

Session 13



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*C-EDUC1 (3 units)
Child and Adolescent
Learners and Learning
Principles*

Fall Semester 2023

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**Learning Theories: Bandura's
Observational & Bruner's
Constructivism Theories**

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Session **OBJECTIVES:**

- ✓ Discuss the general principles of observational and social learning theories of Albert Bandura.
- ✓ Discourse how learning takes place through the spiral method (Jerome Bruner) of teaching and learning.

Session
OBJECTIVES:

- ✓ Determine classroom scenarios, community issues and / or events that concerns the developmental learning through social observation and learning progression.

Session
OBJECTIVES:

- ✓ Elaborate the functions of observational, social and learning progression to learners' cognitive development.

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Image 1. Stanford psychology professor Albert Bandura has died. (Source: Macckormick, H.,2021 (Online))

The Observational Theory

Albert Bandura

Albert Bandura

- ❑ Canadian-born American psychologist
- ❑ Social Cognitive theory articulated from classical and operant conditioning.
- ❑ Children can learn behaviors through observation (*Bobo doll* experiment)

Observational Theory

- Bobo doll experiment
- *Models* provide an example of behavior.

Observational Theory

1. Learners' attempt to imitate people they observe (behavior, gender ...)
2. Learners imitate the observed behavior (punishment or reward)

Reinforcement can be external or internal

3. Remote (vicarious) Reinforcement

Mediational Process

Social Learning Theory



Traditional Learning
Approach

Cognitive Learning
Approach

The four mediational processes by Bandura:

- 1. Attention**
- 2. Retention**
- 3. Reproduction**
- 4. Motivation**

The four mediational processes by Bandura:

1. **Attention:** The first step in the observational learning process. There are several behavior that are observe on a daily basis in which some are and some are not significant.

ENGAGE

2. **Retention.** This is how the behavior or an instance is being remembered.

REMEMBER

The four mediational processes by Bandura:

3. Reproduction: This is the ability of an individual to perform what was observed from the model.

PRACTICE

4. Motivation. The will to perform the observed behavior. This includes external, vicarious and self-reinforcement.

INTERNALIZE

Teaching Progression

ENGAGE → PRACTICE → REMEMBER → INTERNALIZE

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graph LR; A[ENGAGE] --> B[PRACTICE]; B --> C[REMEMBER]; C --> D[INTERNALIZE]
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Bandura's 4 Elements of Social Learning Theory



1. Attention



2. Retention



3. Reproduction



4. Motivation



Image 2. Bandura's Social Learning Theory in Education. (Source: Loveless, V., 2023 (Online))

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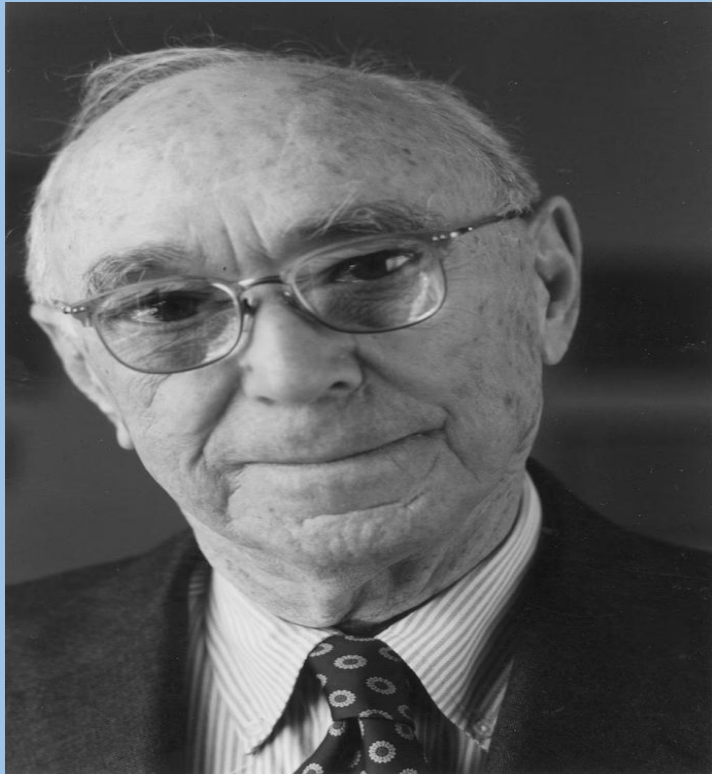


Image 3 . Jerome S. Bruner, influential psychologist of perception, dies at 100 . (Source: Schudel, M.,2016 (Online)

The Constructivism Theory

Jerome Bruner

Constructivism

- a learning theory approach to education that focus on creating meaning through series of different concepts.

Constructivism

- learning is seen as an active process in which learners construct new ideas or concepts based upon their current/past knowledge.

Constructivism

Cognitive structure - provides meaning and organize learning experiences to produce meaningful outcome and output.

Teachers' Roles in Constructivism Approach

Students' Roles in Constructivism Approach

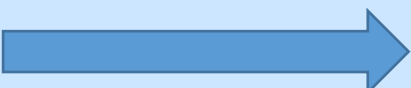
The role of the teacher as a facilitator of learning is highlighted in this theory of constructivism in making the lecture information applicable and appropriate to the learner's current state of understanding.

Spiral Curriculum

Three stages of cognitive representation:

1) enactive  **movement**

2) iconic and  **images**

3) symbolic  **symbols**

Three Principles of Learning

1. Learning plan should consider learners' experiences and readiness and as well as the context design.

Three Principles of Learning

2. Spiral organization of instruction.

Three Principles of Learning

3. Teachers' instructions must be engaging and allows students self-directed method.

Think of what classroom activities would you consider as constructivist in nature?

In conclusion:

Consider observation as part of teaching and learning process in order to apply what have learned to life itself and let students be constructive in a manner that they practice decision making based on independent learning.

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