Week 1

Philippine Education

>>One of the education here in Philippine is K to 12. K to 12 is an additional of learning at school that can make the students more knowledgeable, capable and more prepared to the next level of there studying in college and have more strength to face the dream the they want to be in the future.  
  
Outcomes Based Education (OBE)  
>****1.What is Outcomes Based Education (OBE)****  >outcomes-based education (OBE) is an educational theory that bases each part of an educational system around goals (outcomes). Outcome-based methods have been adopted in education systems around the world, at multiple levels but were abandoned in the face of substantial community opposition. OBE can primarily be distinguished from traditional education method by the way it incorporates three elements: theory of education, a systematic structure for education, and a specific approach to instructional practice. It organizes the entire educational system towards what are considered essential for the learners to successfully do at the end of their learning experiences.  
  
****2. Can you give the advantages of OBE?****  >Students can understand what they expect, and teachers can understand what they need to demonstrate throughout the course.  
  >Learners are able to advance, and also to describe all the data and abilities necessary to accomplish this outcome.   
  
   
****3) What are the disadvantages of OBE?****  > Weakens local control of education.  
  >There will be a conflicts with the admission requirements and practices of some colleges and universities.  
>Disadvantage is some of the outcomes emphasized in outcome-based learning focus on feelings, values, attitudes and beliefs over attaining factual knowledge.  
  
****4) How can you minimize the disadvantages of OBE?****>By the end of the educational experience, each student should have achieved the goal.  
  >assessments should all help students achieve the specified outcomes.  
  
Week 2

What is a Curriculum?  
 >curriculum is a standards-based sequence of planned experiences where students practice and achieve proficiency in content and applied learning skills. Curriculum is the central guide for all educators as to what is essential for teaching and learning, so that every student has access to rigorous academic experiences. The structure, organization, and considerations in a curriculum are created in order to enhance student learning and facilitate instruction. Curriculum must include the necessary goals, methods, materials and assessments to effectively support instruction and learning.  
  
Link of Curriculum Theory and Practice  
1. Curriculum as a body of knowledge to be**transmitted**.  
It focuses on the body of knowledge to be transmitted to students using appropriate teaching method.

2. Curriculum as an attempt to achieve certain ends in students.  
important for understanding organization.

3. Curriculum as **process**.  
 a written document, syllabus or course outline but rather the interaction between instructors, learners and knowledge.

4. Curriculum as **praxis**.is a conceptualization of curriculum derived from an orientation towards human well-being and which makes an explicit commitment to emancipation of the human spirit.

International Curricula  
USA

> At USA there education was the primary responsibility of the government, that’s why they have K-12, The K-12 system stands for, from kindergarten to 12th grade. This equates roughly to a school starting age of around five through to Grade 12 at around the age of 18. The system is becoming confusing and unwieldy. Standard testing in schools has become a controversial issue, because of this controversial education issue some country also adopt the K-12 Educational program.

JAPAN

> The level of Japanese education is high even by world standards. In OECD’s Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) aimed at fifteen years old, Japanese students recorded high levels of achievement, particularly in science related areas. The Japanese school system primarily consists of six-year elementary schools, three-year junior high schools and three-year high schools, followed by a two-or-three-year junior colleges or a four-year colleges.

Finland

> In Finland, the national core curriculum is a framework around which local curricula are designed. The national core curriculum contains the objectives and core contents of teaching for all school subjects, and also describes the mission, values, and structure of education. Finland is based on three essential ideas which are

>management by goals given in legislation and in the national core curriculum.

>autonomy of municipal authorities in providing and organizing education, local curriculum as a steering document at local level.

>utilization of teachers as valued experts who develop the school-based curriculum as a source for different approaches to schoolwork.

In conclusion education is the foundation that every country attaches importance to the development of education and here’s the factors that influence the curriculum.

> Political factors

> Economy

> Environment  
> National economic situation

Week 3

Philosophy of Education: Its Role in Curriculum Development  
 >Philosophy has more influence on curriculum access and development in that it provides educationists because philosophy is a student who discusses the essence of problems, and education.