

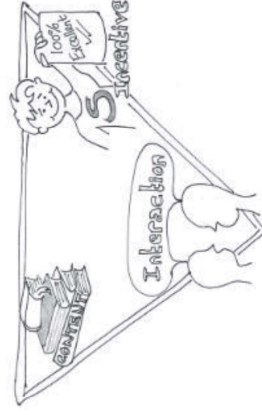
In a nutshell

This feature covers the dimensions of learning and provides some examples of how this theory can be used to inform your practice. This resource can be photocopied and used as a revision tool or a prompt for discussion with your peers.

The dimensions of learning

Illeris (2009) suggests that all learning comprises three different dimensions:

- Learning has a content of skill or meaning.
- Learning is an emotional process that requires incentive.
- Learning is a social process and involves interaction.



Therefore, every single learning process is 'stretched' out between three angles.

Source: Illeris (2009).

Putting it into practice

For students the immediate focus is usually on the cognitive element. However, how the particular lesson is experienced by the individual will have a big influence on how it may be remembered.

When planning take into account content and incentive and include opportunities for interaction with the lesson content and with other learners.

- Create a supportive classroom.
- Generate a culture of collaboration.
- Check that (intended) learning is taking place.
- Plan well BUT adapt plans.
- Differentiate activities.
- Take opportunities to encourage discussion around key topics.
- Model positive behaviours.
- Set clear expectations.
- Use Socratic questioning to develop higher-level thinking.