

Orientation to Copernican Revolution Activities

Appendix

Katie Hope Grobman

[CopernicanRevolution.org](https://copernicanrevolution.org)

Introduction

You're welcome to use Copernican Revolution activities and essays for your thesis and studies. Having information about scholarly aspects like psychometric data, activity design details, and norm calculations may help. The primary focus of my essays is connecting educated laypersons with psychology. To help people like you, with advanced academic interests, I add an appendix like this one with each activity. Just to be sure it will work for your purposes, please complete each activity yourself before using it with your students or in your classes.

When citing, please reference the activity essay:

<https://copernicanrevolution.org/cognitive-psychology/memory>

A preferred citation in APA style is:

Grobman, K. H. (2022). Essay/Activity Title. [CopernicanRevolution.org](https://copernicanrevolution.org)

Fodder

You did a quick orientation to Copernican Revolution activities. You practiced filling it out. You got a certificate and a verification code. Your teacher will have a way for you to turn it in. If you goofed, your teacher can let you redo it. The idea is you get to practice the mechanics with a 2 minute activity instead of possibly goofing and needing to redo a 20 minute activity.

Our activities are ways for you to get first-hand experience with the concepts we're learning about in class.

There's the science of Psychology you're learning about in class, but people also have all sorts of thoughts about the topics of Psychology - how we think, feel, and behave. We call these everyday ideas people have, folk psychology. Though it might sound funny, we can use the science of Psychology to study folk psychology! In fact, the story you completed is based on a

famous study of folk psychology. It's about Theory of Mind. People have the belief that other people have beliefs. Those beliefs can even be wrong. People act on their beliefs even if they're not reality. Hopefully you realized Jade would go to get her teddy bear from where she believes it is and not where it actually is. Using little stories like this one, Developmental Psychology has discovered 3 year old children don't get it. They answer "red dollhouse" because that's where the teddy bear actually is. By 5 years of age, almost every child gets it. They answer "blue dollhouse" because that's where Jade believes it is. This is just the beginning of folk psychology. Adults aren't perfect at understanding how people work either. For example, in Social Psychology, we see systematic errors in adults thinking due to the false consensus effect. - people fail to realize just how diverse people's opinions actually are and instead falsely believe more people agree with them than really do (i.e., what's the consensus). During your class, consider all the things you learn about Psychology. How much matches your folk psychology (sometimes called, "common sense") and when do you discover people are quite a bit different than our intuitions?

Additional Information about Activity for Researchers:

This activity is an original story by me based on the first false-belief task known as the Maxi task.

Wimmer, H and Perner, J. (1983). Beliefs about beliefs: representation and constraining function of wrong beliefs in young children's understanding of deception. *Cognition*, 13(1), 103-128.