

14 LEARNER-CENTERED PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES

cognitive & metacognitive

1. *Nature of Learning Process* - successful learners are goal-oriented and motivated when not forced.
2. *Goals of the learning process*- ensure that lessons are aligned with students' goals and encourage learners to set learning objectives.
3. *Construction of Knowledge* - The teacher needs to review the lesson to link the previous knowledge and experiences to the new one.
4. *Strategic Thinking* - learner uses different strategies to reach learning goals.
5. *Thinking about thinking*- students use higher-order thinking skills, and learning facilitators should create alternative methods to reach learning goals that work for learners.
6. *Context of learning*- the learning environment impacts students; the classroom must be comfortable for students where they can be motivated to learn.

Motivational and Affective

1. *Motivational and emotional influences on learning*- motivation to learn are influenced by emotional state, beliefs, interests, goals, and habits. In class, avoid favoritism and treat students equally and create positive relationships.
2. *Intrinsic motivation to learn*- students strive for excellence to inherit learning satisfaction.
3. *Effects of motivation on effort* - students are motivated and extend efforts in doing the specific task to achieve learning goals, as educators instill motivation in learners.

Developmental and Social

1. *Developmental influences on learning* - Individuals learn best when the material is appropriate to their developmental level and is presented enjoyably and interestingly.
2. *Social influences on learning* - learning can be enhanced when the learners interact and collaborate with others. The lessons should be interactive and collaborative to develop self-esteem—Cognitive, social, and moral development.

Individual Difference Factors

1. *Individual differences in learning* - teachers must consider students' differences in education; the teacher needs to be sensitive to learners' differences.
2. *Learning and diversity* - the same basic principles of learning, motivation, and practical instruction apply to all learners. Teachers also need to consider cultural background, language, and social status.
3. *Standards and assessment* - set standards and learning outcomes that students need to achieve, also provide valuable feedback.