

# BMUS))

## Background Theory: Teaching & Learning

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A Taster Session

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# Disclaimer

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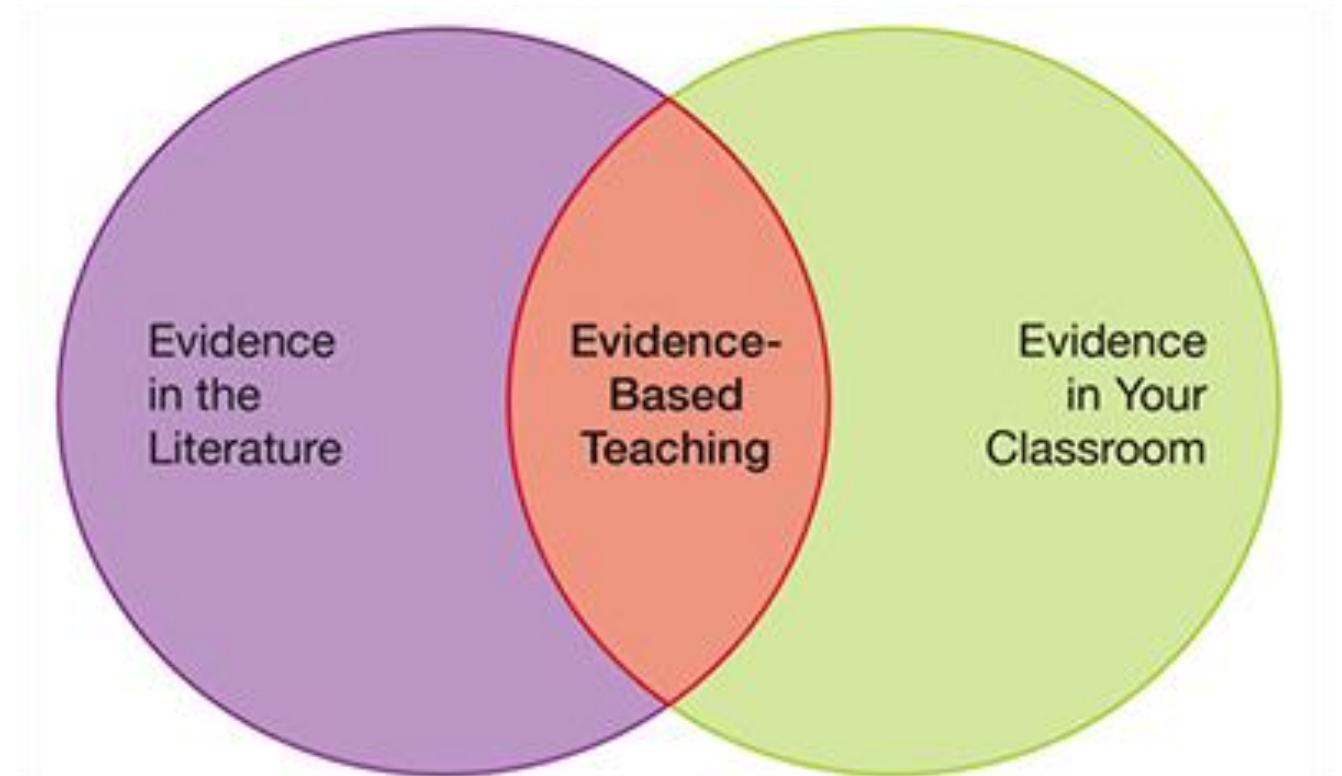
# Objectives

- **Understand key teaching and learning theories relevant to ultrasound education**
- **Recognise how these theories apply in clinical and classroom teaching**
- **Reflection on how to improve your teaching strategy**

# Evidence-based Practice

*“Ways of teaching to enhance learning that is based on scientific evidence”*

- Knowledge about our teaching practice as well as our subject practice
  - Started in Medical Teaching in 1992 (Trinder and Reynolds, 2000)
- In Higher Education it is related to:
  - Higher Education Research
  - Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL)
  - Education Enquiry
- The core areas of education research:
  1. Inequality, inclusion and education
  2. Identities: notions of education selves and subjectivities
  3. Teaching and Learning: Curricular and pedagogical practice
  4. Governance and management



Northeastern University, 2025.

# Pedagogical Research

*“The study of teaching and learning”*

- Pedagogy vs Andragogy
- Examination of the nature of pedagogical approaches (teaching, learning and assessment) and its relationship to student learning, student experience and learning outcomes
- Focus → how we can support students to effectively learn
- Signature Pedagogies
  - types of teaching that organise the fundamental ways in which future practitioners are educated for their new profession (Shulman, 2005)



# Think About a Time...

- You learnt a new skill relatively quickly and easily

*and*

- A skill that you tried to learn, but never quite mastered

**?? WHY ??**

# Overview of Major Learning Theories

Theory	Key Idea	Relevance to Ultrasound
Behaviourism	Learning = response to stimulus	Scanning protocols
Cognitivism	Learning involves mental processing	Conceptual knowledge (physics, anatomy)
Constructivism	Leaners build knowledge actively	Simulation, case-based learning
Social Learning	Learning via observation	Peer scanning, role modelling
Experiential Learning	Learning by doing & reflecting	Hands-on scanning

Marshall, 2019; Race, 2015; Merriam and Bierema, 2013.



# Behaviourism Learning Theory

- **Core Idea:** Learning = change in behaviour through stimulus-response and reinforcement
- **Founders:** B.F. Skinner, Ivan Pavlov and John Watson
- **How Learning Occurs:** Through repetition, reinforcement and conditioning
- **Role of Learner:** Passive responder to stimuli
- **Role of Teacher:** Active controller of the learning environment (*provides cues, corrects errors*)

REPETITION

IMMEDIATE  
FEEDBACK

OBJECTIVE  
ASSESSMENT

Marshall, 2019; Race, 2015; Merriam and Bierema, 2013.

# Cognitivism Learning Theory

- **Core Idea:** Learning is an active mental process where learners acquire, organise and apply knowledge
- **Founders:** Jean Piaget and Jerome Bruner
- **How Learning Occurs:** Input → Processing → Output
- **Role of Learner:** Active processor (*links new ideas to prior knowledge*)
- **Role of Teacher:** Active guide (*provides scaffolding*)

MENTAL  
MODELING

SCAFFOLD  
LEARNING

MEMORY  
STRATEGIES

ACTIVE  
PROCESSING

Marshall, 2019; Race, 2015; Merriam and Bierema, 2013.

# Constructivism Learning Theory

- **Core Idea:** Learners construct their own understanding based on experiences
- **Founders:** Lev Vygotsky, Piaget and Bruner
- **How Learning Occurs:** Knowledge emerges through doing, reflecting and interacting
- **Role of Learner:** Highly active (*self-directed*)
- **Role of Teacher:** Facilitator (*supports exploration*)

LEARNING BY  
DOING

CASE-BASED  
LEARNING

PEER  
COLLABORATION

REFLECTION

Marshall, 2019; Race, 2015; Merriam and Bierema, 2013.

# Social Learning Theory

- **Core Idea:** Learning occurs through observation and interaction
- **Founder:** Albert Bandura
- **How Learning Occurs:** Observing, imitating, and interacting with others
- **Role of Learner:** Active and observant
- **Role of Teacher:** Facilitator and role model

OBSERVATIONAL      ROLE      SOCIAL      VICARIOUS  
LEARNING      MODELING      REINFORCEMENT      LEARNING

Marshall, 2019; Race, 2015; Merriam and Bierema, 2013.

# Experiential Learning Theory

- **Core Idea:** Direct experience, followed by reflection, conceptualisation and experimentation
- **Founder:** David Kolb
- **How Learning Occurs:** Learning through reflection on doing
- **Role of Learner:** Active and reflective
- **Role of Teacher:** Facilitator

LEARN BY DOING

REFLECTION

OWNERSHIP

Marshall, 2019; Race, 2015; Merriam and Bierema, 2013.



# Matching Theory to Practice

Situation	Best Approach	Learning Theory
New Learners	Deductive teaching and repetition	Behaviourism, Cognitivism
Intermediate Learners	Mix of case-based and hands-on	Constructivism, Experiential
Advanced Learners	Peer teaching, critical discussion	Social learning, Constructivism

*It is a balance based on learner level*

**Deductive: Rule → Example**

**Inductive: Example → Rule**

Marshall, 2019; Race, 2015; Merriam and Bierema, 2013.

# Deep and Surface Learning

## Jabberwocky

*“Twas brillig, and the slithy toves  
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe:  
All mimsy were the borogroves,  
And the mome raths outgrabe.”*

1. What were the slithy toves doing?  
*(easy to answer question)*
2. Why were the borogoves all mimsy? Were the mome raths justified to be outgrabe?  
*(more complex question)*

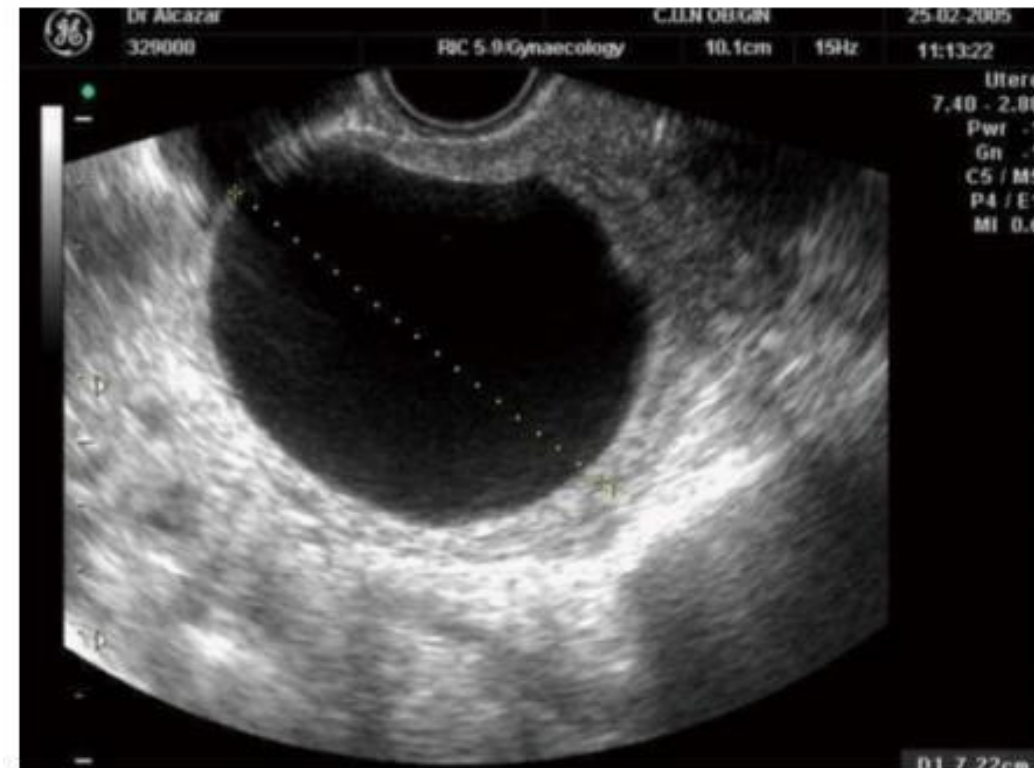
Carroll, 1871

# Deep and Surface Learning

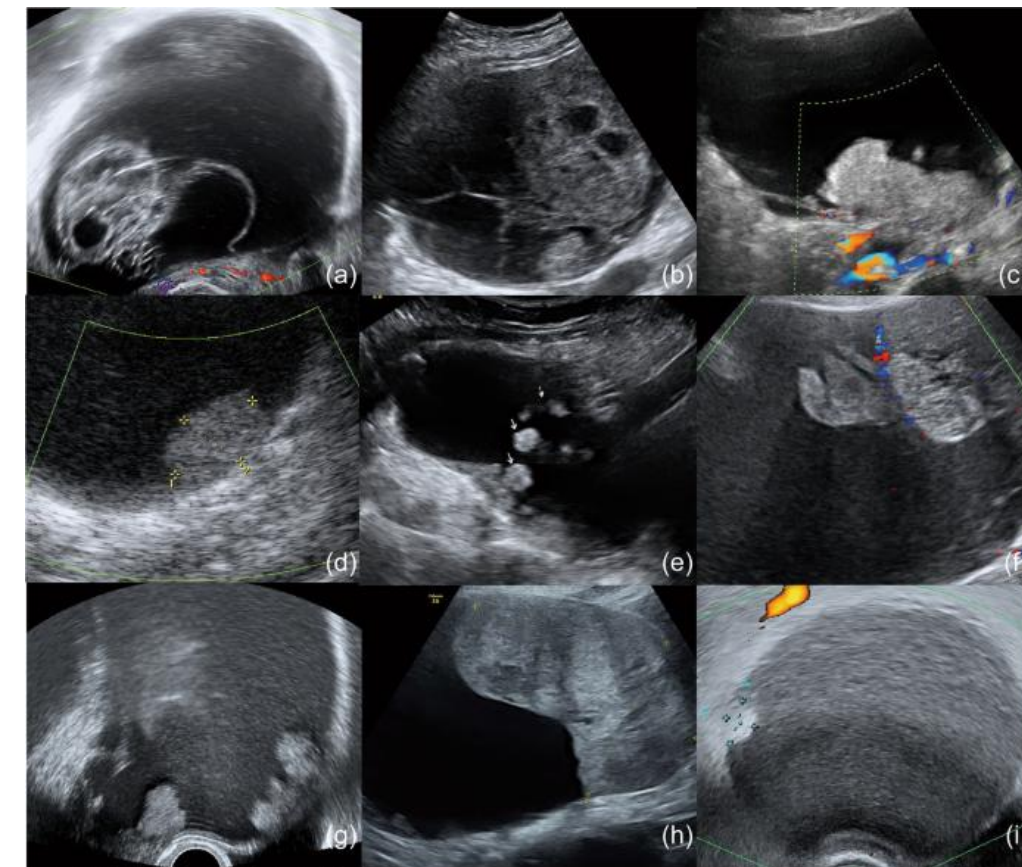
*“When students feel this need-to-know, they automatically try to focus on underlying meanings, on main ideas, themes, principles or successful applications”*

Biggs and Tang (2007, p.24)

- Students more actively engage with the subject matter if they are interested
  - Educator needs to place value on the learning



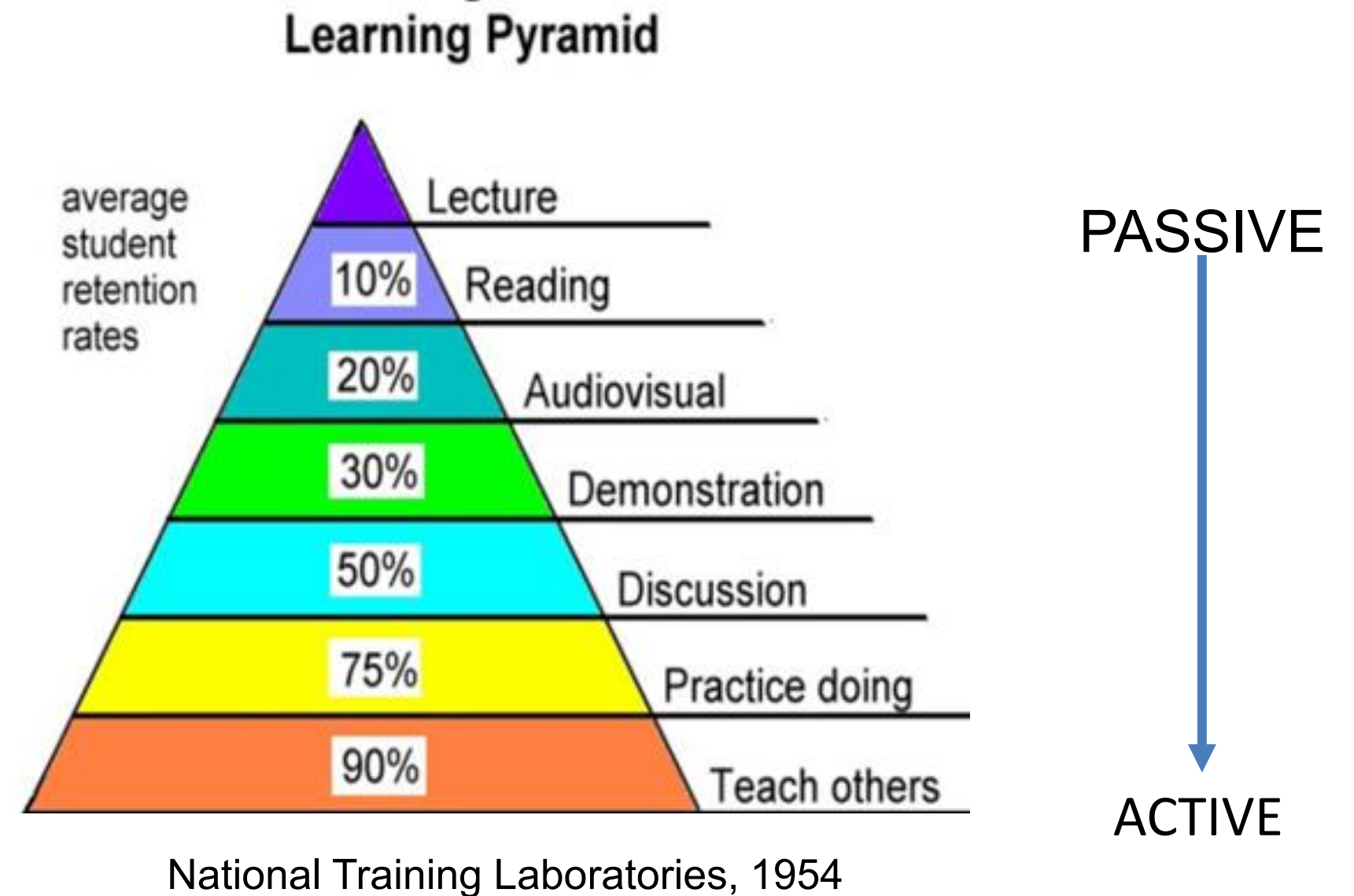
Alcazar et al. 2015



Huang et al. 2022

# Summary

- Use theory to guide your teaching choices
  - Match method to learner level and task type
  - **Effective teaching = theory + practice + purpose**
1. What theory do you use most in your teaching?
  2. How could a different approach help your learners?



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