

with the teacher acting as the facilitator.

SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

- A well-known social learning theory has been developed by Albert Bandura, who works within both cognitive and behavioral frameworks that embrace attention, memory, and motivation.
- His theory of learning suggests that people learn within a social context, and that learning is facilitated through concepts such as modeling, observational learning, and imitation
- Bandura put forward "reciprocal determinism" that holds the view that a person's behavior, environment, and personal qualities all reciprocally influence each other.
- He argues that children learn from observing others as well as from "model" behavior, which are processes involving attention, retention, reproduction, and motivation.
- The importance of positive role modeling on learning is well documented.

COGNITIVISM

- Cognitive Theory is largely based on the work of Jean Piaget, who rejected the idea that learners are passive and simply react to stimuli in the environment.

- Instead of focusing solely on observable behavior, Cognitive Theory seeks to explain how the mind works during the learning process.
- Like a computer, the mind takes in information, processes that information, then uses that information to produce learning outcomes.
- Piaget's 4 Stages of Development indicate the learner's ability to understand abstract, complex concepts.

EXPERIENTIALISM

- Experiential learning theories build on social and constructivist theories of learning but situate experience at the core of the learning process.

They aim to understand the manners in which experiences – whether first or second hand – motivate learners and promote their learning.

- Therefore, learning is about meaningful experiences – in everyday life – that lead to a change in an individual's knowledge and behaviors.

- Carl Rogers is an influential proponent of these theories, suggesting that experiential learning is "self-initiated learning" as people have a natural inclination to learn;