



Expertise and Memory

How are experts different?



Experts:

- Can jump directly from problem to solution
- 2. Can have expert blind spot
- 3. Can switch between representations
- 4. Better at diagnosis

Local driving around city:

Driving to grocery store on 'autopilot', can revise



Can use street names or landmarks for directions

Can help direct lost friends



Concept Maps



• Start with some concepts...

Concept Maps



• Start with some concepts...

for ch in "abc": print(2*ch)

loop variable





Concept Maps



• Add key relationships...



• There are 6 things here, not 3!





Add 2 facts to show what is usually true...



• That's 8 things – good size for teaching episode!

Other Examples



- Array Math
- Conditionals
- Input and Output
- Lists and Loops





Create a hand-drawn concept map for something you would teach in 5 minutes

• Same subject you used for your MCQ?

Swap with partner, review each other's maps

- Do they present concepts or surface detail?
- Which relationships in partner's map do you consider concepts and vice versa?

The Wonderful World of Concept Maps



- Can be used for many lesson-related things
 - Help solo design of lessons
 - Aid communication with fellow lesson designers
 - Communication with learners
- And other things!
 - Sketching out concepts for presentations or papers
 - Project team meeting!

Concept maps externalise cognition



Read the following list and try to memorise it:

Cat, apple, ball, tree, square, head, house, door, box, car, king, hammer, milk, fish, book, tape, arrow, flower, key, shoe





• Which ones can we remember?





- Two layers to human memory
 - Long-term or persistent memory unbounded, slow
 - Short-term or working memory faster, small

Memory can hold 7 ± 2 items for a few seconds

Important in programming Important in teaching

This is why concept maps are so useful