The following are the answers provided by participants to Questions 2, 6 and 9. They are organized in groups according to the answer given to the preceding question (Questions 1, 5 and 8, respectively).

Question 2

Answered ‘Yes’ to Question 1

1. Even Mary was born color-blind,she learned everything about color by reading a textbook.She knows literally every piece of physical information about color perception.
2. Although she hasn't physically seen the red color yet, because of her knowledge of neurophysiology of vision, she understands what people who do actually see red experience and feel during that time.
3. Because of all that she knows, she knows what it is like to see red even though she hasn't before.
4. because she knows about how light reflects off objects and about how different wavelength combinations stimulate the retina and about the activity in the brain this causes. Also she had carried out experiment
5. Because she knows what happens physically when one sees red, she “knows what it’s like to see red,” though she hasn’t actually seen it for herself.
6. Do not want to add any comment
7. First i was gonna answer i dont know but she will recognize the tomato, and she knows tomato's are red even she never saw the color in them before
8. I believe Mary knows what it is like to see the color red, however she has not actually experienced it personally.
9. I choose yes, because, i know Marry is brilliant.
10. I don't I would think to her she knows of colors, but in a sense they are a theory to her.
11. I think Mary has an objective understanding of "red"--and understands "red" in ways most of us cannot.
12. I think mary is capable to find out the color.
13. I think she has enough information to know that the colour she'll see after the operation will be significantly different from the usual black/white or grey that she's used to or has been seeing all this while even though she may not exactly know or recognize the particular colour, - "red"
14. I think she should choose another color after the operation
15. I think that by her doing her own study perception of colors gives her the knowledge of what the color red will be.
16. I think the reason why I chose yes for question 1 is because I know that Mary was born color blind but she also has the knowledge of knowing everything about color

perception. I wouldn't think she'd have any problems seeing other colors that may be present to her once she gets the surgery.

17. In theory she's always seen red.
18. It is my understanding that although Mary understands to process her eyes would through to see the color red, without the surgery, she will see the in black and or shades of grey.
19. It is said she works out precisely how light rays reflecting off the large red tomato
20. Mary already know what the color red looks like that's why she requested for it instead of blue, when the or green
21. Mary arranges for someone to give her a large tomato after the surgery as she wakes from anesthethic ,she already works out precisely how light rays reflecting off large red tomato will affect her visual system and brain
22. Mary has not yet seen the red of the tomato but has an idea what it should look like basically
23. Mary has only ever seen in black and white and shades of gray.
24. Mary has studied this, so she knows. Although she has not actually seen the color red, she has knowledge of how her brain will interpret it.
25. mary is a color blind . she can see some color but she know whay type of color is would be
26. Mary knows what is like to see red because she knows everything there is about color perception.
27. No comment
28. none
29. people's perception can influence outcome
30. She arranges for someone to give her a large red tomato as she wakes from the anesthetic.
31. She can't see color, but knows everything about it, so would know what it's like.
32. She has worked out all the steps and information necessary to reach her conclusions.
33. she hasn't experienced red her self yet.
34. She is also working how the light rays will reflect off of the red tomato and affect her visual perception and her brain signals
35. She is color blind and only sees black/white/grey and has no experience with color. She knows how it all works, but has no idea what it will be like.
36. She is the world’s leading expert on the neurophysiology of vision. Because she knows everything there is to know about color perception,
37. She it seeing red tomato will affect her visual system and her brain.
38. she know about color perception

39. She know what its like to see the color red is base on her perception of the color red. Even though she can one see in black/white and gray, she can perceive what it is like to see red.
40. she knows all the physical information about color perception
41. She knows what it is like for the "color-blind" red.
42. She knows what it like to see red, but has not experienced it the same way others have.
43. She knows what it's like to see red but perceives it differently than the non color blind.
44. She knows what it's like, but she doesn't know how it feels.
45. She knows what it’s like to see red as a color blind person.
46. She may not have seen red herself, but she understands the neurological process of seeing red better than almost anyone else in the world. Therefore, she knows what it is like seeing red, even though she hasn't experienced it herself
47. SHe was born color-blind and has done extensive research on how light reflects off of objects. Her request was for there to be a red tomato after her successful surgery.
48. She works out precisely how light rays reflecting off the large red tomato will affect her visual system and her brain.
49. She works out precisely how light will reflect off the large red tomato
50. She’s knows all the info but is colorblind so has never seen it.
51. So, question 3 is interesting because I did change my answer after more thought. Mary does "know" what it is like to see red based off light rays reflecting the tomato and affecting her visual system...
52. That's what she states. I think her knowledge and the fact she has studied neurophysiology has given her enough credibility to make that claim.
53. The day before the operation she works out precisely how light rays reflecting off the large red tomato will affect her visual system and her brain.
54. there is a difference between knowing and understanding . Knowing is head knowledge learned by education . Understanding is experience and Mary has never seen a red tomato.
55. Though she has seen the color before, but she can perceive all forms of color
56. Yes However, Mary was born color-blind and she remains color-blind. She has only ever seen in black and white and shades of gray. She has seen things which look blue and red and every other color to people who are not color-blind, but they did not look like that to her. Mary saw them as black or white or some shade of gray.
57. Yes she knows, based on the theoretical fact that she already understood what the red colour is
58. Yes, Mary understands the physics but she has never truly "experienced" red. Personal experience versus book and lab learning.

59. Yes, she study about how like to see red.

Answered 'No' to Question 1

1. All she has seen is black, white and shades of gray
2. Although in the story it was stated that Mary was a brilliant scientist and She is the world's leading expert on the neurophysiology of vision .but the fact that she's color blind mean she's as not experience any other color apart from the normal black and white
3. Although Mary knows all of the research and how the light will reflect off the tomato and how the color is created, she herself in her lifetime has not been witness to the color, so no she does not know what red really looks like. She knows how it happens but she herself has not be able to truly see red.
4. Although Mary knows everything there is to know about color perception I don't believe she could possibly know what any color would actually look like.
5. Although she knows the theory behind it, it's not a concept she can truly visualize
6. An experience is different than an understanding of an experience.
7. At this point Mary should not know, being that see hasn't actually experienced it. Although see can imagine.
8. At this point she only knows Red as a shade of Grey.
9. Because knowing something intellectually is not seeing it visually.
10. Because she can only see things in black and white and shades of gray
11. Because she did not know the color and did not see the color previouslty.
12. because she has not had the operation yet.
13. Before the operation Mary has experienced the color red in a different way (logically), but not in a physical way nor with emotion based on the physical.
14. Before the operation she could not see color.
15. Before the operation she has only seen black and white and shades of gray.
16. Before the operation she hasn't seen any color, including red
17. Before the operation, she can only see color as shades of gray. At this point, she doesn't know what red looks like.
18. Before the operation, she was only able to see black and white and shades of grey. She actually wasn't able to see the color red, so there is no way for her to know what the color actually looks like.
19. Being able to describe something is not the same as doing it
20. Being color blind and understanding red is impossible. It's like asking a blind person to understand red.
21. Color blindness is a male disease caused by genetics.

22. colorblind means you can't see colors only shades of grey
23. Conceptual knowledge is different than experimental knowledge
24. Despite knowing the science behind the perception of the color red, she cannot know what it's like to see red because she has not experienced it.
25. Does she know is rather subjective to a readers interpretation of that phrase
26. Due to her being color blind, she has not actually been able to see the color red and what it actually looks like. She has only been able to see the color red as a different shade of gray which is what red looks like to her but not to everyone else who is not color blind.
27. Even though she has physical information, it's not the same as actually seeing red.
28. Even though she knows all the information, it's not the same kind of 'knowing' as experiencing it
29. Even though she knows the mechanisms behind what it's like to see red she has never experienced it
30. Experience is a big part of knowledge.
31. Full knowledge entails personal experience.
32. How red feels like is not describable except in its own terms.
33. I answered "no" because Mary does not know personally what it is like to see red. She knows how light reflects off of objects to the retina so that the eye processes the color, but we did not learn that asking people what it is like to see color is part of her experiment/data, so the answer for me is "no."
34. I chose the answer no because even though Mary has studied all the textbooks, she still has not experienced seeing red. But due to all of her studying and experiments, I surmise red will be what she expected.
35. i did initially answer yes, but after thinking about it she only knows how it physically works
36. I DONT KNOW THAT SHE KNOWS WHAT ITS LIKE TOO SEE RED, IT IS THE FIRST COLOR SHE WOULD LIKE TO SEE. BUT WHY MAYBE SHE DOES HAVE AN IDEA SOME WHAT!
37. I feel a little scared for Mary.
38. I feel that Mary will be wonderstruck by the color red, despite "knowing all about it."
39. I interpreted Question 1 one to mean she had seen tomatoes but not their color.
40. I just feel like if she hasn't physically seen the tomato, she doesn't know what it's like to see red. She knows what will happen when she does.
41. I just wouldn't think it would be possible for her to know what red looks like with never having seen anything but black and white.

42. I read a study about blind people who had surgery for sight were very surprised by how the world looked, even with objects they had repeatedly felt. So I feel this is similiar
43. I think knowing every physical attribute of something is very different from actually seeing it. Until she actually sees the color red, she would not know her brain will react to it. We see colors not just as a physical thing; they trigger emotions, which isn't something Mary could perceive.
44. I think Mary does not understand the emotions color can bring out, and that when she sees red for the first time she will be amazed and cry.
45. I think she has an idea of what it will be like but the idea is based on her knowledge of how it all works, not upon the actual experience of seeing the color as others do.
46. I think she knows all about it, but not the experience itself.
47. I think she knows very well the physical and theoretical aspects of sensing a color - but she still has not had the experience so she can't KNOW what it's like.
48. I think she understands a lot about color, but I don't think she can really be prepared for the sight she is about to see.
49. If she has never seen red properly, then she will never see it properly.
50. If she has not seen the color before, she would not have known unless someone tells her otherwise.
51. If she knew what it was like to see red, she would not have chosen to have the operation. She understand what happens when someone sees red in theory, but not what it is like to actually see it.
52. In the pure PHYSICAL sense, she has never seen red, so she doesn't know what it's like (to actually see it).
53. Information is different from the actual experience of seeing red.
54. Intellectual understanding of a color or emotion is very different from feeling it.
55. It is impossible to imagine a color you have never seen
56. it is just theoretical until she sees red
57. It was stated she can only see B&W and some shades of Gray.
58. It would be impossible for her to know what it's like to see red, if she has never seen that color before.
59. It's a different thing to know about red colour, it's another thing to know what red colour looks like
60. It's all theoretical until it actually happens.
61. It's not possible to experience seeing red from textbook knowledge or research. Mary would have to see it and experience it firsthand.
62. It's one thing to understand how something works in theory, but it's a completely different thing to actually experience it. Mary knows the theory but not the experience.

63. Just because she has an understanding of colour doesn't mean that she could identify one colour over another
64. Knowing about something is much different from actually experiencing it. Mary may know factual information about the color red, however she has never experienced the sensation of seeing the color red. Therefore, she does not know what this experience is actually like.
65. Knowing ABOUT something, and knowing something, are different sets of understanding.
66. Knowing all of the information about an object does not mean that you've actually seen it.
67. knowing how her eyes and brain will process red doesn't mean she's experienced red yet
68. Knowing information and experiencing it are not the same
69. Knowing something in theory is not the same as physically seeing the color red.
70. knowing the technical/mechanical/chemical aspects isn't the same as experiecing something.
71. Knowledge is different than experience.
72. Knowledge is not the same as experience. If, for instance, I have the knowledge of how to use every tool made by humanity I still have no experience of using those tools. My muscles will not have been trained (for lack of a better term) to move in the ways required to create anything. Even knowing exactly how to do something is not equivalent to actually having the experience of doing it.
73. Living in a world of black and white, it would hard to imagine one knowing exactly what she will see. I believe she expects it to stand out from other colors, but not exactly knowing just it looks like.
74. Mary can not know what it truly feels like to see that red tomato because she hasn’t had the operation yet. She can visually imagine what the color red will look like but until she has the correction to her vision she will not truly know.
75. Mary cannot see the color red so I don’t think she personally know what it like to see it but actually how it will affect her brain.
76. Mary has all the academic knowledge about what seeing the color red is like, but she has no practical knowledge. She won't know what it is like to experience the color red until she actually sees it with her newly repaired vision.
77. Mary has never actually seen red so she couldn't possibly know what it would be like to see it.
78. Mary has never seen colors to this point.
79. Mary has only seen colors in black and white and shades of gray
80. Mary has seen objects that are red, but she was unable to see them in color, only shades of grey.

81. Mary has the intellectual capacity to anticipate the colour, but she has never has the physical experience. Sometimes reality is different from books.
82. Mary just knows scientifically about red color on last paragraph but never see actual red color
83. Mary knows all the science of how the brain interprets colors etc, but she has not ever physically seen the color red.
84. Mary knows how people respond to seeing the color red, but she has not experienced it herself so she does not know what it is like to see red.
85. Mary knows how we perceive colors, but she never experienMary knows what's gonna happens in her eyes and her brain when seeing the tomato, but she doesn't know yet how it feels like to see a red tomato since she is color blind: she doesn't know how the color red looks like.
86. Mary knows the technological limitations and physical information of 'seeing' red but does not have the experience of seeing red.
87. Mary knows theoretically about what it is like to see red, but does not have any experience of seeing red or any other color to have a realistic frame of reference to know or understand subjectively or directly what seeing red is actually like.
88. Mary may have a concept of what red may look like but I think she will be surprised
89. Mary might want to think and read some more...better to have black and white vision than have a mistake happen and no vision at all.
90. Mary saw them as black or white or some shade of gray.
91. Mary sees them as black or white or some shade of gray.
92. Mary studied and learned how it may effect her eyes but actually she doesn't know how it is like to see red.
93. Mary understands the information about the brain's perception of the color red, but has never experienced seeing the color red, because previously the tomato looked black or white or grey to her.
94. Mary was born color-blind, so there is no way, in my opinion, that she would know what "red" looks like. It is all theoretical up to this point.
95. Mary was color blind and can only see black and white
96. Mary would have to actually see the color red to know what it looks like.
97. Mary would understand the information of red, not the experience of red.
98. Matu has never seen any other color aside black and white and a shade of Grey. She's ever eager to go under the knife to see normal colors again.
99. NA
100. na
101. Na
102. No

103. no

104. No because she has always been color blind and can only see black and white.

105. No because she hasn't awaken from surgery yet

106. No comment

107. No Mary still only sees black and white,sometimes gray.

108. NO she is colorblind.

109. No thank you

110. No thanks

111. No. Mary is having someone purposely give her a red tomato when she wakes up so that her brain will lock that color in and it will be memorized forever.

112. none

113. Of course she doesn't. It's not like anyone knows what it would be like to see ultraviolet because people don't have that perception.

114. Prior to the operation Mary never seen any colour. All she saw were black and white and shades of gray. So she never saw any colour.

115. Reading cannot tell you your emotional reaction or replace physical experience

116. Seeing is more than an intellectual exercise.

117. Seeing the color is not the same as knowing about how color perception works.

118. She can describe what physically happens to make a person see red, but she doesn't know what it feels like to experience it.

119. She can only imagine what it’d be like since she’s never actually seen red.

120. She can only see black and white, and shades of grey.

121. She can read about the color red, but never having seen red, she can not know what it is like to see red.

122. She can read about what it's like to see red, but I don't think she will be really know what it's like until she sees it. Additionally, I believe she will be overcome with joy when she is able to experience colors.

123. She can see it as a shade of gray'

124. She can't know about an experience without having experienced it.

125. she can't know what its like to see a red tomato if she can't see red

126. she can't really know until she experiences it

127. She can't see color yet, and until the operation, she understands the mechanics of seeing red, but has not experienced it yet.

128. She can't see the color red, but she does understand it completely. She just doesn't have firsthand knowledge of seeing the color.

129. She color blind so could have never seen red. She knows how people how aren't color blind can see it and knows how.

130. She could understand all the mechanics but doesn't have the experience herself

131. She does know how seeing the color red will affect her brain, but she has not personally had this experience yet.

132. She does not have her own perception of the colour red. The physical process is similar, but the perception is unique to everyone.

133. She does not know because she could never see colors.

134. She does not know what is it like to see red because she is color blind before the operation.

135. She does not know, she can hypothesize based on the data she has available, and do so with a great degree of accuracy, but she does not *know*.

136. She doesn't have a real concept of color

137. She doesn't know what it is like to see red, but after the operation she will know, and she is more interested in how the light rays will reflect off the tomato and affect her visual system and brain

138. She doesn't know what it's like to see red only what will allow her to do so.

139. She doesn't know what red color looks like

140. She doesn't know what red looks like since she hasn't ever actually seen it, so therefore, she doesn't know what it's like to see red.

141. She doesn't really know what it is actually like to see red, she knows the science behind it but hasn't ever experienced it

142. She doesn't really understand what red looks like

143. She doesn’t have the ability to see it

144. She doesn’t have the capability to see red so although she knows the processes that involve it, she can’t actually know what it is like physically to see it.

145. She had not had the operation yet, but I'm sure she's excited and hopeful for the result of seeing the tomato

146. She has a perception of red but really doesn't know the full scope of the color.

147. She has all the knowledge, but not the experience of seeing red. She can compare it to other colors that are red, but still not have been exposed to it.

148. She has an idea of the perception of red but can't possibly know what it's like to see red when she's never seen a color.

149. She has an idea of the process that would allow her to see the color red but she has not yet experienced what the color is like.

150. She has an understanding of what red is but hasn't yet experienced it as other people do.

151. She has been color blind all of her life and has only seen black and white and shades of grey

152. She has never actually seen red therefore she does not know what it is like to see it.

153. She has never actually SEEN red, though she knows a vast amount of information about it.

154. She has never seen a color like red or yellow or green. She cannot know what red looks like yet.

155. She has never seen a red tomato even if she thinks she know what it will look like.

156. She has never seen any color before. She only knows color theoretically.

157. she has never seen any color except black, white, and grey. She would like to see red first.

158. She has NEVER seen red so she does not know what it's like to see it.

159. she has never seen red, how can she possibly know that??

160. She has no idea of what colors are. It is like me imagining what animals with better vision can see.

161. She has no idea what colors look like; it is almost impossible to have a color described to you, as they are descriptors in themselves

162. She has no sensory information, only theoretical information.

163. She has not experienced it firsthand

164. she has not seen red, so she does not know for sure what it looks like

165. She has not seen the color red before the operation and could only guess what it would look like.

166. she has not yet seen the red tomato

167. She has only seen black, white and gray, so she has no idea what red would look like.

168. SHE HAS ONLY SEEN BLACK, WHITE AND SHADES OF GREY HER WHOLE LIFE SO IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO KNOW WHAT RED LOOKS LIKE.

169. She has only seen black, white or shades of gray.

170. She has only seen shades of black, white, and grey, so technically she doesn't know what it is truly like to see red. She may have images in her mind, but she can't know.

171. She has only seen the grey shade that is red that appears to her. She would have no idea what it would look like except maybe in her imagination.

172. She has read the information, but has not actually perceived color.

173. She has studied what its like to see red. But she has never experienced it.

174. she has the knowledge of what it is like to see red, but this question is phrased in such a way as to imply experiential knowledge, which she does not have.

175. She hasn't actually had the experience yet, so she can't know what it's like just from theory.

176. she hasn't had the operation yet and is still color blind.

177. She hasn't had the operation yet so she cannot see the red tomato.

178. she hasn´t as she was born color blind

179. She is color blind and has never known how to see color.

180. She is color blind and has only seen things in black and white

181. She is still color blind before the operation, so she cannot know the color red

182. She is thinking that a tomato will be red in color, therefore someone has told her a tomato is red and so she chose to see a tomato when she wakes up from operation.

183. She just knows color perception

184. She know theoretically what red is like but not emotionally.

185. She knows about how light reflects and the different wavelengths, but she does not know what any color actual is.

186. she knows about the mechanisms but her brain doesn't know what red is like

187. she knows color-blind red - which would be a shade of grey

188. she knows everything about seeing color, but has never experienced it

189. She knows how her visual system and brain will be affected but she does not know what it is LIKE to see red.

190. She knows how physically it does but not first hand experience.

191. She knows how the brain will react when the eyes sense the color red, but she herself does not know what it is like to see the color red.

192. She knows how the color red is perceived intellectually, but she has never experienced it.

193. She knows how the color red is produced and how it should look but she has never seen it herself.

194. She knows how the light reflecting off the tomato will affect her vision but she still doesn't know what it is like to see red.

195. She knows in her mind, but hasn't actually experienced seeing red.

196. She knows in words or thoughts but not in actuality.

197. She knows intellectually what the process is but has not actually executed the task.

198. She knows only from text reading how it will look.

199. She knows specifically about the color red as a description of color but has not experienced it herself to know what red actually looks like visually.

200. She knows the academic description of red but has never actually seen the color red

201. She knows the concept of "red" but she doesn't know the "reality".

202. she knows the data part but not the experiencing part of it

203. She knows the mechanics which will lead her to seeing red, but hasn't actually seen red with her eyes.

204. She knows the physical reasons for colors, but she has never experienced actually SEEING the color red. So she doesn't know what it's like - at least from a personal experience.

205. she knows the reasons, but can't actually see the color

206. She knows the science behind it, but can you really know what it's like to see a color of you haven't seen it?

207. she knows the science but not the actual experience

208. She knows the science of what it means to be able to see the color red, but there is no way for her to actually know what the color looks like. For example, I know that some animals have more cones in their eyes than humans, and as a result are able to see more colors than me. Even though that is the case, there is no way for me to really know what those colors look like.

209. She knows the scientific process but does not know the emotional impact

210. She knows the technical and scientific aspects of it but she has not experienced it.

211. She knows the theory behind color perception and what it should be like, but she has never seen color, so she doesn't really know what it is like.

212. She knows the theory of how it will happen but has no experience as to what it will feel like for her.

213. She knows the theory very well, but has not had the experience.

214. She knows what color is but nit mentally because she can only see black and whit e so though she might read about what it is, she does not understand it based on experience because she has never seen it.

215. She knows what happens in the brain, but has not yet experienced the emotions associated with it

216. She knows what it is like intellectually, but not the experience.

217. She knows what it SHOULD be like to see red, but has not experienced it herself and therefore does not know.

218. She knows what it's like in theory but not experience.

219. She knows what it's like to see a red tomato. So in that sense, she does know something about seeing red. BUT I answered NO b/c she also knows what it's like to see a green tomato. As I understand her situation, she cannot tell which tomato is red, which is green.

220. She knows what red looks like on a greyscale, which means that when she sees the actual color, she would not be able to tell the wavelength bouncing off the object.

221. She looked at the tomato so she could compare what it looked like before the surgery. when she wakes up she wants to see the red shes never seen before

222. She may know the mechanics behind her eye's ability to see red, but she does not know the feeling and sensation of seeing red.

223. She may know what till happen, but since she has never been able to see red I dont think it is fair to say she "knows what it is like".

224. She may understand how light reflects and refracts, but doesn’t know specifically what red will look like.

225. She may understand the physiology behind seeing the color red, but she has never experienced it for herself and, therefore, doesn't know what it's like.

226. She might know what it means to see red but she doesn't actually know what red is

227. SHe might understand what it means to see red, but doesn't know red, she doesn't have any primary experience with red

228. She never actually saw it so I do not think she can imagine it. I think it has to be experienced.

229. She only estimates how it will be perceived before her operation but doesn't see it

230. She only has seen black and white and shades of grey, she should know that red theoretically could look like, but not physically know red unless you saw it in a dream or other way that shows the way normal people see "red"

231. She only know the description of red and red is still unknown to her, You cant imagine something you've never seen before.

232. She only knows in theory what it's like to see red. Until she actually sees red will not experience the emotional and spiritual sense of seeing red, therefore she can't truly "know," as I define knowing.

233. She only knows the physical information, not the mental or emotional response to seeing a red tomato.

234. She only knows what it looks like in theory, However, she has no practical experience with color.

235. She only sees in grayscale

236. She only sees shades of grey

237. She only wants red to be her first colour to see after the operation.

238. She saw the color red but, because of her colorblindness, she perceived them as grey, white or black.

239. She seems to know the physical processes but not the exact color.

240. she sees only black, white and shades of grey

241. She still hasn't experienced seeing red. Despite knowing what happens theoretically, it doesn't reproduce the actual act.

242. she theoretically knows what it is like for the body, but she has not experienced it.

243. She thinks she knows what the color is. She is hoping to see that color.

244. She understands every theoretical aspect of vision, including color vision, but she has not experienced true color vision herself: it is in that experiential sense that I say she does not "know" what it is like to see red.

245. She understands the concept but doesn't know how it actually looks

246. She understands the physical effects as she has for some time due to her studies. She can not possibly know what the actual color sense is. She may have interviewed people so she expects a vibrancy to the red tomato, but that is not the same as experience.

247. She understands the process of light rays reflecting the color red but she doesn't know what it is really like to see the color red as she has been colorblind her entire life.

248. She understands the science behind color, but since she cannot see color it is difficult to explain.

249. She understands the science behind it, but she can't see red herself, so she doesn't know what it's like.

250. She understands what makes the color red appear but she does not yet personally know what it is like to see red.

251. She will not know until after the surgery then she will see what red looks like. Her perception of red is not realized until she wakes up from the operation.

252. she's yet to have the surgery so she's still color blind

253. She’s been color blind since birth

254. She’s still color blind until after the operation.

255. Since Mary had, at this point, never been able to see colors, she could not know what it would feel like to see the color red.

256. Some one could put a yellow or orange tomato in front of her and she would think it was red.

257. The color would be novel to her and she but she might would have an idea about what to expect.

258. The visual experience of seeing is something tangible. There is an emotional component to color that cannot be described by textbooks and is personal - people have different favorite colors because of how they personally feel about the colors.

259. Theoretically Mary knows what the color red is, but she cannot know her own reaction because she herself has never seen red.

260. Thinking is different from visual

261. this is pretty stupid, theres no such operation

262. This is where empiricism and rationalism draw their lines. Can one understand what red is without having experienced it? Are the senses trustworthy?

263. Though Mary understands how light reflects color she has never seen color.

264. To have text & experimental knowledge of a physical/ emotional is not a complete picture of the real experience.

265. To know what it's like is to have an experience, and theoretical knowledge doesn't provide that.

266. Unsure, but I went with no because she didn't actually see those colors.

267. While Mary has an understanding of what the physical experience tied to seeing colors is she still has yet to actually experience the sensation herself

268. While Mary understand the physical and physiological basis for color perception, she cannot know what it is like to see red as she has not seen it before.

269. While she knows everything about color perception, it is hard to know exactly without seeing it yourself.

270. While she knows the physical information about color perception, she doesn't know what it's like to actually see red.

271. while she may know everything about red she has not seen red

272. While she may know the wavelength and frequency which produces the color red, she does not yet have the actual experience of what seeing red is like, therefore, the answer is no,

273. While she understand the concept of the color red, she has never seen the color red because of her colorblindness.

274. While she understands the science behind seeing color, she can't really know what seeing red is until she's done it.

275. While studies are important, Mary may have an idea of what the color red is supposed to look like but will now have the experience to fully appreciate the color.

276. You can't experience a color without actually seeing it.

277. You can't know what it is like to see red just by reading about it. This is true about many things in life.

278. You can't know what something is like until you have seen or done it.

279. You just don’t know what it looks like until you see it.

280. You may think you know all about an experience by reading about it, but actually experiencing it is totally different than a written scientific description.

Answered ‘Don’t know’ to Question 1

1. I am stuck inbetween she has an idea of how it will feel but actually experiencing it is different.
2. i think that red already holds a distinct pattern in her brain and she can distinguish red from other colours because she has her own conception of red. It is not my conception of red, but that does not make it less distinct or valid. so your question, taken literally, the answer is is 'no' - she does not know the experince of seeing red in all its redness. the colour qualities have not yet been eperinced. BUT without me as a baseline, she can recognize it and understand it in her own experience- so, that answer woudl be yes- she does knwo what it is like to see it.
3. i'm not reallysure on what to say here..
4. It sounds like she knows how it would feel to see the color red, but I don't know if that means that she knows what it is actually like.
5. She knows color perception, but she doesn't know what it is like to actually SEE red.
6. The day before the operation she works out precisely how light rays reflecting off the large red tomato will affect her visual system and her brain
7. While she knows the mechanics and math of the color red, I don't know if that is the same as seeing a color.

Question 6

Answered ‘Yes’ to Question 5

1. Anyone can theoretically imagine anything.
2. Based on description, she can imagine red in theory. However, she does not have the ability to confirm that her imagination is correct.
3. Based on her knowledge, I believe that she could theoretically imagine seeing the color red.
4. Because Mary has done extensive research on neurophysiology of vision, she can imagine what it's like to see the color red.
5. Because she knows everything about color and how it works, she can imagine what it will be like.
6. Because she knows when she is looking at red because she knows the color she sees instead of red.
7. everyone. has an imagination
8. How does she even know that tomatoes are red? She could've been told, I guess she can imagine it as a sensation?
9. I am not sure she is a big fan of imagination, but more scientifically inspired
10. I am sure other people have described red color to her so she must have an idea of what it will look like.
11. I believe Mary imagines all the colors all the time. She is passionate about her research that is probably fueled by her colorbilindness and a desire to really see color. She probably dreams about it a lot.
12. I believe that Mary has, as a human being, especially one well versed, knowledgeable and experienced in the study of color perception, still has the emotional and psychological correlates of experiences that are consistent or otherwise triggered by color associations to be able to credibly imagine seeing red with some accuracy.
13. I can't say whether she correctly imagined it as I'm not her. It's definitely a possibility.
14. I don't think imagination can be incorrect.
15. I picked yes because she has studied all of this and has a basic understanding as to what it would look it.
16. I think because she has done so much research on color perception and vision, she has very likely took the time to think about what colors look like. I think it is probable that she has imagined what red might look like.
17. I think she can correctly imagine what seeing red will be like based on all of her studying and experiments.

18. I think she can imagine it as she has a lot of knowledge about how things should work and human imagination is very creative
19. I think she could imagine in her mind what it would be like to see red.
20. I think she has all the technical information available to make a scientific guess and imagine.
21. I think so because whe prepared herself for what the effect on her system and brain would be when she saw red.
22. I think that her knowledge of all of the processes that happen would go a long way towards her being able to imagine what the experience would be like.
23. I think that Mary seems like an imaginative, immersed scientist and has more than likely thought about what it might be like to see red.
24. If the tomato is a true red then she will see the red tomato, therefore someone will need to pick a tomato that is red in color for her to see.
25. imagining is itself a feeling, an experience, so yes, she can imagine it.
26. Knowing all of the information about the tomato can help her imagine how it might look.
27. Mary can imagine the red from her studies of vision.
28. Mary can imagine what it would be like to see the color red, because of her research about the subject.
29. Mary knows everything about physical information about color perception, so it seems imaginable.
30. Mary would most probably be able to imagine what the process of viewing red involves and is like. However, it is unlikely she can imagine anything related to the color red directly. As she has no point of reference.
31. Maybe, she can definitely imagine what its like to see red, but imagining correctly is another story.
32. na
33. NA
34. Our imagination can take us anywhere but with information it builds so I believe that with the knowledge she has she will be able to imagine it well.
35. red tomato will affect her visual system and her brain
36. She can imagine it, since she has all physical information about it.
37. She can imagine just like anyone can imagine what it would be like to partake in an adventure they have not done yet but it is not close to the real experience.
38. She can imagine what it is like because she knows all about color perception.
39. She can imagine what it is like to see red because she can imagine the feelings and scientific processes for seeing red.

40. She can imagine what it is like to see red, based on past subjects' feelings and thoughts when they see red
41. She can probably be able to imagine a sense of red might look like, she might have dreamed about red, or seen something that gives her a description of what "red" is and that can influence her perception and integrated expectations/guess
42. She could imagine it in the way we imagine what aliens or God looks like.
43. She has done enough research to have a good idea about her upcoming experience.
44. She has never seen red but could imagine what it is like
45. She has so much knowledge on the subject that she probably can imagine what it is like to see red.
46. She is able to work out how light rays reflect off the red tomato.
47. She was told what the a tomato looks in color
48. She would be able to deduce an approximation of what she might see but not exactly.
49. Since Mary knows everything about color perception, it'd make it easier for her to possibly imagine the color red.
50. Sure she can imagine what a Red tomato would look like - who can say what is "correct" for what someone imagines?
51. The true experience will be much more than the book description could ever convey.
52. Yes-- of course she can imagine the experience. Her idea of the experience will not be exactly like the actual experience.
53. Yes, she could correctly imagine even if it doesn't match what she will see when she can actually see it physically. Even if we imagine something and it's not exact, it is real to our brain.
54. You can imagine, but it's impossible to be able to think of a color you've never seen and then see it in your mind's eye.

Answered 'No' to Question 5

1. After not seeing color, she has no way of knowing the explosion of wonder that will occur when she sees something different then white, black or gray
2. Again I would say without ever seeing colors before other than black, white and gray I can't imagine anyone could really imagine what a color would be.
3. Although she is extremely knowledgeable in color perception, she probably has no idea what the color themselves are like; what would she even begin to imagine?
4. Because she has always been colorblind, there is no way she would actually know what the color red looked like eventhough she understands the process of seeing any color.

5. Because she has never seen red.
6. Because she has no actual visual reference point for her
7. Before the operation, she doesn't know what colors look like. Imagination usually involves some element of reality, so it's unlikely she could imagine the correct color.
8. Color is such an intangible thing. Mary might understand scientifically what is happening when you see red (something I do not understand), but she does not know what that red would be.
9. Colors do not exist in her world.
10. Even with all the data, it would seem that she has no base point to determine what any color looks like.
11. Has never been able to see the color.
12. Having only seen in black and white I think it would be impossible to imagine color
13. Her brain has not been processing color so if they gave her a purple tomato and told her it was red she would think this must be red
14. Her imagination is still purely based on the physical information. I think she will respond to the color red in ways that cannot be determined based on physical info alone.
15. Her imagination would just be a guess, with no guarantee that it's correct.
16. Her mind's eye has so point of reference so she could not possibly imagine what it is like to see red.
17. How can she imagine what a color is when she's never seen it? I would say it's impossible.
18. How can you Imagine something you have NEVER seen?
19. How can you imagine something you've never seen?
20. How could she know what the brain does
21. I believe the only imagination in the mind of Mary should be what she has seen before. So having not seen anything prior to the operation, I can see her imagining red colour.
22. I can't always imagine what something will look like and I am not colorblind
23. I don't think she can know for sure until she has the experience.
24. I don't think she could because she has never seen the color red,
25. I don't think so, she's only see black, whites, and grays. I don't see how she could imagine it.
26. I don't think that she can cohere what red is from her experience. There is something ineffable at being thrown into a color that Mary cannot comprehend while colorblind.
27. I don't think the brain can picture something it has never seen. it just doesn't make sense to me

28. I don't think you can imagine a color if you've never seen it
29. I don't think you can imagine color.
30. I dont know if she can imagine because there is no red to her
31. i dont think she can imagine what she have never seen correctly
32. I dont think she would be able to create a mental image of something she hasn't seen.
33. I feel it would be impossible to imagine a any color without ever seeing it.
34. I said before that maybe she could imagine it, but in reality I don't think that could happen since she's never seen red.
35. I simply don't believe there is a way to IMAGINE color when all you can see is black and white and shades of gray.
36. I think it would be hard for her to imagine since she still hasn't experienced the act of seeing red.
37. I think it's like tasting an entirely new flavor - until you've done it, you can't accurately imagine it.
38. I think she only knows how it works but still lacks experience of actually seeing the tomato.
39. I think she will have some idea, like Red is darker than yellow but lighter than blue, but you cannot really imagine a what a colors is if your only reference is black & white.
40. I tried but I can't think of how one could imagine color. Black and white photos have their positives, but they aren't color.
41. I would have answered "to some degree" but it wasn't an option. Mary may be able to imagine what it is like to see red, but how could she imagine something if she never experienced it? She may imagine the color red based on her academic study, but that would involve imagining how others perceive red.
42. I would think this would be akin to trying to describe vision to a person who was born blind.
43. I'm going to guess probably not. As she has only seen black, white and gray. So how can you imagine what a color would be like if you've never seen it before?
44. I'm sure she's thought about it and tried to imagine it many times - but I changed my answer because I saw you said CORRECTLY. I think It's almost impossible for her to correctly imagine what color is like.
45. If I was told a description of a new animal, I could imagine it but it may not be correct.
46. If she never experienced it, it's hard to say that she could imagine it
47. if she's never seen colors, she has no frame of reference
48. Imagination is a complex variation on sensory data. Without sensory data of basics such as color, no image is possible.

49. Imagination is based in previous experiences, and she has never seen anything red
50. In my opinion, it seems that it would impossible to "imagine" the color red when you have never seen it before.
51. It is impossible to imagine something that is utterly foreign to the brain.
52. It is not possible to accurately imagine something completely outside one's experience.
53. It's difficult to imagine what the color red will be like when you've never seen anything like it before.
54. It's hard to imagine something you've never actually experienced.
55. It’s still not like actually seeing especially when red come in various shades
56. Just like a blind person that has never seen before she has no context for color.
57. Like I said in the last question, I understand what makes some animals able to see more/less colors, but I cant imagine it at all!
58. Mary can imagine what red may be like, but without ever seeing color she cannot correctly imagine what red actually looks like with normal vision.
59. Mary can not correctly imagine what Red is like because she has not seen red before.
60. Mary cannot imagine the color red because she has never seen it. Some things have to be experienced in order to be imagined.
61. Mary could try to imagine what the color red looks like, but because she has never actually seen the color red as it actually is, what she imagined would be wrong.
62. Mary has knowledge but she lacks experience. She cannot imagine something she has not experienced, at least not color.
63. Mary is only familiar with technical aspects of seeing so cannot imagine the color red.
64. Mary would most likely have some "picture" in her mind, but because she has no experience with color, she could not imagine a "correct" image of a red tomato.
65. NA
66. No
67. no
68. no because she has never seen that color yet.
69. no because she is color blind
70. No thank you
71. No, because again she only knows it on a greyscale and would not be able to imagine what the actual color looks like.
72. No, there is no way to "correctly" imagine what a color would be like without having seen any color before.

73. none
74. NOT AT THIS TIME
75. Not having seen colors at all, how can she imagine a particlualr color?
76. Please refer to my comments from earlier. They apply here as well.
77. Reading about the color red, Mary may have read descriptions of it but if she has never seen colors she would be unable to perceive what the color looks like.
78. Same answer as in previous question.
79. Same as my last reply, I think she understands a lot about physical properties of color, but I don’t think she can really be prepared for the sight she is about to see.
80. Same as previous answer. She would have to have a point of reference.
81. same as the last question, she has no reference for what red looks like
82. Same comment as before
83. Same comment as the last question.
84. See can have all the research there's possible to get, without actually experiencing it's just a theory.
85. Seeing a color is something I need must be experienced to imagine it.
86. She can imagine all she wants, but if she has never seen the color red, she doesn't have any frame of reference to get her anywhere but black, white, and grey.
87. She can imagine but never having done it before how would she know what it is really like?
88. She can imagine what the color would be like but not 'correctly' since she's never seen it before.
89. She can only imagine what the color red looks like.
90. She can't cause she do not know how to see color red.
91. She can't imagine if she has never seen the color before.
92. She can't imagine in color if all she has seen is black and white.
93. She cannot "correctly" imagine without experience. Despite her knowledge, she has no real conception of redness.
94. She cannot experience it directly
95. She cannot imagine it because her brain has no true reference point to the color.
96. She could imagine something, but odds are outstandingly against it being correct. It could be close though.
97. She did not know about the color but realise about that.
98. She doesn't have a context for the color in her interior palette.
99. She doesn't have a real touchstone for color
100. She doesn't know what the color red looks like

101. she doesn't see colour there's no way to correctly imagine what you've not seen

102. she has never experienced it so she can't actually picture it

103. She has never experienced it, so even her imagination might be different

104. She has never experienced what seeing red is like, so it's impossible for her to know.

105. She has never seen color, so I don't think she could imagine it.

106. She has never seen red so can't even imagine what it looks like.

107. She has never seen red.

108. She has never seen what red looks like, so her imagination would not know what the color acutally is.

109. she has no ability to think about the color red.

110. she has no frame of reference for the color red

111. She has no idea what colors look like as she has only seen black, white and gray.

112. She has no idea what that color looks like.

113. She has no point of reference to know what red looks like. She can't put the color red into any kind of context.

114. She has no referent

115. She has not seen the color red yet

116. she has not yet seen the red tomato

117. She likely imagines the color in a way that is very real to her, but her imagination does not dictate reality.

118. She may try to imagine or anticipate her experience, but she still has NOT seen red and so has no referential basis for imagining the what actual color looks like.

119. She only has scientific data to provide what she THINKS is red but no actual basis.

120. she only knows red as a shade of grey.

121. She probably correctly imagined some aspects of the experience, but you can't "correctly" imagine something that you've never experienced anything in the same dimension as the imagined thing.

122. She should not be able to imagine in color.

123. She still has never seen the color red.

124. She will not be able to imagine what it is like to see red before the operation because she is colorblind and cannot see red.

125. she would be able to imagine the color red because she has never seen it.

126. She would have to learn to see color even after "surgery".

127. she's never seen color, so no, I don't think she can imagine what its like.

128. She's never seen red. How could she imagine it?

129. Since she has no practical concept of color, only theoretical, it is unlikely that she could even imagine what it is like.

130. Since she has not ever seen red, it would be impossible for her to imagine seeing any colors that aren't white, gray, or black

131. Since she has only seen black, white and gray she doesn't know about the different variations of red which makes her brain unable to conjure up an image of what red could possibly look like.

132. Since she hasn't really "seen" any colors up to this point, it would be very difficult for her to "imagine" what it is like to see red.

133. Since she only sees in black, white and gray she does notknow what red willlook like.

134. The day before the operation she works out precisely how light rays reflecting off the large red tomato will affect her visual system and her brain

135. The essence of color is something that cannot be described or imagined, only experienced.

136. the facts tell her all she can know, but the actual color she can't know

137. Theory is not the same as experience.

138. There is no basis for comparison

139. There is no way to imagine how a colors looks, period.

140. Understanding the science of something does not "paint" a colour

141. until mary actually see's the red tomato,she can only assume what it would be like.

142. Until she has actually seen a red tomato, she cannot correctly imagine it because she has never seen the color red.

143. We try to describe color to blind and VI students, but if they have never seen the color they have no way to know how to perceive the color.

144. while Mary can CONceive of red, Mary cannot PERceive of red. human imagination uses aspect(s) of PERceptions to create mental structures.

145. Without ever having seen anything like red (or another color) before, i don't think she could effectively imagine it

146. Without ever seeing color and only black and white and shades of gray there is no way to know.

147. You can imagine a color without seeing it.

148. You can't imagine what you haven't seen, no matter how much you have studied it.

149. You cannot imagine a color you haven't seen

150. You cannot imagine a new color that you haven't seen.

151. You cannot imagine anything that you have no reference point for. She would have no reference point for the experience of seeing colors.

Answered 'Don't know' to Question 5

1. Because she has never seen color, I would think it would be impossible to imagine what it is
2. Don't think so. Not till she has the operation.
3. For me as a person able to see color, would be just as incomprehensable to truly envision what a color-blind person imagines as color.
4. GOOD QUESTION, HARD TO ANSWER THAT BUT I WOULD THINK YES.
5. How could anyone possibly know about how another ;person thinks -- with all of her knowledge about color, it could very well be that Mary's imagination allows for imaginings of bright, glowing, dull, etc.
6. How do you imagine something you have never experienced and seen anything to compare to.
7. I am not color-blind so I cannot say how that person perceives 'colors'.
8. I am not sure if she could correctly imagine what it is like to see red.
9. I can't get into her head and experience her imagination.
10. I cannot know the extent of Mary's imagination, so she might be able to imagine what it would be like for her to see red.
11. I cant explain color to someone
12. I don't know if she could imagine a thing that she has zero reference for.
13. I don't know the answer to this. She would certainly be able to imagine what seeing color is like, but whether she could do this correctly or not is impossible to know.
14. I don't know what it feels like to see a color mentally but not visually so I'm not sure.
15. I don't know what Mary is capable of imagining
16. i don't thik so, but i really do not know. she is a very aware genius, so i am sure her brain is operating at a higher level. i am sure that I cannot correctly imagine the extra intellectual powers she has,or that of an elite athlete. i know they experince the world differently than I do. .
17. I don't what she image because she has never seen any color
18. i dont' know what she can imagine
19. I often wondered if color blind people can imagine in color or do they imagine in black/white/grey as well?

20. I think it could be possible to get the general idea. How specific you are when saying "correctly imagine" would tilt my answer one way or the other.
21. I'm not colorblind, so I can't say. Perhaps? Perhaps not? No idea.
22. I'm unclear from the text here, other reading over the years and personally knowing two color-blind people whether a color blind person can imagine a color.
23. I'm not in Mary's shoes nor am I color blind. She may be able to experience what she imagines what will happen to her.
24. If she never saw any colors I don't think she would, but not sure
25. Imagination can be anything so it is quite possible to imagine the experience soewhat correctly.
26. It depends on how accurate her imaginings are. Seeing versus knowing what she will see in actuality can differ.
27. It is possible she can imagine it.
28. It's difficult to say if her brain would immediately identify the color at all, let alone correctly the first time.
29. It's hard to say. She knows what can happen from anatomical and psychological stand point but is it accurate who is to say.
30. It's impossible for me to gauge whether she can imagine the task correctly but I imagine not because she doesn't have the physical and mental capability yet.
31. Mary is able to imagine what the red tomato will look like before her surgery. However, her image of what that red tomato will look like will not be 100% correct.
32. Not being colorblind, I don't know if it is possible for the brain to "make colors" that have not been witnessed by the person.
33. Not enough information to determine if Mary could correctly imagine the color red.
34. Not sure how I feel about whether individuals can "imagine" something, especially a color, they've never been able to experience.
35. Ordinarily I would choose "no" but given this woman's amazing venture into the science behind color vision, I'm not willing to bet against her.
36. People may describe her what red looks like, but I'm not sure if she can get it. Colors are something that really to image
37. She could imagine what it would look like, but I doubt it would be correct from what it actually does
38. She has never been able to actually see the color red. Only shades of grays. I dont think she wpuld be able to imagine something she is so unfamiliar with in terms of what it actually looks like without her color blindness.
39. She would understand the contrast to other colors. What would assume she expects it to stand out, having chosen red as the first color she wants to see.
40. That is an interesting question. If you are colorblind can you imagine in color that you have never seen?

41. tough question, I am not sure
42. Well, that caught me off guard! I'm not certain, but I think since she can see some shades of gray, she can sort of imagine it another color mentally.

Question 9

Answered ‘Yes’ to Question 8

1. Academic knowledge and real life experiences are often very different.
2. Actually being able to see the tomato means that she would have then seen the color red.
3. Actually seeing the color will confirm and probably also enhance what she imagined it would be like to seeing the color.
4. After she has the operation and see the tomato she will be able to combine her knowledge with the experience.
5. After she wakes from operation, she will see actual red color, not just from imagination
6. After the operation she should be able to see color.
7. After the operation she will see what a red color "really" looks like.
8. After the operation, the tomato will instantly let her see what red actually looks like.
9. As long as the operation works, she will then learn firsthand what it is like to see red.
10. As soon as she sees red, she will understand red. She is a smart lady!
11. Assuming that the operation was a success, once Mary see's the red tomato, she will now know what it is like to see the color red.
12. Assuming the operation is a success, she will see red.
13. at the present time she only sees shades of grey
14. At this point, Mary will have actually experienced seeing red. She will have direct knowledge of what it is like to see red.
15. Because it is the first time she has actually seen red and that will be her first actual reference point
16. because she will have seen the color
17. Book knowledge and experiential knowledge will finally coalesce into true understanding.
18. By the time she wakes her color blindness would have been corrected
19. Difficult question
20. Even so, there are different shades of red and the tomato may have yellows and greens too.
21. Even though I red will be what she expected, she still will be shocked and surprise to finally see the vibrant color.
22. Everything we see from birth is a learned experience. So yes, she will LEARN what it is like to see red.

23. Experience is knowledge. Once she experiences the color red, she will know the color red.
24. experientially, yes, in terms of the knowledge of the reactions, no.
25. For a color blind person to suddenly be able to see a color means that they will finally be able to appreciate it. Reading a description of colors to someone that has never seen them is not possible. A fire truck is red, but for a color blind person she will only see things in gray, black & white.
26. Having finally experienced the color, she will learn what it is like.
27. her brain will have to learn after the operation
28. HEr brain will then associate the tomato with the color red
29. Her interpretation of red will either be confirmed or denied.
30. Her scientific background in colors and light will reach it's final conclusion.
31. Hopefully all will go well. The tomato will indeed look different to her eyes.
32. Hopefully she will be able to see red.
33. Hopefully the operation goes good.
34. Humans are taught colors and their names, they aren't born with this knowledge.
35. I can only imagine how exciting it will be for her to actually be able to see the full spectrum of colors!
36. I chose yes because she will learn what it looks like after the operation.
37. I feel that yes, her brain will then "learn" what red is.
38. I suppose "learn" is a good enough word. I guess I might have said then she would "know" what it is like.
39. I think it is only until she really sees red that she can fully comprehend what it is like.
40. I think she will immediately figure out what it is like to see red
41. i think so. she know what seeing red means but hasn't yet experienced it.
42. I think with a lot of things, you can know the science or inner workings but its hard to fully learn what something is if you haven't experienced it.
43. I would hope she is able to see colors now, and will be able to see the color red, but if the operation didn't work, that would be very disappointing.
44. I'm not sure she can see what the color red is in her brain. She doesn't have too much of a visual reference to use.
45. If she knows it will be red and then sees something that is read, she'll now know what red looks like
46. If the operation is successful she should learn what it is like to see red.
47. If the operation is successful she will know what red looks like.
48. If the surgery is successful she will see the color red for the first time.

49. In my opinion, once she sees it then she will understand
50. It will be a new dimension to her.
51. It will be different trhan anything she has ever seen.
52. it will be the first time she will know for sure that an item she sees is red.
53. It will be the first time that she has actually seen the color red, so her brain will be learning what it looks like.
54. It's the theory vs experience comparison again.
55. Learning comes from experiencing.
56. Learning is both knowledge passed on (thru experimental observations by others & oneself but only by actually experiencing the action can you truly 'learn'.
57. Mary has determined the light reflection and hoping someone picks a real red tomato, she should be able to see the color.
58. Mary is going to fall in love with the color red!
59. Mary will be able to learn what it's like to see red, which is an experience that cannot be subjectively described in science, it can only be measured.
60. Mary will certainly have a reaction when she sees red for the first time, so she will then know what it is like to see red.
61. Mary would then be able to make a visible connection to that color.
62. na
63. Na
64. NA
65. no
66. no
67. No comment at this time.
68. No thank you
69. No thanks
70. none
71. NOT AT THIS TIME
72. Now Mary will understand at least that shade of red.
73. Now that she has physically seen what red is, she can now learn to associate descriptions to colors
74. now, she can clearly see the colour red obviously
75. Once Mary's vision is corrected, she will be able to see colors as the actually are, so she will learn what it is like to see the color red (as she will learn what other colors look like).
76. Once she actually sees the color, then she will know what it is like to see the color.

77. once she has the experience of seeing red she will learn what it's like
78. Once she says the color red for the first time she will learn what red looks like.
79. Once she sees red, she has experienced it.
80. Only through actual experience will she truly know.
81. Physical experience is a very good way to learn. She will see the actual results of her research.
82. Pure science is based on observation. She has now observed the color red and can draw her conclusions.
83. red tomato will affect her visual system and her brain
84. Seeing a color is different than the science behind how you see it.
85. Seeing is an experience, if shes never done it before she cant grasp it no matter how much science there is behind her.
86. Seeing is believing.
87. She can know via a textbook what it's like but until she experiences it, she doesn't really know what it's like.
88. She can see now red color tomato so she dosen't need to imagine now.
89. She doesn't know what red looks like, only what it could.
90. She has learned about the color red, but not what it's like to see red, before the operation
91. She has now experienced it directly
92. She has now seen the color and knows what it looks like
93. She has. ow seen red so she has a point of reference
94. She is going to sense things she has not sensed before, which enables learning.
95. She just got the operation on her eyesight, so now she will know what red is.
96. she now has the actual experience of seeing
97. She picked the color she wanted to see so she will know it’s red she is seeing and not blue, green, etc.
98. She saw the tomato and know that it is red color.
99. She was shown a red tomato
100. She will also learn what is like to see all the other colors that are in the room, seen through the window and out in the hall. Many will be subtle, giving a good contrast to the vibrant color of the tomato. She will experience exactly what she has desired for so long.
101. She will assign the color she sees with the word "red"
102. She will experience "red".
103. She will experience it, so she will learn

104. she will experience the perception of red

105. She will finally experience the emotional impact of seeing red

106. She will finally have the experience if the operation goes well

107. She will finally know the true experience of seeing the color red.

108. She will finally learn what it is like to see red because she will be able to see it.

109. She will finally see a different color.

110. She will gain firsthand experience of seeing red

111. She will get to experience the emotions that go along with seeing such a strong color, instead of just understand the way the light physically bounces off of the tomato and her eyes to see red.

112. She will have experienced red for the first time. This is a form of learning.

113. She will learn because she can take the data she has and actually prove (or disprove) what she knows.

114. She will learn by viewing, if only as a confirmation of her previous knowledge.

115. She will learn cognitively to actually SEE red.

116. She will learn in her mind what red looks like so it can register when she sees something else red.

117. She will learn once her brain communicates to her what red should look like.

118. She will learn since she has not seen it before physically.

119. She will learn the colors like anyone else would.

120. She will learn the experience of actually seeing the color red.

121. She will learn what it is like to experience red personally.

122. she will learn what it is like to see red as other people define adn see it

123. She will learn what it is like to see red if the operation is successful. However, tomatoes are more orange than red, so she may see the tomato and still not fully grasp the color of red.

124. She will learn what it's like to see red, but she will need more time and experience to realize there are different shades of red.

125. She will no longer be color blind

126. She will now know what "red" looks like.

127. She will see red, and that will be enough to understand "what it is like..."

128. She will see red, but not know all the shades of red.

129. she will then learn what it is like to see red as the majority of society and her culture and the linguists do. i am assuming that woud be the qualifier the end of that sentnce.

130. She would learn through experiencing what the color red is like.

131. She'll see what red is

132. She's never seen Red

133. Since she has never actually seen the color, this would be a new experience. A learning experience!

134. Since she will see the actual color with her own eyes, she will learn what it is like

135. So long as the operation is successful, she should be mentally prepared and physically able to learn what it is like to see red, though this may well be a learning process as her brain adapts to new sensory input.

136. Studying something and experiencing something is two different things.

137. That is how we learn anything, through visual or auditory stimulation

138. That learning will happen instantaneously! There are lots of different shades of red, so she'll only see some of them in the tomato, but that's a good start to learning what it is like to see red.

139. That will be her first experience seeing red and will be the moment she learns what it really is like to see that color.

140. That will be the first time she sees it, so she will now know what red is and later learn how it is different from other colors

141. That would be the reality of seeing red and learning what it looks like.

142. that's a tough question

143. The actual experience of finally being able to see red will help Mary learn what the color looks like.

144. The red tomato would give her proof about the true color of red which she can store into her long term memory to know that the tomato is a form of red.

145. The word "learn" caused me to think a bit. I suppose that all new experiences and one's perceptions that are developed are a result of learning.

146. then her eyes will see the distiction of color

147. Then she will be able to see it and will know.

148. then she will have seen red

149. This is an experience Mary has not yet had, thus she will learn what it's like to see red.

150. This is the point, if the surgery was successful, she can truly know what it is like to see red, without having to imagine it.

151. This question was a little ambiguous.

152. This will be her first time ever seeing the color red so after seeing the tomato and knowing that it's red, she will be able to identify the color red.

153. To learn is to gain knowledge, which is what she is doing. Learning the color red.

154. Unless someone tricks her and shows her a green apple, then she will know what red is.

155. When Mary awakes from the operation and sees the red tomato for the first time, she learns all about that tomato.

156. When Mary sees red for herself, then she will learn what it is like for her.

157. When Mary wakes up and sees the red tomato she will know it is like to see the color red. It will be her own experience.

158. When she can see the color she will then learn what it is like to see red.

159. when you do/see something for the first time you are learning

160. yes because she knows what color a tomota is supposed to be

161. yes - presuming the operation works. It may not be immediate, but you said will she then learn. I think it will take some time but she will learn color perception

162. yes because it will be her first time seeing the red tomato

163. Yes because she already knows all the information of what happens when she sees red color.

164. Yes her brain will let her know there is a color. However a person will have to teach her exactly what the color looks like.

165. Yes she will know what it is like to see red after the surgery.

166. yes she will learn what the physical interaction of light would look like to her

167. Yes when she sees red she will know red.

168. Yes, at that point she will know the logical and emotional information that a human could know about seeing the color red.

169. Yes, experiences are learning. That doesn't mean she learns what it's like for everyone to experience red, still.

170. Yes, I believe this is when she will truly learn what the shade of the color red looks like.

171. yes, it's like knowing everything about something and then actually experiencing it

172. Yes, of course she will learn. Her brain needs data/input to experience things. Just like this survey. Dr. Dan wants data. Without that his opinions are just that.

173. Yes, she will learn what it is like to see red because she will see the red tomato after the operation, assuming the operation works.

174. you could show her something blue and tell her it's red and she would believe you!

175. You only learn by the experience itself.

Answered ‘No’ to Question 8

1. "Learn" and "know" may or may not be interchangeable.
2. I don't know that "learn" is the right word. "Experience" would be better.
3. I don't think that this is learning- she already knows a great deal about what it is to see red. SHe will experience the redness of red for the first time
4. I like the word experience more than learn.
5. I think Mary will learn colors in a similar way that children learn colors. Children need to see colors over and over and be told the color over and over. I think Mary will need to see various shades of red and be told it's red before she truly knows what red is.
6. I think the correct word is she will UNDERSTAND or EXPERIENCE what it is like to see red.
7. I would not say that she has learned what it is like to see red. I would say that she has now experienced the color red.
8. Mary has already learned what it is like to see the color red. When she wakes up from the operation and she sees the red tomato, she will then know what it is like to see the color red.
9. She already know what it is like to see red due to her previous studies.
10. She already knows so she will just experience it, which is different
11. she gas never seen color
12. She has already learnt what it will be like to see color red
13. She will have to experience the other colors in relation to red to learn.
14. She will understand and feel what it is to see red but I'm not sure that she will learn it.
15. She won't learn what it's like to see red. She has already learned that. She will just actually know what red looks like.
16. The brain must resolve what is seen

Answered ‘Don’t know’ to Question 8

1. First the operation would have had to have been successful and then Mary would need to see other red things in addition to the tomato to really learn what red is (so many different shades of red)
2. Hopefully...but if the operation is not a success it will be very disappointing to her
3. I AM SURE SHE HAS AN IDEA OF WHAT TO EXCPECT
4. I don't know if I equate "seeing" as "learning" in this context, hence my answer

5. I don't know if that extra dimension of "seeing the color" adds any real information from the greyscale she saw before.
6. I guess your brain has to learn what the colors are.
7. I would say it would all depend on the success of the operation.
8. If the operation worked than she will. There is no knowing if it has or has not because the passage did not tell us.
9. Knowing is different than experiencing...
10. Maybe, maybe not! She has already learned what it is like to see red from her studies, now she is experiencing what it is like to see read. I guess it depends on what is meant by learn.
11. maybe. it may take some time for her brain to interpret what red looks like
12. Not sure if "learn" is the correct term, because learn implies it wasn't known, and like mentioned in the previous question, not sure if not experiencing something implies it isn't known or can't be imagined.
13. Not sure, it completely depends if the operation was a success or not, or if she still shes black/grey then it isnt truly red. Depends on outcome of operation.
14. Seeing color may, in part, be a learned function. I don't know. Also, it could take some time for her eyes to heal.
15. She has no base of reference to the color red. May take time to adjust.
16. Should the operation work, then in theory Mary will finally learn what it is like to see red. Since the operation has not happened, we can not gauruntee that she will learn what it is like to see red.
17. that is the hopeful outcome of the surgery. the answer is unknown until she wakes and looks before the answer can be found
18. We do not know if the tomato is a TRUE red. Whoever helped with picking a red tomato will have to tell her the hue or type of red she will be see as there are many shades of red.
19. We dont know the outocme of the surgery but if she is able to see it then she will inturn learn