

**Social Studies
Psychology**

Unit 4: Learning and Cognition

<p>Essential Understandings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classical, operant conditioning, and social learning theories define the principles and techniques of learning. ▪ Memory involves the storing and retrieving of what has been learned. ▪ Cognition is the process of connecting new information with memories. ▪ Motivation and emotions also influence learning and cognition.
<p>Essential Questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How and why do we learn and remember?
<p>Essential Knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We learn by association and from the consequences of behavior. ▪ Remembering includes the process of encoding, storing, and retrieving by recognition, recall, and relearning information. ▪ Thinking involves changing and reorganizing memories. ▪ Biological, psychological, and social needs drive learned behavior. ▪ Emotions result from physical changes and/or mental processes.
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Terms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ stimulus, response, generalization, discrimination, extinction, reinforcement (schedules), shaping, chaining, aversions, modeling, behavior modification, episodic, confabulation, functional fixedness, prototype, extrinsic, intrinsic, self-actualization
<p>Essential Skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and describe the neutral stimulus, unconditioned stimulus, unconditioned response, conditioned stimulus, and the conditioned response in classical conditioning. ▪ Design a plan to teach a behavior using principles of operant conditioning. ▪ Demonstrate ways for improving learning. ▪ Explain the processes involved in remembering and forgetting. ▪ Describe units of thought, kinds of thinking. ▪ Design strategies for problem solving. ▪ Analyze an activity you engage in using one or more theories of motivation. ▪ Evaluate the presence and intensity of an emotion. ▪ Reflection: Journal entries which include personal observations and experiences.

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Related Maine Learning Results	<p><u>Social Studies</u> A. Applications of Social Studies Processes, Knowledge, and Skills A2. Making Decisions Using Social Studies Knowledge and Skills Students make individual and collaborative decisions on matters related to social studies using relevant information and research, discussion, and ethical reasoning skills.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop individual and collaborative decisions/plans by considering multiple points of view, weighing pros and cons, building on the ideas of others, and sharing information in an attempt to sway the opinions of others. b. Make a real or simulated decision related to the classroom, school, community, civic organization, Maine, United States, or international entity by applying appropriate and relevant social studies knowledge and skills, including research skills, ethical reasoning skills, and other relevant information.
Sample Lessons And Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have someone call and not respond when the call is answered over and over again to demonstrate how a conditioned stimulus can change from a positive to a negative conditioned response. ▪ In 4 groups, give students 4 partial schedules of reinforcement and have them think of behaviors that are reinforced according to their schedules. ▪ Have students memorize words (7 groups of 3 words each) by creating associations to include verbal and physical associations. ▪ Write a number on the board and erase it quickly. Tell students to forget the number. Remind them to forget it from time to time.
Sample Classroom Assessment Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exam: Learning and Remembering. ▪ Exam: Motivation and Emotion
Sample Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Publications:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Understanding Psychology</u> – Glencoe/McGraw-Hill ▪ <u>Videos:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Discovering Psychology: Learning</u> ○ <u>Discovering Psychology: Remembering and Forgetting</u> ○ <u>Discovering Psychology: Cognitive Processes</u> ○ <u>Discovering Psychology: Motivation and Emotions</u>