one of them declared as having

corners, but none of the objects was declared as having corners by all of the test persons (of both groups). On the one hand this shows us that corners aren't precisely defined and measured and on the other hand we see that corners aren't very important for human vision. Otherwise there would exist a stronger definition of a corner and the answers of the participants would be more correlated.

	Before video shown		After video shown	
Objects	Video 1	Video 2	Video 1	Video 2
Table	0.50	0.50	0.73	0.73
Calendar	0.88	0.75	0.91	0.82
Yellow Box	0.88	0.88	1.00	1.00
–Cap	0.25	0.25		
Post-It $Pink^4$	0.88	0.75	0.91	1.00
Post-It Yellow ⁴		0.75		1.00
Marker 1	0.75	0.63	0.64	0.64
Marker 2		0.63		0.64
Cup		0.38		
Longish Box		0.50		0.91
-Cap		0.25		

Table 3: Proportion of participants declaring an object as having corners⁵

3.6 Q7: Is it the same table?

17 of the participants answered this question with "yes", two said "no" and one did not give an answer. Most of them motivated their answer with the colour of the table, as the chart in Figure 4 shows. One of the two who described the tables as different mentioned that the second one was older. The other one wrote down that the colour and environment were different.

The participants couldn't be sure, if it was the same table or not. They extracted some features and compared them, and if for a certain assumption, there were enough pros (see Figure 4) and no relevant cons, the assumption was accepted as true and one of the pros was given as an explanation.

3.7 Q8: Which colours occur?

The question about the colours in the videos give a hint about which colours were flashiest and most relevant for the subjects. Table 4 shows the results.

We see that humans do not differentiate between different shades of a certain colour. They simplify and they pool together similar shades of a certain colour.

Interesting is that the green highlighters were remembered by every subject (see question 5) but the colour green (a very bright and flashy green) was mentioned by only 72% of the subjects. The colours were not as important to the subjects as the objects were.

³One subject described the post-it notes as erasers

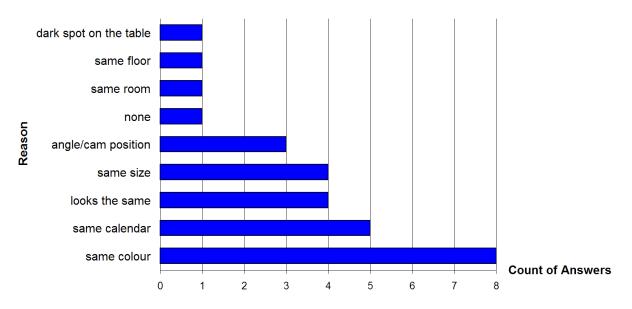


Figure 4: Reasons for the answer "video 1 and 2 show the same table"

We assume that nearly all of the participants would have answered the question "What is the colour of the highlighters?" correctly. We think that in this case the problem is not to remember the information, but to retrieve it again. In another experiment we would like to stress this point and examine if the subjects can state the colour of a specific object (i.e. the highlighter).

3.8 Q9: The relative position of the two packs of post-it notes

Twelve of the test subjects answered that the pink post-it notes are (hidden) in the (yellow) box and seven of them that the yellow post-it notes are (hidden) behind the box⁶. Single subjects used the following relative terms: parallel, close together, behind and above. Two of them (see Figure 9 and 25) made a small drawing to indicate the positions.

Most of the subjects did not describe the positions of the two packs of post-it notes as relative to each other, but as relative to the next objects. This gives us more information and includes the relative position to each other.

4 Discussion

A critical observation of collecting verbal description of subjects (e.g. writing the report) is that we can not rule out that during the verbalization, the subjects are retrieving different information compared to what they have stored while performing the actual task (e.g. watching the video) [3]. Since there are concerns about the validity of verbal

⁴One subject described the post-it notes as erasers, another one as cuboids

 $^{^5 \}mathrm{One}$ subject misunderstood the question (he wrote down the number of objects having corners) and isn't factored in

⁶Some subjects described the box as a cube. They are included too.

	Before video shown		After video shown	
Colour	Video 1	Video 2	Video 1	Video 2
white	1.00	1.00	0.82	0.91
yellow	1.00	1.00	0.91	1.00
green	0.78	0.78	0.64	0.73
dark-green	0.11	0.11		0.09
beige	0.22	0.22	0.27	0.27
black	0.67	0.89	0.64	0.82
pink	0.67	0.78	0.82	0.82
purple	0.22	0.22		0.09
red	0.56	0.67	0.36	0.36
brown	0.22	0.56	0.18	0.45
colour of skin	0.11	0.11	0.27	0.27
grey	0.33	0.33	0.09	0.09
blue	0.11	0.22	0.09	0.18
light-yellow		0.11		
gold				0.09

Table 4: Proportion of participants mentioning a specific colour

protocols as the source of experimental data, more accurate and specific experiments will be designed, to come closer to the answer on how humans describe video sequences and what is "mind" representation.

One way to overcome these concerns is to ask subjects to concurrently verbalize their "thoughts" by "thinking aloud" i.e. if something new captures the subjects' attention they should verbalize it immediately [3]. Another way would be to give the written report to new subjects, then show the video, and ask them whether the written description is from this video. Alternatively, the subject could be shown two, slightly different videos with the task of identifying the "original" one, from which the description is made. If the "different" video is different only with respect to irrelevant features, the subject would be able to identify the "original" video by chance. This would answer the question whether the written reports have enough information for others to understand the video without seeing it. The subjects' performance would be evaluated by response time and proportion of correct identifications. Another set of experiment would be to show two short video sequences (almost the same) with an intermediate pause between them, and ask the subjects whether something changed. The video sequences should be designed such that even though they look similar there is "something new" for e.g. an object appears/disappears in the second video. This way we could answer the question what the subject payed attention to in the video. Again, the subject's performance will be evaluated by reaction time and proportion correct. To get some further information about the attentional processes, the eye movements could be recorded. It is of importance to know, what the subjects pay attention to when they watch videos.

Do they pay attention to objects and/or colors and/or actions and/or relations between

Q1: logo	Tasks should influence priorities of visual cues (our exper-	
	iment could not support or disclaim this hypothesis).	
Q2: differences	Humans tend to give short, context dependent descriptions	
	of their perceptions.	
Q3: story	Humans perform as much abstraction as possible, but al-	
	ways try to remember enough information to clearly dis-	
	tinguish all of the objects.	
Q4, Q5: objects	Humans focus on the action. Objects not part of the action	
	get a low priority.	
Q6: corners	Corners aren't precisely defined and measured and also not	
	very important for human vision. Geometric descriptions	
	are rather qualitative than quantitative.	
Q7: table	Humans compare objects by looking for differences in indi-	
	vidual features.	
Q8: colours	Colours seem less important than objects. A qualitative	
	assessment of colour information is done.	
Q9: relative position	Qualitative descriptions using simple relations (left, right,	
	etc.) are preferred over precise geometric information.	

Table 5: Conclusions of the questions

object and so on, and if so, what is the order of importance ⁷.

5 Conclusions

The results of this experiment allow us to draw some conclusions about human vision, abstraction and relevance. Understanding these human features should help to create better computer vision systems.

Vision involves a lot of information but the human short-term memory has a very limited capacity [10]. So the trick is to reduce the amount of information. In this experiment three methods of reduction can be observed: assigning relevance, abstraction and grouping.

Before explaining these methods in detail we would like to summarize the conclusions of each of the questions in Table 5.

5.1 Relevance

Humans seem to assign relevance to each object. Some are rated more important and others are mostly ignored. Prioritization is used to sort out "unimportant" information. This seems to be very subjective but is a very successful and solid procedure. How do humans define the importance of an object or an action? The answers to question 5 give us a listing of objects and the percentage of test persons mentioning them (see Table 2).

⁷Many thanks to Zygmunt Pizlo for discussions and comments on the psychophysical aspects of this paper.

The two highlighters had attracted the most attention. All of the test persons remembered them in their answers. Nearly everyone remembered the yellow box, the post-it notes (pink and yellow) and the longish/elongated box. Apart from the cup, which is mentioned by fewer persons, these are the objects that are moved around by the hand. Movement and action attract attention and so the moved objects gain priority. Psychology of seeing [4] has shown that movement automatically attracts attention and stimulates low level-vision (eye movement). Our experiment suggests that movement also affects high level-vision.

Only a few participants (between 14% and 38%) mention the hand in this direct question. Question 3 ("What is happening?") gives the same result: The hand is mentioned only by 30%. Although the hand is involved in all actions, mentioning it seems to be less relevant to the participants. Important are only the actions carried out by the hand.

Colours also have an influence on the importance of an object. For example the cup (mostly brown and white) and the elongated box (mostly brown and black) in video 2 were not mentioned by as many subjects as the highlighters (bright green) or the box (bright yellow).

A given task should also influence the relevance of an object. The answers to question 1 couldn't support this hypothesis, but also not contradict it. Additional experiments are necessary.

5.2 Abstraction

The answers to question 3 show that humans tend to abstract as much as possible. We also see that they can perfectly adapt to limited space for answers and to limited time for answering the questions. They perform as much abstraction as possible, but always try to remember enough information to clearly distinguish all of the objects. This confirms the results of previous experiments [5].

We think that there are two types of abstraction: abstraction done while capturing and processing information and abstraction done while retrieving information. The first is needed to reduce the captured amount of sensory data and to be able to process and store the information - the information is transformed to a higher level of abstraction. The second type of abstraction is performed to simplify communication between humans. Unimportant details and presumed facts are omitted to communicate more efficiently. This is shown by the fact that some participants described the first part of the videos in question 3 with the sentence "objects are put onto the table". The concrete description of the objects is omitted but their answers to question 5 show that they know them.

5.3 Grouping

Grouping helps to reduce the amount of information by finding equal or similar objects and storing only the different aspects of the objects. In the descriptions of video 2 most of the subjects mentioned the post-it notes ("pink and yellow post-it notes") and the highlighters ("the 2 highlighters") together.

6 Acknowledge

We would like to thank the students who attended the proseminar "Können Computer sehen?" in the winter term 2005/06 for their participation in the experiment on which this technical report is based.

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A Guidelines on performing experiments

When performing experiments, it is very important to know the circumstances, to control the conditions and to record the settings precisely. Many tasks occur in experiments again and again, and should be checked. To ease the transaction of experiments we would like to present a list of tasks that should not be forgotten. This list especially concentrates on experiments that involve persons, who should answer a questionnaire related to a short video, photos or other sensory input.

At the end of this section you find a summarizing checklist of this points.

A.1 Test persons

When selecting the test persons, you first have to decide how many you need. Mostly it is sensible to start with a small number of subjects. If this first experiment supports your thoughts and you want to consolidate your results, then you can perform another experiment with a bigger group, that may be costlier.

The next question that arises is: How do you choose your test persons? If, for example, you ask some students to participate in your experiment, you should consider that they may regard the questions from a very technical point of view - compared to the average human being.

Do not tell your test subjects any details before the experiment to avoid prejudices. And be sure that no one of them has special knowledge about your topic.

Before starting the experiment you should distribute a form to let the subjects sign an agreement that their anonymous answers may be used in your scientific work.

A.2 Questionnaire

Add questions, the answers of which hopefully will support your ideas. But it is also important to think about questions, whose answers may disprove your ideas.

The questions should be easy to understand and non-ambiguous. Equivocal words should be avoided (except if you want to study language). If possible, show the questions to some persons (not to a subject) before the experiment and make sure that it is clear what you mean.

If you have multiple choice questions, then you should make sure that the test persons know how to select a certain answer. You can do this best by giving an example of how to select an answer. Don not forget to explain, if the test persons have to select one possibility, or if they are allowed to give no answer. And it may be important to mention whether multiple answers per question are possible or not.

If you want the participants of your experiment to give a short answer to a question, then you should restrict the available space by a box.

 $S\phi$ they have only limited space and will give a short answer.

A.3 Timing

It is important to specify the timing of your experiment carefully, so that you can compare it to succeeding experiments. How much time do the participants have to give the answers? Maybe you want to limit the time intentionally (for the whole questionnaire, or just for some questions).

If giving the participants an input, for example a video, you should consider if they receive the questionnaire before or after seeing the video. Often there is an interesting difference between these two possibilities. So you may divide the test persons into two groups: One that receives the questionnaire before seeing the video and another one that receives the questionnaire after seeing the video.

A.4 Setting

Tell the participants that communication during the experiment is undesired and give detailed instructions to avoid subsequent questions. Questions should be either forbidden or only publicly allowed. So you can be sure that all of the participants have the same knowledge about the experiment and the questions.

A.5 Documentation

Document all the steps and decisions you have made. This is very important for others to be able to comprehend the experiment and to be able to reproduce it.

A.6 Checklist

Here you find the suggestions summarized in a very short checklist:

- Test persons: How many? Special group? Do not tell them any details before! Signature for allowance to use the answers.
- Questionnaire: Should be easy to understand and non-ambiguous! Show it to an independent person!
- Timing: Time limit? When do the subjects receive the questionnaire?
- Setting: Clear instructions! No Communication! Questions only in public!
- Documentation: Document all the steps and decisions!

B The questionnaires

The next page shows the blank forms and thereafter follow the filled forms, the result of the experiment (the participants' names are removed because of data privacy).

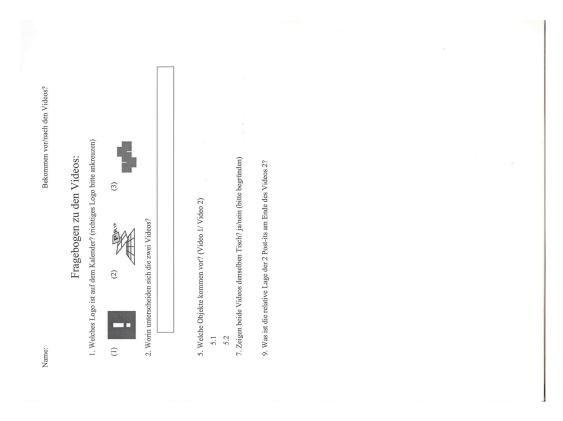


Figure 5: Form 1

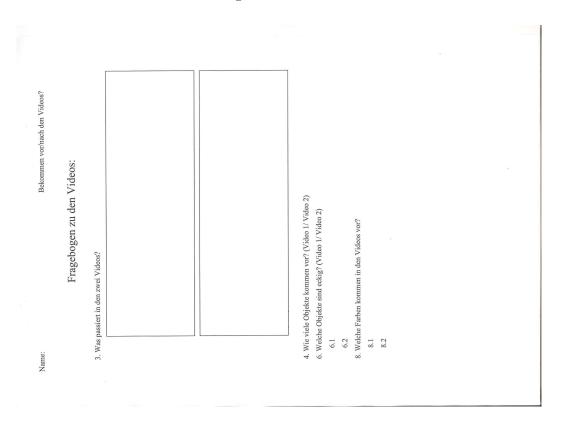


Figure 6: Form 2

1. Welches Logo ist auf dem Kalender? (richtiges Logo bitte ankreuzen)



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

Name:

2. Vides ses worden when Objelik vorwandet (1000-2007), die Objelik worden ander verwander als het A Vides (25:4) Ranker wind im Brecher Relegt, stat histor dem Walnder nu versteckt)

5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2)

5.1 Dos Text Worker, Bet-11, 1 Schochtel & Kalender

5.2 2 Textmarker, 2 Por - Hs, 2 Scheichter, Kalerider, A Becker

7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? ja/nein (bitte begründen)

fa, wan was die Reigenzezze Farbe & der Winkel jans dur der Tileh aus gebinnt wind, betrachtet

9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2?

- die rota Post-its sind in dur gelben Schochken

die pelben Post-its glud hinter deues der gelben Schachlee

Figure 7: Subject 1, Form 1

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

In dem A. Video winder verset. Objette and dem Tildh gelegt: ATextmorker, Post-its (rosa) 1x gelle Schochtel. Der Textmorker Wind hinter dem Kalindur Versteckt, Unol dann werden die Post-its in der Schochtel verstecht, banach werdeyder Karker und dann die Post-it zellel wieder rausgeholt.

In dem 2. Video werden a Textmarker in Beahary & Schwarter d ein gelber Schachtel inknown & regelbe Post-its auf dem Trech gelegt, harn wind oner der 2 Textmarker auf in dem tehwarten Idhachtel versteckt 8 dur gweite in dem Beaher gelegt. Die rosam Post-its werden in dem gelber Iduschtel verstechten die gelben danswer.

Ki dann wind dir Schoontel vor den Kalinahr ge auf dem Titch gelegt

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) 4/8

6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2) \downarrow / \downarrow

- 6.1 Textworker, Post-it, Schochter, hadwider
- 6.2 Textuarter, Postzils, Schachter, Kalender

8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?

- 8.1 rosa, gelb, gruin, schwart
- 8.2 roba, gells , grun, 1 chworz (Willip

Name:

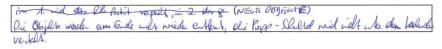
Figure 8: Subject 1, Form 2

1. Welches Logo ist auf dem Kalender? (richtiges Logo bitte ankreuzen)



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

Name:



- 5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2)
- 5.1 T.L., Ryr-Slothel, Texture (grin), Pot-IT, Kalender, (Hand)
 5.2 T.L., Kaleda, Texture 2x, Pape Sheltel, 2 Post II (Ra, gri), Kelfer Delen, Pape, Sheltel Quade
 7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? Ja/nein (bitte begründen)

9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2?

perellel zurske

Figure 9: Subject 2, Form 1

Bekommen wor/nach den Videos?

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Γ

4. Wie (Video 1/ video 2) 6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2)

6.1 Post IT, Kelender, Till, Scallel

6.2 2× lgt 17, kelede, Tik, 2× shallt 8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?

8.1 sell, not Jbeige, shoet, nei), "Hartfarle" 8.2 gelt, ally not Jbeige, shoet, nei), "Hartfarle"

Figure 10: Subject 2, Form 2

Name:

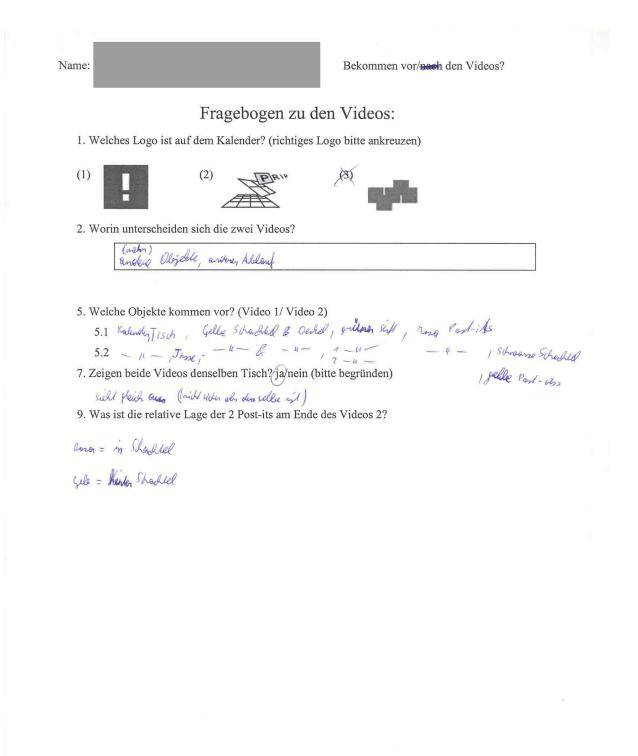


Figure 11: Subject 3, Form 1

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Name:

gelie Schaddel wind auf Tisch gelegt; wind gelegt post-its windt, auf sisch gelegt, sind wind auf Tisch gelegt, post-its wender auf in Schaddel gelegt, Stift windt under kalender gelegt, post-its wender viede nam gehalt, Stift wind wieder denvon gehalt Objechte wender öfters undergeschalage

NUN

Stroame Staddel wind sigfinet it grunes still wind reingelegs; 1 grunes still wind in Jane gelegt, noso post-its worder is gelle schaddel gelegt, selle schaddel wind ver gellen past-its gescholen

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2)
6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2)

6.1 selle Schachtel, Post-is, Kalender, Jisch,

6.2 - n _ 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?

, wene-guan (Iisch), dunkelrat (Logo auf kalender) 8.1 weirs, schwarz, felle, rosa, grin, 8.2 h _____ (braun, __h ___ / ___ / mehrere Saulfarben, elected gruin ; jold

Figure 12: Subject 3, Form 2

1. Welches Logo ist auf dem Kalender? (richtiges Logo bitte ankreuzen)



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

Name

Objeth eite Frage 5; in Video 1 weden die verstalle Objethe wirder Kenvergahalt.

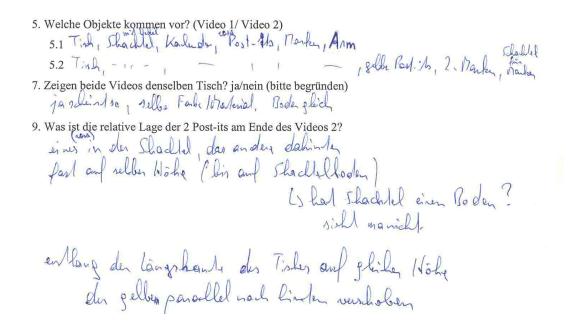
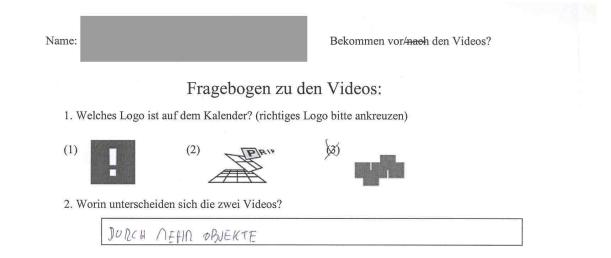


Figure 13: Subject 4, Form 1

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Name:

Figure 14: Subject 4, Form 2



- 5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) 5.1 SCHACHTEL + DECKEL /LEUCHTSTIFT/KALENDER/TISCH/HAND/
- 5.2 SULACH TELA DECKEL, 2 POST-195, 2 LEOCH TSTIFTET ASSE, KALLENDEN, TISCH, HAND/ GELDE 7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? ja/nein (bitte begründen) EINE VEITERE SHACH TELA DECKEL UEIL SIE MEIDES EQACHTENS GLEICH AUSSEHED.
- 9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2?

SIE CLEGEN VON DETRAHTER ANS GESELLEN AMERRECOTEN UNTEDEN ECKE

Figure 15: Subject 5, Form 1

Bekommen-vor/nach den Videos?

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

Name:

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos? OBJEKTE UERDEY DUNCH EINE HAND AUF DEN TISCH

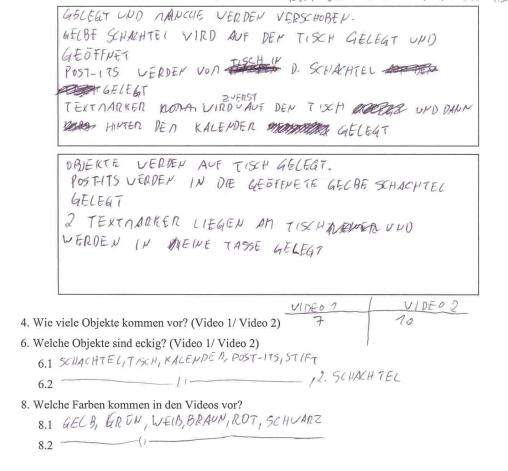


Figure 16: Subject 5, Form 2



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

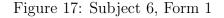
(2)

Name:

(1)



- 5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) 5.1 Die Box + Deckel gen Text-Marker Nile Post it [Walender / Tisch] 5.2 Box + Redeel, seller a griner Textmarker, Scherre Schedler, Höfert, like i gelbe Pot-1+ 7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? ja/nein (bitte begründen) nein, Ser 2. won siller?
- 9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2? Lila Post-It sind in der Box gelle is ligen veddes unke auf der Tischflüche



3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Name:

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2)

- 6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2)
 - 6.1 grine Box, Post H, Morley, Helender,
 - 6.2 prime Dor, shows Box, lile + gelle tertacter Post- It, Deide Malen
- 8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?
 - 8.1 suin, lila, get
 - 8.2 grin, gelle, lile, show

Figure 18: Subject 6, Form 2

1. Welches Logo ist auf dem Kalender? (richtiges Logo bitte ankreuzen)



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

Name:

Alterate sie unterscheiten sich in der Anzahl der Gogenstande und in der Anzehl der Hen Positionsveränderungen

5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2)

5.1 Schedlel, Post its, Text Marker, Kalender, Tisch,

5.2 Schaddel gelb, Schadel Schworz, 2 Texturarker, Tosse, 2 × Postits 7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? ja/nein (bitte begründen)

Ja > sight so aus.... selber haven, selber leglenber...scheint so...

9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2?

übereinender, wobei des rosane in der gelden schaltel ist.

Figure 19: Subject 7, Form 1

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

V1' Objekte werden auf den Tisch gelegt. Postlike schoch lel wird geößhiet ⇒ postits kommen hinen > Schachtel zu Stift hinterm Kalender verslecht > wieder zurriche ins Sichtfeld > Schachtel auf Postiks raus > alles Liegt wieder auf dem Tisch.

V2:

Name:

Op Objecte ouf den Tisch... rose Positios in gelbe schoeldel Textmarker in schwarze Schoeltel, 2. Textmarker in Tosse > gelbe Postits hinter gelbe Schoeltel...

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2)

- 6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2)
 - 6.1 Kalender, Schachtel, Post its, Tisch

6.2 Kalenber, Schachtel gelb, Schechtel schwarz, Postits (2x), Tisch

8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?

8.1 gelb, grün, vosa, vot, weiß, schwarz

8.2 gelb, grin, rosa, vot, schwart, weits

Figure 20: Subject 7, Form 2

Name:

ŀ

Bekommen vor/hach den Videos?

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

1. Welches Logo ist auf dem Kalender? (richtiges Logo bitte ankreuzen)



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Figure 21: Subject 8, Form 1

8.1 pelbiner, Ausbelinstigning vielett, Heischharben digtert Grann, 8.2 pelbiner, durchelost ipnin Molett, Heischharben durchelbrum 9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2? Des vialette violette ist in einer Schulter vor dem pelber

Seite 2 VOR DEM VIDEOS ENHACTEN

Figure 22: Subject 8, Form 2

1. Welches Logo ist auf dem Kalender? (richtiges Logo bitte ankreuzen)



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

Name:

5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/Video 2) 5.1 Bloch, Tisch, Radleerer, Wirfel booker, Stiff 5.2Bloch, Tisch, rosa Radiener, gelben Readiener, Wirfelboder, 7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? Jainein (bitte begründen) Da der selle Valenolon (Block) ober apstanden ut tab aller eigenellich keine Ahnung. 9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2? rosa Post its (dache er seinen aanderh in die gelbe Wörfelbox. der gelbe Post-it wandert hinter dee gelbe Worfelbox (die vechle Obere Kanle der Worfels verolecht dei vechle obere Kanle der Worfels des Post-its)

Figure 23: Subject 9, Form 1

Bekommen vor/nach den Videos?

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Name:

aird en geller würfel auf den Tisch gelegt, 63 dann ein vosairete Radie gummi davor, ein grönen rechts daneten. Der Would wind geöffnet. Des Radierer verschwindet darinnen. Der Stift wird den Block geschoben. Den Wivfel Dully aandert nach links. Der stift wird outer den Flode geschoben, der Utvfel geöffnel. Radwer vansgeronnen und der stift hinder den Bied terior geholt Es wird diesmal der gelle Workel vechts vor den Block perfellt eine Schack Schochtel (braun) lin Standen und eine Tasse noch walter links. Schock Schochlel (proun) links Davor werden 2 Stifle gelegt (links mitt hellen Stopel) VOV Dat linke Wandert in alar; der verhle wird in der geöffnete, Schachtel geligt und diese geschlogsen. Vosa Radierer 5 Worfel; geliter hadierer olehinter den gelben wirfel verder Reverst darunks lin rosa (Wir fel und dannach nander etwas nach links) 5 (4 ben eagle) + 10 (9 ben myle) noch neiter danne 4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) ein gelber we fel Rodiever, 6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2) Radie 6.1 Workel (offener und Deckel), Radiever, Stiff, Block gleet 6.2 Wir felboden Wir feldeckel, vose Radierer, ogeller Radierer, Stift hell Schechtel beden, Schachteldeckel, i Tarse 8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor? 8.1 gell, grün, vosa, vot, veiß, schware, the brawn 8.2 gell, grün, vosa, vot, veiß, schware, the brawn Ga dunkeligrün,

Figure 24: Subject 9, Form 2

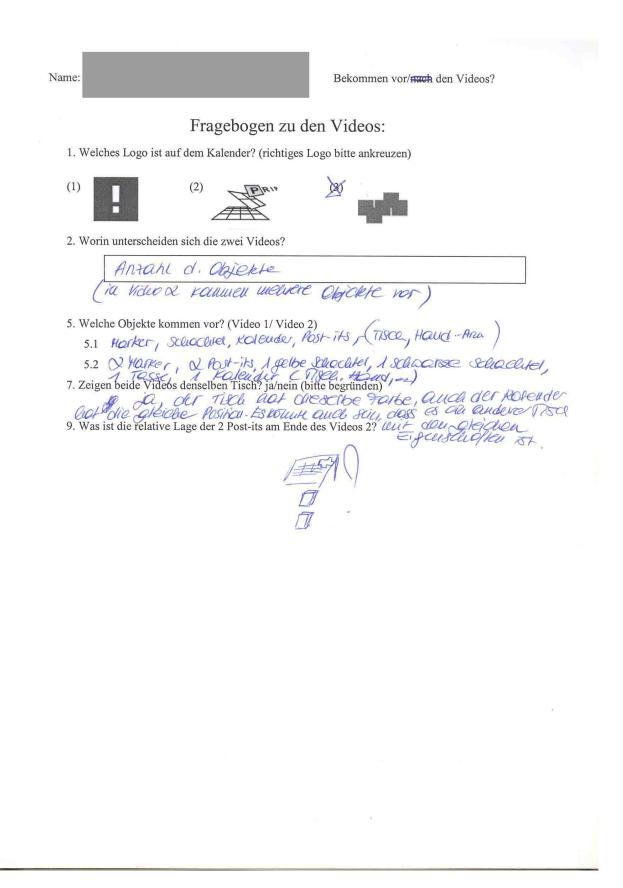


Figure 25: Subject 10, Form 1

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Name:

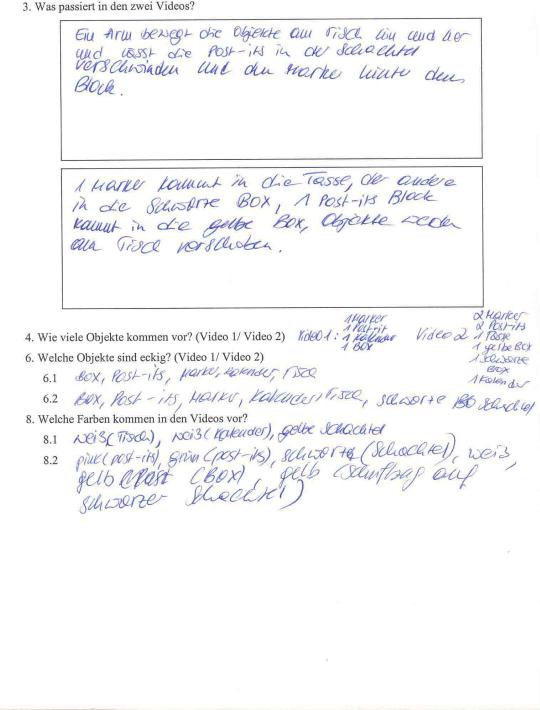


Figure 26: Subject 10, Form 2

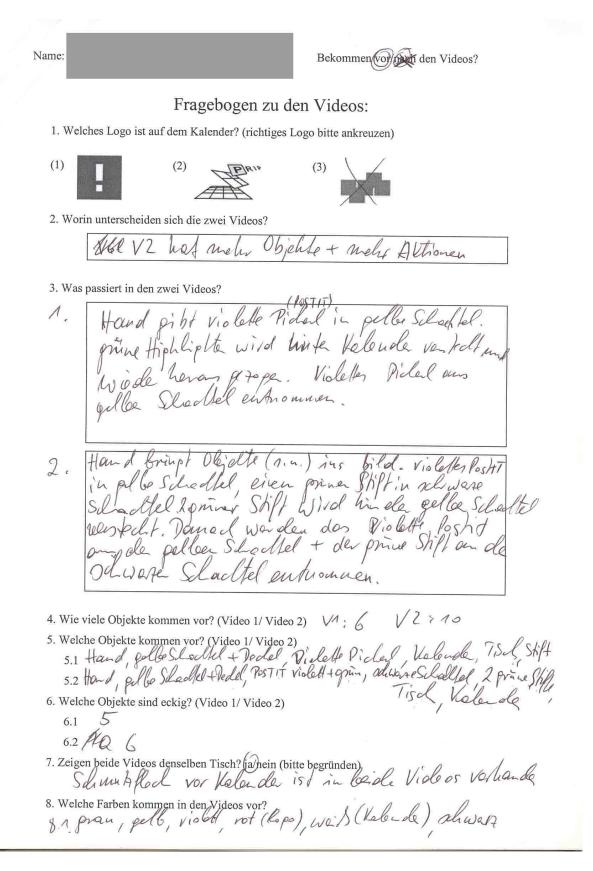


Figure 27: Subject 11, Form 1

8.7 8.2 pran, gelle, violett, vot, weith, rehwert, bran, 9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2?

9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 22 Mahe loi einander

Figure 28: Subject 11, Form 2

1. Welches Logo ist auf dem Kalender? (richtiges Logo bitte ankreuzen)



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

Name:

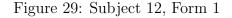
Anzahl der Objekte; werden anders verschaben

- 5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) 5.1 Textmarker, Postit Block, Kalender, Tisch, Schachtel
- 5.2 Tasse, Textmarker (2), Postit Blocke (2), Schachtel
- 7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? ja/nein (bitte begründen) (länglich), Schachtel (Warfel), Tisch, 182? Kalender JA ... gleiche Größe + Farbe

9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2?

- · das rosa Postit befindet sich in der gelben Schochtel (Würfel)
- · das gelbe Postit dahinter, so dass as nicht mehr sichtbar ist.

6.) > tisch dazorechnen; Video 1: 5 Video 2.9



Fragebogen zu den Videos:

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Ein Würfel mind auf Tisch gestellt, ein Block (rosa) kommt dazu, ein Stiff, ein Kalender (steht schan); Würfel geöffnet ("Schachtel"); Block kommt hinein; Stiff wind hinter Kalender versteckt; Würfel wieder geöffnet, Block heraus; Würfel (gelb), Stiff (grün), Block (rosa) hinter bro. im Kalender versteckt. (gegeben).

Kalender steht auf dem Tisch; dozu Kommen Postit's (gelbt rosa); 2 Shifte (Textmarker), gelber Wurfel, brauhe Schachtel; Tasse. 1. stift in Tasse; 2. stift in braune Schachtel; rosa Postit in gelben Wurfel; gelbes Postit geneu dahinter -> nicht mehr sichtbar.

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/Video 2) Video 1: 4 Objekte Würfel
6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/Video 2) Video 2: 8 Objekte Einheit
6.1 Kalender, Postit-Block, Würfel, Stift?
6.2 Kalender, Postit-Blocke, brawne Schachkel, Textmarker (2)
8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?
8.1 gelb, weiß, Schwarz, grün, rosa

8.2 gelb, rosa, weiß, garn, braun, schwarz, blau

Name:

Figure 30: Subject 12, Form 2

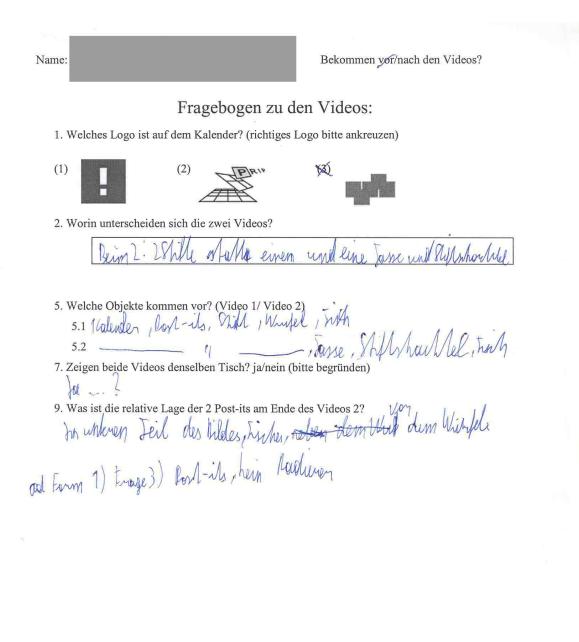


Figure 31: Subject 13, Form 1

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Name:

Ein Tinh with nit Kalenden auf den ein Winfel geligt hind - Danp hind eine mora Racherpumni dul Timb gelegt . Der Windel nind gesthie nend Radserpummi dever. gelegt, der gen Mossing wird Sill Ein Windel, eine Sillpachung d. 2 nas is und necho dentryh gelod . de lino gely/ the nie

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/Video 2) Winhl, Falender Fruch, Wychny
6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/Video 2)
6.1 bort - is Valender, insch stift
6.2 l-11-, Shallel, Kalender, Fruch, Hill, Huffeelberge
8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?
8.1 Elb grup Schnear, Leige, Nein, wol, grad
8.2 Elb vrend früg Kohneart, braun, Neins, wol, grad

Figure 32: Subject 13, Form 2

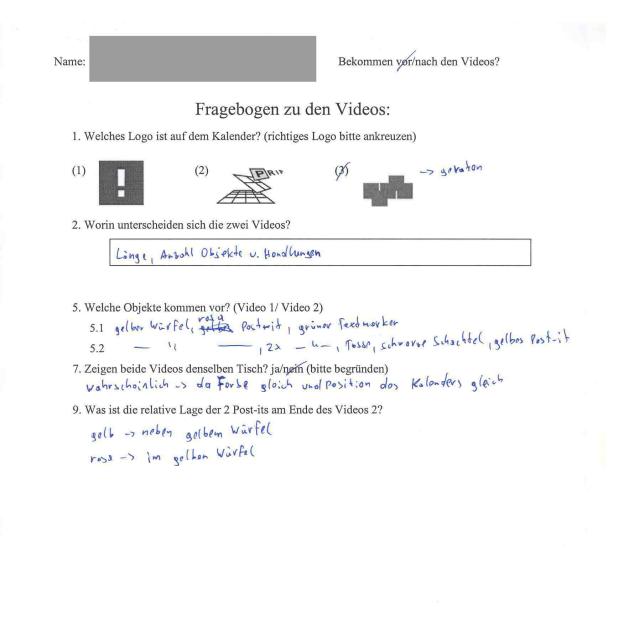


Figure 33: Subject 14, Form 1

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

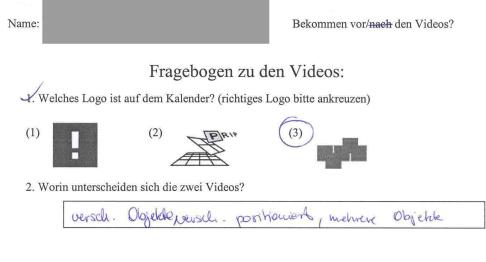
solber Würfel wird ins tild gestellti -> seo (fnet, grüner Tertmarker erscheind i rosa Quader ins tild; rosa Quader wird in gelben Würfel gostelbt -> dieser wird verschlossen. Tertmarker wird ninter Kolender gologt -> nicht sichtbar. gelber Würfel wird anders positioniert; Teetnerker wird wieder hervergeholt; gelber Würfel wird geöffnet -> rosa Quader wieder hervergehonner; gelber Würfel wird wieder verschlossen

gelber virtel erschoint; schworte Schochtel erschoint, gette rose u. gelber Quoder erschoinen, 2x Toxtmarker, 1x Tasse. 1x Technorker wird in Tosse gestocks, 1x Technorker wird in Schochtel gesteckt; gelber Würfel wird soöffnet; rose Quoder wird hinein gosbeckt; gelber Würfel wird rorschlossen, gelber Quoder wird nobrn gelber Virfel gesdellt

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/Video 2) 4 12 6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/Video 2) 6.1 Würtel, Quoder, Textmarker, Ax voro 6.2 - 2 x Textmarker, Schochtel, Rever roso Quoder, golber 8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor? 8.1 Gelb, Glün, ROSA, WEISS, GRAU 8.2 Gelb, Glün, SCHWARZ, ROSA, WEISS, GRAU 8.2 Gelb, Glün, SCHWARZ, ROSA, WEISS, GRAU 8.4 Ax roso Quoder (nohtriss(ich)

Figure 34: Subject 14, Form 2

Name:



5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2)

- 5.1 griner Highighter, Z gelbe Schachten, Kolerder, Schneibhel, was bok
- 5.2 2 grune Highight, Kaftehofu, Roard (gelb) rose, gelb, gelbe Zette 7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? ja/nein (bitte begründen) 1 Schrüchker rose webe Nein, unterschriedliche Farbe und Mungebung schad schachtel 9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2?
 - of in gelber Schadutel

Figure 35: Subject 15, Form 1

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Name:

Videol Eine sland reportioniel for Guentionde. Eine Dot 14 wirde in die geler Schachtel hiveingerben, ein thishlight in den Hatet que filet Husgogst: 2 Roft A sind mitereinander and der rechte Stile clis Tosles, damber, iA doc Schadtel, lich von aus Schadtel Haferl, Hand plasiert Hoghlyll in Hafel, Roft it in Schadtel, Z-Rost is hime Schadtel, Hoge Higt of a word gree geleft 4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) 9/446. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2) 6.1 Highlighter, gelle Schadled, Schweitshiser, Kalender 6.2 2Highlighter, Fishft, gelle Schallter, 2x Roft 12, Schneibhisch, Kalend 8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor? 8.1 gnin, rosse, weiß, dan , gill, brann, Hautfarbe 8.2 gnin, rosse, weiß, blan, gill, brann, Hautfarbe 1/2 Highlight | Koledn Rost H Schreithmut Hand 2014 it weiß

Figure 36: Subject 15, Form 2

1. Welches Logo ist auf dem Kalender? (richtiges Logo bitte ankreuzen)



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

Name:

Es kommen mehrere Objekte vor (im 2, video) -DANZahl der Objekte

5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2)

5.1 Tisch, Kalender, gelbe Schachtel, Karker, Posib 5.2 Tisch, Kalender, Scleachtel, 2 Posib (2 traiker, schwarze längl, schachtel, 2 Posib (2 traiker, schwarze längl, schachtel, Tasse

7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? ja/nein (bitte begründen)

da, Foube des Tisches

9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2? gelbes Postit linter pinken Pochit

Figure 37: Subject 16, Form 1

Name: Bekommen vor/nach den Videos? Fragebogen zu den Videos: 3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos? -Kalender stellt am Tisch Schachtel wird auf Tisch gelegt Schachtel wird aufgemaat Postit werden auf Msch pelept - Marker wird and Tisch pelept Marker wird - Possifit wird in die Sienechtel gegeben - Schechtel isted zugemacht. - soliachtel wird - weber links vom Kalender gerschet linter Kalender versteckt Morker Kount let hinter d. Kolender wir den Risch Kalender aus Tisch Beibe Schachtel kommt dazu Schwarze Langliche Schechtel Kommit dez - Salwarze languare theative normal and - Rostib pink, donunter Poshib pelb - gelbette Henker links V. d. Poshib - grüner thanker links vom gelben tranker - grüner thanker wird in längliche Schochtel gelept (vorcher Schochtel auf -> nachter Schochtel zu) Tasse kannet ouf den Fisch gelbe schechtel auf -> pinke Postits linein' -> schooktel 20 - senochtel zugst neben gelbe Portib -> danach davor, soder Postib verschwinden 4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) Video 1:5 Video 2:7 6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2) 6.1 Kalender, Msch, Schechtel, Harker 6.2 8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor? 8.1 Gelb, Pink, Bege, Weiß Schulenz ч -8.2

Figure 38: Subject 16, Form 2

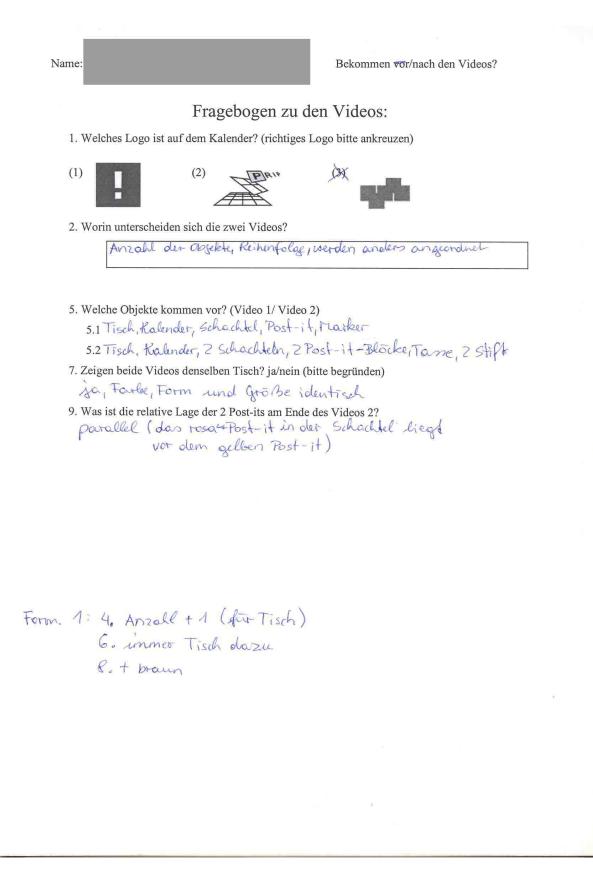


Figure 39: Subject 17, Form 1

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Jemand band auf einen Tisch, out den ein Kalender Steht, eine gebe Schachtel auseinander. Er nimmt ein rosa Ruadrat, legt es in die geoffnete gelle Schachtel, nachdem er euren grunen Marker auf elen Tisch gelebst hat. Er gild den Deckel auf die Schadtel und versteckt somit die Post-its. Dan fahrt er mit dem trasker am Tisch herum und versteckt ihn under dem Kalender. Er halt die Objekte wieder hervor.

Auf dem Tisch mit dem Kalender skellt jemand eine gelbe Schachtel, sowie eine langliche (dunkle) Schachtel, dann einen rose und einen gellen Post-it-Block, 2 grune Norker und eine Tame. Er gibt den grunen Marker, den et als zweiles auf den Tisch gelegt hat in die Tame. Pour baut er die die nimmt er Der Deckel der dunklen Schachtel ab und verstedt den anderen Harker darin. Dann gibt er den getten rosa Post-if-Block in die gelbe Schachtel und verspert mit plieser die Sicht auf den gelben Post-it-Black

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) 7 +++++ , 2. V. &

6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2)

6.1 Schachtely Kalender, Post-it, Stift 3

6.2 & verschiedene Schachteln, Kalender, 2 Post - it - Blocke, 2 Stifle, Tame

8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?

8.1 grun, rosa, gelb, schwarz, weiß, rot, (blan)

8.2 prin, rosa, gelb, schwerz, weiß, blan, rot

Figure 40: Subject 17, Form 2

Name:

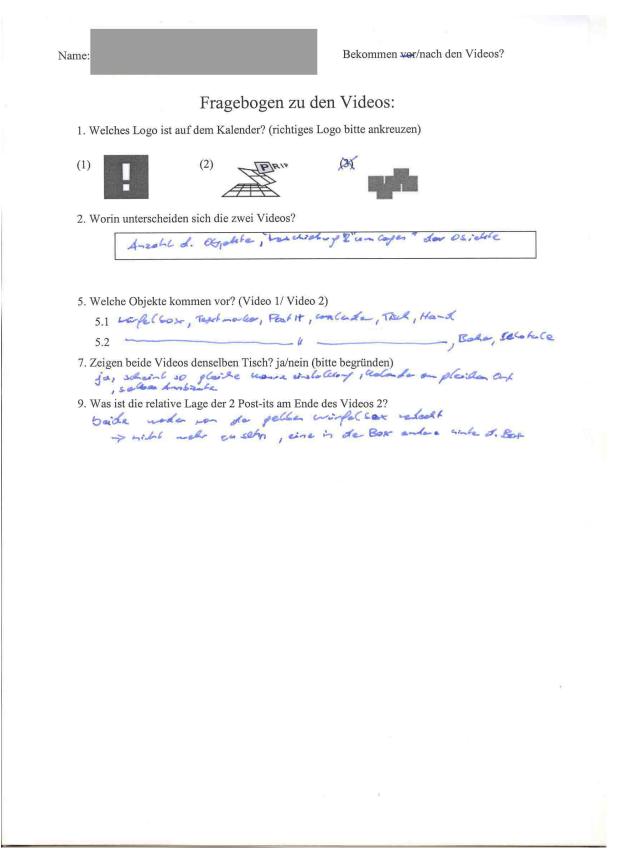


Figure 41: Subject 18, Form 1

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

Ein Tisch auf den ein Galen de staht und eine Hond. eine Schochtel (Virfo(fam) stallt, diese öfnnet ein rose (Facit) anderstechtal minaes nimmt daneben Cayt. Ein grüne Test marker mird auf den Tisch pelept. Die Schochtel wieder "belällt" und alle Dinge naschoben. De Nortee mird unter den Walente gelegt so das man ihn nicht make sicht.

Desolbe Tich oof den Tick neden folgende Dige polegt: #Tosse, Shachtel, de gelse wirfel (Shachtel), gelse + non Post ils pand enei prime Textnorfler. De eine Textnorke wird in den Berke (Tossd polegt de 2. homme in die skuerse Scholale. Des roese Postits wird in die gelbe Linke Chick to (gelegt and diese auch inder poklassen. Der pelbe Postit wird darn hiter die gele Shachtel pelegt oo das man the mikt mehr sicht.

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) (9/8)

6. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2)

6.1 Schachtel, Tisch, Kolader, Poslet,

6.2 _____, 2x-11-,

8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?

8.1 roser, pell, weils, prin

8.2 9-11 -, heller gelb, schwar, of

Figure 42: Subject 18, Form 2

Name:

Name	Bekommen *o r/nach den Videos?									
	Fragebogen zu den Videos:									
3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?										
	Eine auf einem Tisch liegende Schachtel wird aufgemacht, rosa Post-its werden hineinzegeben, Schachtel wird wigemacht. Ein Textmarker wird hinter einem Kalender versteckt und wieder hervor gehalt. Die schachtel wird aufgemacht, die Post-its wieder herausgenommen und die Schachtel wird wigemacht.									
	7. Jun positionieuro des Oboetite 7. Textmarker > Becher 3. Postif in gelbe schachtel,									
Video 2.	4. gelbe Post-its hunter schaeltel verstecht									
6. Welc 6.1 6.2 8. Welc 8.1	viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) V/1. G , V2: 10 he Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/ Video 2) (bilachikl: 3 Z-406/30 post-15, M3. , Anchell, Kalender nost-15, M3. , Schacht, Kalender he Farben kommen in den Videos vor? rost. Allo geld, weiß, schwaz, 2 ron -11- , blan									

Figure 43: Subject 19, Form 1

Post ITS

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

1. Welches Logo ist auf dem Kalender? (richtiges Logo bitte ankreuzen)



2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

Name:

Im	2.	V,	deo	sind	mehr	Objekte	Textmarke	r wird	in	Becke-	gestecht	r.
Text	inar	her	6	sird	nidt	hinter	Kalender	versteck	+;			

5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2)

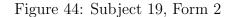
5.1 schachkel wit Detkel, Tisch, Kalender, Textmarker, nove attende

5.2 schachtel mit Deckel, Tisch, Kalender, 2 Textmarker, rosa v. gelbe

7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? ja/nein (bitte begründen) Ja, selen slud avs (Farbe, Gröbe, Gröbe,) 9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 22 Becher

9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2? rosa fost-its in gelber Schachtel,

gelbe post its hister der Schachtel





2. Worin unterscheiden sich die zwei Videos?

+ Tasse, + brache Box, + Marker, + gele Post-ITT ude

- 5. Welche Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/ Video 2) 5.1 Post-It " Nober (pink), Box (yellow), Marker (yellow), @ Calendar 5.1 Post-It Noter (pink), Dox (gelland), marce (gelland), Post-IT notes (pinks yelland) 5.2 2 Cups, 2 Marchers, Bax (gelland), Box (Grown), Post-IT notes (pinks yelland) Calendar
- 7. Zeigen beide Videos denselben Tisch? (ja/nein (bitte begründen) Forse, wroke, Position
- 9. Was ist die relative Lage der 2 Post-its am Ende des Videos 2? Lintereinander pinke in des Box vor den geben (verdecht)

Figure 45: Subject 20, Form 1

Fragebogen zu den Videos:

3. Was passiert in den zwei Videos?

4. Wie viele Objekte kommen vor? (Video 1/Video 2) 4 + 1 (obsee that the der Box) /9 + 26. Welche Objekte sind eckig? (Video 1/Video 2) (der Dore)

8. Welche Farben kommen in den Videos vor?

8.1 gels, neiss, pink, 8.2 gels, Leiß, pink, Laun

Name:

Figure 46: Subject 20, Form 2