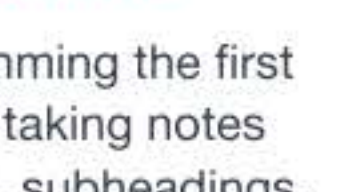


SL Learning Theory



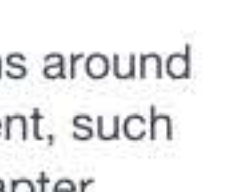
1

Social Learning Theorist



Albert Bandura

Start by skimming the first chapter and taking the notes on headings, subheadings, images, or other standout features like charts.



Lev Vygotsky

Formulate questions around the chapter's content, such as, What is this chapter about? What do I already know about this subject?



Edwin Sutherland

Begin reading the entire chapter and look for answers to the questions you formulated.



Julian Rotter

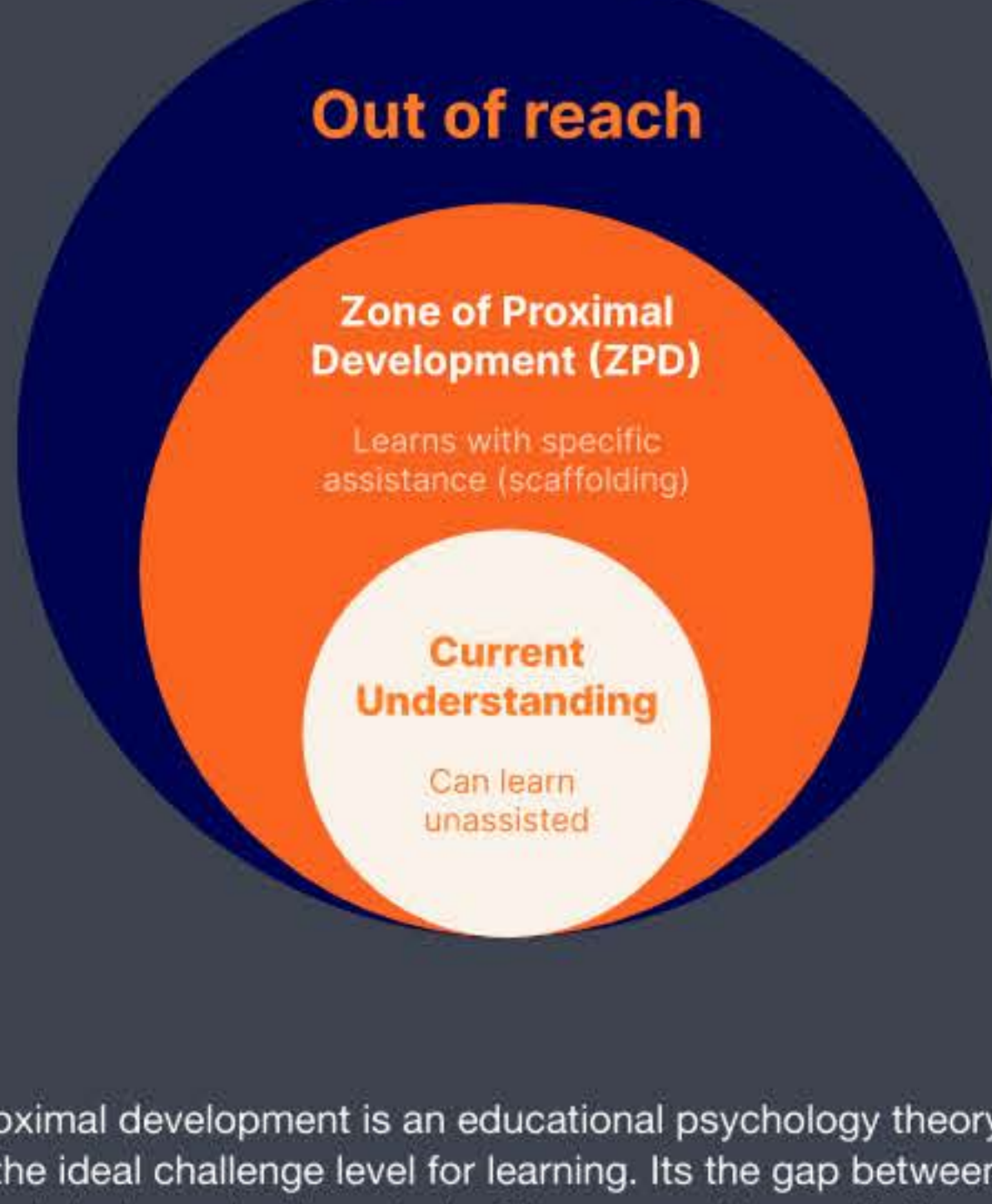
After reading a section, summarize in your own words. Try identifying major points and answering questions.



Miller and Dollard

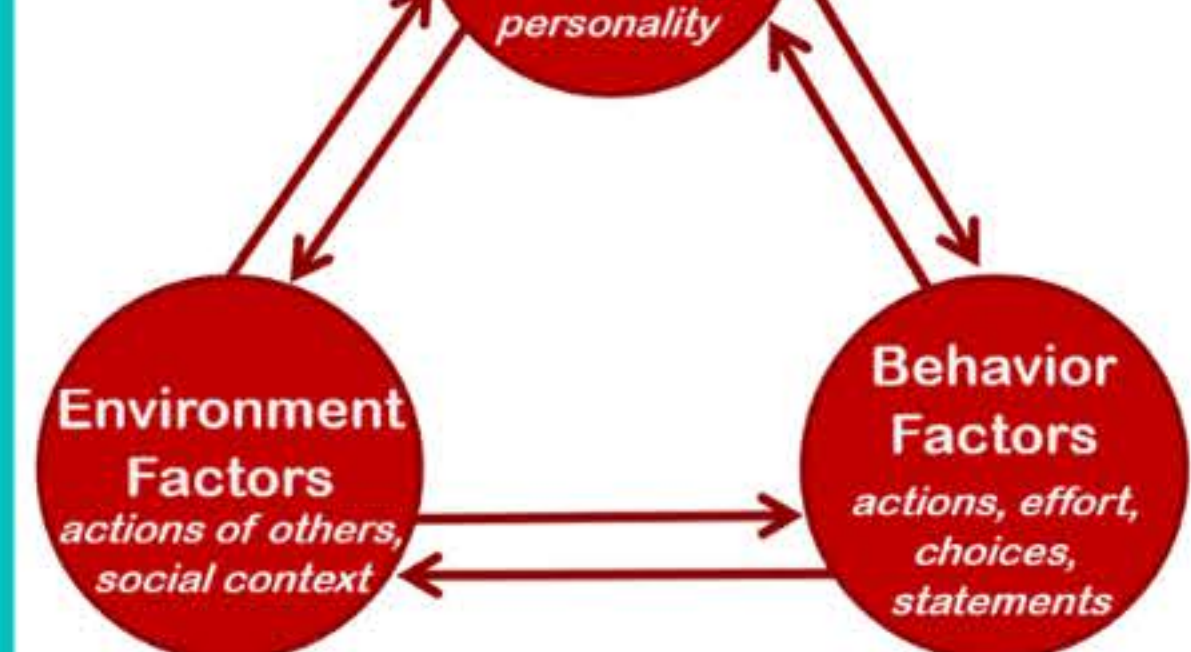
Review the material once you have finished the chapter to understand it fully. Quiz yourself on the questions you created and read any portions you need to.

Zone of Proximal Development



Zone of proximal development is an educational psychology theory that describes the ideal challenge level for learning. It's the gap between what a learner can do independently and what they can achieve with the right support and guidance.

Reciprocal Causation



Reciprocal causation is dynamic where two or more variables mutually influence each other, creating a feedback loop instead of a simple cause and effect relationship.

The PQ4R Method

Albert Bandura's Bobo Doll Experiment (1961)

- Kids saw adults punching an inflated doll while narrating their aggressive behaviors such as "kick him."
- These kids were then put in a toy-deprived situation... and acted out the same behaviors they had seen.



The Bobo doll experiment was a series of studies by Albert Bandura that showed children learn through observation and imitation.

Key Terms

Imitation: The mimicking action of the models by the observers

Modeling: Demonstration of behaviors to others by a model

Social nature of learning: Because the nature of humans is social, we learn through social interaction

Self Efficacy: It is the conviction that one can successfully execute behavior

Self Regulation: A system that results in self-direction. I develops as individuals create their own idea about appropriate and inappropriate idea, and choose their action accordingly.

Self Reinforcement: The Observer increases a behavior independent of the consequences of the environment or observation.

REFERENCES

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