# **Educational Psychology**

# Introduction to Learning Sciences I

## Course Info

#### Instructor

Martina Rau Office: 1086

Email: marau@wisc.edu
Office hours: by appointment

## Course Overview

This is the first of a two-semester graduate course sequence that establishes the intellectual foundations for research in the learning sciences. The learning sciences are mainly concerned with the questions: How do people learn? How can we help people learn? Learning sciences research studies these questions in context (not only in laboratories), empirically (not simply philosophically), and to design and apply new knowledge about learning to improve learning outcomes (not only to generate theory). The learning sciences combine two major perspectives: the focus on the individual learner and the focus on learning in context. Each perspective takes a different view about how learning happens, how to investigate learning, and how to help students learn. Yet, these perspectives are complementary in the sense that we need to study learning from both perspectives. The goal of 795 is to provide students with a strong foundation in current and past theories, research findings, and research practices in the Learning Sciences. We will come to understand that, as learning scientists, we need to combine the two perspectives. In a capstone project, students will use these theoretical frameworks to derive testablehypotheses or predictions for their own research projects. Students will learn to design realistic and feasible research projects as part of which they will analyze and interpret empirical data. In a final paper and final presentation, students will learn to effectively communicate these findings to Learning Sciences audiences.

## **Expectations**

If you are enrolled in this course for credit you are expected to complete all of the required readings, postings, class presentations, major and minor assignments, as well as attend and participate in each class. Absences require a notification, preferably by e-mail, prior to class. Late assignments must be discussed with the instructor before they are due.

### **Required Preparation Materials**

All readings and videos for the course are listed in this document. Dates for completing reading assignments are listed in the Class Schedule, attached. These plans are not set in stone and may be changed if circumstances warrant. For your convenience, articles may be downloaded from the Moodle Course Site: https://ay16-17.moodle.wisc.edu/prod/course/view.php?id=121

#### **Class Participation in Discussions**

Each week, you should prepare one question you would like to discuss in class. In addition, you should come to class prepared to participate in class discussions. You should study each reading and be able to share critical analyses in class. While we can expect a healthy debate on some issues, you must demonstrate respect for others with whom you disagree. We also ask that you monitor your own level of class contribution and allow space for others to contribute to the class discourse. We will actively monitor this as well and may ask those who tend to speak often to refrain from dominating and allow others to contribute.

#### **File Formats for Assignments**

All assignments are due in PDF format by email to <u>marau@wisc.edu</u>. Use Times New Roman, 12pt, single space, margins 1" on all sides. Include figures and tables in line with text. For all other specifications, refer to the APA style manual: <a href="http://www.apastyle.org/manual/">http://www.apastyle.org/manual/</a>

## Assignments

#### **Extensions**

If you need an extension due to unforeseable circumstances, you need to negotiate with the intructor at least 48h prior to the due date.

#### **Weekly Assignments**

### Summary and discussion questions

By Mondays, 11:59pm, you have to post a brief summary of the required resources (250 words max), plus a discussion question (100 words max) about the required readings of the given week. The summary should describe your own take-away from the reading. The discussion question should suggest interesting points of discussion; it should not be a factual question. For example, discussion questions may ask about how one of the readings relates to something you have read before in class or outside of class, it may propose examples from your own experiences in the world for topics discussed in the readings, it may ask about differences in viewpoints expressed by the readings, among others.

### **Capstone Project**

#### Assignment 1

Description: Carry out a pilot-study from a cognitive perspective in a domain of choice, collect and analyze pilot data from 2-3 students (can be expert-novice study, think-aloud study, etc.). Select one theoretical perspective that seems to be a good fit for your data. Retrospectively "fit" a research question and hypothesis based on this perspective. Write up a paper that presents a coherent story of how prior research from your theoretical perspective leaves open a research question that your study addresses. Discuss the theoretical and practical contributions your study makes to prior research as well as limitations of your study.

*Learning goals:* Understand the cognitive perspective by applying it to your own research project; delve into a method that considers learning from the perspective of the individual; reflect on pros and cons of this perspective on learning.

Due dates:

Wednesday, 9/21: Discuss ideas for assignment in class

Wednesday, 10/19: Paper is due

#### Assignment 2

Description: Carry out a pilot-study from a socio-cultural perspective in a domain of choice, collect and analyze pilot data from 2-3 students. Select one theoretical perspective that seems to be a good fit for your data. Retrospectively "fit" a research question and hypothesis based on this perspective. Write up a paper that presents a coherent story of how prior research from your theoretical perspective leaves open a research question that your study addresses. Discuss the theoretical and practical contributions your study makes to prior research as well as limitations of your study.

*Learning goals:* Understand the socio-cultural perspective by applying it to your own research project; delve into a method that considers learning from the perspective of learning in context; reflect on pros and cons of this perspective on learning

Due dates:

Wednesday, 10/26: Discuss ideas for assignment in class

Wednesday, 11/16: Paper is due

#### Assignment 3

*Description:* Reflect on how the two perspectives in Assignments 1 and 2 provided complementary insights into how learning occurs.

*Learning goals*: Understand the complementary nature of these two perspectives on what insights they offer on learning; experience yourself as a learning scientist who combines multiple theoretical perspectives in a multi-methods approach.

Due dates:

Wednesday, 12/7: Final paper is due Wednesday, 12/14: In-class presentations

## Grading

A detailed rubric will be posted on Moodle. Course grades will be based on student performance in the following areas:

Class participation: 20%
Summary / discussion questions: 20%
Assignment 1: 20%
Assignment 2: 20%
Assignment 3: 20%

# Policies and Resources

### **Class Cancellation**

Occasionally, severe weather, illness, or other circumstances may require cancellation of a class meeting. If this is so, we will send out an email to the class email list. It is the responsibility of each class member to be alert for and check email from the instructor or TA.

#### Accommodation

The University of Wisconsin-Madison supports the right of all enrolled students to a full and equal educational opportunity.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Wisconsin State Statute (36.12), and UW-Madison policy (Faculty Document 1071) require that students with disabilities be reasonably accommodated in instruction and campus life. Reasonable accommodations for students with disabilities is a shared faculty and student responsibility.

Students are expected to inform faculty [me] of their need for instructional accommodations by the end of the third week of the semester, or as soon as possible after a disability has been incurred or recognized. Faculty [I], will work either directly with the student [you] or in coordination with the McBurney Center to identify and provide reasonable instructional accommodations. Disability information, including instructional accommodations as part of a student's educational record, is confidential and protected under FERPA.

#### **Religious Reasonable Accommodation**

Every effort shall be made to reasonably and fairly deal with all students who, because of religious obligations, have conflicts with scheduled exams, assignments, or required attendance, provided advance notification of the conflict is given. Whenever possible, students should notify the instructor during the first two weeks of the semester to request special accommodation.

#### **Student Honesty and Rules of Conduct**

Academic honesty requires that the course work (drafts, reports, examinations, papers) a student presents to an instructor honestly and accurately indicates the student's own academic efforts. These policies are available at http://www.studentaffairs.wisc.edu/

UWS 14 is the chapter of the University of Wisconsin System Administrative code that regulates academic misconduct. UW-Madison implements the rules defined in UWS 14 through our own "Student Academic Misconduct Campus Procedures." UWS 14.03 defines academic misconduct as follows:

"Academic misconduct is an act in which a student: (a) seeks to claim credit for the work or efforts of another without authorization or citation; (b) uses unauthorized materials or fabricated data in any academic exercise; (c) forges or falsifies academic documents or records; (d) intentionally impedes or damages the academic work of others; (e) engages in conduct aimed at making false representation of a student's academic performance; (f) assists other students in any of these acts."

If you are accused of misconduct, you may have questions and concerns about the process. If so, you should feel free to call Student Advocacy & Judicial Affairs (SAJA) in the Offices of the Dean of Students at 263-5700 or send an e-mail to dos@bascom.wisc.edu.

## Class Schedule

Theme	Date	Topic & Readings	Assignments
Introduction	9/7	Week 1: Overview of the learning sciences	• none
		Required preparation resources: Nathan & Sawyer (2014) ISLS Webinar Chris Hoadley	
		<ul> <li>Learning goals:</li> <li>Learning about each others' backgrounds</li> <li>Learning about each others' learning goals</li> <li>Reflect on what learning is</li> <li>Reflect on how we might study learning</li> <li>Introduction into the course topic</li> </ul>	
		Recommended resources: Hoadley & Van Haneghan (2011)	
Focus on the individual	9/14	Week 2: What is knowledge? I: Schema theory	Summary and discussion question
		Required preparation resources: Thorndyke (1984) Reed (1993)	
		<ul> <li>Learning goals:</li> <li>Understand distinction between declarative and procedural knowledge</li> <li>Understand declarative knowledge</li> <li>Reflect on advantages and disadvantages of this conceptualization of learning</li> </ul>	
	9/21	Week 3: What is knowledge? II: Production rule systems	<ul> <li>Summary and discussion question</li> <li>Be prepared to discuss ideas for Assignment 1 in class</li> </ul>
		Required preparation resources: Anderson (1996) Koedinger, Corbett, & Perfetti (2012)	
		<ul> <li>Learning goals:</li> <li>Understand the distinction between declarative and procedural knowledge</li> <li>Understand procedural knowledge</li> <li>Reflect on advantages and disadvantages of this conceptualization of learning</li> </ul>	
		Recommended resources: Anderson (1983) Anderson (2005) Taatgen & Anderson (2008)	

## 9/28 Week 4: What is the result of learning? Expertise

• Summary and discussion question

Required preparation resources: Chi, Feltovitch, & Glaser (1981) Dreyfus & Dreyfus (1986)

#### Learning goals:

- Understand expertise as highly skilled practice that involves highly chunked knowledge structures, automated skills and efficient perception
- Understand what characterizes differences between experts and novices
- Understand process models of how expertise is attained
- Reflect on pros and cons of this perspective

Recommended resources:

Baroody (2003)

Kellman & Massey (2013)

ISLS Webinar Ravit Duncan

## 10/5 Week 5: Where do these knowledge structures come from? Embodied cognition

Required preparation resources:
ISLS Webinar Dor Abrahamson

Learning goals:

Glenberg et al. (2014)

- Understand that symbol systems accounts cannot explain where symbols come from
- Understand the perspective of symbols emerging from bodily actions
- Reflect on pros and cons of this perspective

Recommended resources:

Abrahamson & Lindgren (2014)

Antle, Corness, & Droumeva (2009)

Lakoff, & Johnson (1980)

Nunez, Edwards, & Matos (1999)

Wilson (2002)

ISLS Webinar Martha Alibali

## 10/12 Week 6: How does personal experience relate to cognition? Narration and dialogue

Required preparation resources:

Nelson (1996)

Bruner (1996)

Learning goals:

- Understand that cognition is not isolated from experiences with others
- Understand that another mechanism by which we acquire cognition is through interactions and experiences
- Understand how our personal experience, through narratives and dialogues with others, shapes the way we think

· Summary and discussion question

• Summary and discussion question

## Learning in context 10/19

## Week 7: How does the cultural setting relate to cognition? Socio-cultural theories

Required preparation resources: Vygotsky, L. S. (1978), Chapters 4 & 6

Wertsch (1997)

Learning goals:

- Understand that the cultural setting shapes learning and knowledge
- · Understand the ZPD
- Understand what Vygotsky means by internalization
- Reflect on pros and cons of this perspective

Recommended resources:

Wertsch & Kazak (2011)

## 10/26 Week 8: How does communication affect learning? Discourse and speech genres

Required preparation resources:

Todorov, T. (1984)

Airey & Linder (2009)

Learning goals:

- Understand what speech genres are
- Understand how interpersonal communication is shaped by culture and how dialogical interaction shapes our thinking and learning
- Reflect on pros and cons of this perspective

Recommended resources:

Emerson, C. (1983)

Scott, Mortimer, & Aguiar, (2006)

**Bakthin** (1986)

## 11/2 Week 9: How do others relate to learning? Distributed cognition

Required preparation resources:

Hutchins (1993)

Pea (1997)

Learning goals:

- Understand the idea of knowledge and practices being distributed between people and artifacts
- Understand distributed cognition as a way in which culture shapes our learning and thinking
- Reflect on the pros and cons of this perspective

Recommended resources:

Dede (1996)

Martin & Schwartz (2005)

Sharples & Pea (2014)

- Summary and discussion question
- Assignment 1: Paper is due

- Summary and discussion question
- Be prepared to discuss ideas for Assignment 2 in class

• Summary and discussion question

## 11/9 Week 10: How does the Context Relate to Cognition? Situative Cognition

Required preparation resources:

Lave & Wenger (1991)

Greeno, & Engeström (2014)

#### Learning goals:

- Understand the perspective of learning happening in context and knowledge being undivorcable from the context
- Understand Lave's use of constructs of dialectic, arena, setting, and activity
- Understand the constructs of affordances and constraints
- Reflect on the pros and cons of this perspective

Recommended resources:

Greeno (2006)

Kafai & Dede (2014)

Lave, Murtaugh, & de la Rocha (1984)

Renkl (2001)

Jean Lave: <a href="http://vimeo.com/28855105">http://vimeo.com/28855105</a>

#### Synthesis 11/16

## Week 11: Transfer from the perspective of the individual

Required preparation resources:

Bassok & Holyoak (1989)

Schwartz, Bransford, & Sears (2005)

#### Learning goals:

- Understand transfer as the ability to perform tasks other than the ones already practiced
- Understand the individual perspective on transfer as knowledge that "resides" in the individual
- Understand the role of isomorphic relationships between conditions of the learning situation and the transfer situation
- Understand what internal representations of knowledge mean, and how this relates to transfer
- Reflect on the pros and cons of this perspective

Recommended resources:

Bassok (1996)

Gentner, Loewenstein, & Thompson (2003)

Gick & Holyoak (1987)

Perry (1991)

Reed (1993)

• Summary and discussion question

- Summary and discussion question
- Assignment 2: Paper is due

#### 11/15 Thanksgiving break

## 11/30 Week 12: Transfer from the perspective of learning in context

Summary and discussion question

Required preparation resources: Brown, Collins, & Duguid (1989) Carraher & Schliemann (2002)

### Learning goals:

- Understand the issue from a situative perspective: if knowledge does not reside within the individual, what is transfer?
- Understand that we can think of knowledge being transformed when we apply it to a new context
- Contrast the cognitive and situative perspectives at the example of transfer
- Understand the pros and cons of each perspective

Recommended resources:

Burton, Brown, & Fischer (1984)

Greeno (1998)

Greeno (1997a,b)

Gruber, Lai-Chong, Mandl, Renkl (1996)

Hutchins (1996)

Lobato (2006)

Schliemann & Carraher (2002)

### 12/7 Week 13: How can we combine different perspectives on learning? The transfer problem

• Summary and discussion question

• Assignment 3: final paper

Required preparation resources:

Shaffer (2012)

Bransford et al. (2006)

#### Learning goals:

- Understand that the field of the learning sciences is fundamentally shaped by a combination of perspectives that focus on the individual and on learning in context
- Understand that both perspectives are complementary, and each offers important insights into how learning occurs
- Understand that the perspectives differ in terms of what situations they consider worthwhile studying and in what the unit of analysis is in studies of learning
- Understand ways to combine the two perspectives in new theoretical frameworks

### 12/14 Week 14: Final presentations

#### Learning goals:

• Learn about each others' research projects

• Assignment 3: final presentations

## References

Abrahamson, D., & Lindgren, R. (2014). Embodiment and Embodied Design. In R. K. Sawyer (Ed.), The Cambridge Handbook of the Learning Sciences (2 ed., pp. 358-376). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Airey, J., & Linder, C. (2009). A disciplinary discourse perspective on university science learning: Achieving fluency in a critical constellation of modes. Journal of Research in Science Teaching, 46(1), 27-49. doi: 10.1002/tea.20265

Anderson, J. R. (2005). Human Symbol Manipulation Within an Integrated Cognitive Architecture. Cognitive Science: A Multidisciplinary Journal, 29(3), 313-341.

Anderson, J. R. (1996). ACT: A simple theory of complex cognition. American Psychologist, 51, 355-365.

Anderson, J. R. (1983). The architecture of cognition. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Antle, A. N., Corness, G., & Droumeva, M. (2009). What the body knows: Exploring the benefits of embodied metaphors in hybrid physical digital environments. Interacting with Computers, 21(1), 66-75. doi: 10.1016/j.intcom.2008.10.005

Bakhtin, M. (1986). Speech genres and other essays. In C. Emerson & M. Holquist (Eds.), University of Texas Press. Austin.

Baroody, A. J. (2003). The development of adaptive expertise and flexibility: The integration of conceptual and procedural knowledge. Mahwah, NJ, US: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.

Bassok, M., & Holyoak, K. J. (1989). Interdomain transfer between isomorphic topics in algebra and physics. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Learning, Memory, and Cognition, 15, 153-166.

Bassok, M. (1996). Using content to interpret structure: Effects on analogical transfer. Current Directions in Psychological Science, 5(2), 54-58.

Bransford, J., Barron, B., Pea, R., Meltzoff, A., Kuhl, P. B., & al., e. (2006). Foundations and opportunities for an interdisciplinary science of learning. In R. K. Sawyer (Ed.), The Cambridge Handbook of The Learning Sciences (pp. 19-34). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Brown, J. S., Collins, A., & Duguid, P. (1989). Situated cognition and the culture of learning. Educational Researcher, 18(1), 32-42.

Bruner, J. (1996). The narrative construal of reality. In J. Bruner (Ed.), The culture of education (pp. 130-149). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Burton, R., Brown, J. S., & Fischer, G. (1984). Skiing as a model of instruction. In B. Rogoff & J. Lave (Eds.), Everyday cognition: Its development in social context (pp. 139-150). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Carraher, D., & Schliemann, A. (2002). The Transfer Dilemma. The Journal of the Learning Sciences, 11(1), 1-24.

Chi, M. T. H., Feltovitch, P. J., & Glaser, R. (1981). Categorization and Representation of Physics Problems by Experts and Novices. Cognitive Science, 5, 121-152. doi: 10.1207/s15516709cog0502\_2

Cruddas, L. (2007). Engaged voices—dialogic interaction and the construction of shared social meanings. Educational Action Research, 15(3), 479-488.

Dede, C. (1996). The evolution of distance education: Emerging technologies and distributed learning. American Journal of Distance Education, 10(2), 4-36.

Dreyfus, H., & Dreyfus, S. E. (1986). Five steps from novice to expert Mind over Machine: The Power of Human Intuition and Expertise in the Era of the Computer (pp. 16-51). New York: The Free Press.

Emerson, C. (1983). The outer word and inner speech: Bakhtin, Vygotsky, and the internalization of language. Critical Inquiry, 245-264.

Gentner, D., Loewenstein, J., & Thompson, L. (2003). Learning and transfer: A general role for analogical encoding. Journal of Educational Psychology, 95(2), 393-405.

Gick, M. L., & Holyoak, K. J. (1987). The Cognitive Basis of Knowledge Transfer Transfer of Learning (pp. 9-46): Academic Press.

Glenberg, A. M., Witt, J. K., & Metcalfe, J. (2013). From the revolution to embodiment 25 years of

cognitive psychology. Perspectives on Psychological Science, 8(5), 573-585.

Greeno, J. G., & Engeström, Y. (2014). Learning in activity. In R. K. Sawyer (Ed.), The Cambridge Handbook of the Learning Sciences. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.

Greeno, J. G. (2006). Learning in Activity. In R. K. Sawyer (Ed.), The Cambridge Handbook of The Learning Sciences (pp. 19-34). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Greeno, J. G. (1998). The situativity of knowing, learning, and research. American Psychologist, 53, 5-26.

Greeno, J. G., (1997a). Response: On claims that answer the wrong questions. Educational Researcher, 26, 5-17.

Greeno, J. G. (1997b). Theories and practices in thinking and learning to think. American Journal of Education, 106, 85-126.

Gruber, H., Lai-Chong, L., Mandl, H., Renkl, A. (1996). Situated learning and transfer. In P. Reimann and H. Spada (Eds.), Learning in humans and machines: towards an interdisciplinary learning science (pp. 168-188). Pergamon.

Hoadley, C. & Van Haneghan, J. (2011). The Learning Sciences: Where they came from and what it means for instructional designers. In R. A. Reiser & J. V. Dempsey (Eds.), Trends and Issues in Instructional Design and Technology (3rd ed., pp. 53-63). New York: Pearson.

Hutchins, E. (1996). How a cockpit remembers its speed. Cognitive Science, 19, 265-268.

Hutchins, E. (1993). Learning to Navigate. In S. Chaiklin & J. Lave (Eds.), Understanding Practice: Perspectives on Activity in Context (pp. 35-63).

Kafai, Y. B., & Dede, C. (2014). Learning in Virtual Worlds. In R. K. Sawyer (Ed.), The Cambridge Handbook of the Learning Sciences (2 ed., pp. 522-543). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press

Kellman, P. J., & Massey, C. M. (2013). Perceptual Learning, cognition, and expertise. The Psychology of Learning and Motivation, 558, 117-165.

Koedinger, K. R., Corbett, A. T., & Perfetti, C. (2012). The Knowledge-Learning-Instruction Framework: Bridging the Science-Practice Chasm to Enhance Robust Student Learning. Cognitive Science, 36(5), 757–798. doi: 10.1111/j.1551-6709.2012.01245.x

Lakoff, G. J., & Johnson, M. (1980). Metaphors we live by. Chicago-London: University of Chicago Press.

Lave, J., Murtaugh, M., & de la Rocha, O. (1984). The Dialectic of Arithmetic in Grocery Shopping. In B. Rogoff & J. Lave (Eds.), Everyday Cognition: Its Development in Social Context (pp. 67-94). Cambridge, MA

Lave, J., & Wenger, E. (1991). Situated learning: Legitimate peripheral participation. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Lobato, J. (2006). Alternative perspectives on the transfer of learning: History, issues, and challenges for future research. The Journal of the Learning Sciences, 15, 431-449.

Martin, T., & Schwartz, D. L. (2005). Physically Distributed Learning: Adapting and Reinterpreting Physical Environments in the Development of Fraction Concepts. Cognitive Science: A Multidisciplinary Journal, 29(4), 587-625.

Nathan, M. J., & Sawyer, R. K. (2014). Foundations of the Learning Sciences. In R. K. Sawyer (Ed.), The Cambridge Handbook of the Learning Sciences (2nd ed., pp. 21-43). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Nelson, K. (1996). Emergence of the Storied Mind Language in Cognitive Development (pp. 183-219). New York: Cambridge University Press.

Nunez, R. E., Edwards, L. D., & Matos, J. F. (1999). Embodied Cognition as Grounding for Situatedness and Context in Mathematics Education. Educational Studies in Mathematics, 39(1), 45-65.

Pea, R. (1997). Practices of distributed intelligence and designs for education. In G. Salomon (Ed.), Distributed Cognition (pp. 47-87). New York: Cambridge University Press.

Perry, M. (1991). Learning and transfer: Instructional conditions and conceptual change. Cognitive Development, 6(6), 449-468.

Reed, S. K. (1993). A schema-based theory of transfer. In D. K. Detterman & R. J. Sternberg (Eds.), Transfer on trial: Intelligence, cognition, and instruction (pp. 39-67). Norwood, New Jersey: Ablex Publishing Company.

Renkl, A. (2001). Situated learning, out of school and in the classroom. In P. B. Baltes & N. J. Smelser (Eds.), International Encyclopedia of the social & behavioral sciences (Vol. 21, pp. 14133-14137). Amsterdam: Pergamon.

Schliemann, A. D., & Carraher, D. W. (2002). The evolution of mathematical reasoning: Everyday versus idealized understandings. Developmental Review, 22(2), 242-266. doi: 10.1006/drev.2002.0547

Schwartz, D. L., Bransford, J. D., & Sears, D. (2005). Efficiency and innovation in transfer. In J. Mestre (Ed.), Transfer of learning: Research and perspectives (pp. 1-51). Greenwich, CT: Information Age Publishing.

Scott, P. H., Mortimer, E. F., & Aguiar, O. G. (2006). The tension between authoritative and dialogic discourse: A fundamental characteristic of meaning making interactions in high school science lessons. Science Education, 90(4), 605-631.

Shaffer, D. W. (2012). Models of Situated Action: Computer Games and the Problem of Transfer. In C. Steinkuehler, K. Squire & S. Barab (Eds.), Games, Learning, and Society: Learning and Meaning in the Digital Age (pp. 403-431). New York: Cambridge University Press.

Sharples, M., & Pea, R. (2014). Mobile Learning. In R. K. Sawyer (Ed.), The Cambridge Handbook of the Learning Sciences (2 ed., pp. 501-521). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Taatgen, N., & Anderson, J. R. (2008). Constraints in cognitive architectures. In R. Sun (Ed.), Cambridge handbook of computational psychology (pp. 170–185). New York: Cambridge University Press.

Thorndyke, P. W. (1984). Applications of schema theory in cognitive research. In J. R. Anderson & S. M. Kosslyn (Eds.), Tutorials in learning and memory: Essays in honor of Gordon Bower (pp. 167-192). New York, NY: Freeman & Company.

Todorov, T. (1984). The Individual and the Social Mikhail Bakhtin: the dialogical principle (pp. 29-33). Manchester, UK: Manchester University Press.

Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). Internalization of Higher Psychological Functions. In M. W. Cole, V. John-Steiner, S. Scribner & E. Souberman (Eds.), Mind in society (pp. 52-57). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). Interaction between learning and development. In M. W. Cole, V. John-Steiner, S. Scribner & E. Souberman (Eds.), Mind in society (pp. 79-91). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.

Wertsch, J. V., & Kazak, S. (2011). Saying More than You Know in Instructional Settings. In T. Koschmann (Ed.), Theories of Learning and Studies of Instructional Practice (pp. 153-166). New York: Springer.

Wertsch, J. V. (1997). Properties of Mediated Action. In J. V. Wertsch (Ed.), Mind as Action (pp. 23-72). New York: Oxford University Press.

Wilson, M. (2002). Six views of embodied cognition. Psychonomic Bulletin & Review, 9(4), 625-636.

## Videos

ISLS Webinar Dor Abrahamson – Grounded Cognition / Embodied Cognition: http://isls-naples.psy.lmu.de/intro/all-webinars/abrahamson/index.html

ISLS Webinar Martha Alibali – Gestures in Learning and Teaching: http://isls-naples.psy.lmu.de/intro/all-webinars/alibali all/index.html

ISLS Webinar Ravit Duncan – Learning Progressions: http://isls-naples.psy.lmu.de/intro/all-webinars/duncan/index.html

ISLS Webinar Chris Hoadley – Introduction Session: http://isls-naples.psy.lmu.de/intro/all-webinars/hoadley\_video/index.html

Jean Lave - An Apprenticeship in Critical Ethnographic Practice: http://vimeo.com/28855105