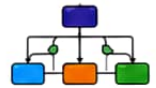


COMPARISON OF COGNITIVISM VS CONSTRUCTIVISM VS BEHAVIOURISM

ASPECT	COGNITIVISM	CONSTRUCTIVISM	BEHAVIOURISM
 FOCUS	Focuses on internal mental processes involved in learning such as thinking, remembering, problem solving and decision making. 	Focuses on how learners actively construct their own understanding and knowledge through experiences and interactions. 	Focuses on observable behaviour and how behaviour is influenced by the environment. 
 KEY IDEA	- Information is processed by the mind. - Learning involves organizing, storing and retrieving information. 	- Learners build their own meaning. - Knowledge is not transferred; it is constructed. 	- Learning is a change in behaviour. - Behaviour is shaped by reinforcement and punishment. 
 ROLE OF LEARNER	An active processor of information. Uses strategies to understand and solve problems. 	An active constructor of knowledge. Explores, questions and connects new ideas with prior knowledge. 	A responder to external stimuli. Learns through practice and repetition. 
 ROLE OF TEACHER	A guide who helps learners organize information and think effectively. 	A facilitator or coach who provides experiences and encourages inquiry and discussion. 	A controller of the environment who provides stimuli, reinforcement and feedback. 
 TEACHING STRATEGIES	- Advance organizers - Concept maps - Problem solving - Information processing strategies 	- Discovery learning - Project based learning - Collaborative learning - Inquiry based activities 	- Drill and practice - Reinforcement - Rewards and punishments - Task analysis 
 ASSESSMENT	Focus on understanding through tests, quizzes, problem solving tasks. 	Focus on processes and products like projects, presentations, portfolios and reflections. 	Focus on observable behaviour and correct responses. 
 KEY EXAMPLES	Jean Piaget, Information Processing Theory, Jerome Bruner 	Jean Piaget, Lev Vygotsky, Jerome Bruner 	John B. Watson, B.F. Skinner, Ivan Pavlov 

 QUICK SUMMARY	 Cognitivism – Learning is an internal mental process.	 Constructivism – Learning is an active process of building meaning.	 Behaviourism – Learning is a change in observable behaviour.
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