

Strategies for Cognitive Strategy Instruction

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Type of learning outcome

Cognitive strategies: techniques that learners use to control and monitor their own cognitive process

Primary kinds

Learning strategies: mental tactics for attending to, organizing, elaborating, manipulating and retrieving knowledge

Thinking strategies: mental tactics that lead to discovery, invention, or creativity

Characteristics

Learners guide their own processing

Self-regulated learning: if the learner takes the major responsibility for cognitive processing

May be applied to a variety of situations requiring invention

Types of primary kinds

Cognitive domain strategies: used to support information processing. These include selecting information to attend to, promoting the encoding and storage of information, and enhancing retrieval

Affective domain strategies: self-motivational skills that influence an individual's active engagement in a learning task and maintaining a psychological attitude conducive to learning

Divergent-production: focus on divergent thinking and the generation of many possible hypotheses. These approaches usually employ the general problem-solving heuristics

strategies

Organizing: used to structure information in memory and to store new information in memory within an appropriate structure

Elaborating: used to establish associations between new information and previously acquired knowledge

Rehearsing: assist in the encoding and retrieval of information that is not easily structured or elaborated

Metacognitive: relate to a learner's awareness, monitoring, and regulation of cognitive processes

Self-motivational skills: influence an individual's active engagement in a learning task and maintain a psychological attitude conducive to learning

From a personality standpoint: role-playing, hypnosis, and psychotherapy.

To assist hypothesis formation: brainstorming, morphological analysis, attribute listing

Of forced relationships: nine-step PaKSA technique, GE Input-Output technique

Miscellaneous: use of the ridiculous, modification and fresh eye

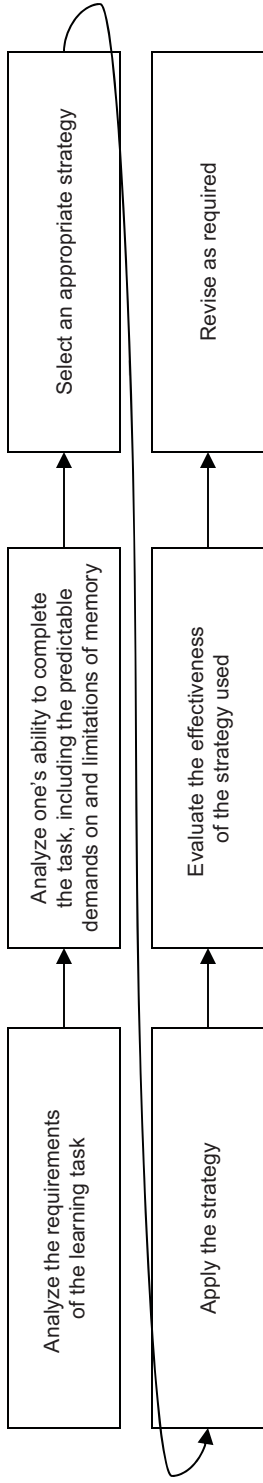
For stimulating creativity: brainstorming, Creative problem-solving Synectics, Productive Thinking Program

Divergent-production problem-solving: Productive Thinking Program, CoRT Thinking Lessons, Patterns of Problem Solving

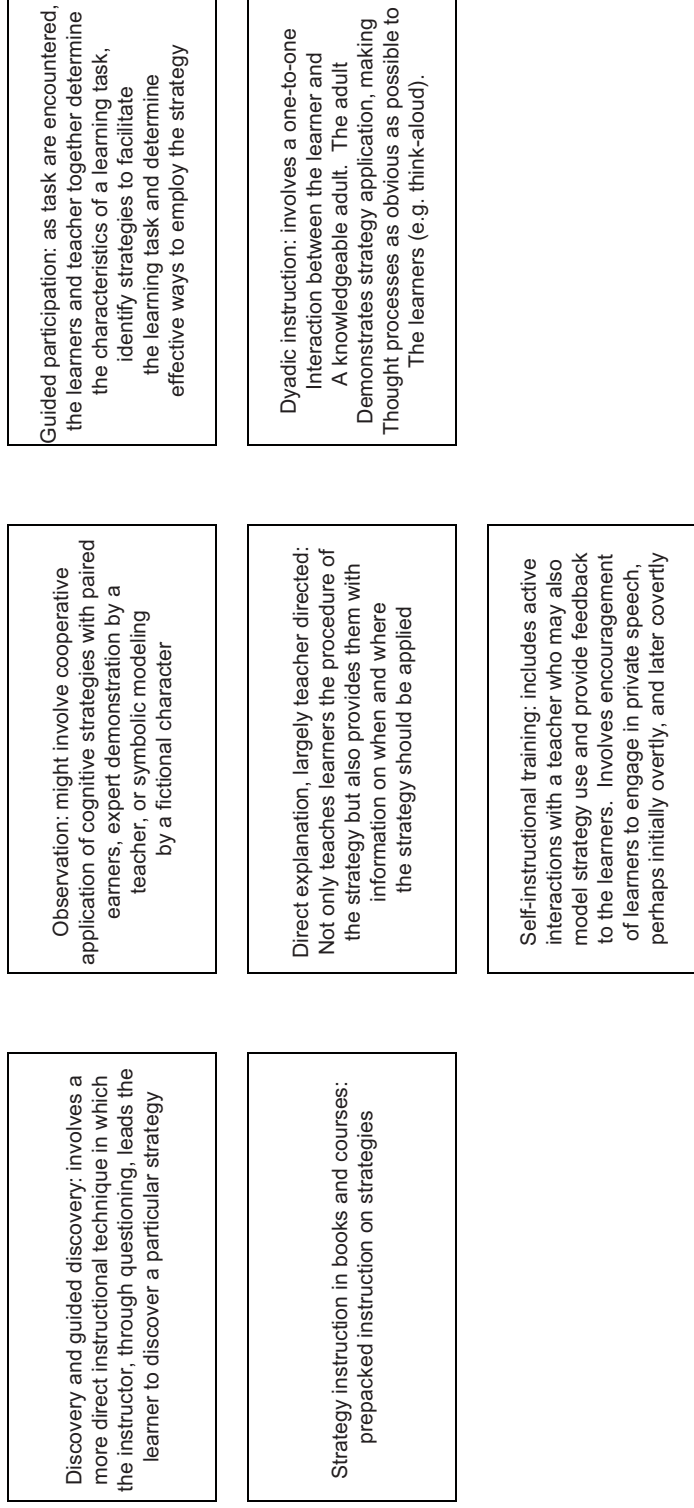
From the information-processing perspective: generate and test and means-ends analysis

For understanding and search: planning by abstraction, decomposition

Information-processing analysis



General approaches to teaching



Events of instruction

