

Chapter 9 – social cognitive and constructivist views of learning



What is Social Learning Theory Bandura's theory - Emphasizes learning

through observation of others What is Social Cognitive Theory Evolution of

Bandura's theory - Similar to learning theory however adds concern with cognitive factors such as beliefs, self perception, and expectations which

helps explain things like motivation ON CHAPTER 9 – SOCIAL COGNITIVE & CONSTRUCTIVIST VIEWS OF LEARNING SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.

90/PAGE Order Now What is Enactive & Vicarious learning?

What is the difference between Enactive learning and operant conditioning?

Enactive = Learning by doing and experiencing consequences

Vicarious = Observing others and learning from their experiences

Operant conditioning = reinforces strengthen behavior, Enactive learning

focuses on consequences as providing information to form new

motivations/beliefs etc

Social cognitive theory - What is the 3 factor model called and what does it consist of/mean Triadic Reciprocal Causation

Mutual interaction of three factors to influence learning

Environmental + Personal + Behavioural 4x Elements in Observational

Learning Attention

Retention

Reproduction

Motivation & reinforcement What is vicarious reinforcement A change in

behaviour due to observing consequences of performance of others 6x

Factors that affect observational learning Developmental status (age etc)

Model prestige & competence

Vicarious consequences

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Outcome expectations

Personal Goals (if behaviour relates to personal goal more likely to be learned)

Self efficacy Explain Constructivism View that emphasises the active role of the learner in building/understanding new information
 3x Ideas of how knowledge is constructed
 External Factors = Realities in the external world
 direct knowledge construction (IPS)

Internal Factors = New knowledge is abstracted from old knowledge in cognitive activity - such as Piaget's focus on origination assimilation and accommodation

Mixture of Internal + External = Reflects the outside world but filtered though culture, language, prior knowledge, beliefs etc eg Vygotsky's sociocultural model

What is meant by situated learning? The idea that skills and knowledge are tied to the situation in which they were learned and difficult to apply to new settings
 Though constructivist perspectives differ - what are five areas of general agreement recommended to educators? - Embed learning in complex, realistic, relevant environments

- Social negotiation & shared responsibility should be taught
- Support multiple perspectives & use multiple representations of content
- Nurture self awareness and the understanding that knowledge is constructed
- Encourage ownership in learning Describe inquiry learning Approach to teaching/learning where teacher helps student to identify questions in an

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area and then students explore these by gathering data and testing their conclusions

6 stages to inquiry approach learning

1. Engaging & tuning in

2. Finding out (resources)

3. Sorting out (evaluating info)

4. Drawing conclusions

5. Communicating learning

6. Taking actions (relate information to real life + future learning)

Describe problem based learning

Approach that provides students with realistic problems that don't necessarily have 'right' answers

5 stages in problem based learning

1. Teacher orients students to the problem

2. Help to organize study approach

3. Assist independent/group investigation

4. Develop and present artifacts and exhibits

5. Analyse and evaluate the problem solving process

What is meant by 'cognitive apprenticeship' + 5 steps

Relationship where a less experienced learner is guided by an expert.

Observe expert and model + get coaching & scaffolding + student articulates newly learned knowledge + reflect on progress + explore ways to apply learning

How can a teacher support learning in play

Either planned or as a response to a spontaneous event >> instruction, questioning, shared thinking, and joining in as a play partner.

Play is a good opportunity to teach at the level the student is at

What is enculturation? Creating a culture of inquisitiveness, learning, questioning in the classroom

- Making learning visible

Difference between cooperation and collaboration in group work and reasons why collaboration is encouraged

Cooperation - Focuses on group members working toward shared goals.

Collaboration - Focuses on group members working together to solve a problem.

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Collaboration - More complex form a group work that involves participation and discussion between all group members. << Helps develop critical thinking skills, teamwork, etc Different learning theories agree for different reasons eg IPS - aids in elaboration/rehersal, Vygotsky = Social construction of knowledge gets internalized, Piaget = Can create cognitive conflict and aid cognitive growth

5 elements that define effective learning groups

- 1)Face to face interaction

- 2)Positive interdependence

- 3)Individual accountability

- 4)Interpersonal and smallgroup collaborative skills

- 5)Group processing

Best size groups for rehersal and best for participation
Rehersal = 4-6

Participation = 2-4

Suggestions of roles in learning groups

Encourager
Praisers/Cheerleader

Gate Keeper (makes sure everyone gets = say)

Coach

Question commander (makes sure everyone gets Qs answered)

Checker (checks understanding)

Taskmaster

Recorder

Reflector

Quiet Captain

Materials monitor

NOTE: During group presentations can give roles to listeners to ensure they are paying attn

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Groupwork strategies

Jigsaw

Reciprocal Questioning

Structured controversy/jigsaw - Each person responsible for teaching other members one section of material.

Reciprocal Questioning - After a lesson, get into small groups and ask & answer each others question stems.

Structured controversy - Like a set up debate but not in front of people and have to argue one side then another, in pairs and groups of four. Describe three kinds of Constructivism Psychological Constructivists (piaget)

Social Constructivists (vygotsky)

Constructionists (interested in how public knowledge is constructed and communicated with other sociocultural groups)