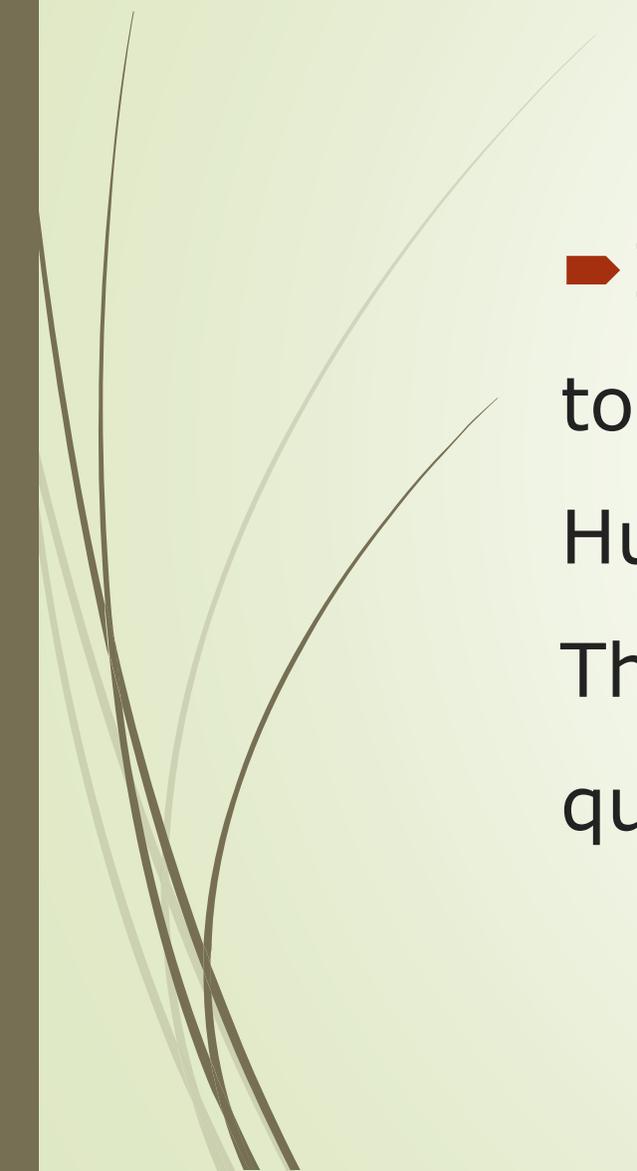




Cognitivism

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► It is founded by Canny. It comes as a reaction to the behaviorist thoughts, which ignores Human's innate ability to acquire the language.. The best way to apply this theory is to ask questions to help students refine their thinking.



What is cognitivism?

- ▶ An obvious criticism of behaviourism is that it treats humans as a black box, where inputs into the black box, and outputs from the black box, are known and measurable, but what goes on inside the black box is ignored or not considered of interest. However, humans have the ability for conscious thought, decision-making, emotions, and the ability to express ideas through social discourse, all of which are highly significant for learning. Thus we will likely get a better understanding of learning if we try to find out what goes on inside the black box.
 - ▶ Cognitivists therefore have focused on identifying mental processes – internal and conscious representations of the world – that they consider are essential for human learning.
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- Cognitivism believes that humans are **creative** not just **imitative**. Learners are viewed as very active participants in the process of learning.

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- This theory emphasizes the idea of making **knowledge meaningful** and helping learners to organize and relate the new information to the existing knowledge in memory.

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- ➔ The cognitive theory looks at each individual as a separate entity with individual cognitive domains and ways of understanding to various degrees. In this way, recalling and retention of knowledge become very important.



In the Classroom

- ▶ Inside the classroom, cognitivism emerges via interactive activities that spark the thinking potential of students. For example, when students receive thought-provoking questions, it guides their brains to look deeper into their present knowledge to find solutions.
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- ▶ Activities involving self-reflection and memorizing also help in building the learning potential of students. Asking students to demonstrate a concept, reciting and retaining poetry, giving them hands-on problems, and interactive discussions are some ways that enforce cognitive learning inside the classrooms.

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- Innate: inborn
 - Refine: enhance, cultivate
 - domain: field, area
 - Various : different
 - Recalling : remembering
 - Retention : saving for long time

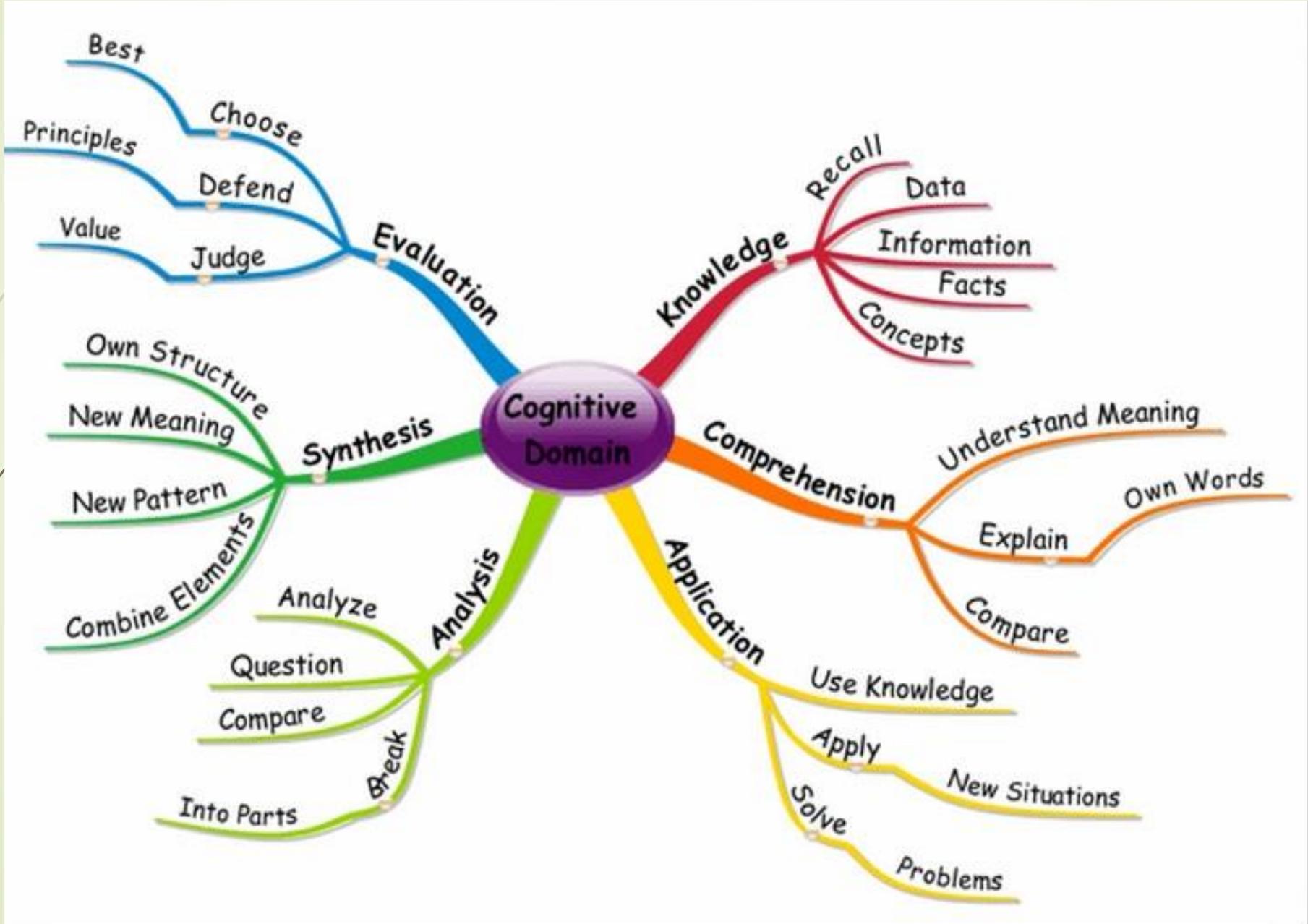


Cognitivist learning theory

- The most widely used theories of cognitivism in education are based on Bloom's taxonomies of learning objectives (Bloom et al., [1956](#)), which are related to the development of different kinds of learning skills, or ways of learning. Bloom and his colleagues claimed that there are three important domains of learning:
 - cognitive (thinking)
 - affective (feeling)
 - psycho-motor (doing).
- Cognitivism focuses on the 'thinking' domain. In more recent years, Anderson and Krathwohl (2000) have slightly modified Bloom et al.'s original taxonomy, adding 'creating' new knowledge:



*Revised taxonomy of the cognitive domain
following Anderson and Krathwohl (2001)*





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