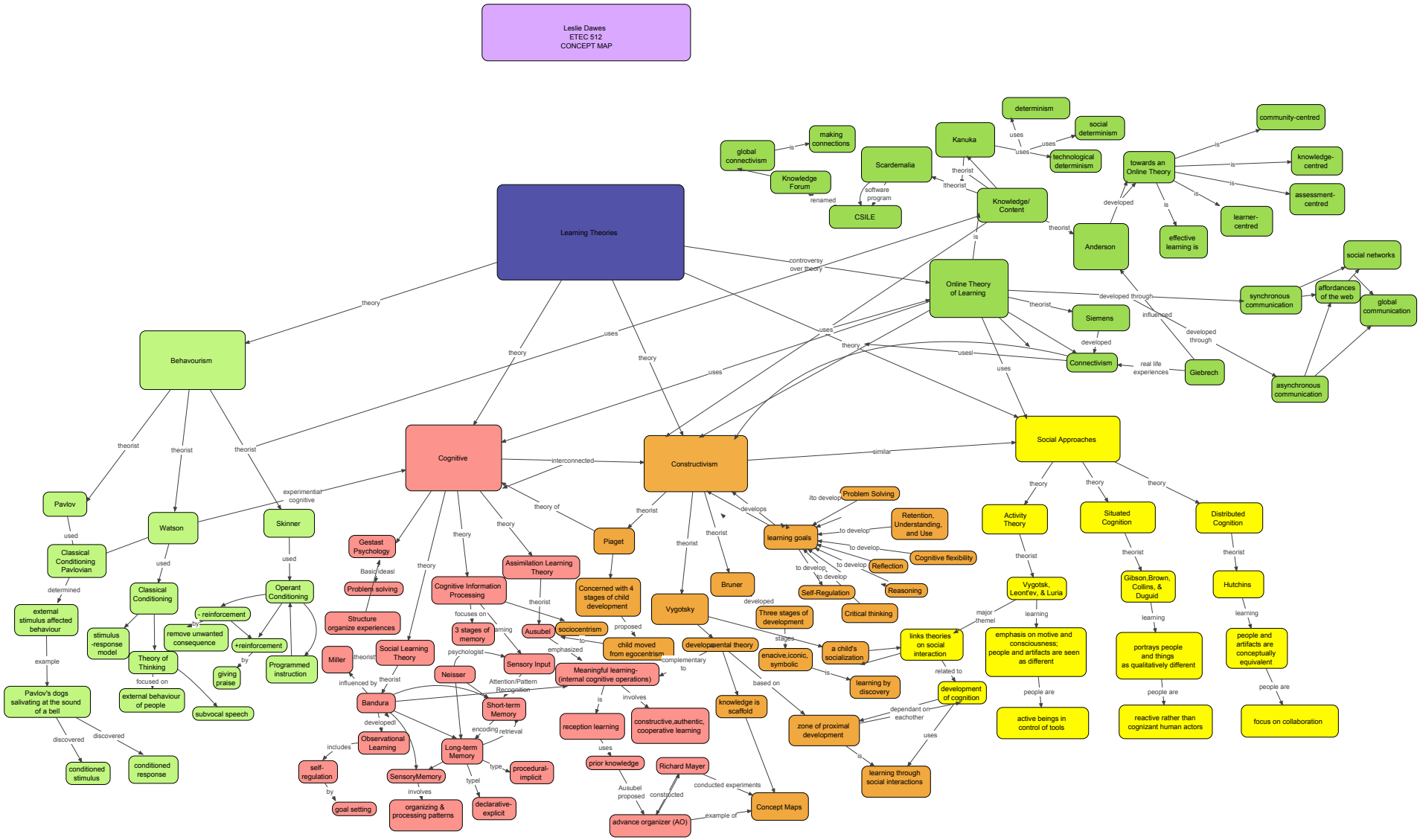
Leslie Dawes
ETEC 512
CONCEPT MAP
Learning Theories
theory
Behavourism
theory
Cognitive
theory
Constructivism
controversy over theory
Online Theory of Learning
similar
Social Approaches
theorist
Pavlov
used
Classical Conditioning Pavlovian
determined
external stimulus affected behaviour
example
Pavlov's dogs salivating at the sound of a bell
discovered
conditioned stimulus
discovered
conditioned response
theorist
Watson
used
Classical Conditioning
stimulus -response model
Theory of Thinking
focused on
external behaviour of people
theorist
Skinner
experimential cognitive
used
Operant Conditioning
- reinforcement
by
remove unwanted consequence
+reinforcement
by
giving praise
Programmed instruction
subvocal speech
Gestast Psychology
Basic ideasl
Problem solving
Structure organize experiences
Social Learning Theory
influenced by
theorist
Miller
Bandura
developed
Observational Learning
includes
self-regulation
by
goal setting
Cognitive Information Processing
focuses on
3 stages of memory
learning
Sensory Input
Attention/Pattern Recognition
Short-term Memory
encoding
retrieval
Long-term Memory
type
procedural-implicit
typel
declarative-explicit
SensoryMemory
involves
organizing & processing patterns
Neisser
psychologist
theorist
Assimilation Learning Theory
theorist
Ausubel
sociocentrism
to
emphasized
theory of
Piaget
Concerned with 4 stages of child development
proposed
child moved from egocentrism
complementary to
Meaningful learning-(internal cognitive operations)
involves
reception learning
uses
prior knowledge
Ausubel proposed
advance organizer (AO)
constructed
Richard Mayer
conducted experiments
Concept Maps
example of
constructive,authentic, cooperative learning
theorist
Vygotsky
developed
Three stages of development
stages
developmental theory
enacive,iconic, symbolic
is
learning by discovery
based on
knowledge is scaffold
zone of proximal development
is
learning through social interactions
a child's socialization
theorist
Bruner
develops
learning goals
to develop
Problem Solving
to develop
Retention, Understanding, and Use
to develop
Cognitive flexibility
to develop
Reflection
to develop
Reasoning
to develop
Self-Regulation
Critical thinking
links theories on social interaction
related to
development of cognition
dependant on eachother
uses
theory
Activity Theory
theorist
Vygotsk, Leont'ev, & Luria
learning
emphasis on motive and consciousness; people and artifacts are seen as different
people are
active beings in control of tools
major themel
theory
Situated Cognition
theorist
Gibson,Brown, Collins, & Duguid
learning
portrays people and things as qualitatively different
people are
reactive rather than cognizant human actors
theory
Distributed Cognition
theorist
Hutchins
learning
people and artifacts are conceptually equivalent
people are
focus on collaboration
Knowledge/ Content
theorist
Kanuka
theorist
Scardemalia
software program
CSILE
renamed
Knowledge Forum
is
global connectivism
making connections
uses
determinism
uses
social determinism
uses
technological determinism
Anderson
developed
towards an Online Theory
is
community-centred
is
knowledge-centred
is
assessment-centred
is
learner-centred
is
effective learning is
theorist
Siemens
developed
Connectivism
real life experiences
Giebrech
developed through
influenced
developed through
synchronous communication
affordances of the web
social networks
global communication
asynchronous communication
uses
uses
uses
uses
uses