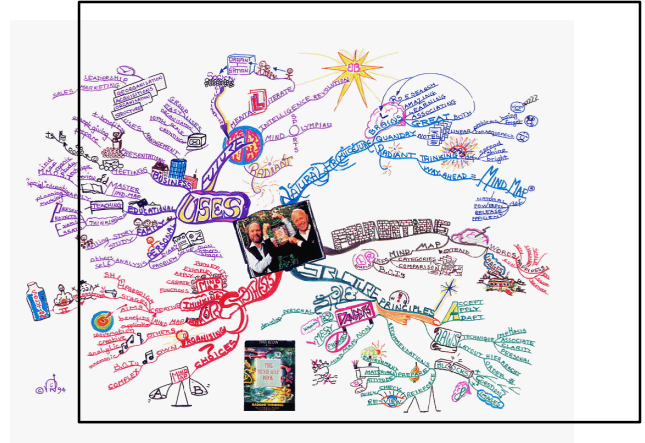


Mind Mapping



Mind Mapping

- Why?
- Natural Architecture
- The brain as a “Radiant Thinking Association Machine”
- Use both sides of your brain
 - Right: spatial awareness, Gestalt (whole picture), imagination, daydreaming, colour, dimension
 - Left: words, logic, numbers, sequence, analysis, lists
 - Although one side is dominant in certain activities, they are both basically skilled in all areas
- Psychology of learning/remembering
 - Vast improvements when associations are made and certain items are emphasized

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Getting prepared....

(Ideally) Take time to:

- Brainstorm words (e.g. Happiness)
- Do a mind map with just images (no words!)

Why are images important?

- Easier to perceive
- More attractive
- Associations
- Distinctive
- Relaxing

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Hierarchies and categorization

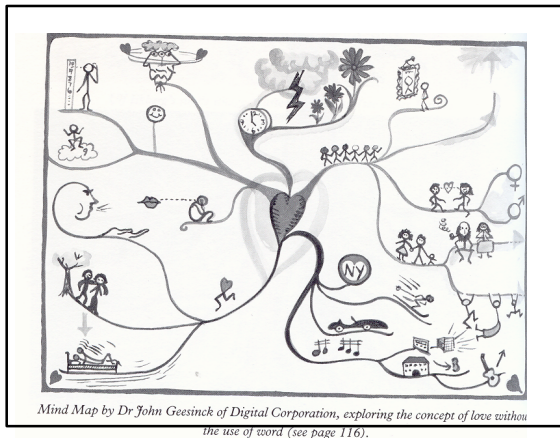
- We can structure our thoughts using hierarchies and categorization
- First step is to identify your BOI's (Basic Ordering Ideas)
- Basic ordering ideas are key concepts within which a host of other concepts can be organized
- You can extend both up and down hierarchical concepts

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Mind mapping Techniques

- Use emphasis
- Use association
- Be clear
- Develop a personal style

1. Use emphasis
2. Use association
3. Be clear
4. Develop a personal style

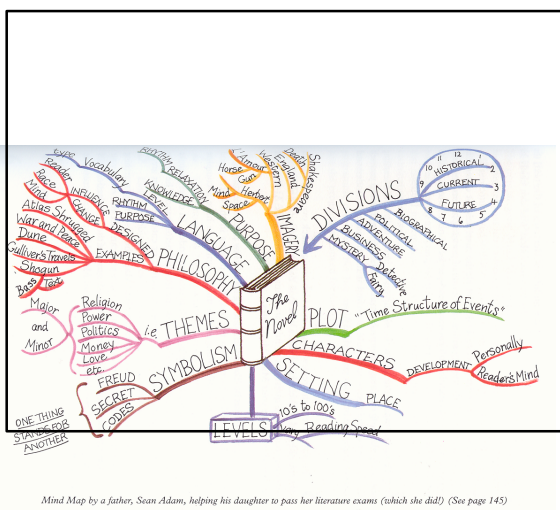
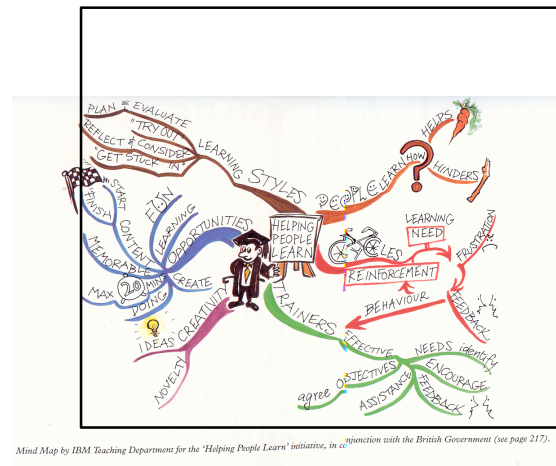


Layout

1. Use Hierarchy
2. Use numerical order

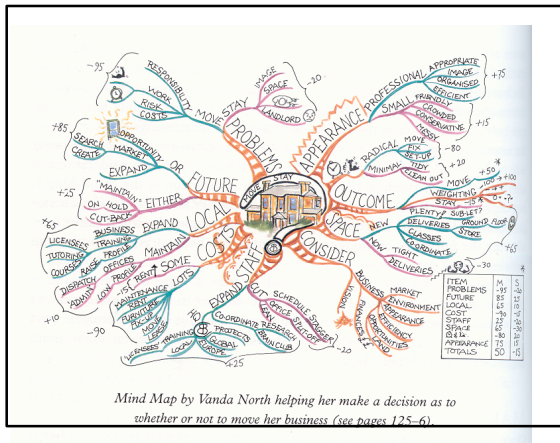
Recommendations

1. Break mental blocks
2. Reinforce
3. Prepare



Reasons

- Organize your ideas
- Learning
- Make decisions
- Creative thinking
- Group thinking
- Meetings
- Teaching
- Self Analysis



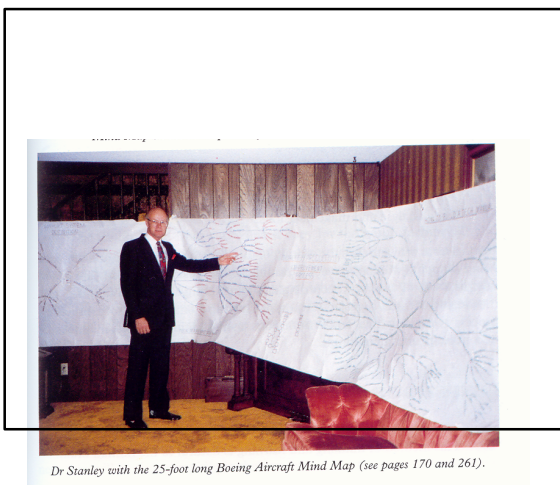
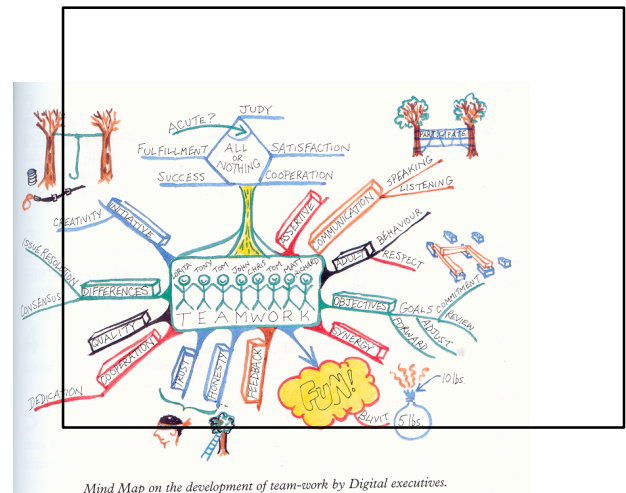
Creativity

- Stages:

- *Quick-fire mind map burst*
Draw a central image, center it, spend a short amount of time (e.g. 20 mins), let ideas flow as fast as possible. Keep the most absurd ideas.
- *Reconstruct and review*
After a break, identify major branches, underline them, box them in, link ideas
- *Incubate*
- *Iterate if necessary*

Group mind map

1. Define the subject
2. Brainstorm (quick fire mind map bursts individually)
3. Small group discussion (add to your mind map other ideas/concepts/associations – atmosphere must be completely positive and accepting)
4. Create a multiple mind map (large wall, sheet of paper)
5. Incubate
6. Reconstruct and revise
7. Analysis, decision making



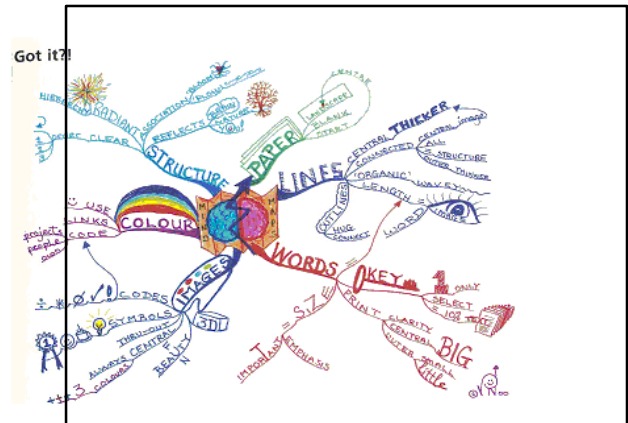
Exercise

- Get in groups of 3-4
- Goal: You have been given the job of “making the university a better place for students” given reasonable financial constraints etc.
- Do quick-fire mind maps individually (use colour, dimension, space, images etc) – 15 mins
- Come together as a group, discuss
- If time create a group mind-map

Mind Map Laws

These are the brain-reflecting foundation structures of a Mind Map. The more of them you follow, the more effective your Mind Map.

1. Start in the centre with an image of the topic, using at least 3 colours.
2. Use images, symbols, codes and dimensions throughout your Mind Map.
3. Select key words and print using upper or lower case letters.
4. Each word/image must be alone and sitting on its own line.
5. The lines must be connected, starting from the central image. The central lines are thicker, organic and flowing, becoming thinner as they radiate out from the centre.
6. Make the lines the same length as the word/image.
7. Use colours – your own code – throughout the Mind Map.
8. Develop your own personal style of Mind Mapping.
9. Use emphasis and show associations in your Mind Map.
10. Keep the Mind Map clear by using Radiant hierarchy, numerical order or outlines to embrace your branches.



Mind mapping tools

- Concept Draw (see mind map)