Week 3 Theory construction and psychoeducational design

EDS-544

Dr. Evrim Baran



The Roads for Psychology in Education

PSYCHOLOGY

 How people learn and develop

EDUCATION

 Help people learn and develop

Check one of the following nswers

- Psychologists should conduct labor these esearch about learning and development and theories to educators; education.
- Psychologists should conduct laboratory the learning and development without conduct laboratory and about learning and development without conduct laboratory and about learning and development without conduct laboratory and about learning educators; and development without conduct laboratory and about learning educators; and development without conduct laboratory and about learning educators; and development without conduct laboratory and about learning educators; and development without conduct laboratory and educators; and development laboratory and educators.
- Psychologists should study how people learn a revelop in real educational situations; basing their research the challenges of educators; educators should their instructional decisions on psychological ries of how students learn and develop.

Three paths for psychology and education

Phase	Direction of relation	Period	Emotional tone	Vision for psychology and education
Phase 1	One-way	Early 1900s	Naïve optimism	Psychology is applied to education; education is recipient of psychology
Phase 2	Dead-end	Mid- 1900s	Pessimism	Psychology ignores education ignores psychology
Phase 3	Two-way	Late 1900s	Cautious optimism	Education shaped psychological research; psychology shapes educational practice

Learning is like?

Metaphors of Learning

Strengthening a connection (i.e. adding new behaviors to your repertoire)

Adding files to a file cabinet (i.e. adding new facts and skills to your knowledge base)

Building a model (i.e. understanding how to fit pieces of information together)

Response strengthening

Knowledge acquisition

Knowledge construction

Metaphors of Learning

Learning is	The learner is a	The teacher is a	Typical instructional methods
Response strengthening	Passive recipient of rewards and punishments	Dispenser of rewards and punishments	Drill and practice on basic skills
Knowledge acquisition	Information processor	Dispenser of information	Textbooks, workbooks, and lectures
Knowledge construction	Sense maker	Guide for understanding academic tasks	Discussion, guided discovery, and supervised participation in meaningful tasks

 Aren't empirical evidences part of theory making? How can they go together mutually?

 In social sciences is the existence or nonexistence of theories more beneficial?

 What are the basic elements of theory making in education when the needs of the society are to be considered?

Canan

 Constructivism seems to a new paradigm for learning. It requires to consider lots of situational cases some times it is hard to replicate the similar environment, similar participants and similar topics. How much it is true to call constructivism a theory?

Dincer

 There is something confusing here, instructional theories or learning theories which one should come first for effective instruction. Although each other has impacts on the other, hovewer one of them must be more important for effective instruction and this must be instructional theories.

Sinem

 While reading the articles, I can see how inconsistent I am in my thoughts, is it sad or I am in the way of constructing my own path?

Sinem

- Mcdonald believes the main reason for selecting a theory is Zeitgesit; what exactly did he mean by this?
- Values are presented to be important factors in determining goals and methods in education. When the characteristics of our country and the fact that some values are exposed, how can this be handled in our case?
- What is the difference between describing and prescribing defined by Bruner (1966)?

 Actually this quation is what I want to discuss as well. How come we can ignore other issues and focus on its consistent works? When we remember the process of theory, we can see that at the bottom we have to deal with the problem. If we are not interested in the problem, how can we find a solution why the present theory doesn not work or why we should search for a new alternative?

 When I first read these sentences, I thought about the teaching strategies which are properly defined from the beginning to the end. If we are talking about a teachercentered strategy, then teachers should be free to organize the classroom environment; or if we are talking about designing a childcentered environment then how we are able to organize not knowing the learners keeping in mind that every learner is not the same.