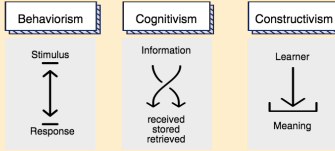


Theories of Learning

by Linda Boveda

A Learning theory is a set of principles on how people learn, remember, and use information.

Traditional Learning Theories



■ Behaviorism

- Learners respond to stimulus
- Repetition and reinforcement
- Teacher imparts knowledge

■ Cognitivism

- Learner organize and relate new information
- Motivation comes from within learner
- Teacher is facilitator



■ Constructivism

- Learner creates meaning from experience
- Learners' experience varies
- Shift from teaching to learning



4 Mash-up of Theories

Constructivist + Social-Connectedness and Cognitive-Connectedness (SCCS) →

Social constructivism, strongly influenced by Vygotsky's LSPV work, suggests that knowledge is first constructed in a social context and is then internalized by individuals (Brining et al., 1998; de Coox, 1995; Eggan & Kauchak, 2004).

"...integrates key elements of other theories with gaming elements in a structure designed to facilitate engagement of students' social and cognitive connections" (Sontag, 2009)

Through gaming experiences, learners construct meaning and make social connections.

SOURCES

Overview of Learning Theories | CGI Teaching & Resource Center. (n.d.). Retrieved February 5, 2017, from <http://gsi.berkeley.edu/gsi-guide-contents/learning-theory-research/learning-Overview>

Sontag, M. (2009). A Learning Theory for 21st-Century Students. *Innovate: Journal of Online Education*, 6(4).