

Cognitivism Learning Theory

Cognitivism is a learning theory focusing on internal mental processes like information processing, memory, attention, and how these are used to organize and store new knowledge

9 Events of Instruction



Robert Gagne'

Instruction should be designed based on task analysis to identify different types of learning and the necessary internal and external conditions for each, culminating in his "nine events of Instruction" to facilitate effective learning and knowledge transfer.

Meaningful Learning



David Ausubel

Learning is most effective when new information is intergrated with learners knowledge, a process called subsumption. His theory emphasized that prior knowledge is crucial for meaning learning and retention.

Discovery Learning



Jerome Bruner

Focused on the idea that learning is an active, constructivist process, where individuals build their own understanding through exploration and problem solving, guided by concepts like discovery learning and scaffolding.

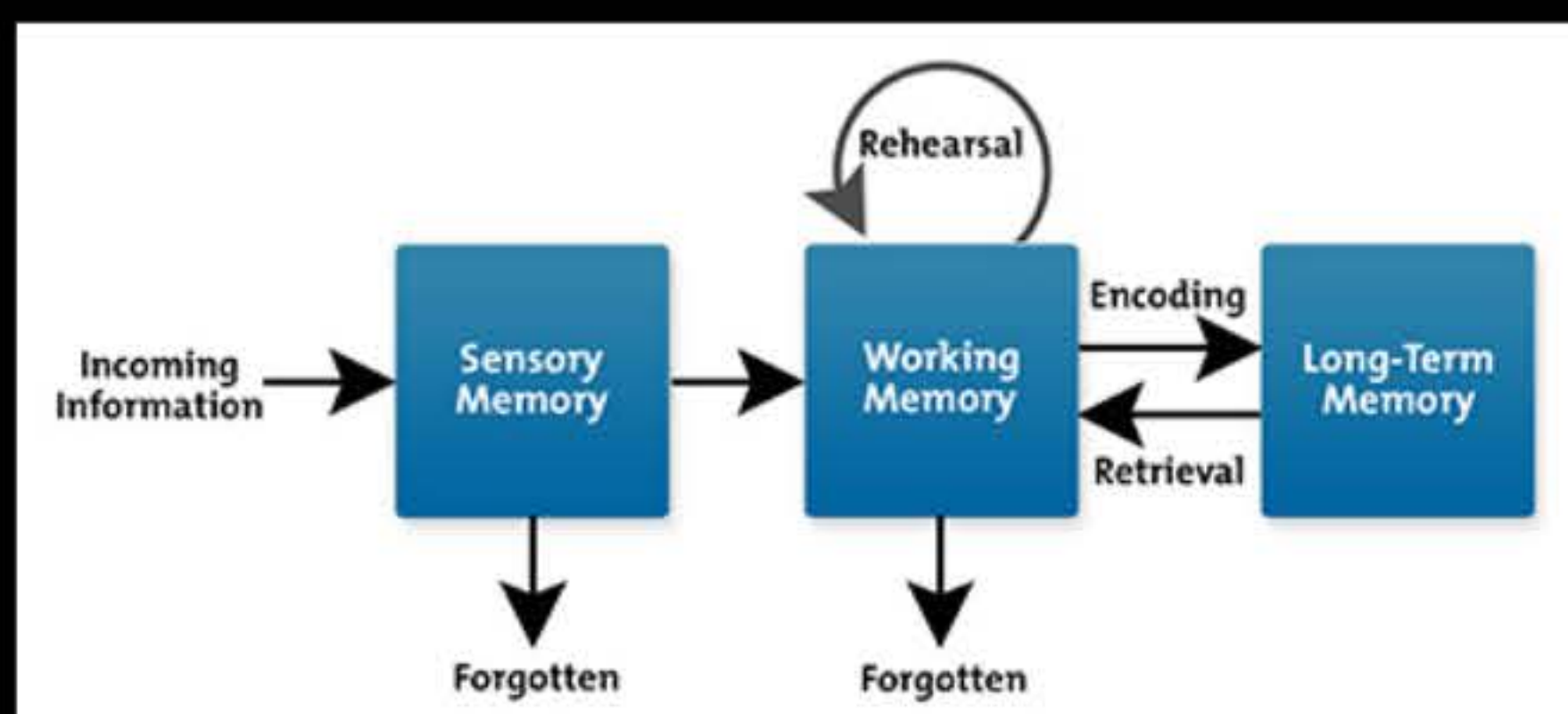
Children Cognitive Growth



Jean Piaget

Proposed that children actively construct their understanding of the world by moving through four universal sequential stages: Sensorimotor, Pre-operational, Concrete operational, and Formal operational.

INFORMATION PROCESSING MODEL



SCHEMA

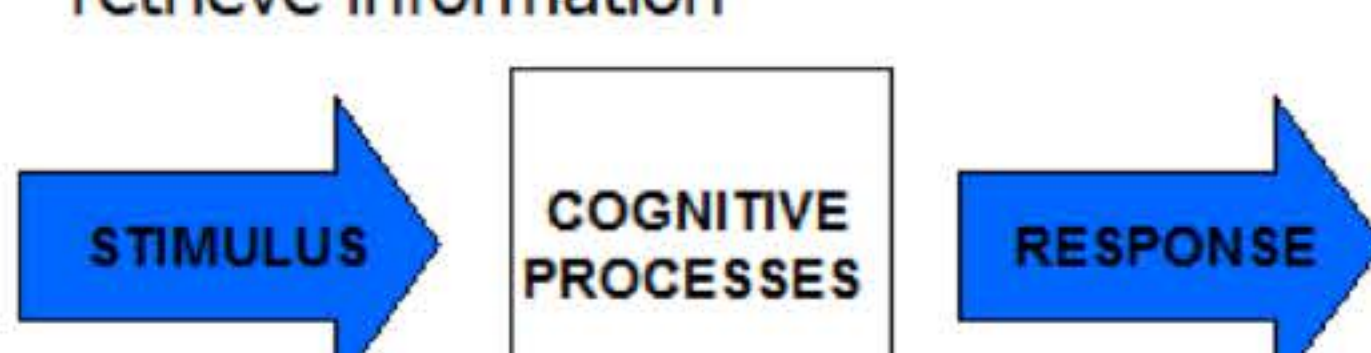


Application of Cognitivism in Learning

Cognitive Theory

LEARNING

- Based on mental processes by which learners take in, interpret, store and retrieve information



Key Terms

- Assimilation:** Fitting new information into the existing scheme
- Accommodation:** Modifying the existing scheme to fit new information
- Dual Store Model:** An information processing theory that demonstrates how information is processed in our head
- Encoding:** Creating new memory
- Information Processing:** Memories work in a way similar to computers processing information
- Maintenance Rehearsal:** Repeating a piece of information so that it stays in the short-term memory as long as you need it. Never goes into the long-term memory
- Meaningful Learning:** By relating new information to information stored in the long-term memory, people find meaning in that new information
- Memory:** Ability to recall information previously acquired
- Retrival:** Getting information into the existing scheme
- Schemes:** Response to another stimulus in the same manner they respond to conditioned stimuli
- Storage:** Process of putting new information in Memory

References

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