

Domonique Ragni

Behavioral Model and Direct Instruction

Behavioral Model – psychological school emphasizing the importance of behavior and the external environment as a determinant of human behavior and learning

Direct Instruction - is to promote mastery of simple and complex skills and declarative knowledge that can be carefully defined and taught in a step – by – step fashion

Behavioral and Classical Conditioning

Classical – occurs when a natural reflex responds to a stimulus.

Behavioral or Operant occurs when a response to the stimulus is reinforced (a simple feedback system)

Implications of Behaviorism

1. Emphasis on behavior – students should be active respondents.
2. Drill and practice- repetition of stimulus response habits strengths those habits
3. Breaking habits - continue to present stimulus until the individual is too tired to respond in the habitual way
4. Rewards

The Basic Teaching Cycle

1. Input – the foundation or base for student learning and thinking
2. Modeling – to discuss what is being taught.
3. Understanding - making sure the students are comprehending what is being said.

Principles Of Learning

1. Anticipatory Set
2. Active Participation
3. Closure
4. Motivation
5. Reinforcement
6. Retention

Five Phases of Direct Instruction

1. Providing objectives and establishing set
2. Demonstration or explaining the materials to be learned
3. Providing guided practice
4. Checking for student understanding and providing feedback
5. Providing for extended practice and transfer