Experiment when the figures are drawn at different angles or where colour is used in some fashion. Additionally, an interesting extension of this experiment would be to examine the range of error that results when using different lengths of the lines.

People often fall prey to a false sense of security that their visual observations of facts and events are error-free; and, they are sometimes quite upset to find that their assumptions of reality are seriously flawed. Demonstrating the variation of responding to such visual observations where reality can be manipulated can provide meaningful learning experiences in which such perceptual errors can be identified and studied. This, in turn, helps in the preparation of knowledgeable students and consumers who are not so easily duped by deceptive, yet convincing situations.

### References


### Note

The computerised version of the M-L Illusion was written on Microsoft FORTRAN Power Station. The screen displays and user interface were developed by using Cruise FORTRAN Libraries developed on Microsoft Macro Assembler. A statistical package is incorporated into the program for the M-L figure. Address inquiries concerning program availability to the following places:

(a) in the United States - Cruise Scientific, 3434 West Tulsa Street, Chandler, Arizona 85226, USA;

(b) in Asia and Australia - Cruise Scientific, 5F, 11, 10, 329 Nei Hu Road, Section 3, Taipei, Taiwan 11406;

(c) in Europe and Africa - Cruise Scientific, Zamenhofdreef 52, 3562JZ Utrecht, Netherlands.
Fig. 5. Templates for M-L experiment. Cut along dotted lines in A to allow B to slide behind.