

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTIVISM



(Picture 14, Baby, 2017).

Theory of learning based on the idea that knowledge is constructed by the knower based on mental activity. Learners are considered to be active organisms seeking meaning. Constructions of meaning may initially bear little relationship to reality (as in the naive theories of children), but will become increasing more complex, differentiated and realistic as time goes on (University of Saskatchewan, no date).

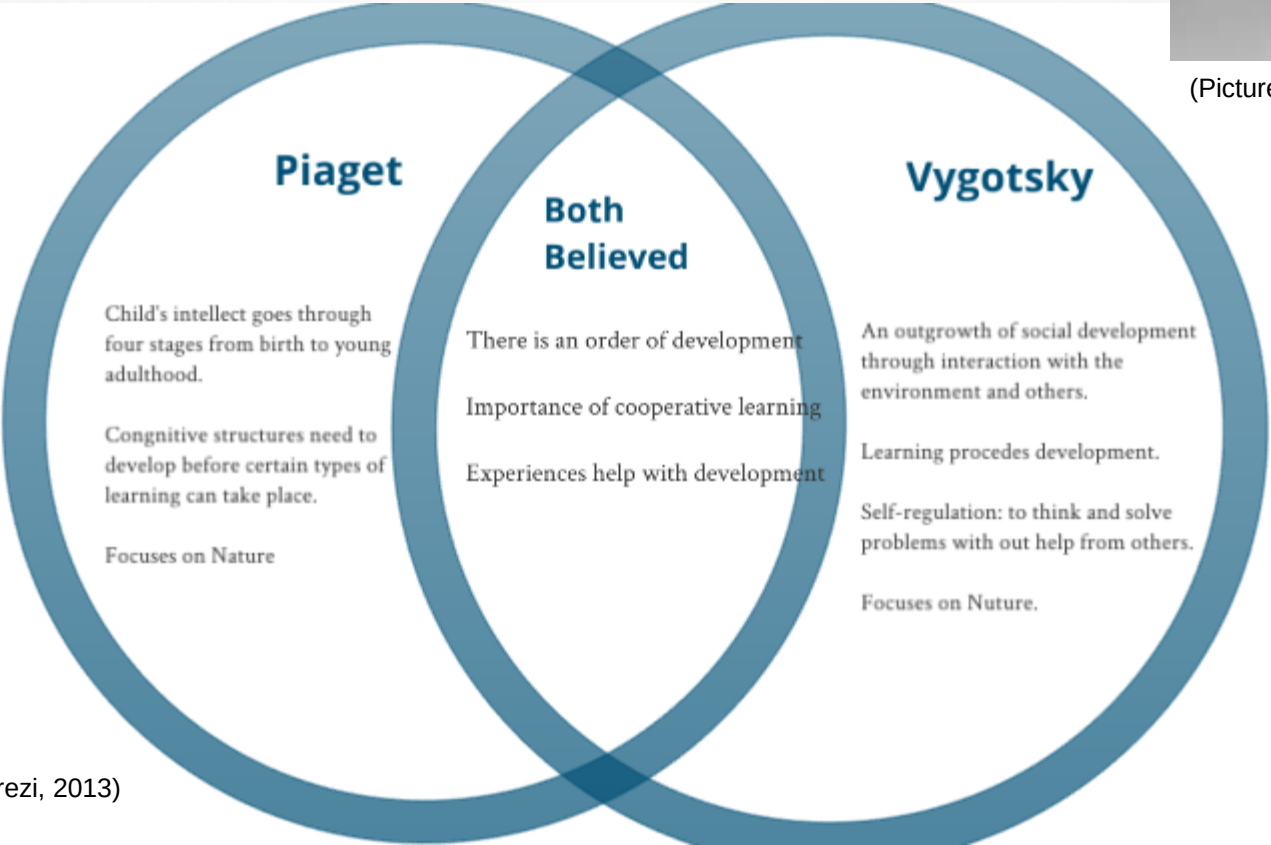


(Picture 3, Tecibresearch, 2015).

Piaget is well known for his work on the cognitive development and stages of development (Aubrey and Riley, 2019).



(Picture 1, Piaget vs Vygotsky: similarities and differences between their theories, 2018)



(Picture 2, Prezi, 2013)



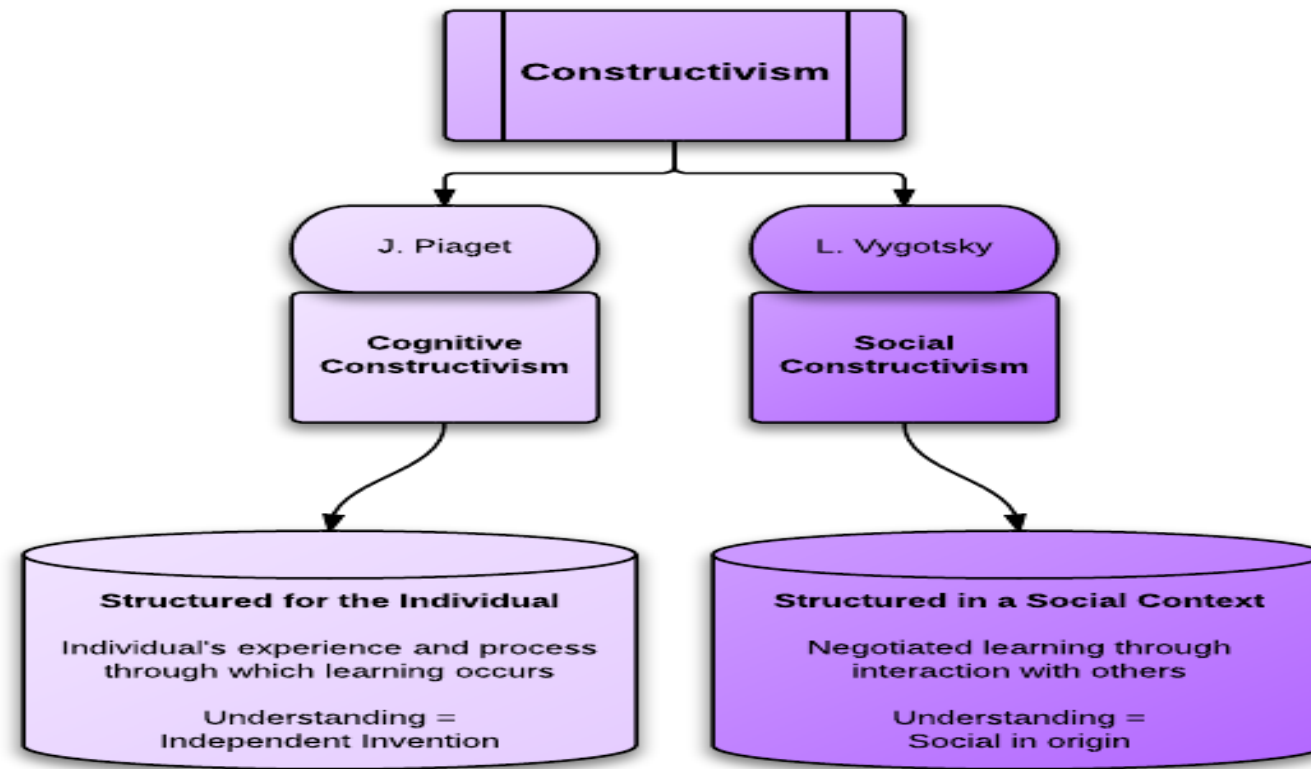
(Picture 4, Quotetab, 2019)

Vygotsky is a creator of social constructivism theory and he believed that child's learning is based on real life experience (Gray and Macblain, 2015).

Piaget

Active learning

according to Bonwell and Eison (1991) is a instructional activity which involve students in doing things and thinking about what they are doing.



(Picture 5, Flippen, no date).

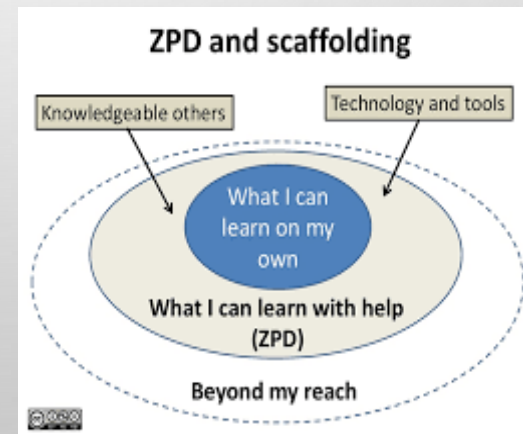
Piaget

"**Scaffolding** refers to the way the adult guides the child's learning via focused questions and positive interactions"(Balaban, 1995, p. 52).



(Picture 7, Classtime, no date).

Vygotsky - ZPD "a level of development attained when children engage in social behaviour. Development of the ZPD depends upon full social interaction. The range of skill that can be developed with adult guidance or peer collaboration exceeds what can be attained alone" (Fani and Ghaemi, 2011, p. 1550).



(Picture 6, Symplypsychology, 2018)).

Name: _____ Date: _____

We are learning how to make sentences.

Sentences always start with a capital letter and end with a full stop.



pond. A duck on swims the



are hopping. The rabbits



cat three kittens. has The



to run the nest. The chicks

(Picture 8, School A materials, no date).

GRAMMAR for BEGINNERS

who/which

who

refers to people



which

refers to groups or things or animals



Write the correct pronoun (who/which) in the space.

- They are the trousers _____ I told you about.
- The shoes, _____ I got for my birthday, have disappeared from my physics bag.
- My Cat, _____ I got last year, has broken its leg.
- Do you know the boy _____ is sitting next to me?
- Once upon a time there was a king _____ had a daughter.
- The house, _____ has orange windows, is next to ours.
- Peeter is the one _____ saved my life.
- Casper is on the team _____ won the prize.
- She showed me her hand _____ was hurt in the accident.
- Look! This is the new dress _____ I will be wearing for the wedding.
- The knife in your hand is the one _____ needs sharpening.
- The girl, _____ had a budgie in a cage, has moved.
- I go to the school _____ has had the best results for three years.
- Do you know Victor _____ plays soccer?
- I am listening to the new CD _____ I got for Christmas.
- This is the girl _____ asked to borrow 500 dollars from my Father.
- I have a horse _____ I got from my granddad.
- This is Mrs Hansen _____ is my music teacher.
- I have a puppy _____ has got sharp teeth.
- The man, _____ is living next door, has got visitors from the USA.
- I like the dinner _____ we had last night.
- Can you think of a person _____ has cheated?
- This is the car _____ has had its tires changed.
- A man, _____ shot a horse, was jailed yesterday.
- Her youngest son, _____ was born in 1995, has gone to America.
- I have seen bad examples _____ has scared me.
- Monkeys, _____ live in Freedom, have shorter lives.
- This is the best thing _____ has happened to me.

(Picture 9, School A materials, no date).






The rooster is crowing in the yard because it is morning

Write 10 sentences that contain a WHO, ACTION, WHERE and WHY!

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

(Picture 10, School A materials, no date).

Scaffolding is a great method to incorporate into lessons as is giving learners step-by-step goals that ultimately lead them to taking control of their own learning experience (Bentham, 2011).





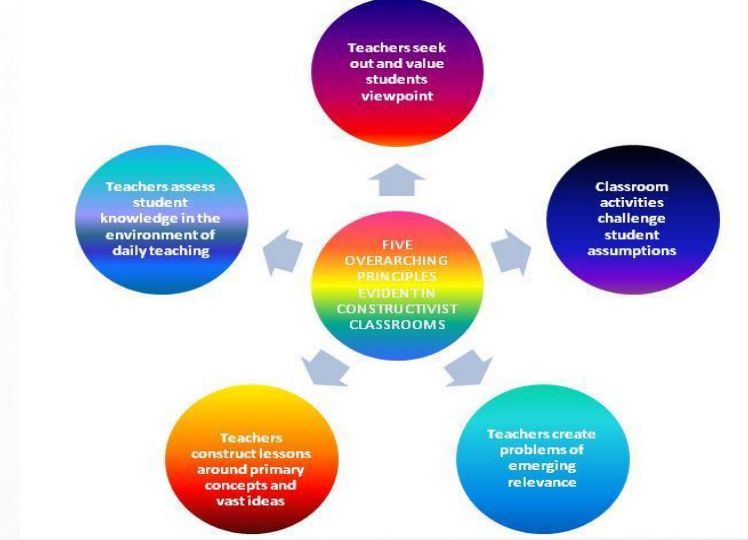

I				
We	like		play	
She	likes	to	run	
He			cook	
			swim	
			read	
			write	
			eat	




(Picture 11, School A materials, no date).

What does constructivism have to do with classroom?

“Constructivist teachers pose questions and problems, then guide students to help them find their own answers” (The University of Sydney, 2018).



(Picture 12, Effectiveteacher, no date).

BENEFITS

Students...

...learn to question



.....gain communication and social skills

Source: <http://www.theroadtosiliconvalley.com/education/visual-auditory-kinesthetic-words-effective-effective-communication/>

(Picture 13, Pillay, 2014).

What are the benefits of constructivism?

- “Children learn more when they are actively involved
- Education works best when it concentrates on thinking and understanding
- In constructivist classrooms, students create organizing principles that they can take with them to other learning settings.
- Students in constructivist classrooms learn to question things and to apply their natural curiosity to the world” (WNET EDUCATION, 2004).

Summarizing

Constructivism has important implications for teaching. Teachers act as guides who provide students with opportunities to their current understandings. “Teachers must provide learning environments that exploit inconsistencies between learners' current understandings and the new experiences before them. Students must apply their current understandings in new situations in order to build new knowledge, then teachers must engage students in learning” (Hoover, 1996).

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