

# How Learning Works Part I








# Workshop goals for participants:

- To develop awareness of the cognitive psychology concepts of *prior knowledge* and *knowledge organization* and how they impact student learning
- To experience firsthand a few teaching techniques that address prior knowledge and knowledge organization
- To brainstorm and share additional teaching techniques applicable to one's own courses

# Prior Knowledge

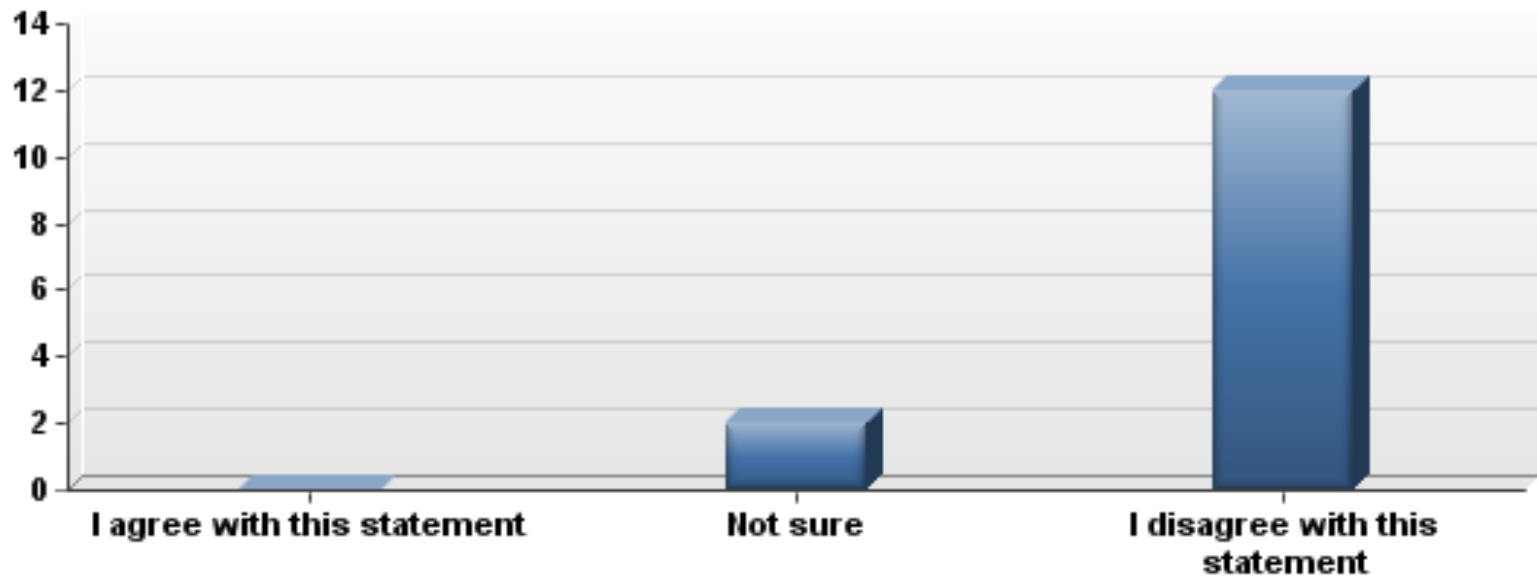
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Please indicate your familiarity with the concept of "prior knowledge." (Check all that apply)

#	Answer		%
1	<a href="#">I've heard of it</a>		43%
2	<a href="#">I can define it</a>		43%
3	<a href="#">I can explain it to someone else</a>		36%
4	<a href="#">I can identify at least three ways it can help or hinder learning</a>		43%
5	<a href="#">I can apply the concept to improve student learning</a>		14%

“Felix gained strength overnight with wind speeds of 100 miles per hour. Forecasters predict the eye will hit the already battered coast of Belize tomorrow.”

It is not necessary to consider students' prior knowledge when they are brand new to the subject area.



# Prior Knowledge

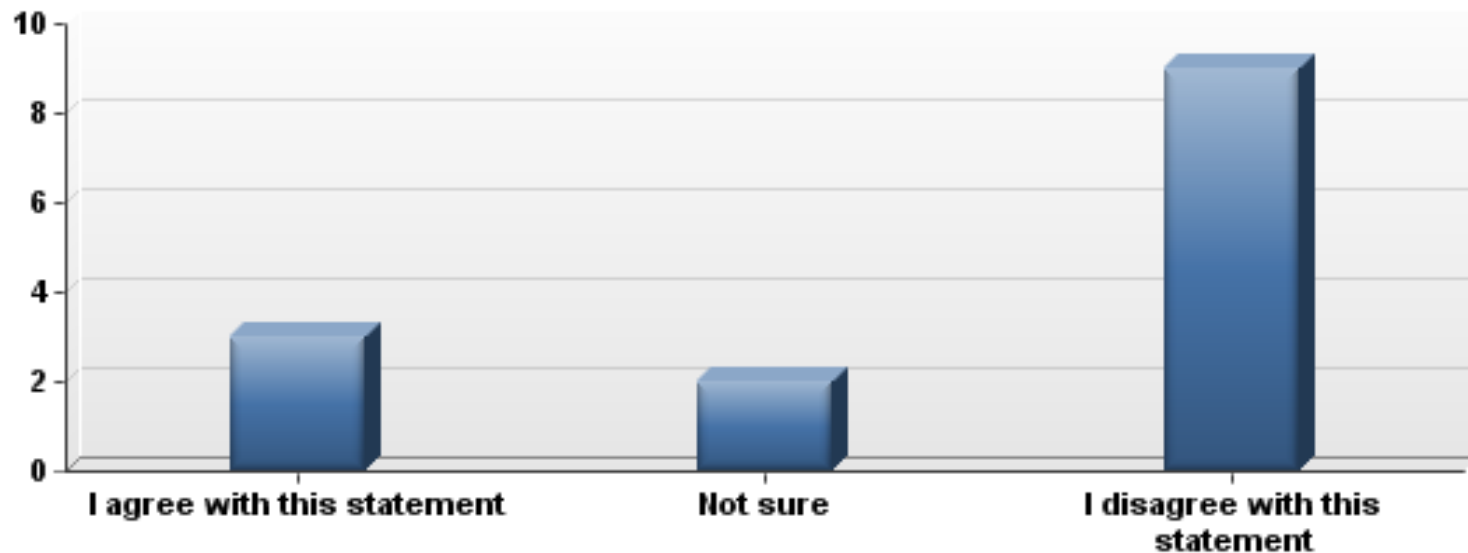
## Helps Learning

- Activated
- Sufficient
- Appropriate
- Accurate

## Hinders Learning

- Inactive
- Insufficient
- Inappropriate
- Inaccurate

Once individuals have some prior knowledge of a topic, they are ready to apply it to new concepts.







# Small Groups

# Prior knowledge...

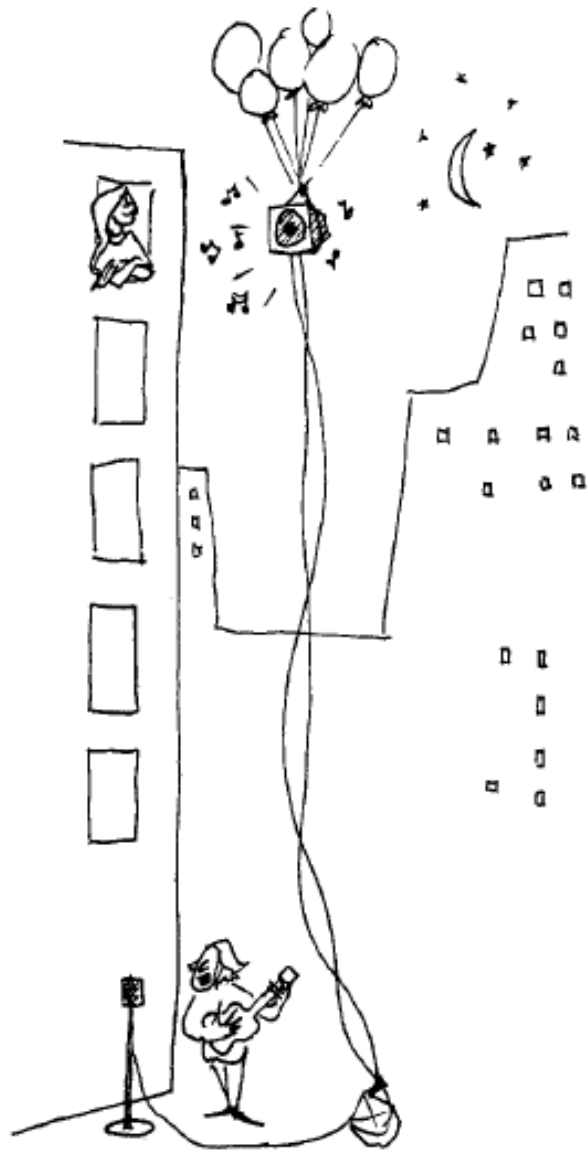
- Can hinder learning
- Lies inert most of the time
- Must be activated to be useful

# What we can do...

- Value and engage what students bring to the table
- Actively confront and challenge misconceptions

# Knowledge Organization

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Example

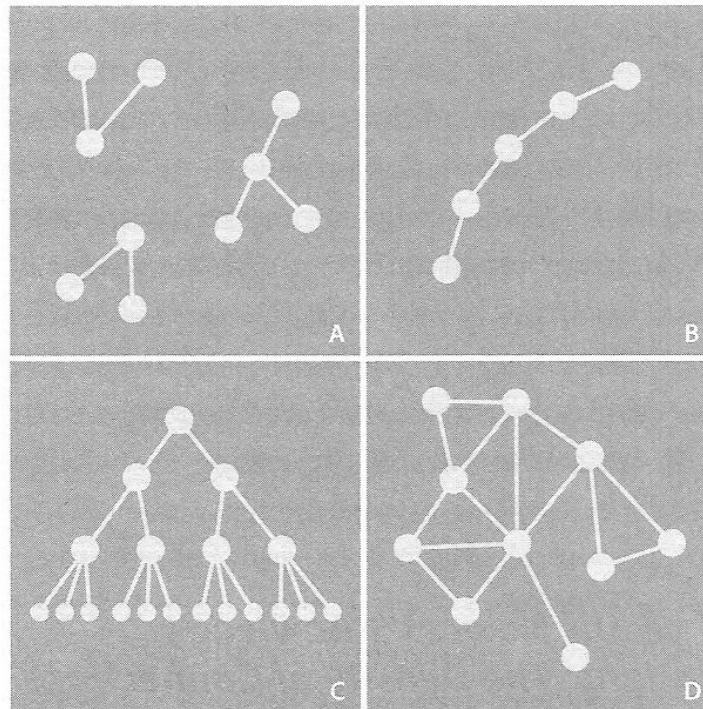
# Your comments: An expert...

- has extensive experience with the subject area
- has a significant grasp of the concepts and is able to apply, evaluate, critique and assess them
- can easily, effortlessly solve problems...and make connections to other types of related problems
- is able to understand and apply discipline knowledge to form new ideas or create improvements

# Knowledge Organization

## Experts

- Rich
- Meaningful knowledge structures



## Novices

- Sparse
- Superficial knowledge structures

# Concept Maps

A visual means of representing relationships between ideas, concepts, images, or words

Atoms

Molecules

Heat

Light

Chemical

Electrical

Nuclear

Transformations

Motion

Kinetic energy

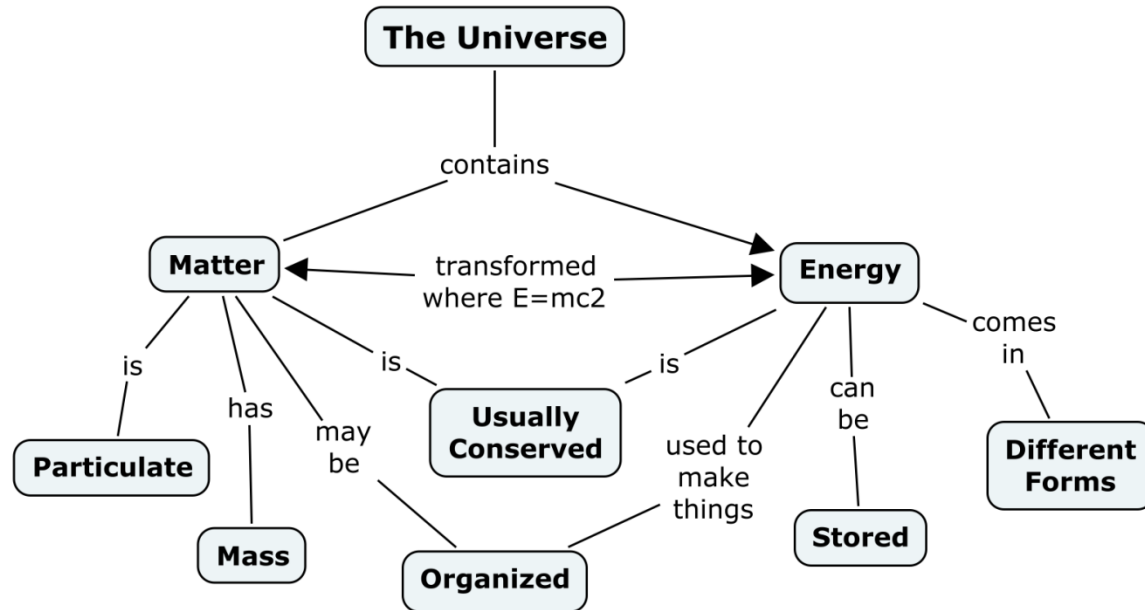
Potential energy

Elements

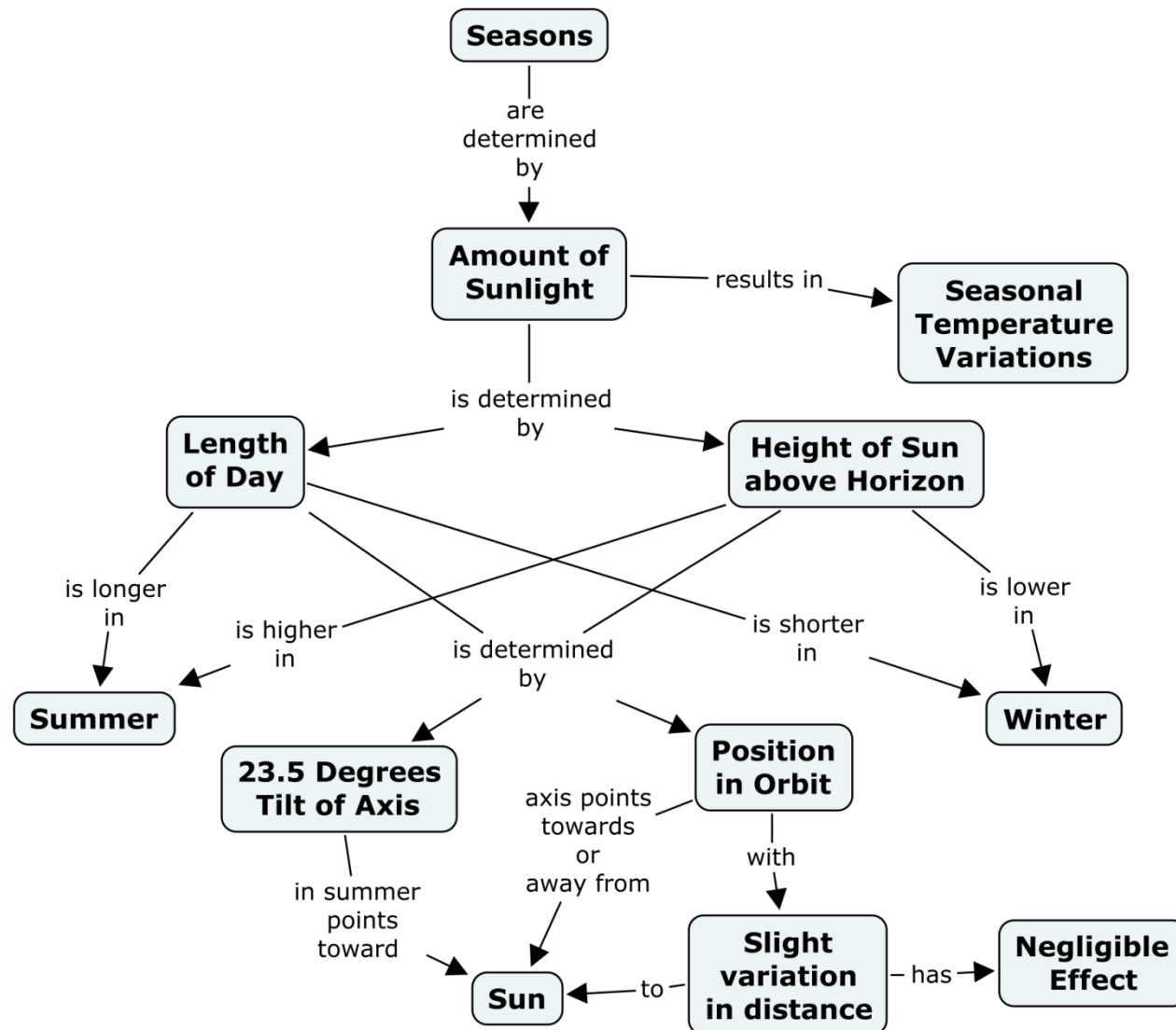
Space

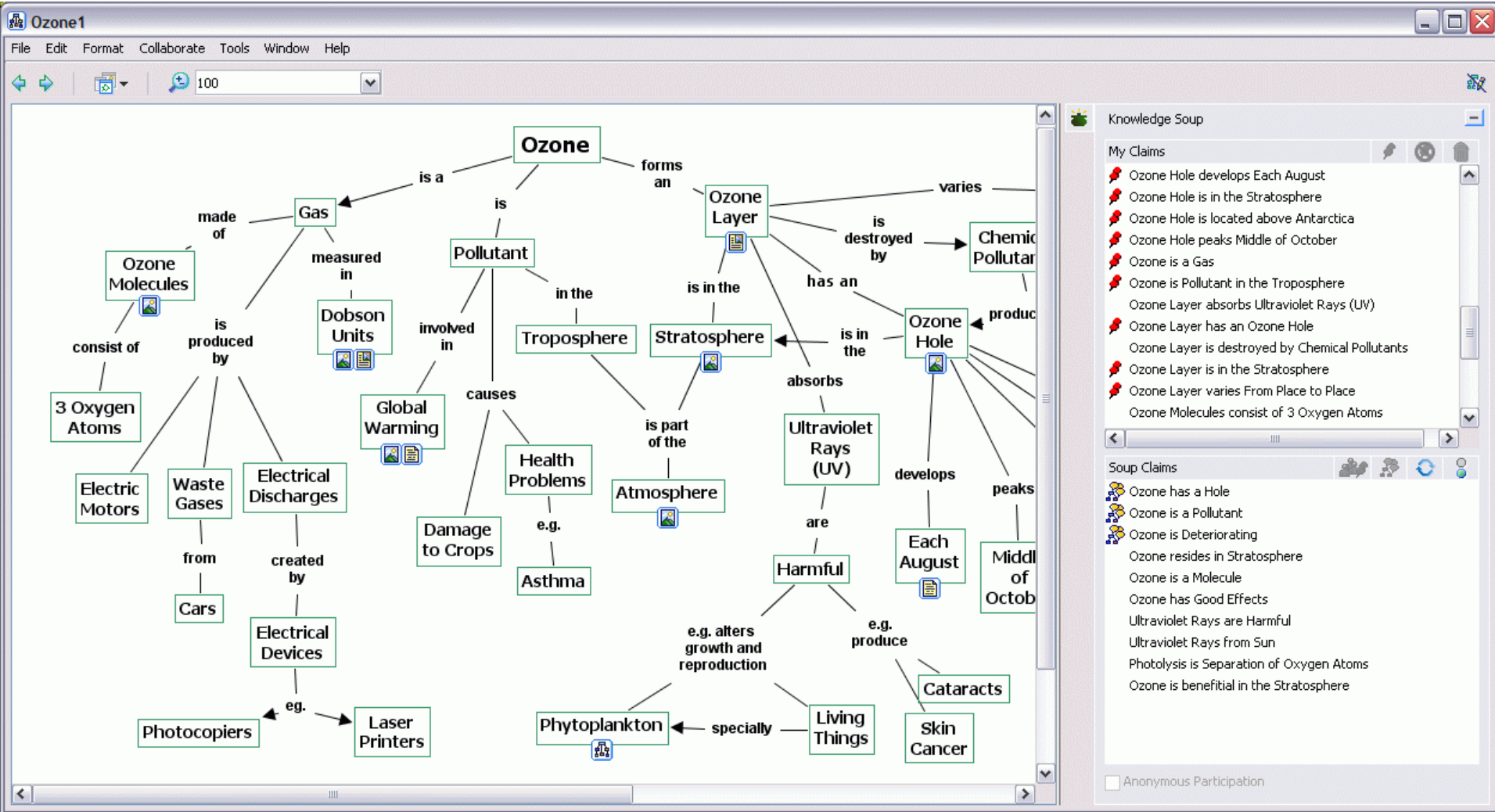
State of Matter

Focus question: What is the structure of the Universe?











# Small Groups

# Experts...

- Have a higher density of connections
- Have structures that rely on deep underlying principles
- Have more flexible structures

## What we can do...

- Help students organize their knowledge in productive ways
- Actively monitor students' construction of knowledge