Title Abstract A comparison of map study methods: Simulated travel vs conventional study. Compared 2 methods of learning a spatial network: study of a map of the network and a computer-simulated travel method in which Ss saw parts of the map and could control what adjacent part to see next (travel). 61 Israeli undergraduates assigned to either condition were tested on their ability to demonstrate efficient routes between nodes of the network. In the map condition, Ss' latencies before beginning the simulated trip increased with the distance to the goal when study times were long but not short. In the travel condition, there was no distance effect, regardless of study time. A model of the mental representations produced by each study method is proposed. (French abstract) (PsycINFO Database Record (c)

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