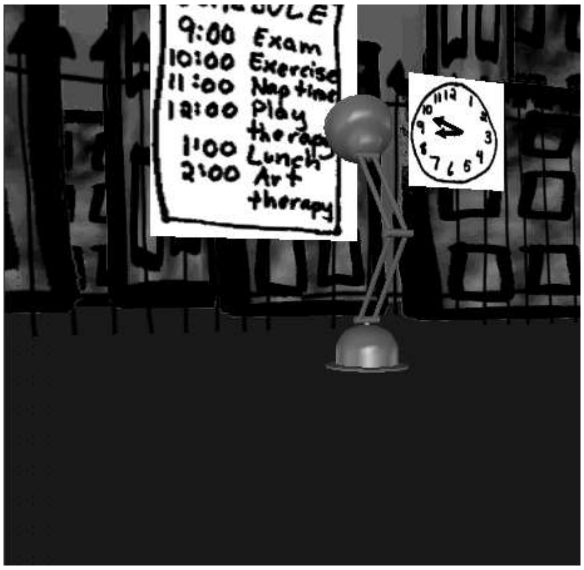

FIGURE 7.14: The Patient blithely reads the schedule...

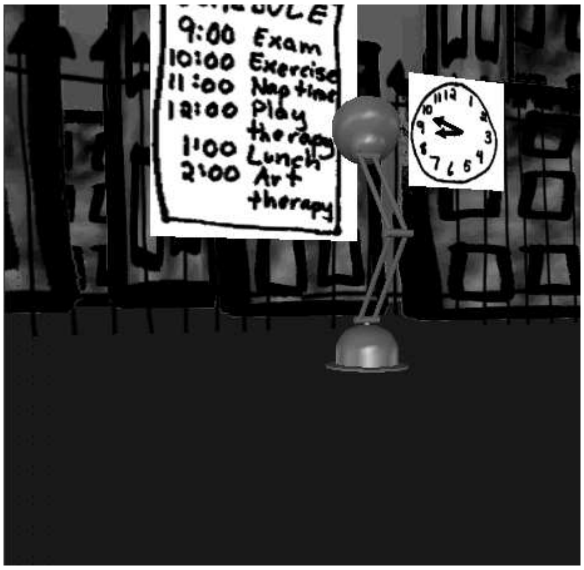

FIGURE 7.15: ... unmindful of the doom that awaits.

The goal of this part of the plot is to communicate to the user the daily regime into which the Patient is strapped. Being institutionalized, the Patient does not have autonomy over its actions; it can be forced by the Overseer to engage in activities completely independently of its desires. The specific behavioral change from reading the schedule to exercising, then, should show the user that the agent changes its activity because (1) it notices the Overseer, (2) the Overseer enforces the scheduled activities; (3) the activity that is currently scheduled is exercising.

Without transitions, the Patient's response to the Overseer is basically stimulus-response. The Patient starts out reading the schedule

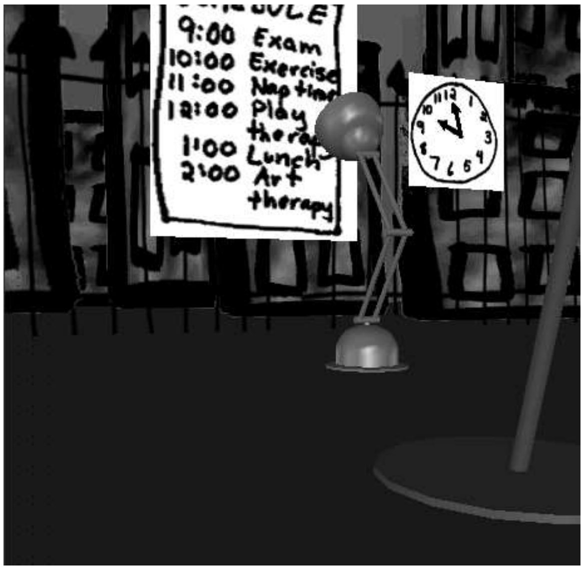

FIGURE 7.16: The Overseer approaches.

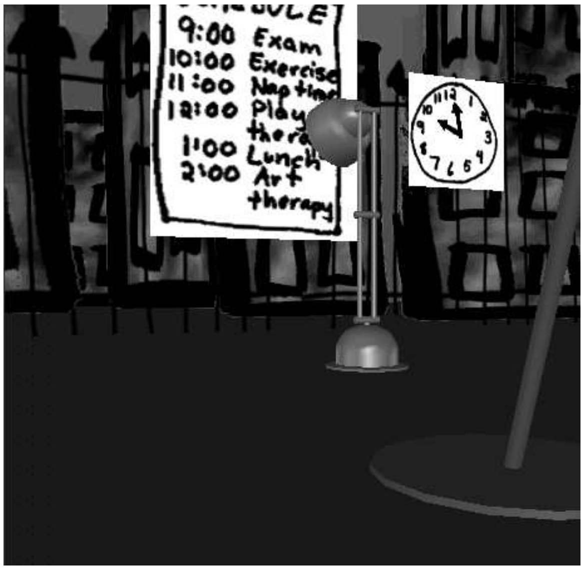

FIGURE 7.17: The Patient immediately begins exercising.

FIGURE 7.18: Exercising continues.

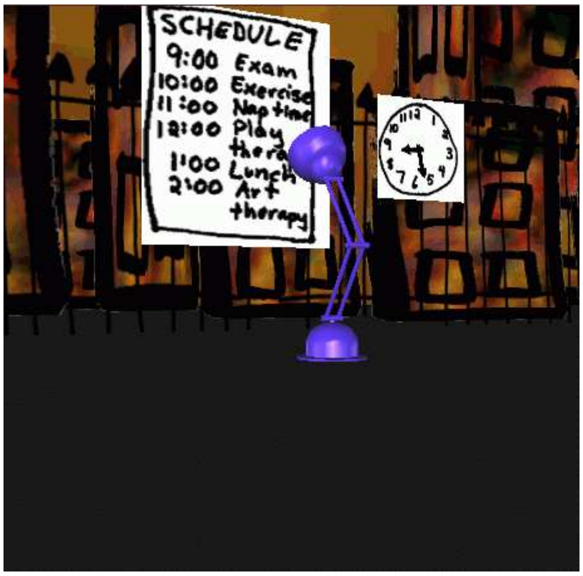

FIGURE 7.19: The Patient reads.

(Figures 7.14-7.15). As soon as the Patient senses the Overseer (Figure 7.16), it immediately starts exercising (Figures 7.17-7.18). This reaction is both correct and instantaneous; the Patient is doing an excellent job of problem-solving and rapidly selecting optimal behavior. But this behavioral sequence is also somewhat perplexing; the chain of logic that connects the Overseer's presence and the various environmental props to the Patient's actions is not displayed to the user, being jumped over in the instantaneous change from one behavior to another.

With transitions, attempts are made to make the logic behind the behavioral change more clear. Again, the behavior starts with the Pa-

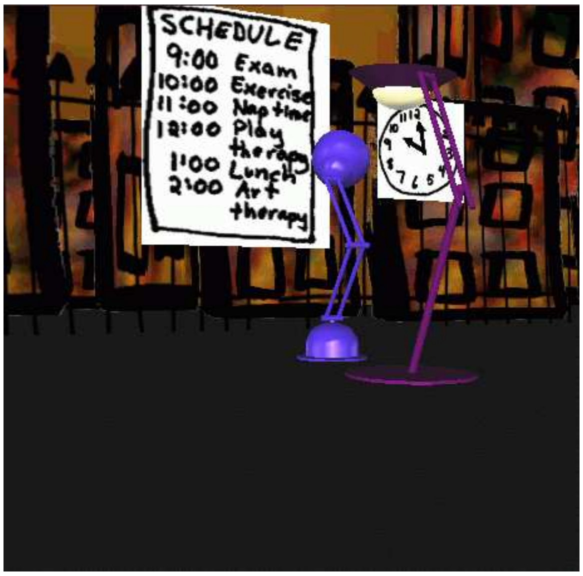

FIGURE 7.20: The Overseer approaches

FIGURE 7.21: The Patient lazily glances at the Overseer...

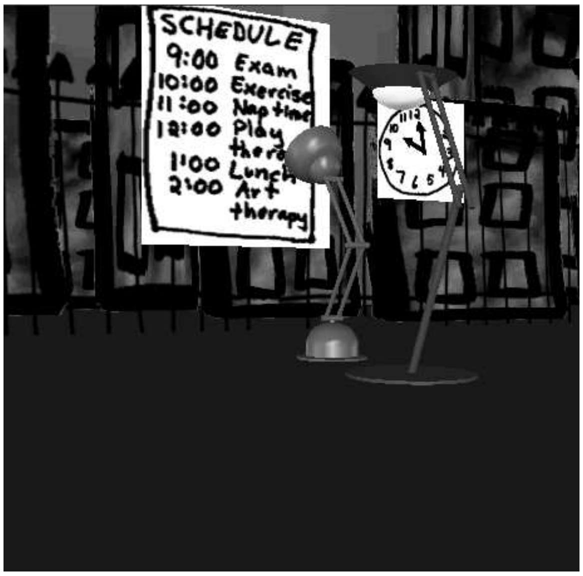

FIGURE 7.22: And returns to the far more interesting task of reading

FIGURE 7.23: Suddenly, the Patient has a heart attack

tient reading the schedule (Figure 7.19). This time, when the Overseer approaches (Figure 7.20), the Patient just glances at the Overseer (Figure 7.21) and returns to reading (Figure 7.22). Since the Patient normally has a strong fearfully reaction to the Overseer (and by this time the Overseer's enthusiasm for turning the Patient off has already generally aroused sympathy in the user's mind), the user has a good chance of understanding that this simple glance without further reaction means that the Patient has not really processed that the Overseer is standing behind it.

Suddenly, the Patient becomes startled (Figure 7.23) and quickly looks back at the Overseer again (Figure 7.24). Now, the user can get the

FIGURE 7.24: And looks back to confirm that the Overseer is there

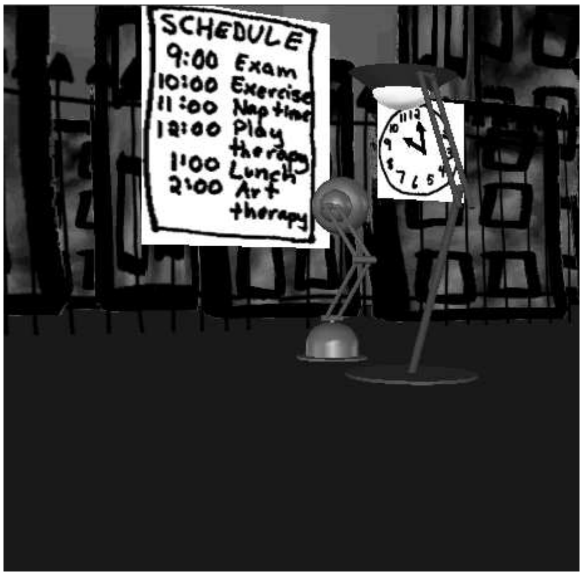

FIGURE 7.25: The Patient checks the time

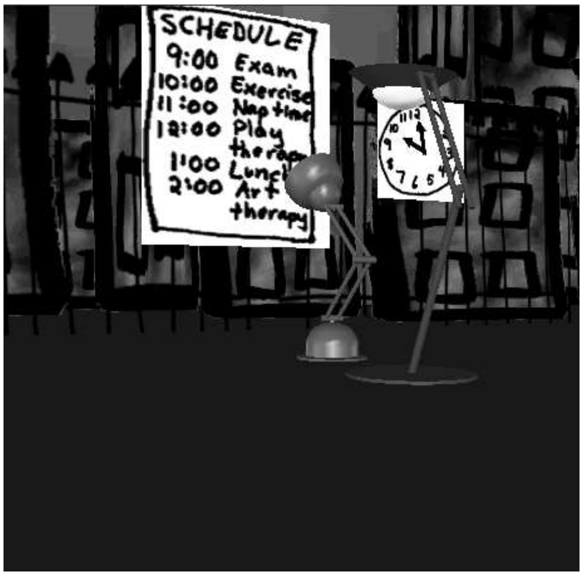

FIGURE 7.26: And checks the schedule to see what it should be doing

FIGURE 7.27: The Patient whirls to face the Overseer

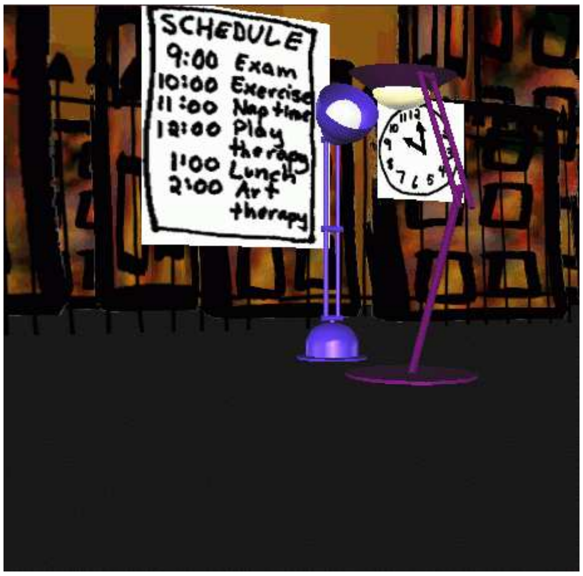

FIGURE 7.28: ... and frantically begins exercising

FIGURE 7.29: while staring at the Overseer