Instructional Design Theory Cognotivism-Inspired

permanent change in mental representations or associations due to experience

changes caused by learning are not always reflected in behavior connections in

inferences about unobservable mental process can be seen in behavior

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instruction should facilitate mental processing, storing, and recalling

language, for example, is a learning process unique to humans

advance organizer: Helps to see the big picture at

first and then the details

comparative organizer: Helps to

easily see similarities and

diffeserences in a group of related

ideas

Progressive differentiation: espiral aproach of teaching related

topics starting with the big picture followed by details and concepts

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Derivative subsumption:

building of

schema through

accomodation and

assimilation

describes the situation in which recent-learned information is an instance or example of a concept previously learned _____

Correlative subsumption:

alter or accomodate learned concepts with new valuable ones that enriches higher-level concepts

Superordinate learning:

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concepts are store as examples until the actual concep is learned

____ **Combinatorial learning:**

it describes a process by which the new idea is derived from another idea but at the same level of it

David Ausubel **Meaning Reception Theory**

Ideas for teachers/ instructors:

- provide mix of problems types
- focus on process, structure, and decisions
- encourrage students to read titles and headings
- use think atloud exercises to uncover students mental process
- ask guestions to figure current studensts' chemas
- use students errors as info about mental models
- pay attention to how students are organizing informatiion

According to Gagne, learning is successful if the instruction includes the nine events. Events can be distribute in different ways or combine. Evnent can function as a guide for teachers/or instruction to evaluate their lessons.

Instruct students in the creation of a blog could easily follow Gagne's nine events of instruction. Students will gain attention by the idea of creating a blog with a topic of their choice. Then the objective is to learn how create and maintain a weekly blog. Ask students if they ever created a blog or have used any type of social media. Ask students to explore blogging sites and create one. In order to do it, a list of possible bloging sites is given, with basic set up instructions. Give students a week to check the first poste and after reading them provide feedback. This practice can be assess by performance weekly checks. By continue practicing retention and transfer will be enhance.

