Summary for Chapter 10: Social Constructive Approaches

Social Constructivist Approaches to Teaching consists of 2 main points:

1. In the Broader Constructivist context =engages students with others to refine and evaluate their understanding and contribute to shared knowledge.
2. Learning is situated = knowledge is embedded in social and physical contexts. It encourages a learning environment that stimulates real-world scenarios to enhance relevance and understanding.

Techniques for teachers and peers as joint contributors to students' learning:

1. Scaffolding
2. Cognitive Apprenticeship
3. Tutoring
4. Cooperative Learning

Examples of Cooperative Learning Approaches:

- STAD: Student-Teams Achievement Division
- Jigsaw Classroom
- Learning Together
- Group Investigation
- Cooperative Scripting

3 points teachers have to consider when structuring small-group work:

- Composition of the group – heterogeneous / diversity
- Team skills – how to help students build those skills
- Small-group interaction – students' roles in the group

2 programs of the social constructivist are "FCL" and "SFT".

Fostering a Community of Learners (FCL):

- Adults as role models [roles of expert and teachers, modeling thinking skills]
- Children teaching children [cross-age teaching, reciprocal teaching, and jigsaw technique]
- Online Computer Consultation [emails and online learning, building community]

Schools for Thoughts (SFT):

1. Curriculum
2. Instruction
3. Community
4. Technology
5. Assessment