**Learning Theory Presentation**

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**Social Learning Theory:**

Social learning is a theory that emphasizes learning through observing others and strengthening that learning through reinforcement and c**onsequences**. By observing the different outcomes of their actions, they develop hypotheses about which responses are most appropriate in which settings.  This acquired information then serves as a guide for future action. Ex) Bandura Bobo Doll Experiment

S**ocial Cognitive Theory**:

The major distinctions between Social Learning Theory and Social Cognitive Theory are based on the distinguishing characteristics of Enactive Learning and Vicarious Learning which focus on cognitive factors such as beliefs, self perceptions, and expectations.

* ***Enactive Learning*** is learning by doing and thereby experiencing the consequences of the actions made. The interpretation of the consequences create expectations, influence motivation, and shape beliefs.
* ***Vicarious Learning*** is learning by observing others. When people learn by watching, they must focus their attention, constructing images, remembering, analyzing, and making decisions that affect learning.

**Observational Learning Theory:**

Definition = Learning by observation and imitation of others

* Observation shows us the how and what the outcome will be
* It is effecient

**Bandura’s 4 Elements**

1. Attention= The teacher must have the attention of the students before proceeding with the new skill
2. Retention= Practice is important in helping students remember the skill
3. Production= feedback and assessment during the practice will help shape or model the desired outcome for the skill
4. Motivation and Reinforcement= without initial motivation to learn the new skill, Observation will not work.

**Motivation and Reinforcement:**

Motivation distinguishes between acquisition and performance. People do not enact everything they learn and are more likely to adopt modeled behaviour if it results in **outcomes they value** than if it has unrewarding or punishing effects. There are three forms of reinforcement that then guide this motivation; direct reinforcement, vicarious reinforcement, and self reinforcement. Ex) Child learning to play the piano.

**Classroom Application:**

A teacher must be aware of the social elements which influence students and prepare for them in the classroom.  This would be through such strategies as reinforcement, and self-management.  Teachers must understand students’ background and family life to use rewards and reinforcements efficiently.  Reinforcements would include individual rewards, or classroom rewards, depending on the situation.  If social learning theory practices are properly used, they can be effective to foster students learning and growth in self-sufficiency.