

DINABANDHU MAHAVIDYALAYA



Bongaon, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, Pin-743235

E-mail ID : info@dinabandhumahavidyalaya.org

Website : www.dinabandhumahavidyalaya.org

NAAC ACCREDITED - 2016 (Second Cycle)

Affiliated to West Bengal State University & Formerly under University of Calcutta

Registered under 2(f) & 12(B) of U.G.C. Act 1956

ESTD : 1947

Ref.....

Date

Course Title: Learning Theories and Education

Department of Education

Course Description:

This course explores various learning theories and their applications in educational settings. Students will examine the historical development of learning theories, understand their principles, and analyse their implications for teaching and learning practices. The course will also address contemporary debates and issues in education related to learning theories.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the fundamental concepts and principles of learning theories.
2. To explore the historical development of major learning theories.
3. To analyse the implications of learning theories for teaching and instructional design.
4. To examine the relevance of learning theories in diverse educational contexts.
5. To foster critical thinking and reflection on the application of learning theories in educational practice.
6. To encourage students to evaluate and compare different learning theories and their effectiveness.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of key concepts and principles in various learning theories.
2. Describe the historical development and evolution of major learning theories.
3. Apply learning theories to analyse and evaluate instructional practices.
4. Design instructional strategies based on principles derived from learning theories.
5. Evaluate the effectiveness of different learning theories in addressing educational challenges.
6. Critically reflect on the compatibility of learning theories with different educational contexts.
7. Engage in informed discussions and debates on the role of learning theories in shaping educational practices.
8. Develop a deeper appreciation for the complexity of learning processes and the diversity of learners.

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Ref.....Syllabus:

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Unit 1: Introduction to Learning Theories

- Definition of learning theories
- Importance of learning theories in education
- Overview of major learning theories

Unit 2: Behaviourism

- Historical background and key figures
- Principles of behaviourism
- Applications in education

Unit 3: Constructivism

- Origins and key proponents
- Principles of constructivist learning
- Implementing constructivist strategies in teaching

Unit 4: Cognitivism

- Evolution of cognitive theories
- Cognitive processes and learning
- Cognitive strategies for instruction

Assessment:

- Participation in class discussions and activities
- Written assignments analysing learning theories in practice
- Group projects applying learning theories to develop instructional strategies
- Final reflection paper on personal learning journey and insights gained from the course

Course Coordinator: Mrs. Biswajita Mohanty
(Department of Education)

Dr. Biswajit Ghosh,
Principal

Dr. Biswajit Ghosh
Principal / Secretary
DINABANDHU MAHAVIDYALAYA
Bongaon, 24Pgs(N)

Those who are interested may contact course coordinator for enrolment of their name

TEST
Course Title: Learning Theories and Education
Full Marks:25
Time: 1 Hour

Answer all the following questions: 25x 1=25

1. What are learning theories primarily concerned with?

- a) Exploring educational policies
- b) Understanding how learning occurs
- c) Analysing classroom management techniques
- d) Evaluating student performance

2. Why are learning theories important in education?

- a) They provide guidelines for teacher salaries
- b) They help educators understand how students learn
- c) They determine school infrastructure
- d) They establish standardized testing protocols

3. Which of the following is NOT considered a major learning theory?

- a) Behaviourism
- b) Constructivism
- c) Humanism
- d) Phonics

4. Who is considered the father of behaviourism?

- a) Jean Piaget
- b) B.F. Skinner
- c) Lev Vygotsky
- d) Albert Bandura

5. What is the main focus of behaviourism?

- a) Understanding the role of cognition in learning
- b) Analysing the impact of culture on learning
- c) Studying observable behaviours and stimuli-response associations
- d) Exploring the influence of social interactions on learning

6. Which of the following is an application of behaviourism in education?

- a) Encouraging student-centered learning
- b) Promoting critical thinking skills
- c) Using rewards and punishments to shape behaviour
- d) Emphasizing self-directed learning

7. Who is considered one of the key proponents of constructivism?

- a) B.F. Skinner
- b) John Dewey
- c) Lev Vygotsky
- d) Jean Piaget

8. What is the main principle of constructivist learning?

- a) Learning occurs through direct instruction from the teacher

- b) Knowledge is constructed by the learner based on prior experiences
- c) Learning is primarily influenced by external rewards and punishments
- d) Learning is a passive process

9. How can constructivist strategies be implemented in teaching?

- a) By providing step-by-step instructions for students to follow
- b) By encouraging inquiry-based learning and problem-solving
- c) By focusing solely on rote memorization of facts
- d) By minimizing student participation in classroom activities

10. What characterizes the evolution of cognitive theories?

- a) A shift from behaviour-focused to mind-focused perspectives
- b) A decline in interest in understanding mental processes
- c) A focus on conditioning and reinforcement
- d) A reliance on external rewards for learning

11. What are cognitive processes central to in learning?

- a) Memorizing facts
- b) Understanding concepts
- c) Reproducing behaviours
- d) Following instructions blindly

12. Which of the following is a cognitive strategy for instruction?

- a) Providing direct rewards for correct answers
- b) Encouraging rote memorization of information
- c) Using mnemonics to aid memory retention
- d) Minimizing student engagement in the learning process

13. What do cognitive theories primarily focus on?

- a) Observable behaviours
- b) External stimuli
- c) Mental processes
- d) Social interactions

14. Who is considered one of the key proponents of behaviourism?

- a) Lev Vygotsky
- b) John Dewey
- c) Jean Piaget
- d) B.F. Skinner

15. What is the main principle of behaviourism?

- a) Learning is a social process
- b) Learning is constructed by the learner
- c) Learning is influenced by external rewards and punishments
- d) Learning occurs through direct instruction

16. How can behaviourist strategies be applied in education?

- a) By fostering critical thinking skills
- b) By promoting inquiry-based learning
- c) By using rewards and punishments to shape behaviour

25. What is the main principle of behaviourism?

- a) Learning is a social process
- b) Learning is constructed by the learner
- c) Learning is influenced by external rewards and punishments
- d) Learning occurs through direct instruction