

COGNITIVISM THEORY

What is Learning?

Learning is a relatively permante change in mental representations as a result of experiences.

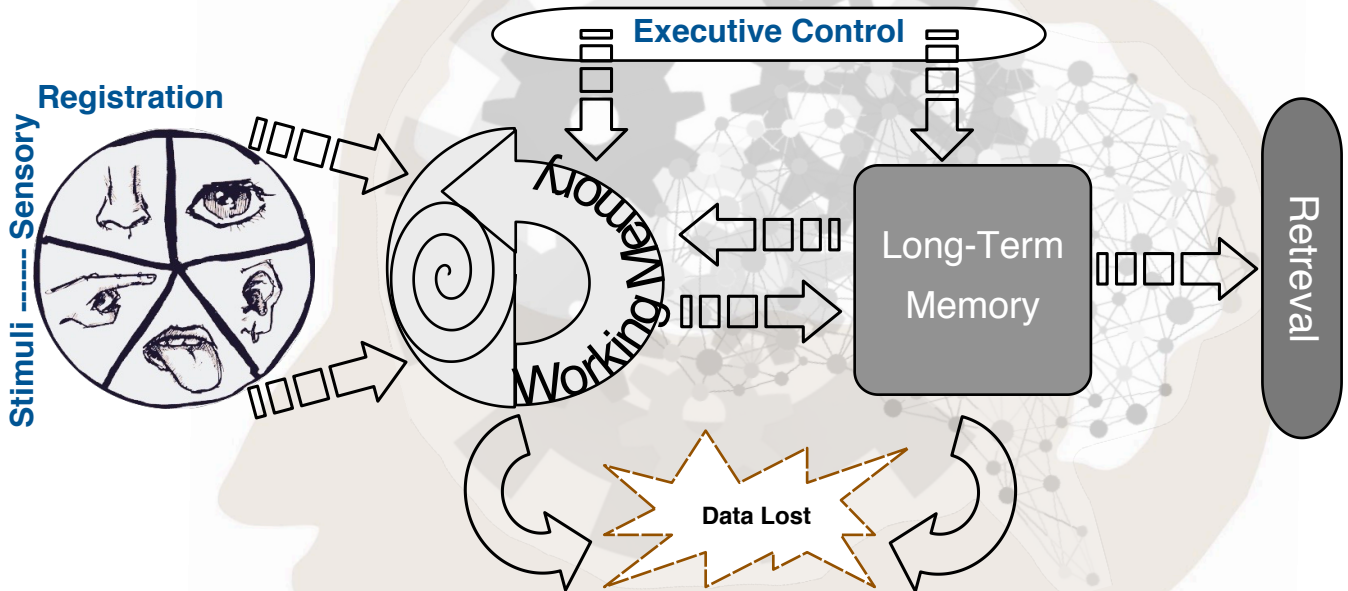
Learning is an internal process.

Input
Process
Save
Retreval

Knowledge is organize in schemas.

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Gestalt Psychology (1920-1950)

- Perception can be different from reality.
- The whole is grather than its parts.
- Mind seeks order and structure in experiences.
- We tend to organize experiences in specific ways.
- Learning = formation of memory traces
- Problem solving = structuring and insight



Law of Prägnanz

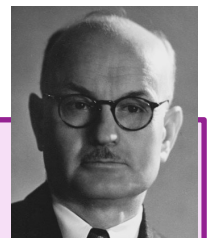
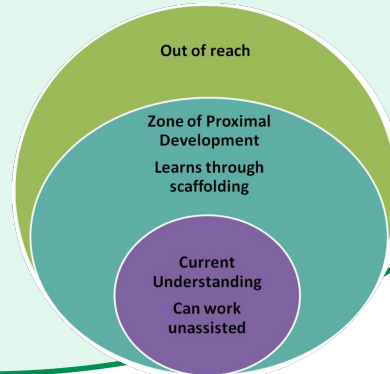
Law of proximity

Law of closure

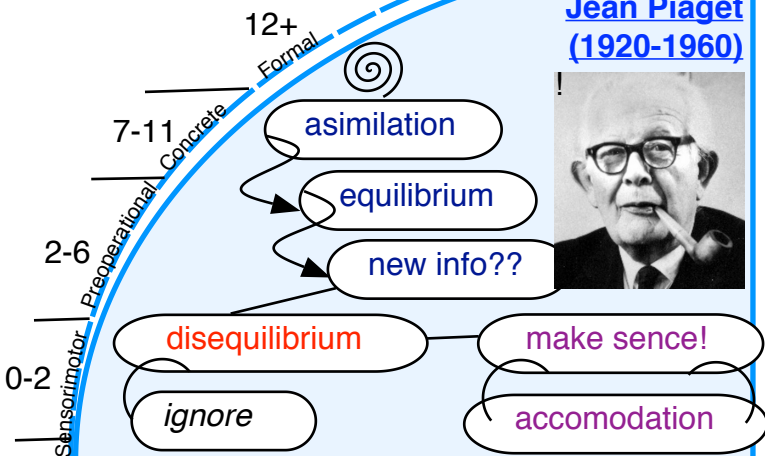
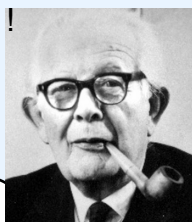
Law of similarity

Lev Vygotsky (190-1990)

- challenging tasks increase cognitive growth.
- Difficult tasks can accomplished with help.
- Complex mental process are develop throuh social activities.



Jean Piaget (1920-1960)



Edward C. Tolman

(1930-1950)

Cognitive Maps:

- Phisical enviroment is mapped in our minds.

Porposive Behavior:

- Behavior is by nature goal-directed.
- Learners behave to achieve a concrete end result.

Latent Learning:

- Learning is internal, unobservable.
- Reinforcement increase performance not learning.