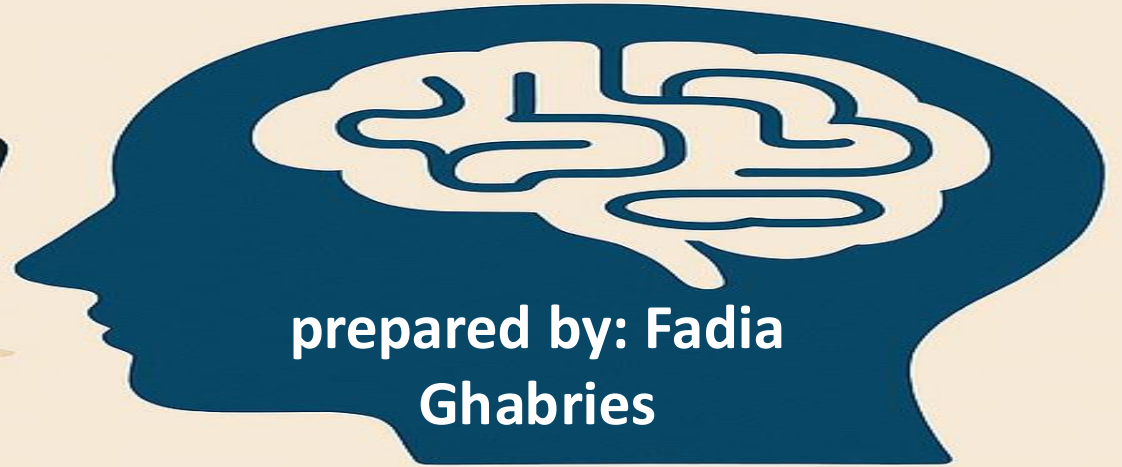


# EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

for Effective Teaching



prepared by: Fadia  
Ghabries



METACOGNITION



LEARNING  
STRATEGIES



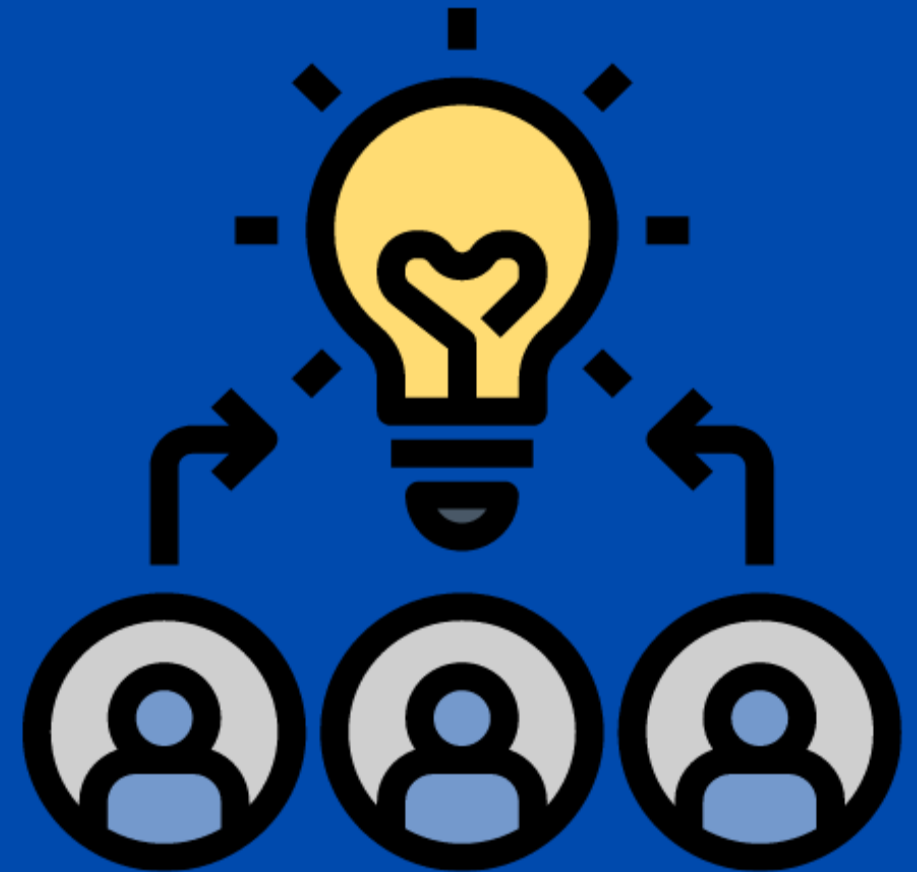
MOTIVATION



SCAFFOLDING

DIFFERENTIATION

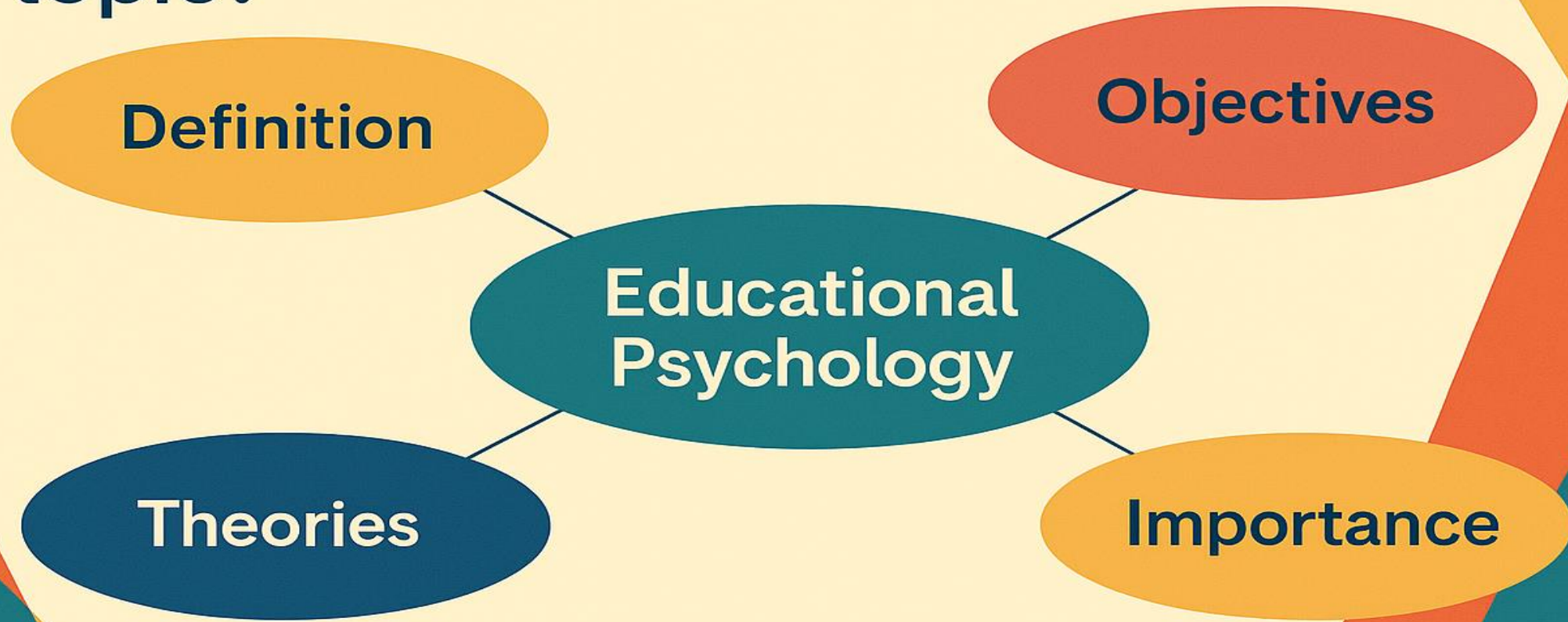
# Brainstorming Warm-up Activities





Think about a time when your students learned something really well. **What teaching strategy helped them learn it?** **Was** it a direct instruction, hands- on practice, group work, or something else?

What are the main points that should be discussed whenever we discuss a topic?



# What is educational psychology?

- The scientific study of how people learn and develop
- Examines cognitive, emotional, and social factors in learning
- A branch of psychology that deals with teaching and learning



# What are the main goals of educational psychology?

Educational Psychology Promotes Teaching and Learning.

Psychologists working in the field of education study how people learn and retain knowledge.



They apply psychological science to improve the learning process and promote educational success for all students.

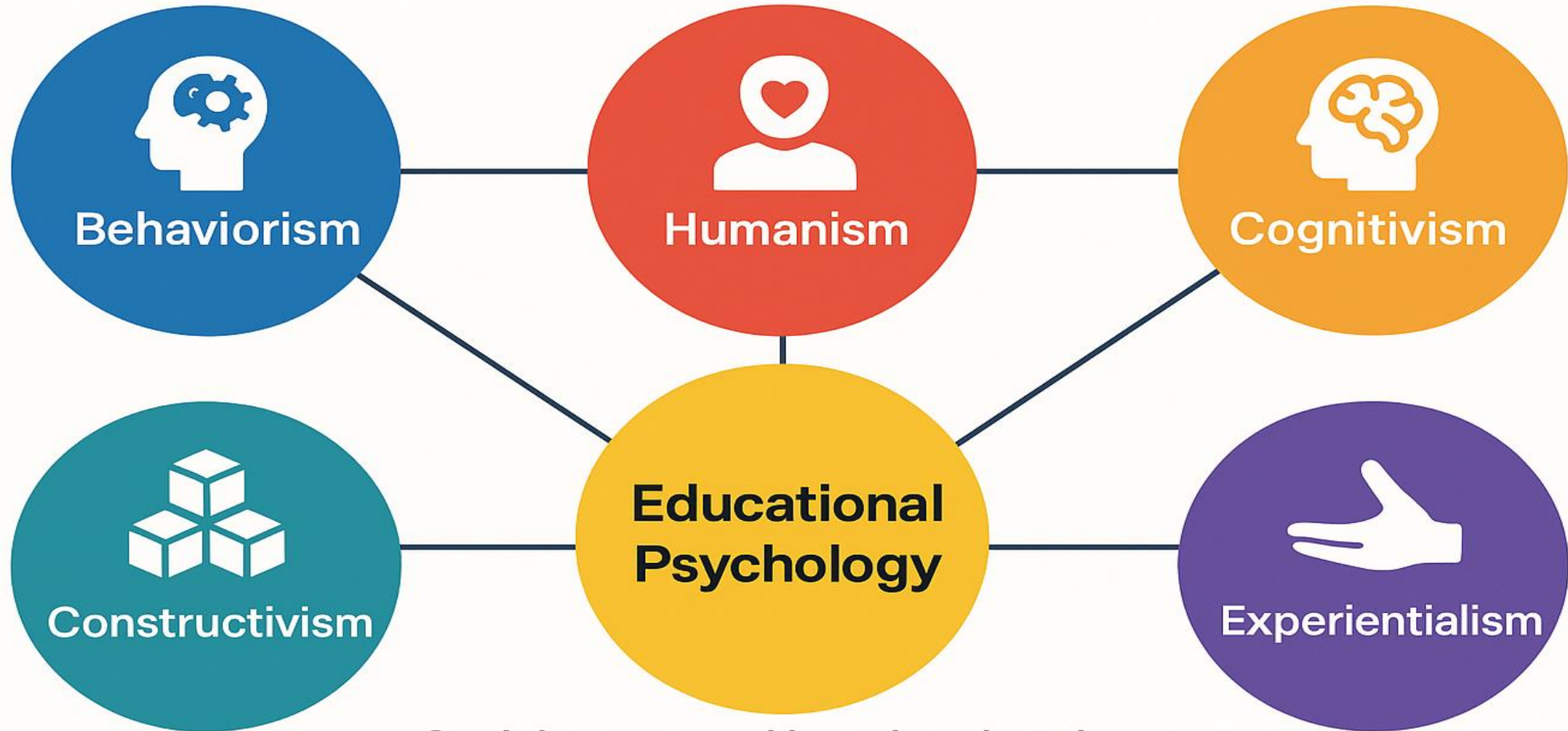


# Why is it important?

- Enhances teaching methods and student engagement
- Supports diverse needs and style
- Promotes motivation and academic success



# What are the schools or theories followed in teaching?



Social contextual learning theories

# 1. Behaviorism: Learning Through Reinforcement and Repetition

Behaviorism focuses on observable behaviors and how these behaviors are shaped through reinforcement and repetition

**Approach:** The teacher provides spelling lists; students practice spelling words repeatedly, and correct spelling is reinforced with praise and rewards

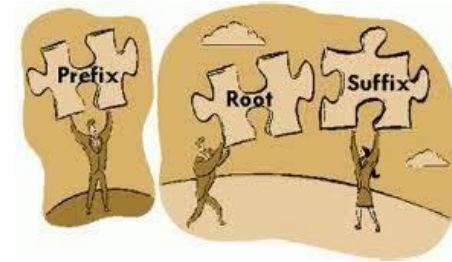
- **Example:**
- The teacher gives students a list of ten words to practice.
- Each student writes the words five times
- Correct spellings are raised and incorrect spellings are corrected directly through direct feedback
- After a week students take a spelling test, and rewards are given to those who get all words correctly



# Cognitivism: Learning Through Mental Process & Schema Development

The cognitive theory of learning emphasizes the role of internal mental processes, such as attention, memory, and problem-solving.

- **Approach:** The teacher helps students understand the patterns and rules behind spelling encouraging them to internalize these rules.



## Example:

- The teacher explains the rule of adding suffixes(e.g: drop the “e’ before adding ing)
- Students are shown word groups the same rule( e.g: make : making / take: taking)
- Students work on applying this rule to other words, strengthening their mental framework for spelling patterns

# Constructivism: Learning through active Engagement & Meaning- Making

Constructivism, particularly championed by Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky, suggests that learners actively construct their understanding of the world through their experiences.

- **Approach:** Students discover spelling patterns through hands- on activities and contextual learning

## Example :

- Students work to categorize a list of words into groups based on their spelling patterns ( e.g. words that end in 'ly', 'ing' or 'ed'.)
- The teacher provides a few examples and allows students to explore the patterns by discussing and discovering rules in groups.
- Students then create sentences using words from each category, reinforcing their understanding of spelling in context.

# **Experientialism:** Learning Through hand- On Experience & Reflection

Experientialism is rooted in **John Dewey's** educational philosophy and emphasizes the role of experience in learning.

**Approach:** Students learn spelling through real life experiences and then reflect on those experiences to improve

## **Example**

- The teacher gives students a set of spelling words related to an upcoming field trip or project.
- Before the trip, students practice spelling the words using interactive tools( e.g. word puzzle or flashcards)
- After the trip, students reflect on how they used the words during the experience and practice spelling through journaling or group activities.



# Social Contextual Learning: Learning Through Interaction Culture

Social Contextual Learning theories, particularly **Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory**, emphasize the role of social interaction and cultural context in learning.

**Approach:** Learning is shaped by collaboration, peer interactions, and cultural context.

- **Example:**
- Students practice spelling in pairs or small groups to spell words aloud, helping one another when they struggle.
- They also explore how spelling conventions may vary across different dialects or regions, learning from each other's cultural perspective.
- A group activity could involve spelling words from different languages or dialects, fostering a sense of community and cultural understanding in the learning process.



# **Humanism: The Role of Motivation and Self-Actualization**

Humanism, associated with theorists like Abraham Maslow and Carl Rogers, emphasizes the importance of self-actualization, motivation, and personal growth in the learning process.

**Approach** in a humanistic classroom, spelling instruction is designed to be student-centered encouraging self motivation, creativity, and emotional connection to learning. Instead of rote memorization, the focus is on personal meaning, choice, and self expression.

**Example:** a teacher personalizes spelling practice by allowing students to choose words that are meaningful to them\* ( e.g. words related to their hobbies, families, interests,...)





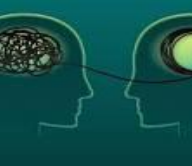


- **Step1 Word Choice:** Students create a personalized spelling list with words they find interesting or challenging.
- **Step 2 Creative Connection:** Students write a short story, poem using their spelling words connecting learning to their emotions
- **Step3: Reflection &Growth:** Students self assess their spelling and reflect on their progress, setting personal goals for improvement.

# Why This Works?

- Encourages **intrinsic motivation** by valuing spelling personally relevant
- Builds **student confidence** by valuing their unique interests and voice
- Creates a supportive, stress-free learning environment, reducing spelling anxiety, or receiving applause and rewards



# Classroom Management: The Role of Educational Psychology

Theory	How it helps manage the classroom	Example
Behaviorism 	real rules, consistent reinforcement(+ve, -ve)praise, rewards and consequences, reduce disruptive behavior	A teacher uses a token system where students earn points for good behavior and can exchange them for privileges
Cognitivism 	Structured classroom organization, Scaffolding( step- by step guidance),memory, attention, and problem- solving	A teacher uses visual schedules and checklists to help students transition smoothly between activities
Constructivism 	Student participation in rule- setting. Project based and inquiry- based learning, logical consequences	Instead of imposing rules, the teacher guides students in creating a classroom contract
Experientialism 	Learning meaningful and interactive, real world problem- solving skills, reflection on behavior and learning experiences	Instead of lecturing the teacher uses role- playing or real world simulations
Social Learning 	Collaboration, peer accountability, cultural and social backgrounds	A teacher uses peer mentoring where older or more advanced students help younger ones, creating a positive social environment
Humanism 	Intrinsic and extrinsic motivation 	Students engage in learning because they find it interesting, enjoyable, or fulfilling or they engage in learning to achieve external rewards

# Assessment in Educational Psychology

**Formative assessments:** These are ongoing assessments that provide feedback to students and teachers about the learning process. Examples include quizzes, assignments, and class discussions.



**Summative assessments:** These are final evaluations of student learning, such as final exams or end-of-term projects.

