1. Edward Tolman is considered to be the founder of a school of thought within the field of learning psychology that is called ________________________________________.

2. What is a cognitive map/mental representation?

3. What were Tolman’s proposed modifications to the prevailing views of learning theorists in the 1930s and 1940s?

4. What were the three groups in Tolman’s “latent learning” experiment and what were the results of the study?

5. Tolman’s spatial orientation technique was designed to show that rats trained in a maze actually ________________________________________ in space of the food reward relative to their starting position even if the elements of the maze are radically ___________________ ____________________________________.
   a. Tolman demonstrated that the maps that are produced are not mere ____________ __________ represented as A to B to C and so on, to Z, but are much broader, comprehensive or ____________ maps that give organisms a cognitive “_________________________________”.

6. The most notable outgrowth of Tolman’s ideas and reasoning is the fact that one of the most active and influential subfields of the behavioral sciences today is ___________________ ____________________. This branch of psychology is in the business of studying ________________, ________________ cognitive processes.

7. What is environmental psychology?

8. True or false (pick one): Tolman’s conceptualization of cognitive maps has even influenced research on the psychology of the World Wide Web.

9. Greater levels of ____________________, the primary male sex hormone, is significantly related to increased accuracy and clearer understanding of cognitive maps formed during environmental experiences.