

Vision

Auditory

Read/Write

Kinesthetic

Philosophies

Objetivism
Empiricist
we acquire
knowledge

Constructivism
Rationalist
we construct
knowledge

Learning Theories DESCRIBE

Behaviorism Learning Theory
Ivan Pavlov, John B. Watson, B.F. Skinner

- Relative permanent change in observable behavior due to experience
- Making the stimulus and response relationship strong
- Mental Process are not important since it cannot be observed
- The environment should be conditioned to maximize learning

keywords: shaping, chaining, positive & negative reinforcement, punishment

Cognotivism Learning Theory
Jean Piaget, Edward Tolman, Lev Vigotsky

- Relative permanent change in mental structures or schemas due to experience
- input/ process/ store/ retrieval
- Learning is not observable, it is an internal process that changes through assimilation and accomodation
- environment should be organize to maximize the learning

Keywords: accretation, schema turning, internalizing

Social Learning Theory
Albert Bandura and Lev Vigotsky

- Construction of socially acceptable behavior patterns
- Shared control between Behavior, environment, in the internal drives that influence Perception
- learning by observation of other behavior and the outcome of those behaviors in complex social interactions
- Internal processes are important: schemas, memory, self-regulation
- the environment should help to interact, perceive, and construct knowledge in a socially acceptable way

Keywords: observation, modeling, intrnal conversation, apprentice, colaboration, reciprocal teaching, cooperation

Instructional Theories PRESCRIBE

Behaviorism Instructional Theory

- B.F. Skinner: Programmed Instruction (PI)= stimuly/response/ reinforcement, remove distractions, small chunks, frequent tests, recall
- Benjamin Bloom's Learning for Mastery Model= Mastery Learning
- Computer Assisted Instruction (CAI) = interactivem illustrative, own paced, individually, inmmediate feedback
- Robert Mager: Criterion Referenced Instruction= goal/task analysis, performance objectives, creterion referenced testing.

Cognotivism Instructional Theory

- David Ausbel: Meaningful Reception Theory= knowledge is hierarchically organized, meaningful information to anchore to previous one.
- Robert Gagne and its 9 event of instruction= gain attention, inform objectives, prior knowledge recall, present stimulus, provide guidelines, elicit performance, provide feedback, assess performacnce, & enhance retention and transfer.

Social Instructional Theory

- Albert Bandura: Modeling, Direct and viarious reinforcement, informational effects, prompting new paterns of behavior, and self-awareness, reinforcemnt, regulation, and goal setting.
- Lev Vigotsky: social interactions, more knowlegeble other (MKO), zone of proximal development (ZPD), inter/ intra communication

LEARNING