FOREWORD FOR THE 2\textsuperscript{nd} EDITION

"Learning is expensive, yet ignorance costs more."

Learning and teaching, two most arduous experiences of human being, are considered to have exceptional natures as well. Many scholars have tried long to explain the phenomena during which we ‘learn’ and ‘teach’.

This book is a great contribution to its field in that it gives the basics in context with typical processes of learning and teaching. Dr. Kaya and his colleagues have their challenge of taking the reader of this book to a journey in the glamorous world of the most basic human experiences.

It is our own challenge to achieve the task of preparing this edition of the book without changing its authenticity. In this sense we expect the authors’ and reader’s courtesy for probable errors. I am indebted to our translators who created this edition with their responsibility and hardworking.

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Co-Editor
Behaviorism, as a learning theory, can be traced back to Aristotle, whose essay “Memory” focused on associations being made between events such as lightning and thunder. Other philosophers that followed Aristotle’s thoughts are Hobbes (1650), Hume (1740), Brown (1820), Bain (1855) and Ebbinghause (1885) (Black, 1995). Ivan Pavlov, John B. Watson, Edward Thorndike and B.F. Skinner later developed the theory in more detail. These procedures are taught and reinforced with rote drills and successfully passing the tests is the reinforcement. This common theme is found in the ways the theorists define what learning is, and how it is accomplished. The common assumptions of these theorists are threefold, as explained by Merriam and Caarella (1999). Learning Theories 15 Learning Theories in Education (A Complete Summary). Learning Theories Best of teacherofsci.com. 15 Learning Theories in Education (A Complete Summary). So what are educational learning theories and how can we use them in our teaching practice? There are so many out there, how do we know which are still relevant and which will work for our classes? There are 3 main schema’s of learning theories; Behaviourism, Cognitivism and Constructivism. Learning, therefore, is unique to the individual learner. Students adapt their models of understanding either by reflecting on prior theories or resolving misconceptions. Students need to have a prior base of knowledge for constructivist approaches to be effective. 4 Theories of learning are Classical Conditioning, Operant Conditioning, Cognitive Theory, and Social Learning Theory. Learning is the individual growth of the person as a result of cooperative interaction with others. Someone taught you the meaning of the big hand and little hand, and you might have had to practice telling the time when you were first learning it. This process of learning was entirely inside your mind and didn’t involve any physical motions or behaviors. It was all cognitive, meaning an internal thought process. A model’s influence depends on how well the individuals remember the models’ actions after the model is no longer readily available. Motor reproduction process.