METHODOLOGIES AND THEORIES
LEARNING THEORIES

- Pedagogy
- Andragogy
LEARNING THEORIES

- Constructivism
- Behaviourism
- Observational
Autonomous and self-directed
Goal-oriented
Relevancy-oriented (Why am I learning)
Practical and problem-solvers
Accumulated life experience
→ Motivation

ADULT LEARNING
- + Children
- Make or maintain social relationship
- Meet external expectations
- Professional advancement
- Escape or stimulation
- Pure interest

WHAT MOTIVATES ADULT LEARNER ~
- Many other responsibilities
- Lack of time
- Lack of child care
- Scheduling problems
- Transportation
- Insufficient confidence
- Lack of motivation / have to learn
- Black/White ➔ one right answer
- Diversity of opinions, authorities that offer are poorly qualified or exercising students and students shall find right answer
- Diversity is temporary, no right answer is created yet
- Diversity is legitimate, but prefer to know what is right
- Everyone has a right to his or her opinion
- Develops a personal commitment to relativistic world
  - William Berry 1968
TEACHING MODELS

- Top-Down / Teacher Delivered / Direct instruction
- Social / Negotiated / Shared
- Bottom-Up / Student-Centered / Radical
TEACHING MODELS: TOP-DOWN

- Audio tutorial
- Personalized system of instruction
- Goal-based scenarios
TEACHING MODELS: SOCIAL MODELS

- Case-based teaching
- Guided design (Half and Half)
- Cooperative learning (Team-based)
- Project-based (Learning by creating)
More interest and efforts are needed from students:

- Problem-based learning
- Learning environment
TEACHING MODELS ACCORDING TO APPROACHES TO LEARNING

- Social
- Information Processing
- Personal
- Behavioral
S O C I A L

- Cooperative
- Reciprocal / express
- Role playing
- Inductive
- Advance organizers
- Discovery learning
PERSONAL MODELS

- Non-directive
- Enhancing self-esteem
BEHAVIORAL MODELS

- Learning and programmed instruction
- Direct instruction
- Simulation
LEARNING STYLES

- Visual Learners
- Auditory Learners
- Tactile/ Kinesthetic Learners
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- **General**
  - Ex: All people should be able to use computers

- **Educational**
  - People should be able to use Windows / Navigate Internet

- **Course (Special) Objectives**
  - Use Taxonomy
OBJECTIVES

SMART:
- Specific
- Measurable
- Attainable
- Results-focused
- Timely
LEARNING DOMAINS

- Cognitive / Knowledge
- Affective / Emotion
- Psychomotor / physical
- Knowledge
- Comprehension
- Application
- Analysis
- Synthesis
- Evaluation

BLOOM’S TAXONOMY (REVISED)
Verbs to use
KirkPatrick’s Model:
- Level I: Reaction
- Level II: Learning
- Level III: Behaviour
- Level IV: Results
- Level V: ROI
Project manager (PM)
Instructional designer (ID)
Courseware Engineer (CE)
Content Developer (CD)
Content Analyst (CA)
Media Coordinator (MC)
Graphics Artist (GA)
Quality Coordinator (QA)

STAFF / CONTENT PRODUCTION UNIT (CPU)