Assignment 4 Chapter 5

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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**Describe John Dewey's version of Pragmatism.**

John Dewey’s version of Pragmatism is a method to act and think in an innovative and future-oriented manner. His version of Pragmatism examines how it will help in the results of an inquiry by using different ideas, hypothesis, concepts, and theory effect. The pragmatism philosophical view of thinking helps to determine the uncertainties came into way while experiencing anything. According to Dewey's version, the use of concepts and theories are a very important requirement for learning to be more enlightened because they allow an individual to think about on action they are taking. Dewey's key for the understanding of learning is based on knowledge and inquiry (Illeris, 2018).

**How relevant is John Dewey's Pragmatism in the field of education?**

John Dewey spent his full life in learning and experiencing different things. Dewey viewed education as a mean to support through inquiry, knowledge, and experience. His pragmatism in the field of education is very relevant because it explains the knowledge, learning, experience, and inquiry. Dewey explained that in education, every subject use concepts and theories as instruments to guide the process (Illeris, 2018).

**Explain the following terms and provide examples:**

**a) Practice versus experience**

Practice is to repeat an activity to improve skills while experience is an activity which has been performed. Experience is a collection of events from which an individual or group may gather skills, knowledge, and opinions. Experience can be achieved by doing practice (Illeris, 2018). For example, if someone wants to learn any language other than the native language they need the practice to learn that language and experience will be the time someone is speaking a language which is not their native language.

**b) Inquiry as a Pathway to Knowledge**

Inquiry helps in developing an overview and explores relationships. It helps in identifying information providers, select information resources and seeks relevant information. Inquiry helps in applying information and sharing new knowledge. The inquiry is useful as a pathway to knowledge results in a better learning outcome for individuals (Illeris, 2018). For example, students will do research on the healthcare topics which brought interest in them, and they will determine how they will share their findings and knowledge with others (Garrison, 1994).

**Explain the 3 different theories of adult learning and the Context-based models.**

**Three different theories of adult learning**

* **Andragogy**
* Transformational learning
* Experimental learning

**Andragogy**

Andragogy is a theory which describes about the education of adult learners. It is based on assumptions and principles which focus on promoting learning with practicing and experiencing. It also explains that center of attention must be on learning that is closely connected to learners at the time of course. Learning should be based on learning through the experience of solving a problem instead of object-oriented (Adult Learning Theories, 2019).

**Transformational learning**

Transformational learning is a theory that gives an explanation of how the benefit of experiences is taken by learners. It was developed by professor John Mezirow who is also known as a sociologist. There are different levels of learners which reflect on their experience. Transformational learning theory consists of ten steps which are self-examination, sense of alienation, Relating discontent to others, Disorienting dilemma, describing options of new behavior, planning a course of action, knowledge of implement plans, experimenting the new roles and reintegration (Adult Learning Theories, 2019).

**Experimental learning**

Experimental learning is a theory which is based on the practice of learning by experience and consideration. It was developed by David Kolb who describes the concept of learning that knowledge can be obtained by experiences without the help of a teacher. A learner can learn on their own through experiences and practicing (Adult Learning Theories, 2019).

**Context-based modes**

Context-based models have been conceptualized as representations in episodic memory of situations that are of experiences. The structures and functions of context models are very simple, and their structure should, of course, be similar to those of any kind of model. Context-based models are under permanent change. Hence these models are regularly updated (Van Dijk, 1997).

**References**

Illeris, K. (2018). *Contemporary theories of learning learning theorists ... in their own words*. Abingdon: Routledge.

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Van Dijk, T. A. (1997). Cognitive context models and discourse. *Language structure, discourse and the access to consciousness*, 189-226.