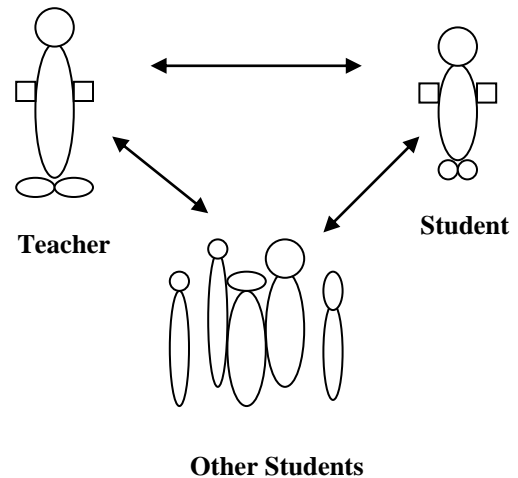


Social Learning Theoretical Model

We do not need to learn what we know exclusively by direct experience. We can learn by watching what happens to others and infer what would happen to us.



1. Other students observe what happens to one student and can then make decisions related to how to act in the future based on what they see.
 - If one student is given a consequence for a behavior, the others can assume they might get that same consequence.
 - Be aware of personal vs. educational lessons.
 - This is how students make judgements about consistency.
 - Reverse effect – Students also learn what behaviors have an effect on the teacher through indirect observation.
2. For some, peers may be a greater source of recognition than the teacher. Impressing peers may be a larger need than meeting the expectations of the teacher, especially if the student has an unmet need for love/belonging.
3. Teachers can use this model to influence the behavior of the individual student as well. If a consequence is eminent for the whole group, then the group has an incentive to peer pressure individuals into meeting the common goal.