

IPT 564: Instructional Design Series Episode 4 Transcript

Begin visual description. While the instructor is speaking, animations are shown on the screen. All visual content is described in the audio. End visual description.

- [00:00:04] **INSTRUCTOR:** An instructional design series, episode 4.
- [00:00:08] This episode is dedicated to Dr. Robert Gagne.
- [00:00:11] Gagne was a major contributor to the systematic approach of instructional design.
- [00:00:16] Gagne was born in 1916 in Maine and died in 2002.
- [00:00:20] He is best known for the learning theory “the Gagne Assumption,” which consists of five types of learning and nine events in instruction.
- [00:00:28] He’s also identified a hierarchy of eight conditions to learning.
- [00:00:32] Gagne suggests that learning happens in a sequential manner and builds upon prior knowledge.
- [00:00:37] This is done through five types of learning.
- [00:00:41] Five types of learning include verbal information, intellectual skills, cognitive strategies, motor skills, and attitude.
- [00:00:50] Nine events of instruction occur during the five types of learning, but not necessarily in the same order.
- [00:00:55] The nine events include gaining the student’s attention, telling them the objectives, assessing prior learning, presenting stimulating information, offering guidance, and having a time for performance.
- [00:01:07] The last three events are offering feedback, assessing, and retention.

- [00:01:12] All nine events must be present for effective learning.
- [00:01:15] Another major contribution by Gagne was the conditions of learning.
- [00:01:19] It's a hierarchical structure listed from lowest to highest.
- [00:01:23] A student must master each step before reaching the next.
- [00:01:28] Signal learning is when the learner responds to a signal.
- [00:01:32] Stimulus response learning is when the learner makes a response to a signal.
- [00:01:37] Chaining is the connection of the stimuli and the responses in a sequence.
- [00:01:41] Verbal association is when the learner makes a verbal association.
- [00:01:45] Discrimination learning is when the learner makes different responses to different stimuli.
- [00:01:50] Concept learning is when the learner develops the ability to make a generalized response based on a group or class of stimuli.
- [00:01:56] Rule learning is a chain of concepts linked to a behavior.
- [00:02:00] Problem-solving is the learner discovering a combination of previously learned rules and applies them to solve the problem.
- [00:02:07] That is a brief overview of Dr. Gagne's contribution to instructional design.
- [00:02:12] Do you want to learn how to implement some of Gagne's teachings? Visit us at epigogy.com for more information.