

Give me
the
koba.

fast mapping

- Term used for the hypothesized mental process whereby a new concept is learned (or a new hypothesis formed) **based only on a single exposure to a given unit of information.**
- Fast mapping is thought by some researchers to be particularly important during language acquisition in young children, and may serve (at least in part) to explain the prodigious rate at which children gain vocabulary

Instructions

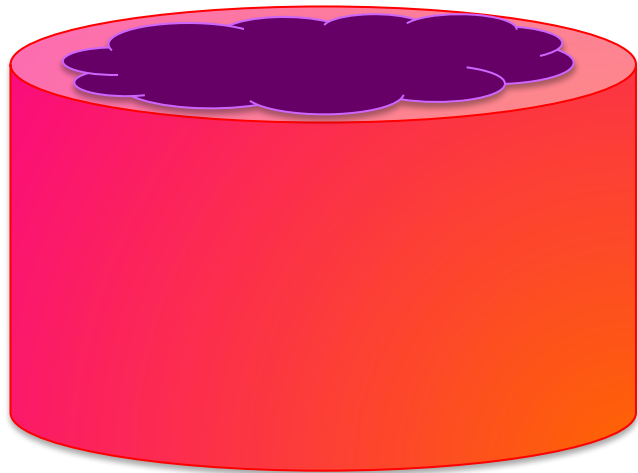
Divide students into seven groups.

Put each group in a different “condition” where they hear the description of the initial, standard item on the following slides (e.g., “This is a koba.” “This is some koba,” etc.)

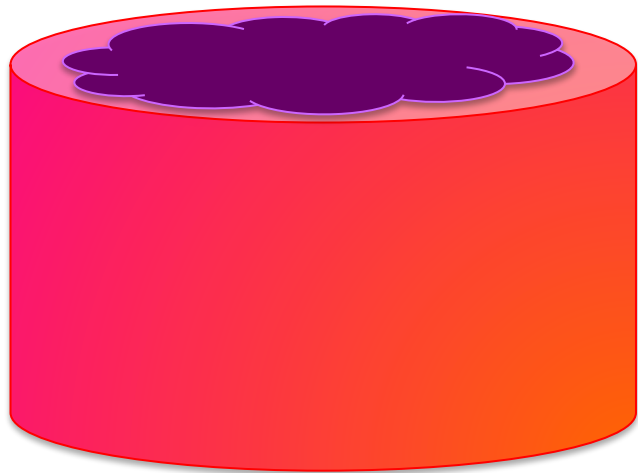
Leave the last slide (array of many entities) up, and give groups five minutes to discuss which of the entities they would extend the word or fact to, given how the item was introduced in their “condition.”

Come back and have each group point out what they would select when asked to find the other kobas, or “Which of these are also koba?,” and explain their thinking.

Use students’ answers to discuss the cues they and children use to extend the word (i.e., animacy, count/mass syntax, facts vs. labels...)

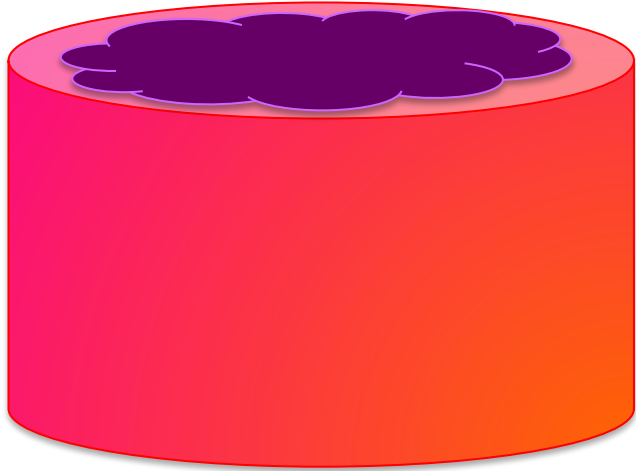


This is a
koba.

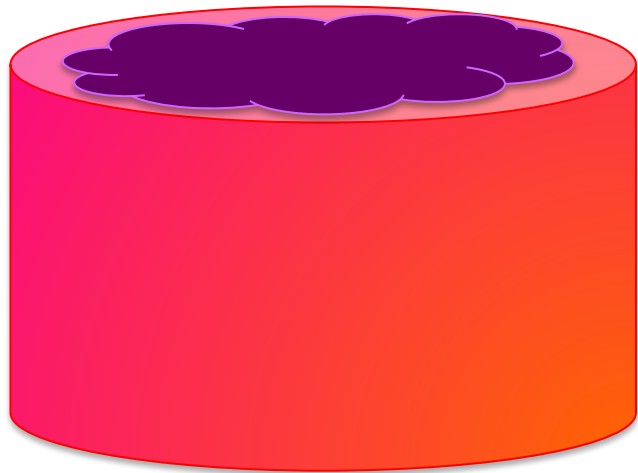


This is
Mr.
Koba.

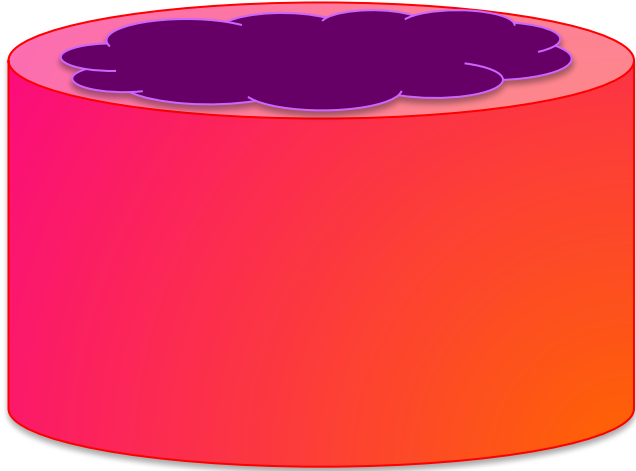
Group 3



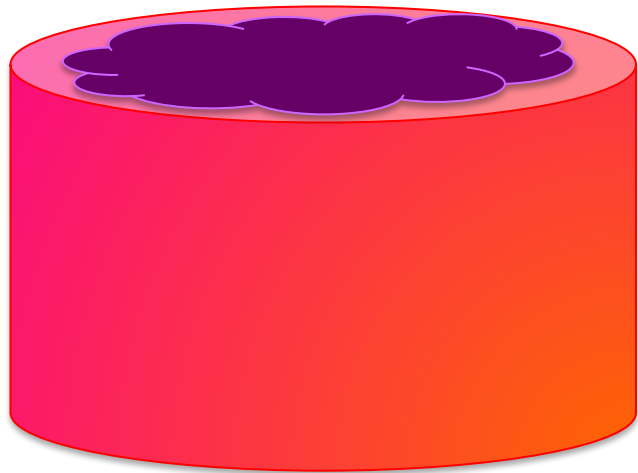
This is the
one my uncle
gave me.



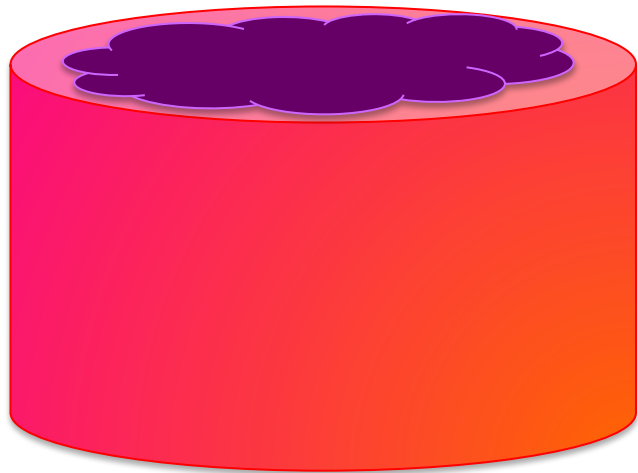
This is
very
koba.



This is
some
koba.



That's
not a
koba!



Kobas
smell like
raspberry.

