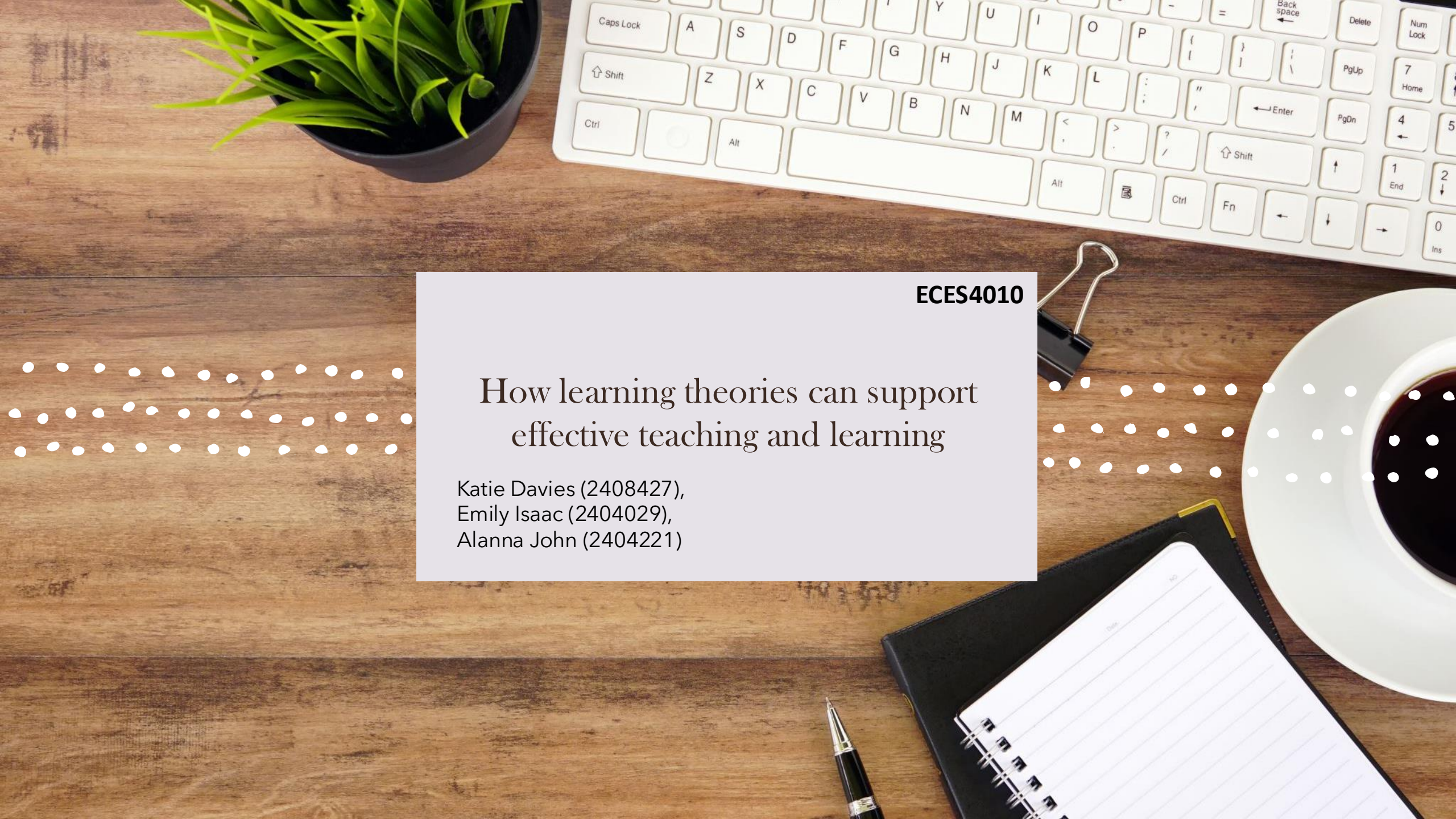


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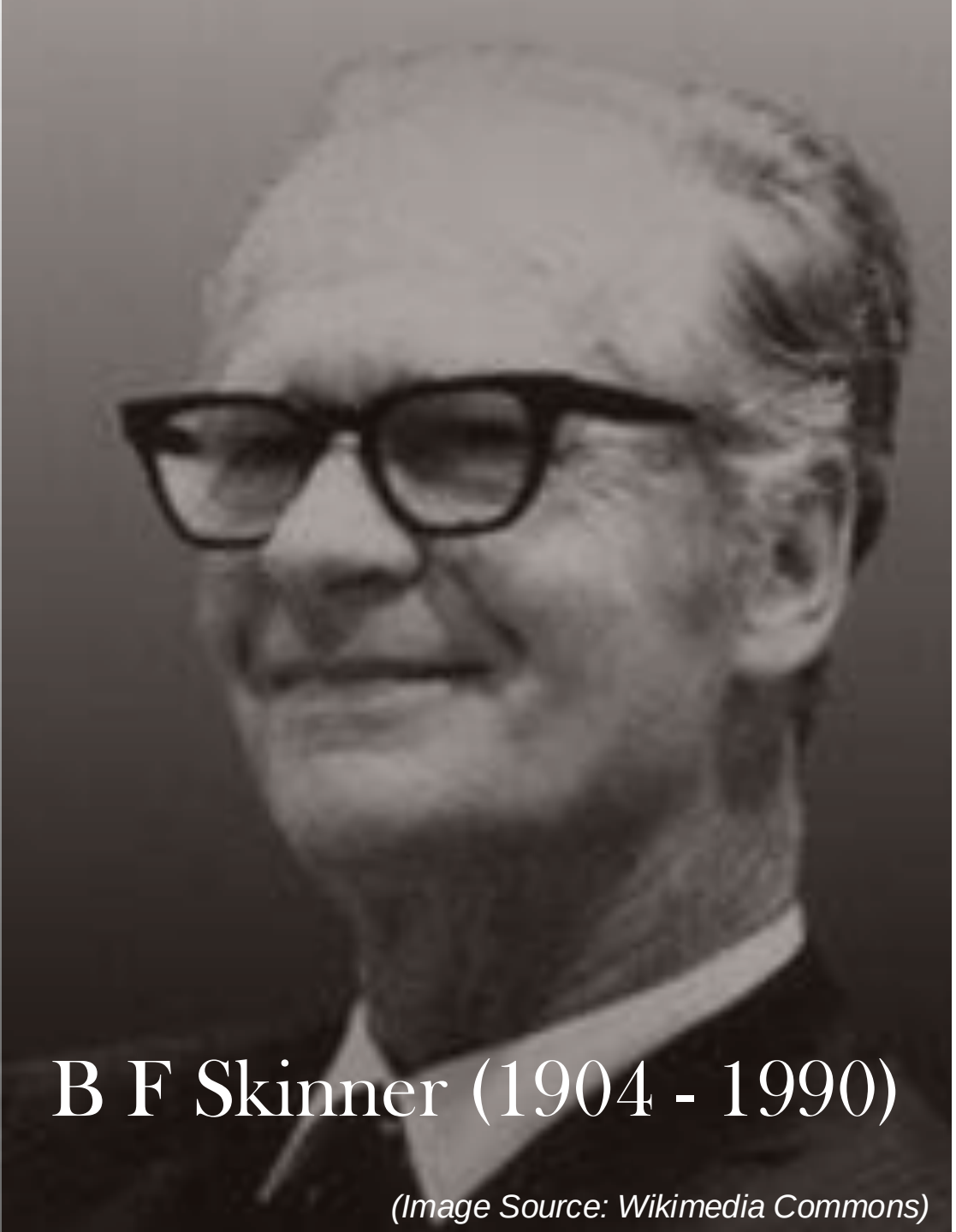
How learning theories can support effective teaching and learning

Katie Davies (2408427),
Emily Isaac (2404029),
Alanna John (2404221)

Introduction

- What are learning theories?
- What significance do learning theories have to education
- Specific learning theories/ theorists-

B F Skinner (operant conditioning), Jean Piaget (cognitive development) & Fredrich Froebel.



B F Skinner (1904 - 1990)

(Image Source: Wikimedia Commons)

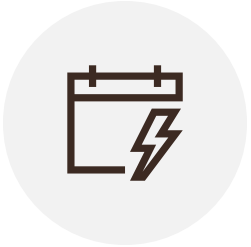
Who is B F Skinner?

- Key figure in behaviorism.
- Developed the theory of Operant Conditioning.
- Behaviour is influenced by consequences.

Utilizing Skinners knowledge and skills within a year 1 environment.



POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT.



VARIABLE REINFORCEMENT SCHEDULES.



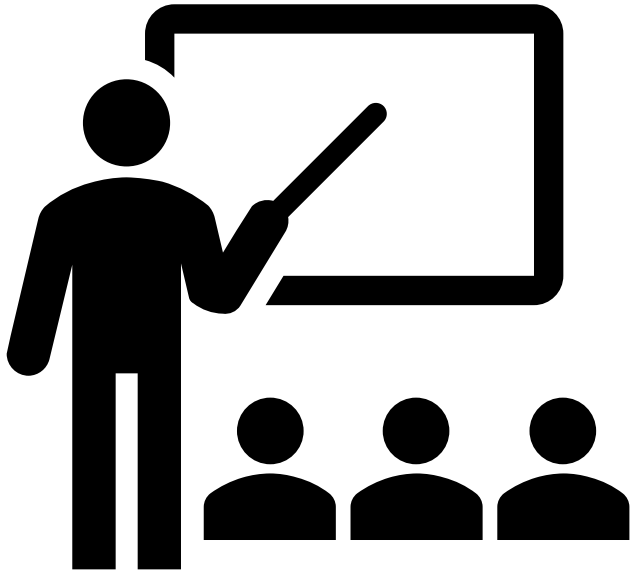
STEP BY STEP TASKS.



SKINNER'S THEORY SUPPORTS EFFECTIVE TEACHING.

Effectively planning and Applying skinners theory to a year 1 classroom.

- Utilize Skinner's operant conditioning theory in Year 1 classrooms.
- constructive reinforcement Encourages involvement and appropriate conduct.
- Application of Positive Reinforcement - Establish a system of rewards.
- Incorporating Reinforcement Schedules.
- Fosters community and teamwork.
- Using Shaping for Learning Objectives.
- Encourage progression by rewarding small successes to build confidence.



Criticism of skinners learning theory in education.

- Contrasting opinions for utilizing skinners theory in the classroom.
- Jean Piaget: Cognitive development- learning is not just about rewards and punishments.
- Lev Vygotsky: Social interaction- students learn best when are guided by people more educated people.


(Image source: Wikipidia)


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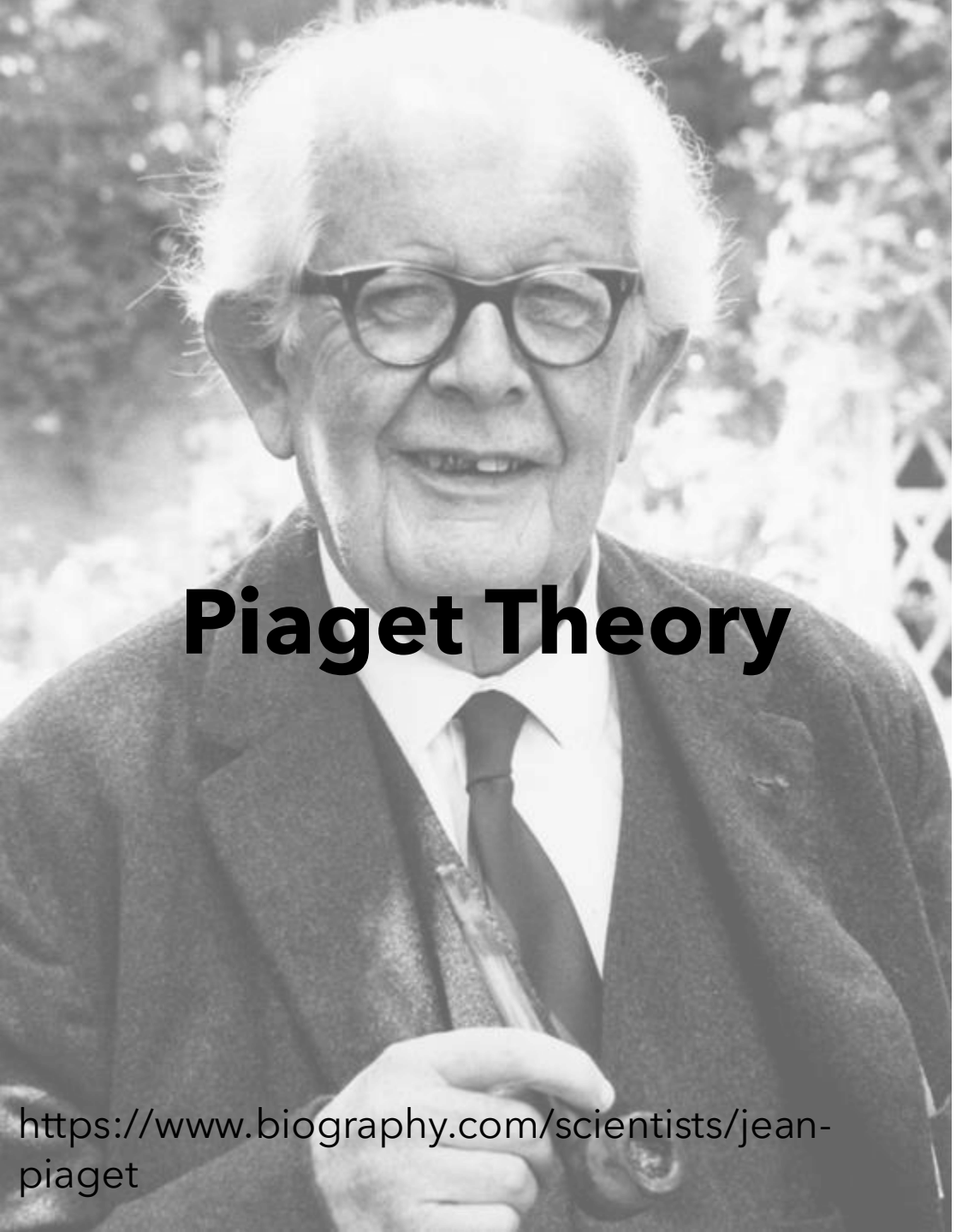


Future implications.

- Behaviour management.
- Skill development.
- Motivation and engagement.
- Individualised learning.
- Long term learning habits.
- working with parents.
- Challenges and limitations.

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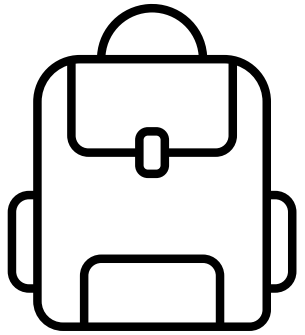


Piaget Theory

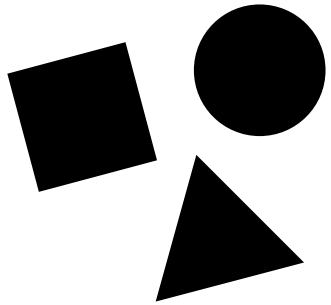
https://www.biography.com/scientists/jean-piaget

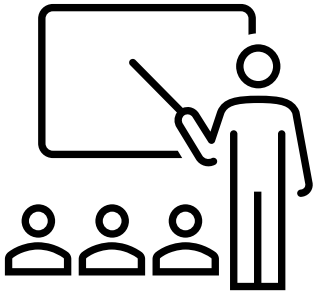
- Cognitive development: knowing, comprehending and understanding.
- Assimilation
- Accommodation
- Different stages: Sensorimotor, Pre-operational, Concrete operational and Formal operational
- Schema
- Active learners

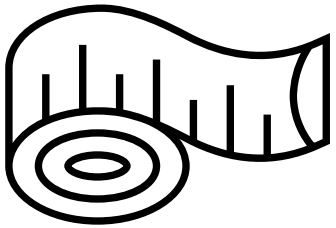
How does Piagets theory help to support the development of skills and knowledge in a year 1?

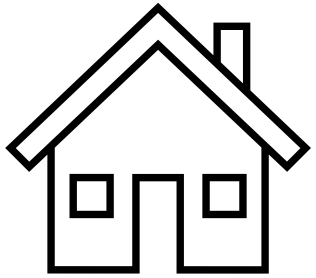


- Cognitive development as complex, active and self-organising system.
- Children construct knowledge through interacting and reflecting.
- Provides a framework to support a year 1 classroom.
- Active engagement with environment.
- Using hands-on learning experiences.
- **Examples:** using concrete materials such as blocks for mathematics, storytelling and role-playing.
- Helps children build essential social and emotional skills







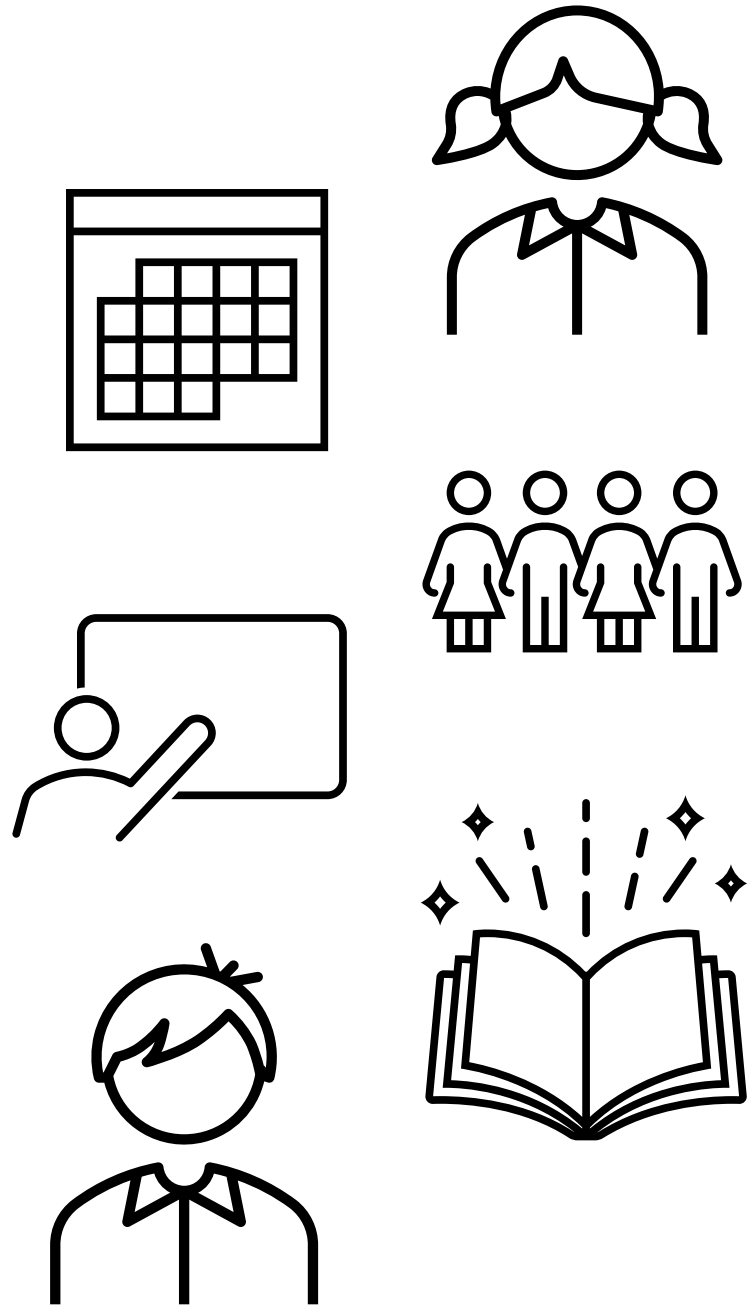


Criticisms of Piaget

- Not directly observable.
- Ignores other reasons of behaviour- could be due to cognitive and social reasons.
- Lacks ecological- 'False' settings.
- Reductionist- overly simplifying human behaviour.
- Inability to directly measure cognitive function- it is difficult to measure internal processes.
- Narrow focus on mental processes- cognitive psychology has a narrow focus on meant process.

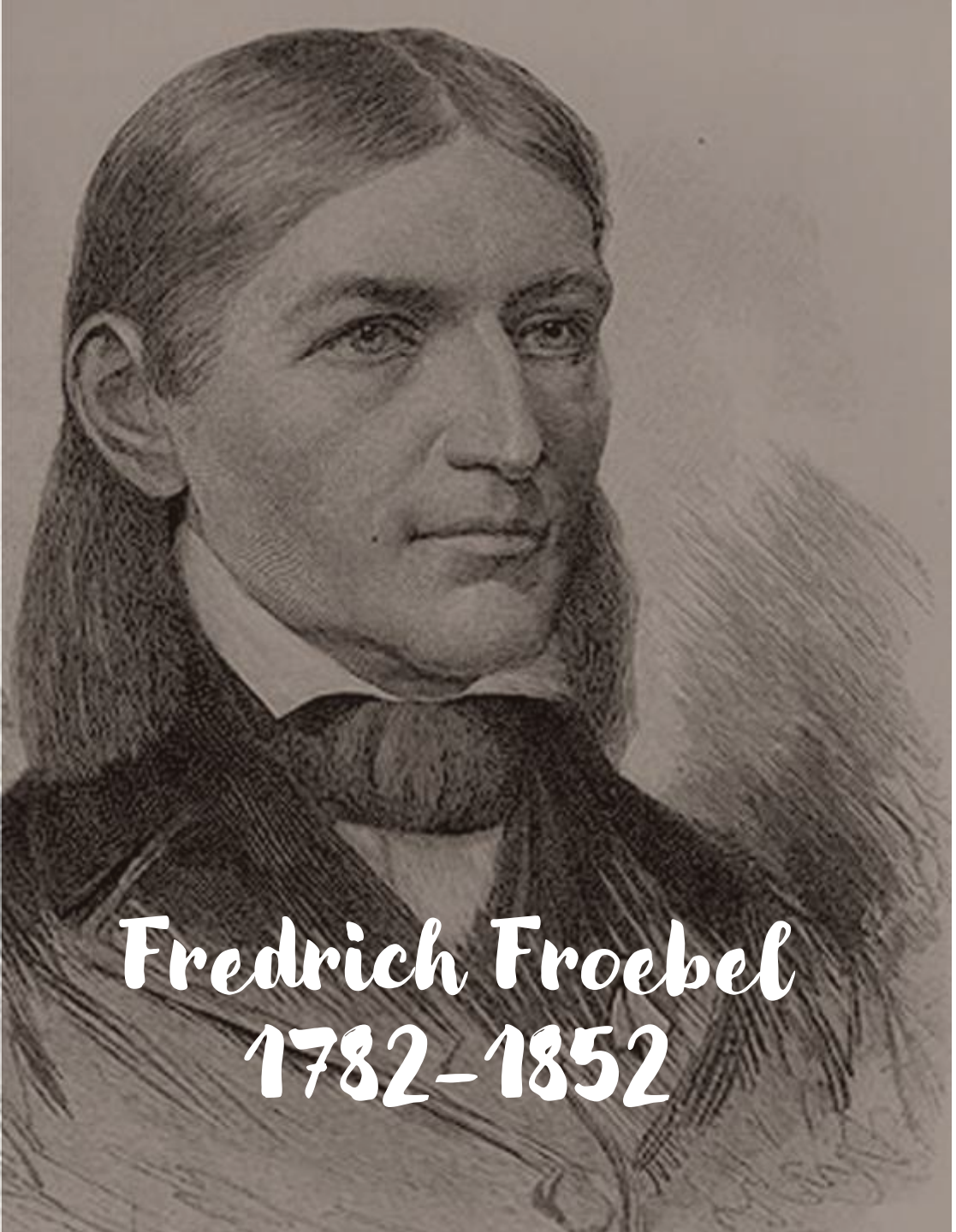
How learning can be incorporated into a year 1 classroom.

- Students need a specific curriculum that support their cognitive development.
- Active engagement.
- Children should be able to participate in what is being taught.
- Arrange activities so learners can intellectually develop.
- **Examples**: use tangible objects, allow children to explore and ask questions, scaffolding.



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- Fredrich Froebel was a German teacher who invented kindergarten and Froebel's toys.
- Froebel's theory is based on how children learn through play.

How would Froebels theory apply to a year 1 classroom?

Froebels theory can be applied to a year 1 class room in many ways;

- learning through play
- Hands on activities
- Nature and outside learning (Froebels gifts)
- Social interaction
- Encouraging creativity

How does Froebels theory affect the development of year one children ?

- Communication skills
- Social skills
- Problem solving
- Engagement
- Creativity

Criticisms of the theory

- Lack of structure
- Not inclusive enough

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Presentation link

https://uowtsd-my.sharepoint.com/:v:/r/personal/2404029_student_uwtsd_ac_uk/Documents/Recordings/Meeting-20241201_171847-Meeting%20Recording.mp4?csf=1&web=1&e=QFT1lR