Affect theory

- “a branch of psychoanalysis that attempts to organize affects into discrete categories and connect each one with its typical response”

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

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

Doctrine of formal discipline

- the belief that subjects like Latin language and mathematics improve learner's mind in general

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.”
Gestalt

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

Hawthorne effect

- “an increase in worker productivity produced by the psychological stimulus of being singled out and made to feel important”\(^5\) (for example for the fact that one is being studied)

Human cognitive architecture

- “the manner in which structures and functions required for human cognitive processing are organized”\(^6\)

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

- knowledge on how to do something (see also: 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”

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, referring to the generalization of knowledge and transfer of it from one context to another

2) Source: http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?s=comprehension
8) Thorndike, E. L. and Woodworth, R. S. The influence of improvement in one mental function upon the efficiency of other functions. Psychological Review, 8, 247-261. 1901.