REBUILD THE PAST AND PRESENT TEACHING AND LEARNING THEORIES

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If a certain student is able to do an activity that requires training or skill and even say for example, a problem-solving situation which is considered a vital and meaningful learning should occur so that, that certain student has constructed an interpretation of how things or activities work by using the pre-existing structures.

This is the hypothesis behind CONSTRUCTIVISM. By existing your own interpretation of ideas from outside or the so-called external experiences and ideas, this allows your students the capability to understand fully well how these ideas can be of a relationship to each other on the pre-existing knowledge.

The constructivist classroom situation presents the learners with great opportunities for what we call learning with a view of helping our learners to build in the prior and understand how to construct new learnings and knowledge from an accurate on just like an original experience.

The students must have to choose or select information, construct hypothesis, and must be ready to make decisions, and aim on integrating new experiences into his/her existing mental constructs. This provide meaning and organization to experiences and allow our learners to transcend the area where it begins and an area that ends in that certain information given.

The learner’s independence is being fostered by encouraging or motivating our learners in discovering new principles of their own, lies the heart of effective education.
To recap the main principles of constructivism, I could surely say that it emphasizes learning and not teaching. It also encourages learner of personal involvement in learning as gents exercising will and objective, takes account of learner’s affect in terms of their beliefs, behaviors and motivation.

Reference: