Validation process concerning the influence of the frequency of used word-objects in the Sensor

The analytical-statistical study (see technical description) entitles us to present several facts, which are reflected in the common practice of using the **CAmethod** and measuring the potential quality of human consciousness.

With the increasing number of word-objects used in the Sensor, the value of measured results in individuals and groups becomes more and more precise. Even when using the word module with only 40 word-objects, the result is so mathematically accurate that it can be safely considered valid and repeatedly verifiable.

Simulated interventional impact of each additional word-object used over **the basic number of 15** (in which there are word-objects of the decision-making model **TEMS** – 9 are included; central objects – 4 word-objects and two word-objects related to the independent neuron brain networks for speech: **I think** and **I speak**) was clearly demonstrated in the fact that **various word objects have a different interventional weight** on construction and measurement of the association process quality of human consciousness. They are therefore able to influence the accuracy of the results in different ways. Two basic trends were measured: word-objects with significant impact and word-objects with minimal impact on the final accuracy of the measured correlation value.

To ensure the accuracy and validity of the results, in practice it is necessary to maintain their proportional representation within the Sensor module, to support the above facts concerning the impact of the number of words in the module. Considering that we have accurate and measurable knowledge of their interventional influence, it is possible to automatically maintain this condition via computer, to control it and balance it.

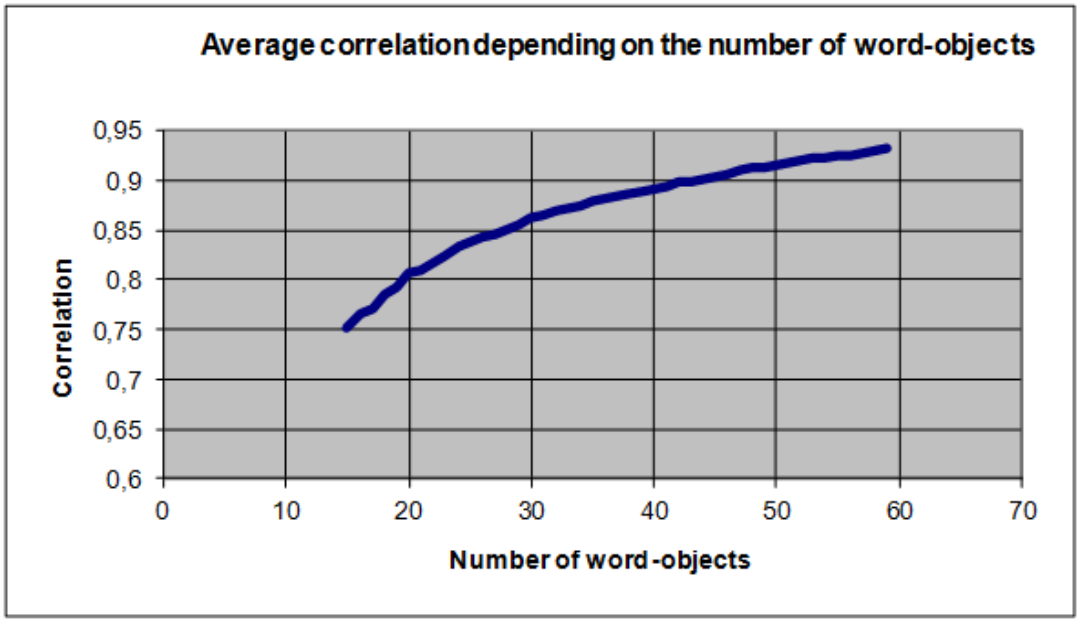
The third practically applicable and useful result brought by the study lies in the fact that through repeated scanning of the individual and the group using the identical sensor module, measured value differences can be considered an effect of qualitative consciousness shifts in a particular subject within the context of the interaction workings of his/her life. It is therefore possible to work with scanned subjects and consider common empirical feedback and situational control, events, experiences and behavior, which have all transpired in the meantime, and objectify this interventional influence as much as possible. That creates a platform for actively realized correctional communication and contributes to the process of discovering one's own life quality. **This premise is defined as one of the fundamental goals in using color-word association technique and the CAmethod.**

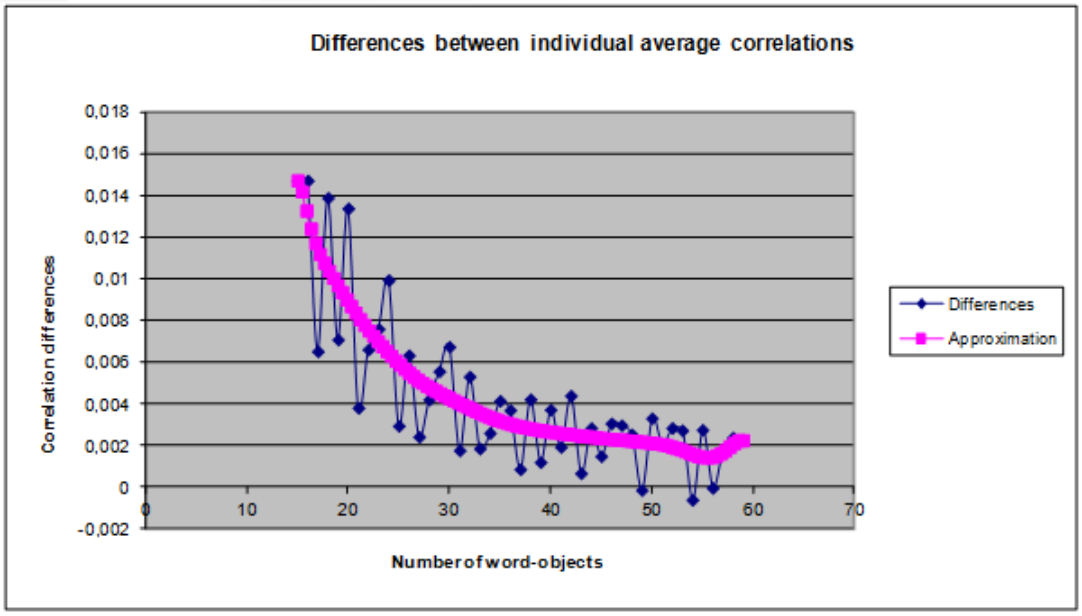
The above mentioned observation and findings support previously validated mathematically-statistical knowledge that a "fixed point" of human consciousness is, regardless of age and gender, situated on the associational axis consisting of three word objects: **Me - Time - Change**, which predicts two trends of human consciousness: **the ability to change over time and the ability to adapt in time.**

Technical description

Statistical group: for the statistical study we selected **14, 195 children aged 6 to 14 years**. Word-color profiles are taken from the DAP Services a.s. database (the database as of 9th December 2009). Each profile must include the choices of the selected 59 words (words from common word-objects used for school evaluation).

Measuring procedure: we have chosen the basic group of **15 words**, which contains a complete set of word-objects from the factor TEMS (9 words) + one word-object from the factors: **Self-conception of ME, Sociopathomix, Internal losses, Family environment, Learning processes** and **Free activities.** Consequently we correlated this group with the color-word association individual profiles. In the next step, we added another word from the **Self-conception of** ME factor to the basic group of words and again performed a correlation with the word-color association profiles of individuals. Gradually we added additional words (we gradually encompassed all factor) until we reached the final number of 59 word-objects.





Results: we entered the resulting values into a chart and observed the change in the average correlation depending on the number of words in the word module.

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