Affect theory

- "*a branch of psychoanalysis that attempts to organize affects into discrete categories and connect each one with its typical response*"[1]

Bartlett effect

Cognition

- in psychology, the process by which one recognizes and understands things

Cognitive load

- Load imposed on one's cognitive capacities due to performance of cognitive operations

Comprehension

- an ability to understand the meaning or importance of something[2]

Declarative knowledge

- knowledge is often by instructional designers and philosophers divided into two categories: declarative (knowledge about things, *knowledge that*, for example knowledge about computers) and procedural (skills, *knowledge how*, for example knowledge how to use a computer)

Discrimination learning theory

- a theory of the process by which animals or people learn to respond differently to different stimuli

Distributed representation

- connectionist principle in which meaning is not contained within a single symbolic unit, but is formed by an interaction of a set of units
- find out more: Dictionary of Philosophy of Mind

Epistemology

- "*is concerned with the nature, sources and limits of knowledge. Epistemology has been primarily concerned with propositional knowledge, that is, knowledge that such-and-such is true, rather than other forms of knowledge, for example, knowledge how to such-and-such.*"[3]

Gestalt

- a configuration or pattern of elements so unified as a whole that it cannot be described just as a sum of its parts

Human cognitive architecture

- "*the manner in which structures and functions required for human cognitive processing are organized*"[4]

Insightful learning

- learning that results in perceiving the solution to a problem after a period of cognitive trial and error
- learner is required to have all elements of the problem available in order to be able to learn by insight

Journal

- a scholarly periodical containing original research articles aimed at researchers or specialists

Magazine

- a periodical aimed at the general public, which contains news, opinion and personal narratives

Paradigm

- a set of ideas that are used for understanding or explaining something, especially in a particular subject
- a typical example or model of something

Procedural knowledge

- see: declarative knowledge

Schema

- a mental framework humans use to represent and organize remembered information
- they enable us to recall, modify our behavior, or try to predict most likely outcomes of events

Script

- "*a coherent sequence of events expected by an individual in a particular context, involving him

either as participant or as an observer"[5]

Structuralism

- a theory founded by Edward Titchener in the end of 19th/beginning of 20th century
- focused on breaking down mental processes into simple elements

Theory

- one or more ideas that explain how or why something happens
- the set of general principles that a particular subject is based on

Transfer of practice

- (or *transfer of learning*) a term coined by Thorndike and Woodworth[6], referring to the generalization of knowledge and transfer of it from one context to another

[1]
Wikipedia: Affect theory. Retrieved 15. March 2011.
[2]
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