

Using Conceptual Maps in Introductory Psychology

•Identify 10-15 key concepts or topics in the course

- Classical vs. operant conditioning
- Genetics and environmental interactions
- Types of forgetting
- Theoretical Perspectives
- Cognitive, Social and Moral development
- Descriptive, Correlational and Experimental Methods
- Neuronal vs. synaptic transmission
- Processes in human memory
- Altered states of consciousness
- Theories of dreaming
- Schedules of reinforcement
- Brain structures and functions

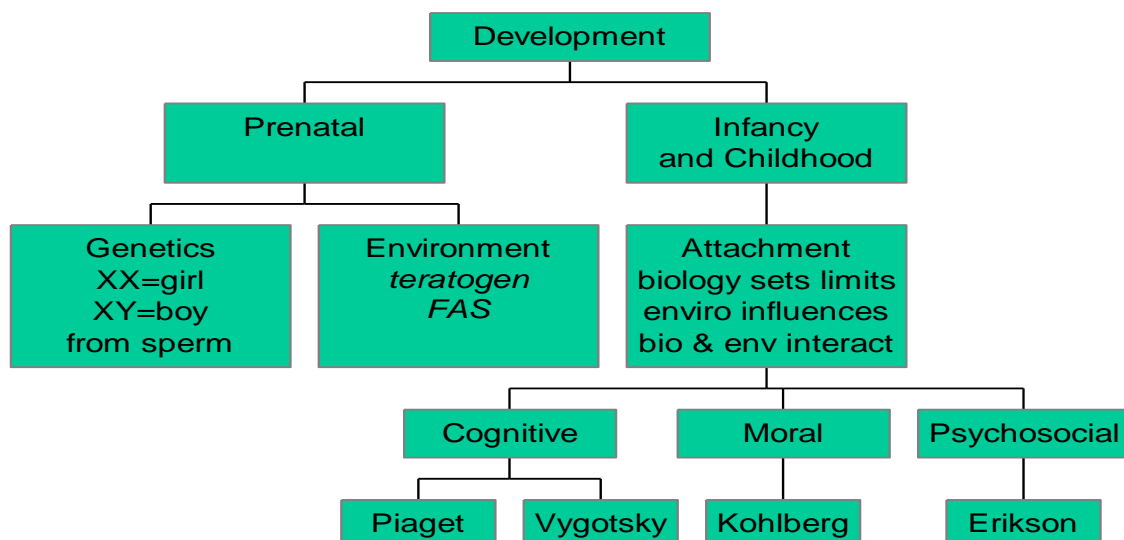
Pick 5 to review

- Write the concept or topic at the top of a piece of blank paper
- In your own words, write an explanation or definition for each concept
- Do not use your text or notes
- Draw a web, or use a chart where possible
- Include names where important
- Compare your response to your text or notes and edit
- Sequence and number each page from 1=most important to 5=least important in terms of your study time

Do the whole process again for the next group of concepts

Integrate the numbering to guide you in scheduling what to work on first

Example of a Conceptual Map





Piaget

Stages:

1. Sensorimotor
 - Birth to 2 yrs
 - Object perm.
2. Preoper'tl
 - 2-7 years
 - Centration
3. Concrete Operational
 - 7-12 years
 - Conservation
4. Formal operational
 - >12 years
 - abstract thought

Kohlberg

Stages:

- Preconventional
- 1. punishment/obey
 - 2. rewards
- Conventional
- 3. Good child
 - 4. Law & order
- Post-conventional
- *5. Social contract
 - *6. Abstract ethics

Criticisms:

- Western cultural bias
- gender bias

Vygotsky

Continual, gradual process

Zone of proximal development
-Experience can change development within limits of biological maturation

Theory of Mind

- understanding other people's thinking
- similar to egocentrism

Erikson

Stages:

1. Trust/mistrust <1 year
2. Autonomy vs. shame/doubt (1-2 yrs)
3. Initiative vs. guilt (3-5 yrs)
4. Industry vs. inferiority (6-12yrs)
5. Identity vs. role confusion (12-20yrs)
6. Intimacy vs. isolation (20-40yrs)
7. Generativity vs. stagnation (40-65yrs)
8. Integrity/despair (65+ years)

