Theoretically Speaking, These Learning Theories Could Be the Key

POLL YOUR EXPERIENCE



What best describes your experience with Learning Theories?

- A. New to Instructional Design
- B. New to Learning Theories
- C. Taken Instructional Design courses
- D. Other: Tell us!

Cognitive Load Theory

Humans have a limited, short-term working memory, with unlimited long-term memory.

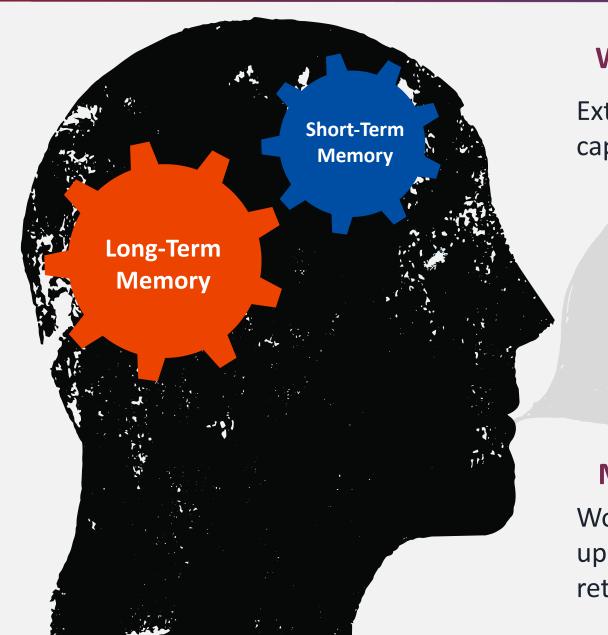
- John Sweller

Cognitive Load Defined

Long-Term Memory

Theoretically, unlimited storage capacity

Holds large amounts of information for long periods of time



Working Memory

Extremely limited in capacity and duration

7 ± 2

Magic Number 7

Working memory can hold up to 7 +/- 2 items for retrieval

Three Forms of Cognitive Load



Intrinsic Load

Demand made of a learner by the intrinsic quality of the information



Extraneous Load

Results from demands imposed on learners by the instruction



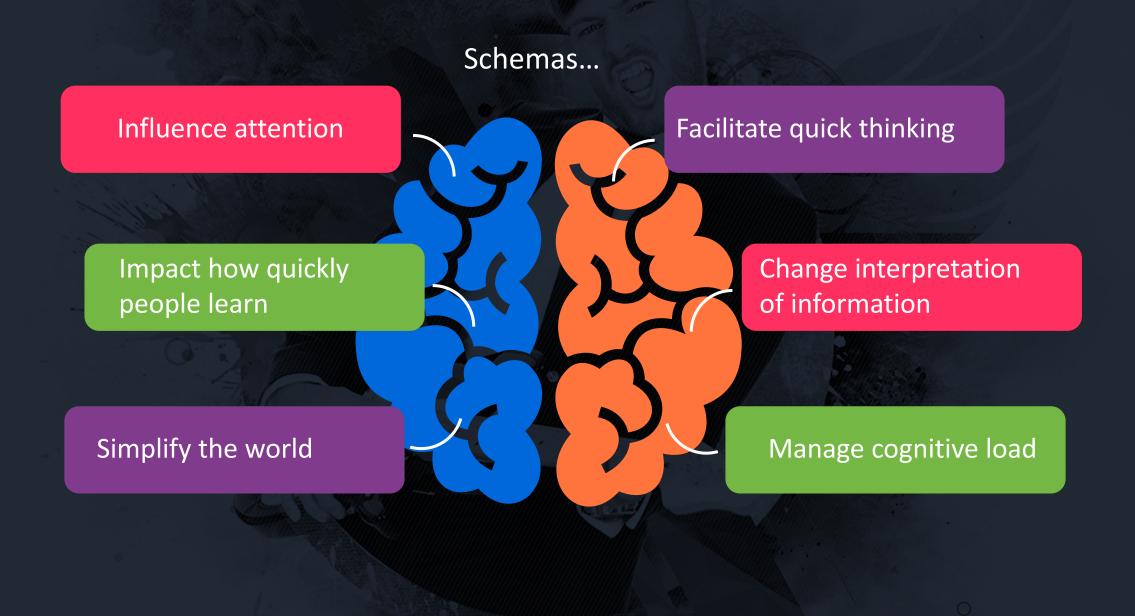
Germane Load

Occurs as schemas are constructed





The Impact of Schemas on the Learning Process



WHAT DO YOU THINK?



Can Instructional Designs change schemas?

A. Yes

B. No

Managing Cognitive Load







Avoid using elements that distract the learners and that overcomplicates the learning process

Balance out the load in a way that helps learners manage the complexity of the process

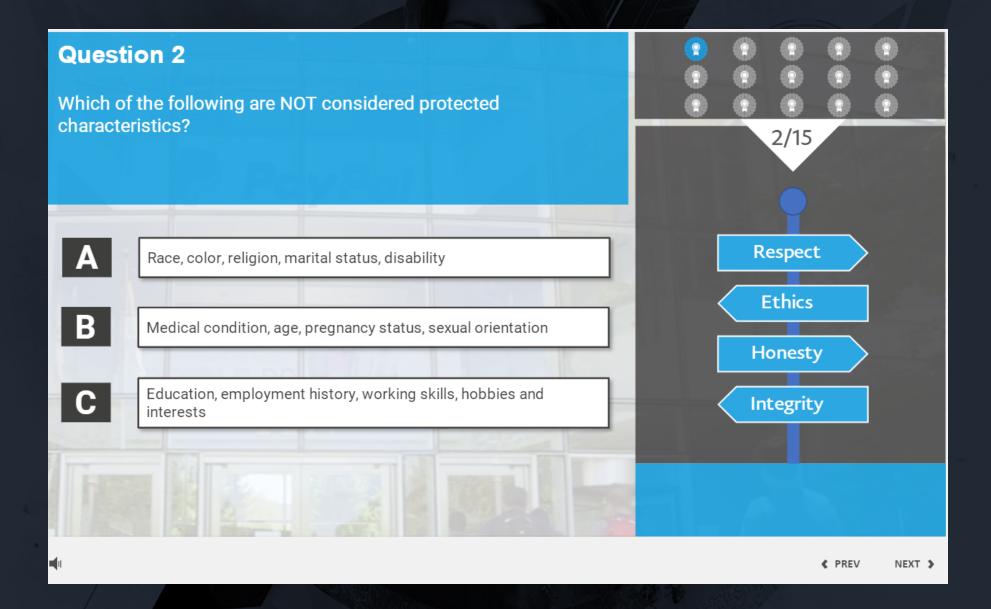
Design the experience using the right mix of techniques and tools

Reducing Cognitive Load in eLearning Break content into Place words close smaller segments to relevant graphics Present information via Remove non-essential multiple channels content

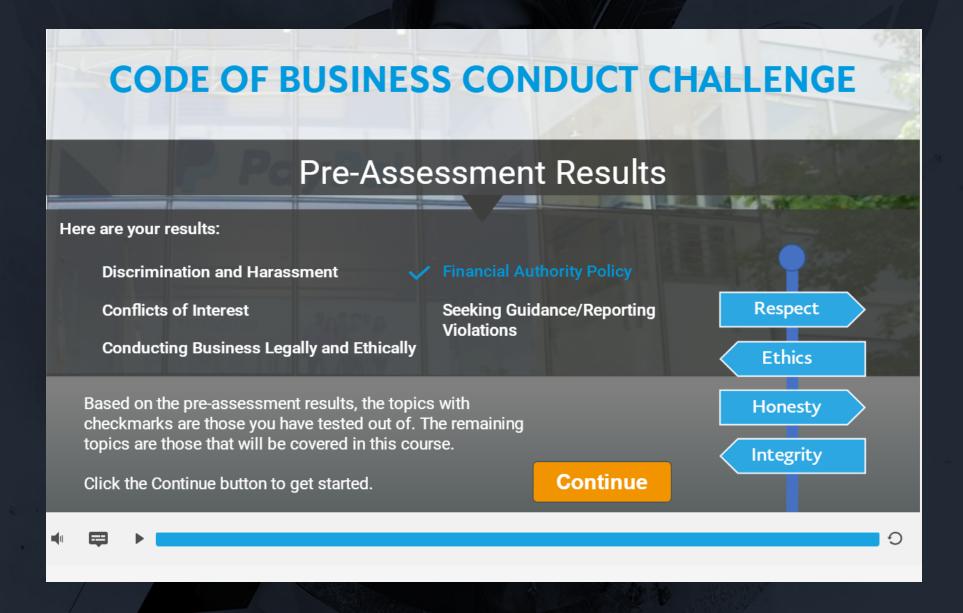
Segmenting Example



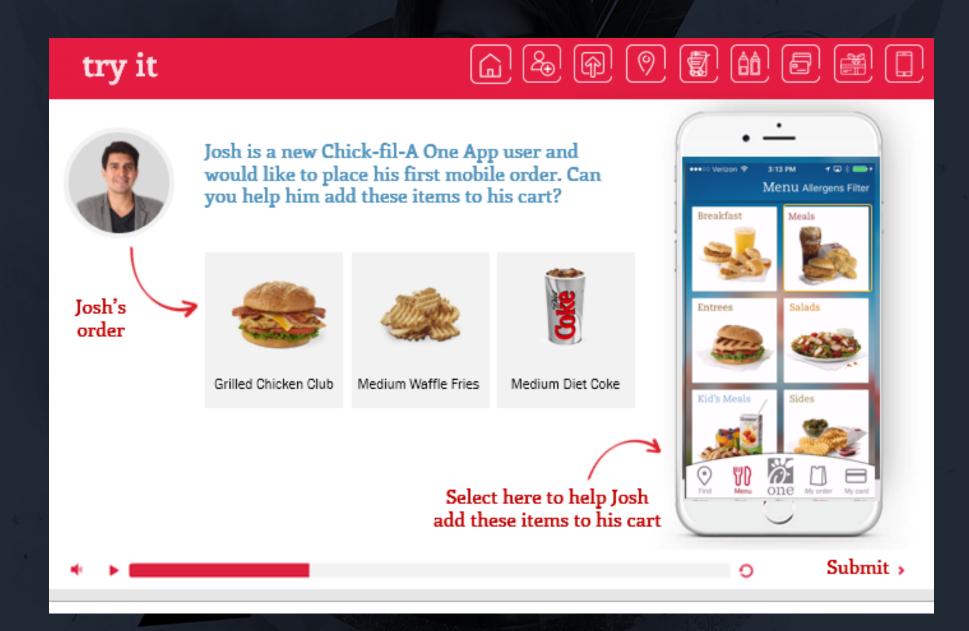
Segmenting Example



Segmenting Example



Corresponding Graphic Example



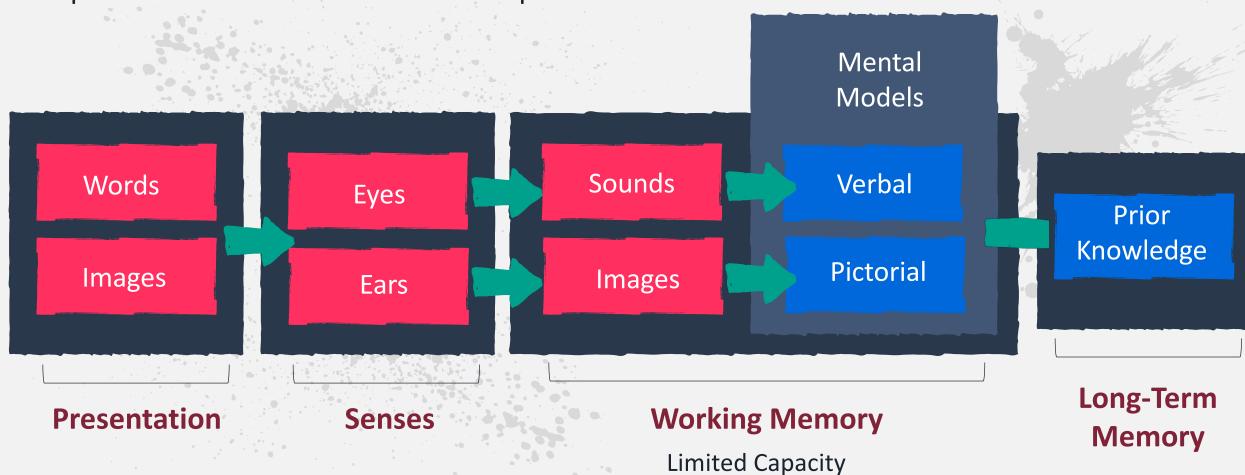
Cognitive Theory of Multimedia Learning

People learn more deeply from pictures and words than by words alone.

- Richard Mayer

Multimedia Learning Goal

Goal: Use instructional media in a way that allows learners to build mental representations from the words and pictures



Multimedia Learning Principles

People learn more deeply when...

COHERENCE

Extraneous material is eliminated

SIGNALING

Cues are used to highlight main ideas and organization

CONTIGUITY

SPATIAL

Corresponding printed words and graphics are placed close together

TEMPORAL CONTIGUITY

Corresponding narration and graphics are played simultaneously

REDUNDANCY

Animation and narration are used (when on-screen text is not read word-for word)

MODALITY

From graphics and narration than from graphics and onscreen text

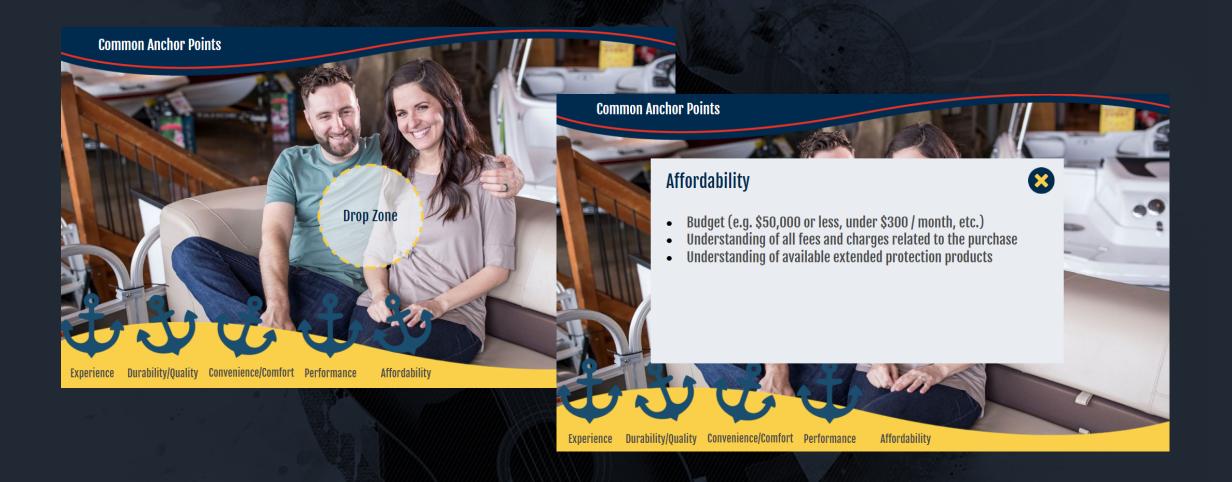
PRE-TRAINING

From a narrated animation when they have had training on the main concepts

SEGMENTING

When a narrated animation is presented in chunks (instead of a continuous unit)

Worked Example



Design Strategy

Provide detailed explanations that emphasize the concepts behind each step of the process

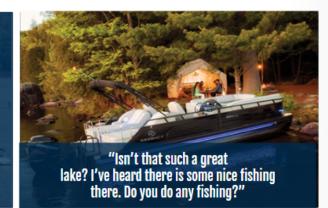
Worked Example

Asking Good Open-Ended Questions

Select each tab to explore more.

"Who is the lucky crew?"

"It sounds like you guys have spent some time on the water. Where do you normally spend the majority of your time?"



"Can you tell me more about your kids' activities?"

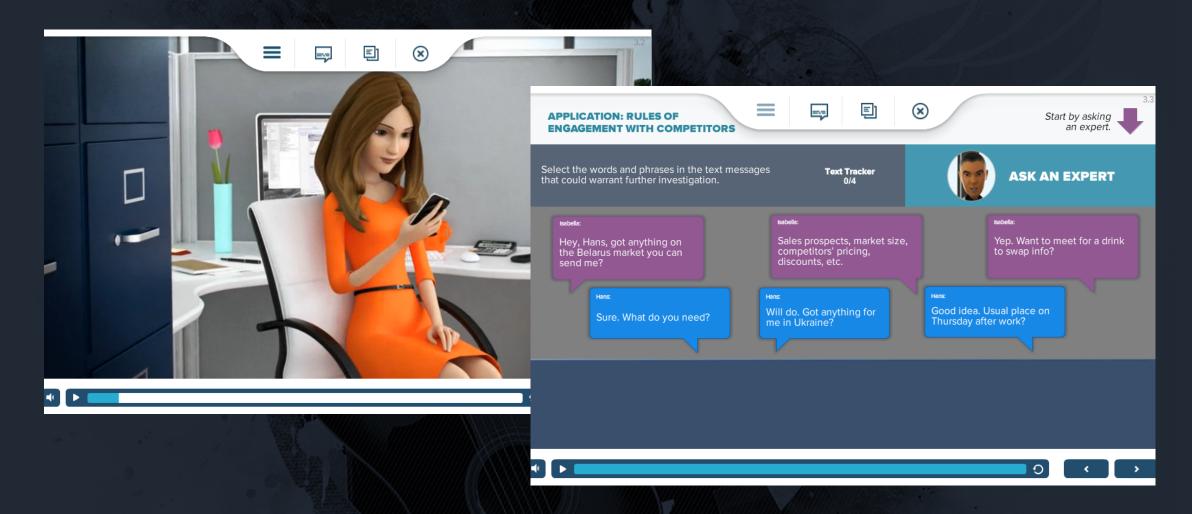
"What types of boats have you been renting, and was there anything that you liked (or didn't like) about these boats?"

"How familiar are you with our Sun Tracker and Tahoe boat lines?"

Worked Example



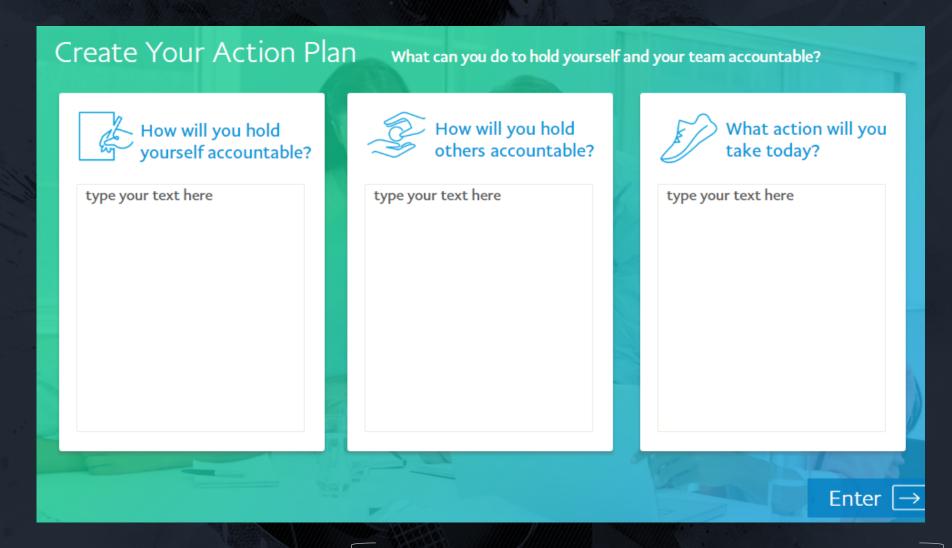
Scaffolding



Design Strategy

Assist the learner until they can perform the task independently

Collaborative Learning



Design Strategy

Divide cognitive processes across several individuals (through group problem-solving or discussion activities)

Cognitive Aids



Industry

Specialization without customization. That's progress.

Industry specialization is part of Infor's heritage and in our DNA. We are passionately committed to understanding our customers' industries better than anyone else and delivering complete software solutions with the capabilities they need built in, not bolted on.

This deep industry knowledge allows us to make connections that others do not see, applying lessons learned from one industry to others and giving our customers broader access to innovation and ideas as a result.





18 of top 20 aerospace companies





20 of top 20 automotive suppliers







20 of top 20 industrial distributors



6 of the top 10 global luxury









Distributed Solar

Definition

Solar Photovoltaic (PV) systems can be very large (utility-scale systems are usually >20 MW) and sited on the transmission system, or can be small enough to fit on a home. Solar PV systems defined as "distributed" are usually customer-sited and can be connected on either side of the meter. As of 2017, approximately 1,25 million PV systems have been installed behind the meter on the U.S. electric grid. They include inverters to convert DC power to AC power in order to allow for parallel operation with the electric grid, but can automatically disconnect from the grid during an outage to allow line workers to make make repairs safely.

Information Videos from Energy.Gov

- Energy 101: Solar PV
- What is the Duck Curve? Learn about the duck curve and how solar can help balance hourly energy loads.

Fast Facts

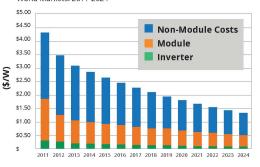
- Current capacity: 42 GWac of utility-interconnect solar
- 18% (7.4 GW) of total U.S. solar capacity was added in 2017



- Total contribution: In 2017, renewable energy (including wind and solar) exceeded 10% of total US electricity generation
- Solar contributes, on average, 1.3% of all electricity generated in the the United States on an annual basis.2
- The cost of distributed solar has dropped 67% since 2010 and is projected to decline by 3.1% per year in the next 10 years.3

Distributed Solar PV Installed System Prices (Non-Weighted Average) by Component⁴

World Markets: 2011-2024



1 Source: Navigant

2 Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

3 Source: Navigant

4 Source: Navigant

Other Related Theories

SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY

"People learn from one another by observing, imitating, and modeling."

- Albert Bandura

SITUATED COGNITION

"Knowledge is embedded in the activity, context, and culture in which they are learned."

Brown, Collins,& Duguid

NOVICE TO EXPERT THEORY

"People develop skills
over time from a
combination of a strong
educational foundation
and personal
experiences."

Patricia Benner

COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THEORY

"Individuals tend to form self concepts that affect the behavior they display."

- Aaron Beck

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