

The background features three blue circles of varying sizes and two thin blue lines. One line starts from the top left and extends diagonally towards the center. The other line starts from the top right and extends diagonally towards the bottom left. The circles are positioned in the upper right and lower right areas of the page.

Quiz 4

EDTC 6320.60 Dr. Sullivan

The author of Chapter 4 of your text includes four, major psychological concepts and principles of learning: behavioral learning theory, cognitive information processing theory, schema theory and cognitive load, and situated learning theory.

Show how your own personal philosophy of learning complements, contradicts, or completely ignores each of those four major schools of thinking about how people learn.

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QUIZ 4

After reading Chapter 4, and consulting other sources of information that you may access, write a succinct definition of how people learn that expresses your personal philosophy.

There are different ways of learning and one of the most common is by listening and observing. But I believe people learn more when they are willing to learn, in other words, when they are being motivated. When people are highly interested in a subject, they will pay attention in class, do some research on their own, read books about the subject, talk about it with other people, take notes about it, etc. I believe our brains are capable of storing highly amount of knowledge when we press the right button, the button of motivation.

The author of Chapter 4 of your text includes four, major psychological concepts and principles of learning: behavioral learning theory, cognitive information processing theory, schema theory and cognitive load, and situated learning theory. Show how your own personal philosophy of learning complements, contradicts, or completely ignores each of those four major schools of thinking about how people learn.

Behavioral learning theory:

People can learn by observing the actions of other people. For example, a toddler who sees her mom talking on the phone will observe her movements, listen to her words, etc. That same little girl will later get a toy or her mom's cellphone and start imitating her mom by pretending to be talking with someone over the phone doing the same gestures, just like her mom. In other words she observed and learned that phones are meant to have a conversation with someone.

People also learn by exploring their surroundings. For example, a kid who has never seen a hot pepper but finds it on the table and decides to take a bite since it's appealing to his eye and it looks red like a fruit. Immediately, realizes that red fruit is not sweet instead is hot and spicy. More likely he won't take a bite next time he sees it on the table again because he memorized the shape, the color, and the smell of the pepper to be able to distinguish it from the fruit.

Cognitive information processing theory:

In my personal philosophy cognitive information processing theory includes the three stages; sensory, short-term, and long-term. First we retrieve information and identify it to our surroundings, then transfer it but if it makes connections to previous knowledge, we store it to recall in memory because it connects to previous knowledge.

For example, when I introduce my students something new in Art, I connect the lessons to their environment so they can store it and use this knowledge in the future. For instance, when I teach about the color wheel, I display images of our surroundings such as the rainbow, oil spills reflecting the light into color, the reflection of bubbles that depicts the spectrum and these make them aware of the colors in their environment. Once they identify the colors, we discuss the meaning of color. Then they participate in a hands-on activity by mixing colors and creating twelve colors out of the three primary

colors. They make connections with previous knowledge and their environments related to colors and store the information in their long term memory. I teach six graders and have found students who already college and they tell me they still remember everything about the color wheel and the spectrum. They still remember because they made connections to their environment and stored it in their long term memory.

Schema theory and cognitive load:

Short term memory is limited with the amount of information it can hold. That means when learners are introduced to a difficult task, it should be done in a given period time. If done like that, content can be stored in long term memory to help them identify, think and solve problems. Using short term memory in giving period time will help learn better and develop quality work.

Situated learning theory:

This theory states that every person can learn based to their situated environment. People learn by necessity or by culture. My personal philosophy applies to this theory. People can learn a hobby, to do something new, to play an instrument, in order to better themselves and their families. For example, a single mom may learn to bake and decorate cakes and sell them and provide for her family. Or perhaps someone is mourning a loss of a loved one and needs to occupy their minds to feel better. This person could practice new hobbies and learn new skills such as painting or playing an instrument.