Learning Theory Graphic
Organizers

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Introduction to Learning Theory

- Behaviorism
- Social Cognitivism
- Cognitivism
- Constructivism

Learning Theory
Much of it started here...

Behaviorism

Conditioning Theories

Classical Conditioning (Pavlov)
- Stimulus-response Focused

Operant Conditioning (Skinner)
- Type S Conditioning
- Type R Conditioning
- Reinforcement focused
And this is how they relate...

Classical Conditioning
- Stimulus elicits a response from the organism
- Learners are automatically reinforced
- Limited somewhat to biological behaviors
- Lead to specific behaviors
- Use Associations
- Extinction
- Discrimination
- Learning is behavioral change

Operant Conditioning
- Responses are controlled by their consequences
- Learners are reinforced when specific behaviors occur
- Provides instructional implications via Shaping, chaining, and scaffolding
- Learning is behavioral change
Behaviorism to Social Cognitivism

**Conditioning Theories**
- Learning involves connecting response to stimuli or following responses with consequences
- Learning is a change in behavior

**Social Cognitivism**
- Learning and performance are distinct processes
- Learning occurs through observation and doing
- Performing what is learned depends on multiple factors
Human learning occurs in a social environment

People gain knowledge, skills, beliefs, and attitudes through observing others

Students may acquire knowledge they may not demonstrate at the time of learning

Social Cognitivism

Social Learning Theory
Social Learning Theory

People learn through observing other peoples’ behaviors, attitudes, and outcomes of behavior.

Behavior is explained through reciprocal interaction between behaviors, environment, and personal factors.

Response Facilitation

Social Prompts create motivational inducements for observers to model the actions.

Modeling

Is a form of

Inhibition/Disinhibition

Modeled behavior create expectations for observers that consequences will be similar.

Observational Learning

Processes include attention, retention, production, and motivation.
Schema Theory

Schemas

- Represent Mental structures of information in memory
- Can be created
- Can be modified

Experience with people, objects, and events in the world

Not all information is added to schemas

Implications for learning

- Provide themes for content
- Encourage students to read titles and headings
- Ask questions to determine students preexisting schemas
- Create Graphic Organizers

Accretion

Tuning

Restructuring
Meaningful Learning

Learning that is prior knowledge

Hierarchically organized

Prior Knowledge

Meaningful Learning occurs through 4 processes

- Combinatorial Learning
- Superordinate Learning
- Derivative Subsumption
- Correlative Subsumption

Meaningful Learning
Piaget’s Theory of Cognitive Development

- Cognitive Development
- Depends on:
  - Biological maturation
  - Experience w/physical environment
  - Experience w/social environment
  - Equilibrium

- Is a process of:
  - Assimilation
  - Accommodation

- Occurs in 4 stages
  - Sensorimotor: Birth to 2
  - Preoperational: 2-7
  - Concrete Operational: 7-11
  - Formal Operational: 11 to adult
Gagne’s Conditions of Learning

Learners capabilities are seen in 5 outcomes

- Intellectual Skills
- Verbal Information Skills
- Problem Solving
- Motor skills
- Attitudes

Phases of Learning:
- Attending
- Expectancy
- Retrieval
- Selective Perception
- Semantic Encoding
- Retrieval and Responding
- Reinforcement
- Cueing retrieval
- Generalizability

Learning is complex

Learners capabilities are seen in 5 outcomes
This is how they relate....
A Cognitivism and Constructivism Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cognitivism</th>
<th>Constructivism</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Learner is actively involved in learning process</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Interaction between behavioral, personal, and environmental factors are recognized</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Internal processes influence learning</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Social interaction is important for learning</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Believe that learners relate new information to prior learning</td>
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Constructivism

Learning is an active, constructive process

Learners make meaning through interaction with their environment, people, experiences, and reflection

Not a theory, but an epistemology

Situated Learning Theory
Situated Learning Theory

- Learning
- Context
- Culture
- Activities
- Community of Practice