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# Cognitive Theory

Focuses on how the internal mind works  
in influencing behavior

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# Cognitive Theory has 3 assumptions

## Limited processing capacity

-Our minds can only process a fixed amount of information at once

-This information can be spread over multiple tasks

## Control Mechanism

-There is an area of the mind that has superior processing power

-It can control activity in other areas of the brain

## Two-way Flow

### Input

-The mind takes information from the environment

### Output

-Once it's processed, produces a behavioral reaction

# Schema

The file folders of your mind



# Three Types of Schema

## Role

Expected Behaviors for someone in a particular role



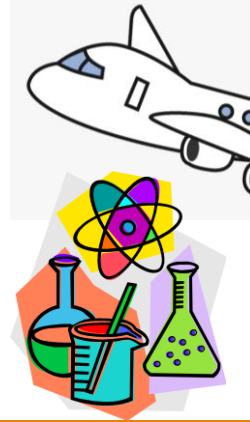
## Event

What is expected in a particular situation often developed by routine

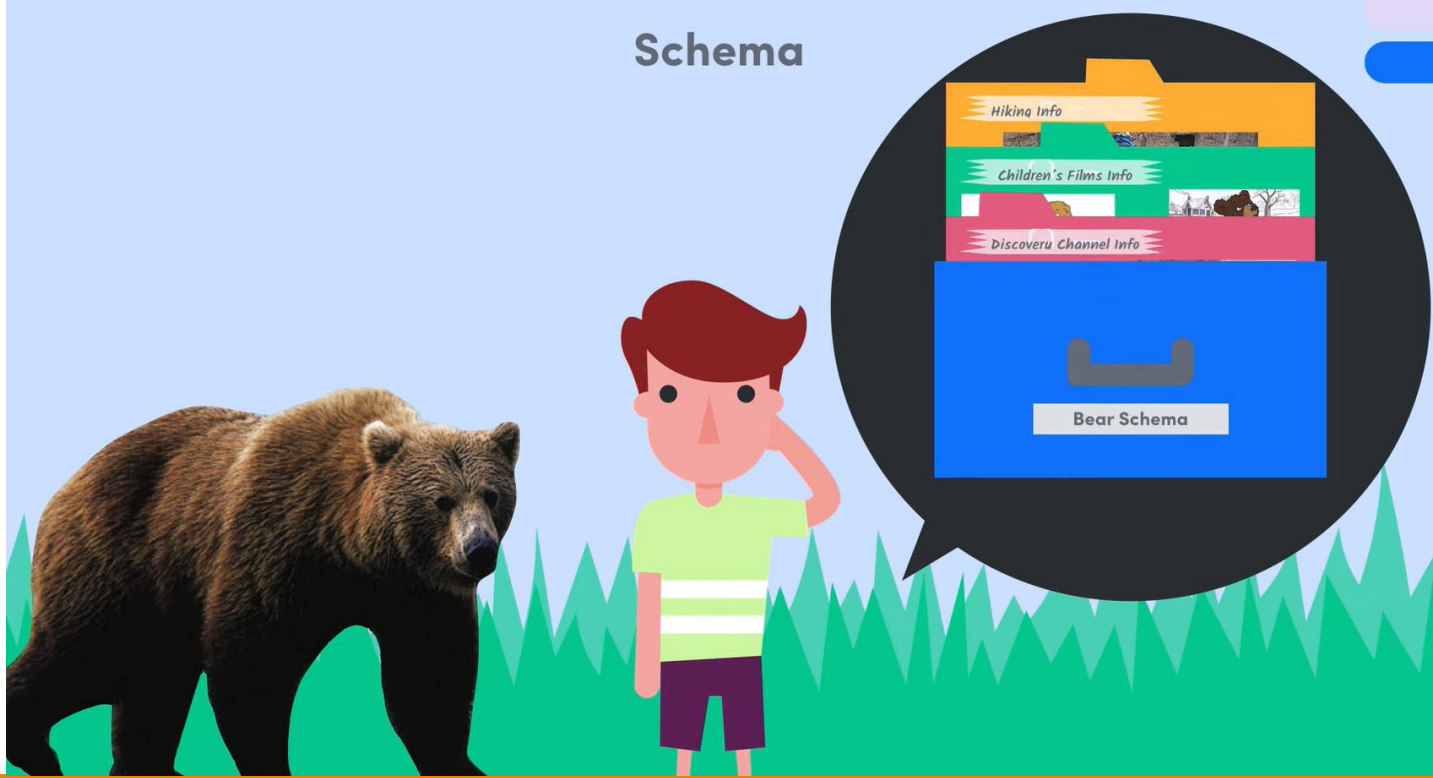


## Self

Based on one's looks, personality & values




## Schema



New Information can be either **incorporated** or **assimilated**

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# Cognitive Theory and the 4 Premises of learning



# Connections to the Four Premises of Learning

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- ❖ Learning as a process of active engagement

  - ❖ Promotes applying a personal connection to new material

- ❖ Learning as individual and social

  - ❖ Fosters communication within the classroom to compare ideas, relate current topics to previous ones, and discuss individual interpretations

# Connections to the Four Premises of Learning

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- ❖ Learner differences as resources to be used not obstacles to be confronted
  - ❖ Different perspectives will broaden the pool of connections being made and increase the chances of a meaningful interaction with the learning objectives
- ❖ Learners should learn the basics and use them to identify and solve nontraditional problems
  - ❖ Building on existing schema allows for a deeper understanding of an idea that was previously learned