



LTT C1 Blended learning module 2: Introduction to Cognitive science perspectives on teaching and learning, and blended course design

Fredrik Enoksson, 2023-02-02

Erasmus +: BLISS

Blended Learning Implementation for reSilient, acceSsible and efficient higher education

Project 2021-1-SE01-KA220-HED-000023166

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them



Agenda

First part

 Introduction to the cognitive perspective of teaching and learning

Second part

- Workshop on the cognitive perspective

There will be at least one break



Three perspectives of teaching and learning

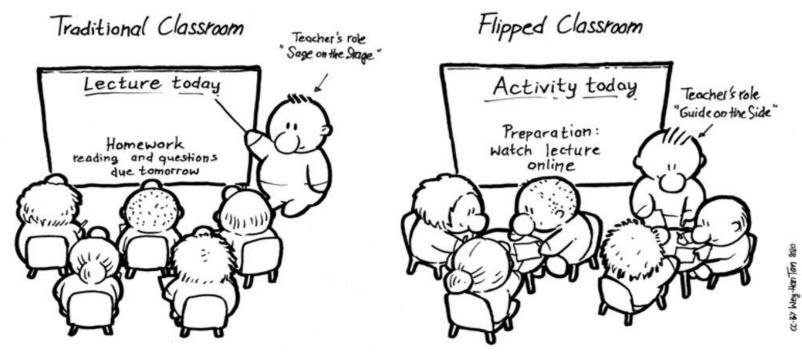
• The **individual student** perspective

• The **teacher** perspective

The group perspective (or the community perspective)



Role of the teacher



Sage on the Stage

Guide on the Side



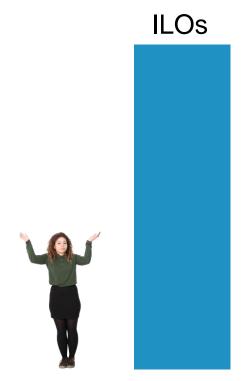
How we view the student?

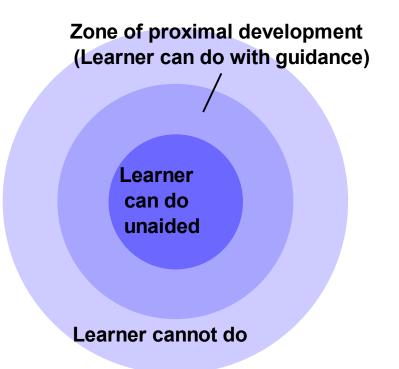






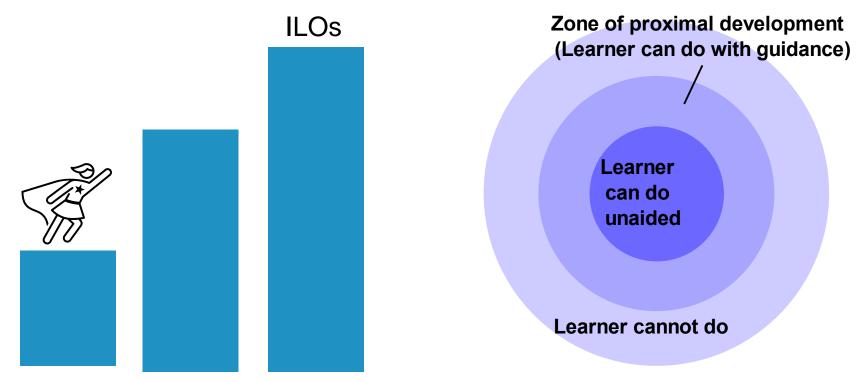
Scaffolding and Zone of Proximal development







Scaffolding and Zone of Proximal development





Cognitive perspective on teaching and learning

What are the most effective strategies for learning?

Two of them:

- Retrieval practice
- Spaced practice (similar to distributed practice)



Retrieval practice



Basic principle – easy to store/encode information, more difficult to retrieve it.



Strategy – study so you retrieve information



Retrieval practice

- Advice to students:
 - Study so that you retrieve what you have learned
 - Create questions while reading a text and study from the questions
 - Sit down and write everything you know on a subject

- Advice to teacher
 - Create quizzes for studying (i.e. not for you to assess)
 - Continous examination could also help



Overconfidence in learning

"when people judge that they will remember more information on a future test then they actually do" (Miller and Geraci, 2014)

Students who do retrieval practice seems to be less overconfident, sometimes even underconfident

Student who only study (and re-studies) are often more overconfident than student who do retrieval practice



Spaced practice



Basic principle – Study over a long period of time to build knowledge lasting longer



Strategy – Plan your studies in a longer period of time



Spaced practice

- The opposite of so called cramming
- Advice to students:
 - Start in time
 - Study a little bit every day
 - Combine with retrieval practice
- Advice to teachers:
 - Activate student early on in a course



Workshop case: Cognitive perspective on educational unit

- What do you see as implication for design of your educational unit, bas ed on the perspectives brought up, e.g. retrieval and spaced practice
 - Also consider what you already do that is in line with these perspectives
- What would be the barriers and drivers to implement elements based on the cognitive perspective in your courses?
 - Which digital tools would be able to help you?

"Think - Pair - Share"

- Think on your own for 5 minutes
- Pair up, university-wise, and describe your ideas to each other. (ca 5-10 min)
- Prepare a short presentation of your ideas for the full class (ca 5 min)
- Present your case for about 3-5 min.



Workshop case: Digital assessment

Based on Antonio's and Fredrik's lecture, consider for the educational unit:

- How is the examination done today?
- How could the examination be done differently considering:
 - Digitalizing it and also improving it?

"Think – Pair – Share"

- Think on your own for 5 minutes
- Pair up university-wise and describe your case to each other. (ca 5-10 min)
- Choose one of the cases and prepare a short presentation for the full class (ca 5 min)
- Present your case for about 3-5 min.



