

CD Chapter 7 - Review

General Model of Information Processing

- In the store model, long term memory of the mental system has the most storage
 - Executive function: cognitive operations necessary for self-initiated, purposeful behavior
 - Automatic processes: require no space in working memory
 - Central executive: conscious part of mind responsible for attentional and cognitive strategy use
 - The information processing approach sees a computer as a metaphor for human cognition
 - Sensory register: information in this component is only stored momentarily
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Developmental Theory

- Neo-Piagetian Theory by Robbie Case
 - Child who combines isolated schemes into central conceptual structures moves from concrete to formal operation thought
 - Changes from stage to stage are the result of increase in working memory
 - In Siegler's theory, useful strategies are selected and less-used ones die off
 - Uses metaphor of natural selection to understand cognitive change
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Attention

- In the sequence of attentional strategies, preschoolers show production deficiency
- Young elementary school children have difficulty executing strategies effectively due to control deficiency
- Utilization deficiency: performance doesn't improve at rate of old children
- Foundations of planning ability is evident as early as infancy
- Executive processing and inhibition deficits underlie ADHD symptoms

Memory

- The memory strategy of repeating things to oneself is called rehearsal
- Knowledge of concepts, language meanings, facts, and rules, not required storage of when or where info was acquired is semantic memory
- Remembering complex, meaningful material may involve reconstruction, recording info while it is in the system of being retrieved
- Elaboration: creating relationship between 2+ pieces of information that do not belong in the same category
- Preschoolers remember repeated events in terms of scripts

Metacognition & Application

- Metacognition: awareness of thought (thinking about thinking)
- Theory of mind: coherent understand of people as mental beings (conceptualize that other people have cognition)
- Planning, checking outcomes, and redirecting unsuccessful efforts are all part of cognitive self-regulation
- Literary programs that expose children to text in its complete form utilize a whole-language approach
- Phonological awareness: the ability to reflect on and manipulate the sound structure of spoken language (aware of own language)