

Highlight Notes Chapter 1

An Introduction to Cognition

1. What is cognition?

Define:

A. Omnipresence of Cognitive Processing.

- I) In order of processing, list and define in your own words the types of cognitive processes that occur when we “think” about something.
- II) Do the STOP and THINK exercise on page 5.

B. Interdisciplinary Perspective.

- I) Draw a figure of all the different areas of knowledge that are considered part of cognitive science.

2. Before Cognition.

- A. In a table, list the different types of early psychologists. Provide the key names of researchers from each school of psychology and a definition of what they studied.

School of Ψ	What it studied	Key researchers

B. Identify three key researchers / schools of Ψ that influenced the foundations of cognition. What was the main contribution of each?

3. The Emergence of Cognitive Psychology (the downfall of behaviourism)

A. Behaviourism: Seriously wRong (S-R)

→ Identify three reasons why behaviourism failed to account for “the data”.

→ Identify two key researchers who argued against behaviourism and why.

B. How did technology influence the emergence of cognition?

4. Cognition: The Superpower of Ψ

Identify and describe the three approaches to cognition.

Do all of the STOP and THINK exercises on pages 5, 7, 9, 11, 14 and 25.

Do all of the STOP and REVIEW sections. Define all of the key terms on page 32.

BONUS → Create a photo album of all of the key researchers reviewed in CH 1. Identify why these people are key to cognition and/or psychology. Due the day of the midterm.