Ospan Ramazan, it2-2310, 38045, week 4

1. Cognition – the explanation of mental processes, such us perception, memory, concept formation, problem solving, imagination and logic.
2. Cognitive activity – mentally stimulating actions or tasks that improve cognitive skills, such as attention, focus, concentration, comprehension and processing speed.
3. Gnoseology – the science of cognition, part of philosophy that studies understanding the world by human, and the structure of cognitive activity.
4. Formal logic – are present the few strong tools for studies nature and calculating.
5. Rules – a major part of human knowledge explained rule pattern like “IF … THEN …”, and many types of thinking generated by systems and based on rules.
6. Concepts – which partly match words in verbal or written expressions of abstract thought, serving as an important form of share and organization the information.
7. Analogies – this concept plays key role in human life, from problem solving to understanding in new object or sciences, helping through past experiences in similar situations.
8. Images – kind of images like visualization play an important role in human perception of the world.
9. Deep learning – a part of a wide family of machine learning methods, based on artificial neural networks with presentation learning. Learning can be full controlled, half controlled or non controlled from developer’s side.
10. Critical thinking – a cognitive process that involves consciousness when analyzing reasons to evaluate probabilities and using logical arguments in ordinary situations.
11. Creativity – the ability for create new conception or into existence something fundamentally new and fresh.
12. Imagination – according to Kant, it is a tool for creating new beautiful forms of nature in our consciousness. However, I believe that imagination is an uncontrolled space that loops through our significant life memories and feelings.
13. “Eureka moment” – a term that indicates the sudden moment of realization, often occurring during problem-solving, when people think critically and create neural connections. There is also a second type of situation, when a person solves a problem through passive thinking, being aware of the situation, but many such moments happen by accident.