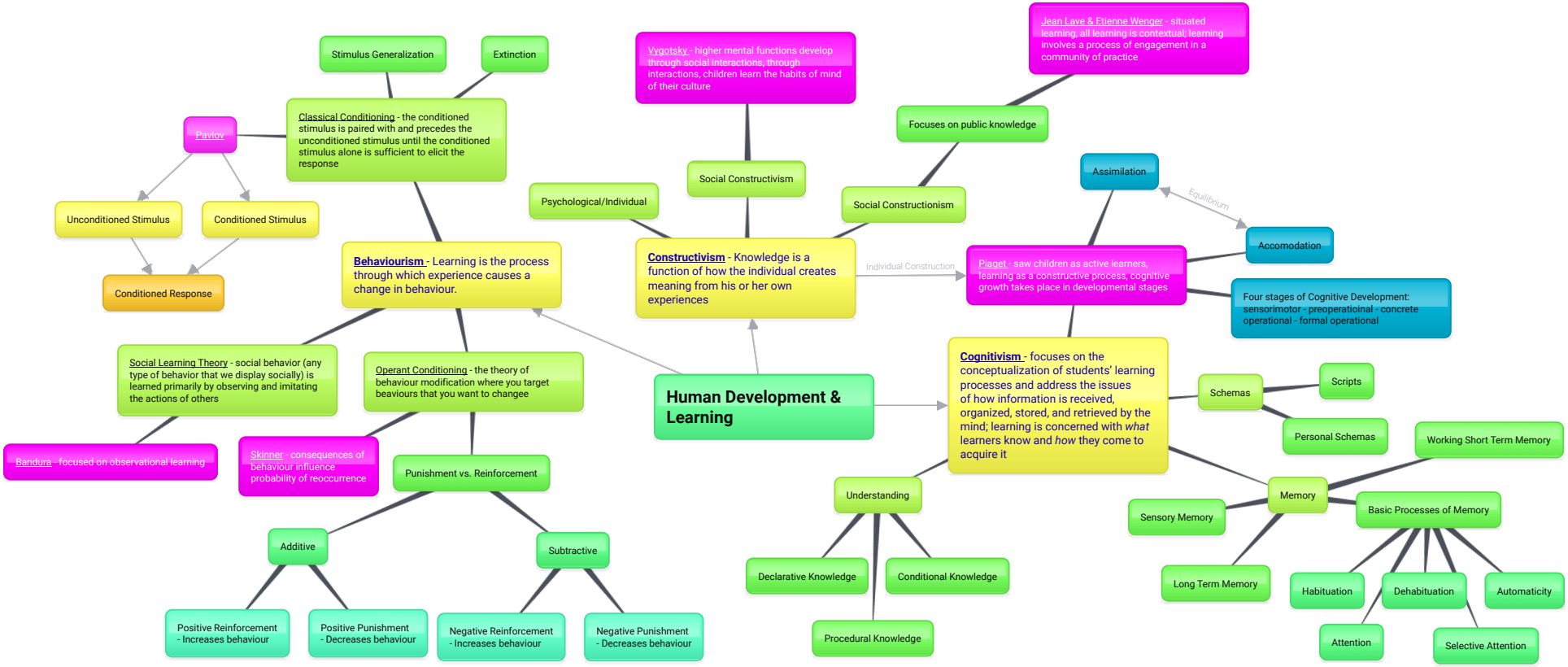
Human Development & Learning
Behaviourism - Learning is the process through which experience causes a change in behaviour.
Classical Conditioning - the conditioned stimulus is paired with and precedes the unconditioned stimulus until the conditioned stimulus alone is sufficient to elicit the response
Stimulus Generalization
Extinction
Pavlov
Unconditioned Stimulus
Conditioned Stimulus
Conditioned Response
Social Learning Theory - social behavior (any type of behavior that we display socially) is learned primarily by observing and imitating the actions of others
Bandura - focused on observational learning
Operant Conditioning - the theory of behaviour modification where you target beaviours that you want to changee
Skinner - consequences of behaviour influence probability of reoccurrence
Punishment vs. Reinforcement
Additive
Subtractive
Positive Reinforcement - Increases behaviour
Positive Punishment - Decreases behaviour
Negative Reinforcement - Increases behaviour
Negative Punishment - Decreases behaviour
Constructivism - Knowledge is a function of how the individual creates meaning from his or her own experiences
Psychological/Individual
Social Constructivism
Vygotsky - higher mental functions develop through social interactions, through interactions, children learn the habits of mind of their culture
Social Constructionism
Focuses on public knowledge
Jean Lave & Etienne Wenger - situated learning, all learning is contextual; learning involves a process of engagement in a community of practice
Individual Construction
Piaget - saw children as active learners, learning as a constructive process, cognitive growth takes place in developmental stages
Assimilation
Equilibrium
Accomodation
Four stages of Cognitive Development: sensorimotor - preoperatioinal - concrete operational - formal operational
Cognitivism - focuses on the conceptualization of students' learning processes and address the issues of how information is received, organized, stored, and retrieved by the mind; learning is concerned with *what* learners know and *how* they come to acquire it
Schemas
Scripts
Personal Schemas
Working Short Term Memory
Memory
Sensory Memory
Basic Processes of Memory
Long Term Memory
Habituation
Dehabituation
Automaticity
Attention
Selective Attention
Understanding
Declarative Knowledge
Conditional Knowledge
Procedural Knowledge