Male and female visual abilities

The purpose of this experiment is to know if males are better than Females when estimating sizes. Methodology For this experiment 10 Females subject and 10 Male where needed. All of them are around the age of 18-23 years old, and same coloratura environment. The material that was used was going to be 2 pieces of red ribbon that have different sizes. The first ribbon was going to measure CACM, and the second ribbon was 50 CM. This ribbons where hanged at a distance of 3 m from every subject.

Then, all the subjects were asked to make an approximate calculation on how large both ribbons where. All the data was written down and then put into a table in order to analyze the answers. Results Subject Ribbon Analysis As shown in the results, it is seen that males have a lower margin of mistake than females, by a difference of 12. 7 CM. That means that males have an advantage over females when it comes to spatial abilities. While analyzing the results in the table, it can be seen that females tend to round up and give a familiar number, making a less accurate approximation. While males, tend to say and exact and odd number that they think of, and that makes them have a more accurate and closer estimation of the ribbons.

Only one subject (male) was able to give the exact length of a ribbon (ribbon #2). Discussion When it comes to performing activities that require spatial skills, like navigating in a AD space or giving directions, men generally do better. Females use the cerebral cortex for solving problems that require navigation skills. Males use an entirely different area, mainly the left hippopotamus that is located deep inside the brain, and it is not activated in the female's brains during navigation tasks. The left hippopotamus, automatically scans where you are in space.

As a result, females are more likely to rely on landmark cues such as " Turn at the 7-11 and make a right at the church", while males are more likely to navigate with deeper detail such as " Go east, then west, etc". Three-dimensional mental rotation tasks are the best example to test and compare the domain of spatial abilities in gender matter. Mental rotation abilities, are the abilities a human has to imagine objects from a different perspective other than the one that it is shown to them. Gender differences in mental rotations have been observed in African, and East Indian populations, as well as in Western cultures.

Gender differences in spatial abilities are greater than those observed in mental rotations. This has been reported in the use of virtual water mazes, and computerized versions of mazes, because virtual water maze and mental rotation performance are correlated with one another. During this tests that are performed in animals and humans, males outperform females on water mazes in both humans and animal subjects. This means that male hormones help significantly the spatial ability not Just in humans, but in animals also.

In the experiment that was done above, it can be compare how males have an upper hand against females due to the use of more male hormones that enhances the use of the left hippopotamus and the cerebral cortex, meaning that males have a better knowledge on how to move the table, where is it located in space and how much space does it need to move and making it easier for males to complete the test with sees mistakes. With the experiment that was done, it can be said that the hypothesis and the initial idea was achieved and came out as planned.