




Universal Design for Learning and Seven Principles of Learning

		
Affective Networks (Multiples Means of Engagement)	Recognition Networks (Multiple Means of Representation)	Strategic Networks (Multiple Means of Action and Expression)
<p>The “why” of learning.</p> <p>How learners get engaged and stay motivated. How they are challenged, excited, or interested.</p>	<p>The “what” of learning.</p> <p>How learners gather facts and categorize what we see, hear, and read. Identifying letters, words, or an author’s style are recognition tasks.</p>	<p>The “how” of learning.</p> <p>How learners plan and perform tasks. How they organize and express ideas. Writing an essay or solving a math problem is a strategic task.</p>
<p>Learners’ motivation determines, directs, and sustains what they do to learn.</p> <p>Learners’ current level of development interacts with the social, emotional, and intellectual climate of the course to impact learning.</p> <p>To become self-directed learners, learners must learn to monitor and adjust their approaches to learning.</p>	<p>*Learners’ prior knowledge can help or hinder learning.</p> <p>*How learners organize knowledge influences how they learn and apply what they know.</p>	<p>*To develop mastery, learners must acquire component skills, practice integrating them, and know when to apply what they have learned.</p> <p>*Goal-directed practice coupled with targeted feedback enhances the quality of participants’ learning.</p> <p>References: Ambrose, et al, (2010) CAST, http://www.cast.org/ (2015) Images: CAST</p>