# PSYCHOLOGY 461/561 <br> IMAGINATION- Winter 2011 

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Lecture time and place: Tues \& Thurs 4:00-5:20; Chiles 128
Discussion time and place: As part of the requirements for this course, you will be signing up for one of five discussion groups. These groups can meet during the hour scheduled at the end of class on Thursday (5:20 to 6:20) in CON 104, 203, 260, 330 and 360 or at a time and place arranged by the group.

Course website: http://blackboard.uoregon.edu
You must have an email address and be registered for this course in order to $\log$ on to Blackboard. If you do not have an email address, go to the Information Technology Center (ITC) on the second floor in the Knight Library. ITC will also help you if you are having difficulty with Blackboard.

Overview: Imagination refers to the capacity to mentally transcend time, place, and/or circumstance to think about what might have been, plan and anticipate the future, create fictional worlds, and consider remote and close alternatives to actual experiences. This multi-faceted capacity emerges in early childhood and is fundamental to human thought throughout life. The study of imagination crosscuts traditional areas in psychology and extends into other fields as well (e.g., philosophy, literature). In this course we will examine how psychologists think about and study human imagination, covering topics such as pretend play in children, counterfactual reasoning, mental time travel, creativity, dreaming, mental illness, and virtual worlds.

Note to Psychology majors: This course can be used to count towards the required upper division credits from List S (Social Science area). It cannot be used to count for List C (Science area).

## CLASS ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION

The most enjoyable courses are those in which everyone comes to class well prepared and makes thoughtful contributions to the discussion. To enhance the quality of discussion, everyone should read the assigned material before the relevant class meeting. To encourage you to do so, students are required to post comments, questions and/or reactions to the reading on our Blackboard web site by 9:00 am on the morning of each class. You will be graded on your posted comments (each post is worth 5 pts ). To receive the full number of points, a posted comment should be at least a paragraph long and the content should provide evidence that you
have read and thought about the assigned article. You are reading for knowledge and your post should explore the ideas in the article you have read.

Your class attendance will be 5 pts per class (not counting the first day of the course and the day on which you are giving a presentation). To receive the full score you need to arrive on time, be an active part of the class (i.e., not surfing the web), and stay until the end of class. Students sometimes miss class due to sickness or other reasons. The quality of your posts and contributions to class discussions will be taken into account when assigning your grade for class participation. Thus you can make up for a missed class by taking an active part in other class meetings. On the other hand if you never speak up in class and your posts consistently reflect a superficial reading of the material, your grade for this part of the course will be reduced. (180 points: 90 for attendance, 80 for posts, and 10 for consistently strong contribution to posts and/or class meetings).

## DISCUSSION GROUPS

Based on your preferences, you will be assigned to one of five discussion groups. The group assignments will be announced on the second day of class. Each group will meet once a week (Thursday 5:20 to 6:20 or at a time of the group's choosing) to discuss a book/articles that you will be reading together, work on a group project, and plan a presentation to the class. Your attendance at group meetings and contributions to the discussion of the book and development of the project and class presentation will be part of your grade for the course. In addition each student will turn in an evaluation of the book that the group read together.

Topics and assigned book:

1. Creativity

Csikszentmihalyi, M. (1996). Creativity: Flow and the Psychology of Discovery and Invention. New York: Harper Collins.
2. Supernatural beliefs

Hood, B. M. (2009). Supersense: Why we believe in the unbelievable. New York: Harper Collins.
3. \& 4. Dreaming (two sections)

Rock, A. (2004). The mind at night: The new science of how and why we dream. New York: Basic Books.
5. The psychology of virtual worlds

Boellstorff, T. (2008). Coming of age in Second Life: An anthropologist explores the virtually human. Princeton N.J.: Princeton University Press.

## Group roles and responsibilities

Note: Blackboard Discussion groups will be set up to provide a forum for communicating with the other students in your discussion group.

Discussion leaders (2 students)

Make a schedule for the readings to be discussed at each group meeting; keep group on task during meetings; take attendance and notes about what happened at each meeting; schedule a meeting with professor to report on group discussions; turn in attendance and meeting notes by deadline.

Project leaders (2-4 students)
Schedule a meeting with professor during the second week of classes to plan the project; explain the project to the group and lead discussion about modifications, work out design details and create any data sheets or other handouts as necessary; schedule a meeting with professor to discuss the results of the project, submit a short summary of the project (purpose, method, results \& discussion) by deadline.

Presentation leaders (3-5 people)
Plan the class presentation and take the primary roles in the presentation; collect feedback from group members about the plan, schedule a meeting with professor to present the plan for the presentation, schedule a practice presentation (including Power points) to be attended by professor and/or TA.

Evaluation of the book (all students)
All the students in each group will read the assigned book and complete an evaluation. It is not acceptable to split up the chapters of the book amongst the group members.

The expectation is that all group members will contribute to every part of the group requirements, although there will be division of labor for the primary roles. Drafts of schedules for the groups will be provided at the first group meeting; additional meetings can be scheduled as needed/desired. After the group has presented to the class, each member of the group will provide confidential evaluations of the other group members' contributions to the group meetings, discussion of book, development of project, and class presentation.

Evaluation of your contributions by other group members and professor (e.g., attendance at meetings, participation in group discussions, performance in assigned role, etc.)

65 points
Completion of your evaluations of other group members (must include commentary as well as numbers to get full points)

10 points

Written evaluation of book
15 points
Overall Group score (for all group members)
10 points

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\text { Total }=100
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## PAPER

Students will write a paper in which they summarize the research findings addressing an important question about the psychology of imagination (about 15 to 18 pages). It is recommended (but not required) that you pick a topic that is related to the topic of your group
presentation. (The reading you do for your paper will be great preparation for your classroom presentation.)

This course is designed to help develop your writing skills. For this reason, there are several deadlines associated with your review paper. Failure to meet deadlines 1, 2, and 3 will result in forfeiting the points indicated below and you will not have the opportunity to receive feedback on your outline/draft. Late papers will be marked down substantially; the exact number of points that you will lose will depend on how late the paper is and why it is late.

1. January 20: Submit a short proposal ( 1 to 2 pages) for your review paper. This will help me make sure that your topic is appropriate for this assignment and allow me to give you some feedback about possible sources of information. ( 5 points)
2. Feb 15: Submit a first draft (hard copy) of your review paper to be read by another student. I will collect these papers, remove the cover pages with names, and then on Feb 17, I will pass out these papers (with no identifying information) to students in the class for written feedback. Thus, on Feb 17, everyone who turned in a paper on Feb 15 will be given a paper by another student to review. In the past, some students have turned in "papers" at this stage that were little more than outlines -- not finished enough to allow another student to edit and give feedback. You will not receive the full number of points if your paper is not a reasonable draft (at least 10 pages). In some cases, your paper might be returned to you and you will not be given another student's paper to review. Note that the more complete your paper is, the more help the student will be able to give you. (15 points).
3. Feb 22: Submit your written feedback plus the edited paper (20 points). On Feb 24, I will give you back your own review paper, along with the peer review.
4. March 14: Turn in the final draft of your paper (100 points).

Total for paper: 140 points
Grades: It is sometimes difficult for students to figure out what to expect for a grade in a course that has no exams, lots of little assignments, points for participation, etc. For example, students who come to class every lecture and post their comments regularly tend to expect to receive an A. While it is true that it is difficult for students to get an A without doing those things, students who do not do a good job on their written work will not receive an A in this course.

PSY 561: Graduate students who have registered for Psy 561 will be expected to submit more extensive written work than the undergraduates ( 20 pages for the literature review) and to play a prominent role in the class presentation.

Academic Honesty: All work submitted in this course must be your own and produced exclusively for this course. No form of cheating or plagiarism will be tolerated. Plagiarism is the inclusion of someone else's product, words, ideas, or data as one's own work. When a student submits work for credit that includes the product, words, ideas, or data of others, the source must be acknowledged by the use of compete, accurate and specific references. On written assignments, if verbatim statements are included, the statements must be enclosed by quotation marks. Unauthorized collaboration with others on papers or projects can inadvertently lead to a charge of plagiarism. In addition, it is plagiarism to submit work in which portions were substantially produced by someone acting as a tutor or editor. If in doubt, consult the
instructor or seek assistance from the staff of Academic Learning Services (68 PLC, 346-3226). If cheating is discovered on the assignments, then the University will be notified and appropriate action will be taken (e.g., if a large proportion of the paper has been plagiarized, it will receive a score of 0 ).

Accommodations: If one of the following applies to you, please see the instructor as soon as possible to make adjustments. You are strongly encouraged to contact Disability Services (3461155) if you have a non-documented condition that creates difficulty for you as a student.

Documented learning or medical disability
Non-documented need for adjustments to help you learn
On a sports team that travels this quarter
English is not your first language
With advanced planning, adjustments are relatively straightforward. Adjustments at the last minute can be problematic and sometimes are not possible.

## OUTLINE OF LECTURE TOPICS

(Note: In some cases, the required readings might be changed from the ones listed below.)
Jan 4 Introduction to the psychology of imagination
Jan 6 The development of imagination
Gopnik, A. (2009). The Philosophical Baby: What children's minds tell us about truth, love and the meaning of life, Ch.1, pp 19-46. New York: Farrar, Straus \& Giroux.

Jan 11 Interactions with invisible others
Taylor, M., Shawber, A. B., \& Mannering, A. M. (2009). Children's imaginary companions: What is it like to have an invisible friend? In K. Markman, W. Klein, \& J. Suhr (Eds.) The handbook of imagination and mental simulation (pp. 211-224). New York: Psychology Press.
Taylor, M., Hulette, A. C., \& Dishion, T. J. (2010). Longitudinal outcomes of young high-risk adolescents with imaginary companions. Developmental Psychology, 46, 1632-16-36.

Jan $13 \quad$ Discussion of writing
Lamott, A. (1995). Bird by bird: Some instructions on writing and life, pp 3-32. New York: Random House.

Jan $18 \quad$ Imagination and emotion
Harris, P. L. (2000). The work of the imagination, Chapter 4, pp 58-93. Oxford UK; Oxford University Press.
Sadeh, A., Hen-Gal, S., \& Tikotzky, L. (2008). Young children's reactions to war-related stress: A survey and assessment of an innovative intervention. Pediatrics, 121, 46-53.

Jan $20 \quad$ Narrative and fiction
Mar, R. A., \& Oatley, K. (2008). The function of fiction is the abstraction and simulation of social experience. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 3, 173-192.
Mar, R. A., Oatley, K., Hirsh, J., Paz, J., \& Peterson, J. B. (2006). Bookworms versus nerds: Exposure to fiction versus non-fiction, divergent associations with social ability, and the simulation of fictional social worlds. Journal of Research in Personality 40, 694-712.

## Deadline for paper proposal.

Jan $25 \quad$ Mind wandering and mental time travel
Suddendorf, T., \& Corballis, M. C. (2007). The evolution of foresight: What is mental time travel and is it unique to humans? Behavioral and Brain Sciences.

Jan 27 Counterfactual reasoning
Byrne, R. M. J. (2005). The rational imagination: How people create alternates to reality. Chs. 1 and 2. London, UK: Bradford.

Feb 1 Memory and imagination
Pezdek, K., Blandon-Gitlin, I., \& Gabbay (2006). Imagination and memory: Does imagining implausible events lead to false autobiographical memories? Psychonomic Bulletin \& Review, 13, 764-769.
Hyman, I. E., \& James, F. (1998). Individual differences and the creation of false childhood memories. Memory, 6, 1-20.

Feb 3 Neurological disorders of the imagination
Hirstein, W. (2005). Brain fiction: Self-deception and the riddle of confabulation. Ch. $1 \mathrm{pp} .1-23$. Cambridge: MIT Press.

Feb $8 \quad$ Mental illness, creativity and imagination (Guest lecture by Candee Mottweiler) Reading to be announced.

Feb $10 \quad$ Imagination and autism
Scott, F. J. (in press). The development of imagination in children with autism. In M. Taylor (Ed.) The development of imagination. New York: Oxford University Press.

Feb $15 \quad$ Creative process
No required reading or post.
Deadline for first draft of paper.
Feb 17 Creative process continued
Lubart, T. I. (2000-2001). Models of the creative process: Past, present and future. Creativity Research Journal, 13, 295-308.
Simonton, D. K. (2007). Creativity: Specialized expertise or general cognitive processes? In M. J. Roberts (Ed.) Integrating the mind, pp. 351-367. New York: Psychology Press.

Feb 22 Film: The Sketches of Frank Gehry. No required reading or post. Deadline for peer review of a student paper.

Feb $24 \quad$ Creativity (student presentation)
Readings to be assigned by students; posts are due by 9:00 am Feb 23
March 1 Supersense (student presentation)
Readings to be assigned by students; posts are due by 9:00 am Feb 28
March 3 Dreaming (student presentation)
Readings to be assigned by students; posts are due by 9:00 am March 2
March $8 \quad$ Dreaming (student presentation)
Readings to be assigned by students; posts are due by 9:00 am March 7
March 10 Virtual worlds (student presentation)
Readings to be assigned by students; posts are due by 9:00 am March 9
Monday March 14 midnight: Deadline for final draft of paper.

