

# Learning cognition and memory



learning long-term change in mental representations or associations due to experience stimulus an environmental event

**ONLEARNING COGNITION AND MEMORY SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE** Order Now response a learner' reaction behaviorism learning is a system of stimuli from the environment and how the learner reacts to those stimuli and how those reactions change as stimuli change social cognitive theory learning is done by observing others and applying what happens to one's own behavior modeling Learning by imitating others; copying behavior.

reinforcement Anything that causes a given behavior to be repeated or inhibited self-efficacy Belief in one's ability to perform a task successfully self-regulation The ability to control one's emotions and behavior information processing theory learning is done as a cognitive process in the brain through mental processes; behaviors can provide insight about perception, interpretation and manipulation done in the brain constructivism learning is a creation of the mind based on observations and experience sociocultural theory learning is affected by society and the culture a learner lives in and culturally influences thought processes become internalized as mental processes cognition a term denoting all mental processes we use to transform sensory input into knowledge cognitive process particular way of mentally responding to or thinking about information or an event encoding Changing the format of information being stored in memory in order to remember it more easily. neuron A cell in the nervous system specialized to receive, process and/or transmit information to other cells. synapse tiny gap across which a neuron can transfer an impulse to another cell; reflects an ongoing by changeable connections astrocyte A star-shaped glial cell with diverse functions, including providing structural support for neurons, regulating the

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synaptic environment, facilitating synaptic transmission, and assisting in regulating the blood supply to the brain. cortex the upper and outer layers of the brain in humans; where most thinking, feeling and sensing occurs; place of conscious and complex cognitive processes memory An indication that learning has persisted over time; our ability to store and retrieve information; the mental location where information is stored storage Maintaining encoded information in memory over time. retrieval the cognitive operation of accessing information in memory sensory register a memory system that momentarily preserves extremely accurate images of sensory information attention focusing mental processes on particular stimuli working memory component of memory that holds and actively thinks about and processes a limited amount of information. rehearsal the conscious repetition of information, either to maintain it in consciousness or to encode it for storage long-term memory the relatively permanent and limitless storehouse of the memory system. Includes knowledge, skills, and experiences declarative knowledge knowledge related to "what is" that is, to the nature of how things are, were, or will be. procedural knowledge knowledge of the necessary steps to complete a task concepts a mental grouping of similar objects, events, ideas, or people. schema an organized cluster of knowledge about a particular object or sequence of events script A schema for the typical sequence of an everyday event. theory integrated set of concepts and principles developed to explain a particular phenomenon, constructed with other learners or by one's self. rote learning Learning information in a relatively uninterpreted form, without making sense of it or attaching much meaning to it. meaningful learning cognitive process in which learners relate new information to things

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they already knowelaborationCognitive process in which learners embellish on new information based on what they already know. organizationcognitive process in which learners find connections among various pieces of information they need to learnvisual imageryForming mental pictures of objects or ideasautomaticityAbility to respond quickly and efficiently while mentally processing or physically performing a tasklearning strategyintentional use of one or more cognitive processes for a particular learning taskknowledge baseOne's existing knowledge about specific topics and the world in generalconfirmation biasA preference for information that confirms preexisting positions or beliefs, while ignoring or discovering contradictory evidence. retrieval cuestimuli that aid the recall or recognition of information stored in memoryreconstruction errorconstruction of a logical but incorrect " memory" by combining information retrieved from long-term memory with one's general knowledge and beliefs about the worldretrieval failureThe inability to recall long-term memories because of inadequate or missing retrieval cuesdecayFading of information from memory over time due to lack of useprior knowledge activationprocess of reminding learners of things they already know relative to a new topicconceptual understandingknowledge about a topic acquired in an integrated and meaningful fashionwait timeLength of time a teacher pauses, after either asking a question or hearing a student's comment, before saying something. MnemonicMemory aid or trick designed to help students learn and remember a specific piece of information. verbal mediatorword or phrase that forms a logical connection, or bridge, between two pieces of informationkeyword methodMnemonic technique in which an association is made between two ideas by forming a visual image of one or more concrete objects that either

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sound similar to or symbolically represent those ideas superimposed  
meaningful structures familiar shape, word, sentence, poem, or story  
imposed on information in order to facilitate recall conceptual  
change Significant revision of one's existing beliefs about a topic, enabling  
new and discrepant information to be better understood and  
explained learning disability Deficiency in one or more specific cognitive  
processes despite relatively normal cognitive functioning in other  
areas Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) A disorder characterized  
by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity