

Learning

# Learning

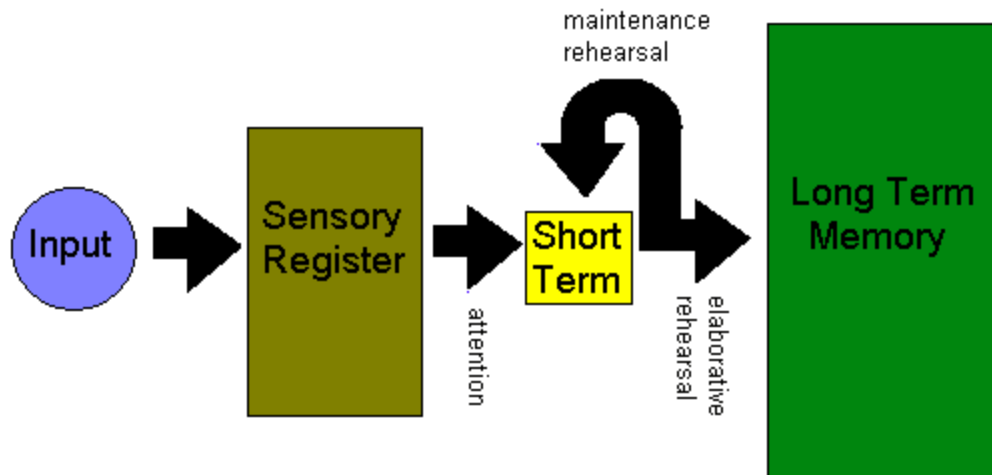
- How do we learn?
- Many perspectives:
  - Behaviourism
  - Cognitivism
  - Constructivism

# Behaviourism

- Classical Conditioning - unconditioned stimulus and response is manipulated with a conditioned stimulus to create a conditioned response
- Operant Conditioning is a controlled response with a reward/ punishment system according to the behaviour
- The learner needs reinforcements to keep interest
- Stimuli are effective in controlling behaviour
- As a result, the behaviours can be measured to record learning success

# Cognitivism

- This theory focuses on how to store and retrieve information
- Learning is attained through rehearsal and consistent use of the information
- Retention strategies such as breaking down information and comparing the information to long term storage are great techniques



# Constructivism

- Constructivism views learning as a process in which the learner constructs knowledge based on their past experiences
- The teacher only acts as a facilitator who encourages students to explore within a given framework
- Learners may collaborate with others to organize their ideas and learn from each other to construct their own knowledge

# Summary

Learning Theory	Learning Process
Behaviorism	Through positive/ negative reinforcement and punishment
Cognitivism	Rehearsing information and then storing it for long term use
Constructivism	Constructing ones own knowledge through past experiences and group collaboration