

Cognitive Gadgets The Cultural Evolution Of Thinking

The first published use of the word "multitask" appeared in an IBM paper describing the capabilities of the IBM System/360 in 1965. The term has since been applied to human tasks. The lifetime prevalence of developing schizophrenia is about 0.3% to 0.7%. In 2017, there were an estimated 1.1 million new cases and in 2022 a total of 24 million cases globally. Males are more often affected and on average have an earlier onset than females. The causes of schizophrenia may include genetic and environmental factors. Genetic factors include a variety of common and rare genetic variants. Possible environmental...

Google effect From a cultural evolution perspective, the Google effect can be viewed as the latest development adding The Google effect, also called digital amnesia, is the tendency to forget information that can be found readily online by using Internet search engines. According to the first study about the Google effect, people are less likely to remember certain details they believe will be accessible online. However, the study also claims that people's ability to learn information offline remains the same. people adaptively allocate cognitive resources. This effect may also be seen as a change to what information and what level of detail is considered to be important to remember

Empiricism emphasizes the central role of empirical evidence in the formation of ideas, rather than innate ideas or traditions. Empiricists may argue that traditions (or customs) arise due to relations of previous sensory experiences. Historically, empiricism was associated with the "blank slate" concept (tabula rasa), according to which the human mind is "blank" at birth and develops its thoughts only through later experience. Empiricism in the philosophy of science emphasizes evidence, especially as discovered in experiments. It is a fundamental part of the scientific method that all hypotheses and theories must be tested against observations of the natural world rather than resting solely on a

priori... 39c0ddb6 == Etymology == 39c0ddb6

Bioecological model Whereas much of Bronfenbrenner's work had focused on social development and the influence of social environments on development, Ceci's work focuses on memory and intelligence. focused on predicting a pattern of associations among ecological, genetic, and cognitive variables as a function of proximal processes. The bioecological model reflects Ceci's work on contextual variability in intelligence and cognition. Whereas earlier statements of ecological systems theory focused on characteristics of the environment, the goal of the bioecological model was to explicate how characteristics of the developing person influenced the environments to which the person was exposed and how they were affected by the environment. The primary focus of ecological systems theory is on the systemic examination of contextual variability in development processes. The bioecological model is strongly influenced by Bronfenbrenner's collaborations with Stephen Ceci. After publication of *The Ecology of Human Development*, Bronfenbrenner's first comprehensive statement of ecological systems theory, additional refinements were added to the theory. It focuses on the world outside the developing person and how they were affected by it. Together, Bronfenbrenner The bioecological model of development is the mature and final revision of Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological system theory 39c0ddb6

The excavations at Blombos Cave have yielded important new information on the behavioural evolution of anatomically modern humans. The archaeological record from this cave site has been central in the ongoing debate on the cognitive and cultural origin of early humans and to the current understanding of when and where key behavioural innovations emerged among *Homo sapiens* in southern Africa during the Late Pleistocene. Archaeological material and faunal remains recovered from the Middle Stone Age phase in Blombos Cave – dated to ca. 100,000–70,000 years BP – are considered to represent greater ecological niche adaptation, a more diverse set of subsistence and procurements strategies, adoption of multi-step technology... 39c0ddb6

Empiricism Heyes, Cecilia M. Cognitive gadgets: the cultural evolution of thinking. (2018). Cambridge, Massachusetts:

The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press In philosophy, empiricism is an epistemological view which holds that true knowledge or justification comes either only or primarily from sensory experience and empirical evidence. Empiricists argue that empiricism is a more reliable method of finding the truth than relying purely on logical reasoning, because humans have cognitive biases and limitations which lead to errors of judgement. It is one of several competing views within epistemology, along with rationalism and skepticism 39c0ddb6d6

Blombos Cave The cave site was first excavated in 1991 and field work has been conducted there on a regular basis since 1997, and is ongoing. The cave contains Middle Stone Age (MSA) deposits currently dated at between c. 100,000 and 70,000 years Before Present (BP), and a Late Stone Age sequence dated at between 2000 and 300 years BP. central in the ongoing debate on the cognitive and cultural origin of early humans and to the current understanding of when and where key behavioural innovations Blombos Cave is an archaeological site located in Blombos Private Nature Reserve, about 300 km east of Cape Town on the Southern Cape coastline, South Africa 39c0ddb6d6

Cecilia Heyes She is a Senior Research Fellow in Theoretical Life Sciences at All Souls College, and a Professor of Psychology at the University of Oxford. She is also a Fellow of the British Academy (psychology and philosophy sections), and President of the Experimental Psychology Society. Heyes is the author of Cognitive Gadgets: The Cultural Evolution of Thinking (2018), described by Tyler Cowen as "an important book and likely the most thoughtful Cecilia Heyes (born 6 March 1960) is a British psychologist who studies the evolution of the human mind 39c0ddb6d6

Some evolutionary psychologists argue that evolutionary theory can provide a foundational, metatheoretical framework that integrates... 39c0ddb6d6 Multitasking can result in time wasted due to human context switching (e.g., determining which step is next in the task just switched to) and becoming prone to errors due to insufficient attention. Some people may be proficient at the tasks in question, able to rapidly shift attention between the tasks, and thus able to perform the tasks well. However, self-perception of being good at multitasking or getting more done while multitasking is frequently inaccurate. 39c0ddb6d6 In 2017, Heyes gave the Chandaria Lectures at the Institute of Philosophy... 39c0ddb6d6 Heyes

has argued that the picture presented by some evolutionary psychology of the human mind as a collection of cognitive instincts - organs of thought shaped by genetic evolution over very long time periods - does not fit research results. She posits instead that humans have cognitive gadgets - "special-purpose organs of thought" built in the course of development through social interaction. These are products of cultural rather than genetic evolution, and may develop and change much more quickly and flexibly than cognitive instincts. 39c0ddb6d6

Schizophrenia Many people with schizophrenia have other mental disorders, especially mood, anxiety, and substance use disorders, as well as obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). Symptoms develop gradually and typically begin during young adulthood. The positive symptoms of schizophrenia are the same for any psychosis and are Schizophrenia is a mental disorder characterized variously by hallucinations (typically, hearing voices), delusions, disorganized thinking or behavior, and flat or inappropriate affect. Symptoms are described in terms of positive, negative, and cognitive symptoms. There is no objective diagnostic test; diagnosis is based on observed behavior, a psychiatric history that includes the person's reported experiences, and reports of others familiar with the person. For a formal diagnosis, the described symptoms need to have been present for at least six months (according to the DSM-5) or one month (according to the ICD-11) 39c0ddb6d6

The phenomenon was first described and named by Betsy Sparrow (Columbia University), Jenny Liu (University of Wisconsin-Madison) and Daniel M. Wegner (Harvard University) in their paper from July 2011. The study was conducted in four parts. The first part had subjects answer a number of both easy and difficult trivia questions, and then perform a modified Stroop task involving both everyday words and technology-related words such as screen and Google. Subjects were slower to respond to technology words, especially after difficult questions, indicating that trivia questions primed them to think of computers. In the second experiment, the subjects read a... 39c0ddb6d6 == History == 39c0ddb6d6 Heyes is the author of Cognitive Gadgets: The Cultural Evolution of Thinking (2018), described by Tyler Cowen as "an important book and likely the most thoughtful of the year in the social sciences". 39c0ddb6d6 The field applies theories, principles and data from disciplines including psychology, sociology, engineering, biomechanics, industrial design,

physiology, sociotechnical systems, human-computer interaction, anthropometry, interaction design, visual design, user experience, and user interface design. Human factors research employs methods and approaches from these and other disciplines to study human behavior and generate data to achieve... 39c0ddb6

Ergonomics It involves the application of psychological and physiological principles within the domains of engineering and design, encompassing products, processes, and systems. The primary goals of human factors engineering are to reduce human error, increase productivity and overall system performance, and enhance safety, health and comfort. A specific focus of this field is the interaction between the human and other sociotechnical elements. and sharing learning on the design of equipment, devices, and processes that fit the human body and its cognitive abilities, the two terms, "human factors" **Ergonomics**, also known as human factors or human factors engineering (HFE), is the scientific study to understand the interaction between humans and other elements of a system, and the profession that applies theory, principles, data, and methods to design in order to optimize human well-being and overall system performance 39c0ddb6

Evolutionary psychology It seeks to identify human psychological adaptations with regard to the ancestral problems they evolved to solve. by genetic evolution over very long time periods – does not fit the research results. In this framework, psychological traits and mechanisms are either functional products of natural and sexual selection or non-adaptive by-products of other adaptive traits. She posits instead that humans have cognitive gadgets – "special-purpose **Evolutionary psychology** is a theoretical approach in psychology that examines cognition and behavior from a modern evolutionary perspective 39c0ddb6

Adaptationist thinking about physiological mechanisms, such as the heart, lungs, and the liver, is common in evolutionary biology. Evolutionary psychologists apply the same line of thinking in psychology, arguing that just as the heart evolved to pump blood, the liver evolved to detoxify poisons, and the kidneys evolved to filter turbid fluids, there is modularity of mind, in that different psychological mechanisms evolved to solve distinct adaptive problems. The

evolutionary psychologists argue that much of human behavior is the output of psychological adaptations that evolved to solve recurrent problems in human ancestral environments. Multitasking is mentally and physically stressful for everyone, to the point that multitasking is used in laboratory experiments to study stressful environments. Research suggests that people who are multitasking in a learning environment are worse at learning new information compared to those who do not have their attention divided among different tasks.

Schöningen spears Being used by the oldest known group of human hunters, they provided unique proof that early human ancestors were much closer to modern humans in both complex social structure and technical ability than thought previously. The spears are among the oldest hunting weapons yet discovered and were found together with animal bones and stone and bone tools. The excavations at the Schöningen site took place under the management of Hartmut Thieme of the Lower Saxony State Service for Cultural Heritage (NLD). The Schöningen humans therefore likely had cognitive skills such as anticipatory planning, thinking, and acting The Schöningen spears are a set of ten Palaeolithic wooden weapons that were excavated between 1994 and 1999 from the 'Spear Horizon' in the open-cast lignite mine in Schöningen, Helmstedt district, Germany. some form of communication (language ability)

Human multitasking researchers believe that the cognitive function subject to the most severe form of bottlenecking is the planning of actions and retrieval of information from Human multitasking is the concept that one can split their attention on more than one task or activity at the same time, such as speaking on the phone while driving a car

The age of the spears, originally assessed as being between 380,000 and 400,000 years old during Marine Isotope Stage 11, was estimated from their stratigraphic position in the site, 'sandwiched between deposits of the Elsterian and Saalian glaciations, and situated within a well-studied sedimentary sequence'. However, more recently, thermoluminescence dating of heated flints in a deposit beneath that which contained the spears, dates the spears to between 337,000 and 300,000 years...

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