# INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN THEORIES INSPIRED BY
SOCIAL LEARNING

- Instruction draws on social learning by using interaction, modeling, dialogue, and shared participation.
- Learners make meaning together through practice, feedback, and guided collaboration.
- Teachers design environments where knowledge is co-constructed within a social context.

KEY PRINCIPLES

- **Modeling** makes expert thinking visible for learners.
- **Guided participation** provides structured support for early practice.
- **Collaboration** deepens understanding through shared reasoning.
- **Vicarious reinforcement** encourages effective learning behaviors.
- **Apprenticeship** shifts responsibility gradually from expert to learner.
- **Reciprocal** teaching strengthens comprehension through shared dialogue.
- **Communities of practice** support learning through ongoing participation.
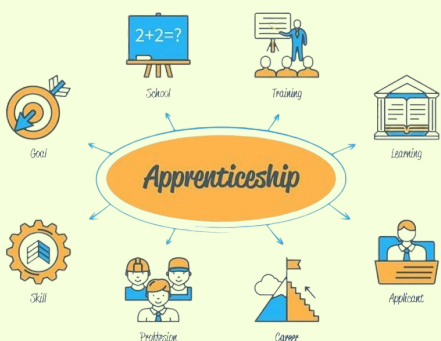
EXAMPLE

RECIPROCAL TEACHING IN READING INSTRUCTION

- Teacher models predicting, questioning, clarifying, and summarizing.
- Students observe peers using strategies and receive positive reinforcement.
- Groups rotate the "discussion leader" role during guided practice.
- Teacher offers prompts, cues, and targeted feedback.
- Responsibility shifts to students as support fades.
- Learners monitor their understanding and support one another.

TERMINOLOGY

1. Interaction Structures
Collaborative Learning – Learners work together to co-construct ideas.
Cooperative Learning – Structured roles with shared accountability.
Reciprocal Teaching – Students lead comprehension dialogue using four strategies.

3. Community & Identity
Community of Practice – Knowledge develops through participation in shared social environments.

2. Guided Learning Models
Cognitive Apprenticeship – Modeling, coaching, scaffolding, and gradual release.
Guided Participation – Learning through joint activity with expert support.
Peer Modeling – Students learn by observing classmates' strategies.

INSTRUCTIONAL STRATEGIES

PEER & COLLABORATION
- Design tasks requiring shared reasoning and discussion.
- Structure cooperative roles and group goals.
- Provide vicarious reinforcement through peer examples.

MODELING & SUPPORT
- Demonstrate thinking using models or think-aloud.
- Use guided practice and prompts.
- Gradually fade support as learners take ownership.

STRUCTURED APPROACHES
- Use reciprocal teaching to guide prediction, questioning, clarifying, and summarizing.
- Apply apprenticeship with scaffolded, authentic practice.
- Build self-efficacy and self-regulation with reflection and feedback.

"We learn best with and from others."
— Inspired by Social Learning Theory