

"We, as humans, are remarkably flexible in the use of our knowledge: For instance, we are able to apply what we have previously learned during only a few experiences in novel situations or to problems that have never been directly experienced before," explains study author Theves.

"If you walk through the city you live in, you're able to take a shortcut without ever having tried it before. This is because the brain represents the spatial layout of the city. This might also be the case for representing knowledge. We have a [concept](#) in mind of what distinguishes a racing car from a truck. When we now spot an unknown vehicle, we can use the relation of relevant properties, such as engine power and weight, to locate the new vehicle in our mental map in order to identify which type of vehicle we're looking at. So we might draw conclusion unconsciously, by placing the new exemplars appropriately within a mental map."

In their study, participants acquired a new concept over the course of two days. For this purpose, they learned to classify novel abstract images into two categories based on specific image features. Following this learning phase, the MRI scanner was used to test whether the brain combines and stores the feature dimensions that were relevant to the acquisition of the concept in a map-like format in which individual images can be located.

"We're interested in the learning process of new concepts because it allows us to measure distances within conceptual space as the knowledge is acquired," says Theves. The scientist and her colleagues from the Netherlands determine how close objects are in mental space by recording signals of the hippocampus in response to the objects. "What's interesting is that we can see an exact scaling of the objects in space, from which we conclude that the new information is organized in the brain in a map-like format."

The flexibility with which humans can apply knowledge is likely due to this organizational structure, concludes Stephanie Theves. In the [long term](#), the results could explain key aspects of human intelligence such as the ability to infer or to generalize. Understanding how knowledge representations are acquired and organized in the [brain](#) could also be used to optimize teaching methods for efficient learning.

More information: Stephanie Theves et al, The Hippocampus Encodes Distances in Multidimensional Feature Space, *Current Biology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1016/j.cub.2019.02.035](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2019.02.035)

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