

Welcome To

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Penang Malaysia

Presenter



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Presentation Roadmap

1. Introduction

❖ What is Constructivism?

2. Who is Who in Constructivism?

❖ Jean Piaget

❖ Jerome Bruner

❖ Vygotski

3. Case study

4. Conclusion



Title

Welcome To Constructivism



Introduction

❖ Paradigm of learning

❖ Process of knowledge formation

❖ Many faces of constructivism



❖ With one common goal

❖ Learning is a hunt for meaning

❖ Individual development

❖ Present and the past experience

Who is Who

in Constructivism?



Jean Piaget



Jerome Bruner

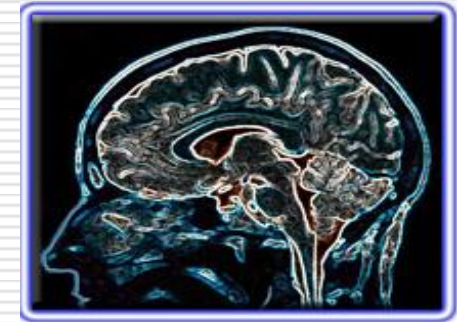


Vygotsky



1. Jean Piaget

❖ Learners have an internal **cognitive organization** and that's why they understand the world better.



❖ *We see objects not only with our eyes but also with our minds.*

❖ *One year old sees objects at their level of development*



❖ *3-year-old sees the same object with a higher-level of Thinking.*



Jean Piaget

❖ Human is always in constant evolution.

Four stages:

Sensorial (0-2 what you give)

Pre-operational (3-7 Conversation)

Concrete (8-11) (School age)

Formal (12-15) (Adult like)

❖ learners **interact** with

the **environment**:

Consistent, will be **integrated**.

Inconsistent, will be **adopted**

accordingly.

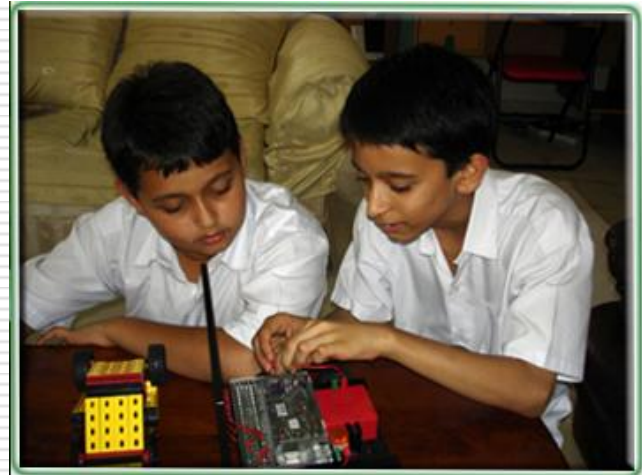




2. Jerome Bruner

➤ The learner is active, constructive, collective, goal oriented, investigative and thoughtful.

➤ Education is **student-centered** and learners construct knowledge through their **own investigation**



➤ Learning in a constructivist environment is **discovery based** and meaningful



Jerome Bruner

➤ Learners must learn **collectively** and it will lead them towards a meaningful life

➤ Teachers also should arouse the learners' **interest** in the content material and must make the information **relevant**.



➤ Learners remember things with the view of **meaning** in their minds **not just facts**. When learner retrieves information he/she makes a discovery.



3. Vygotsky

✓ Social interaction has the most fundamental position in the development of cognition

✓ This is the culture which mediates our mental actions.



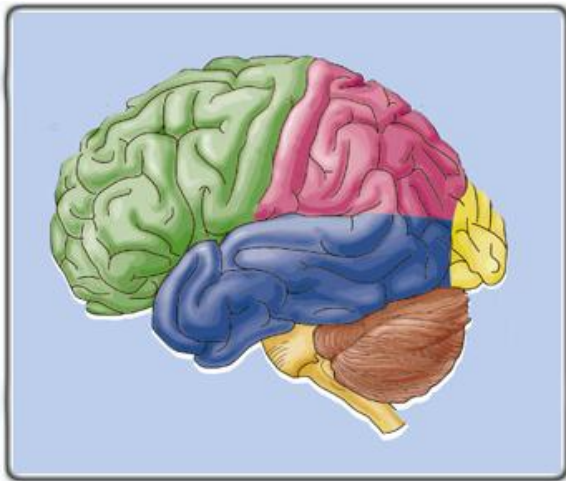
✓ Signs, concepts, languages guide the behavior of a child. When a child is born the initial function of his/her speech is social interaction. (mother-father)



Vygotsky

✓ Language acquisition takes place more when children interact with each other in the foreign language environment.

✓ The lower function of the brain is genetically gifted to a person.



✓ The higher brain function develops when we socially interact with the environment.

Summary



Jean Piaget

- ❖ Learning is to reason.
Solve problem through reason.
- ❖ Human is in constant evolution. Knowledge is through invention.
- ❖ Learning is exploration.
Feedback and practice.



Jerome Bruner

- Learning through engagement.
Give chance to decide.
 - Meaningful learning.
Learning is through meaningful dialogue.
 - Learner thinks critically. Learning is discovery. Group learning
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Vygotsky

- ✓ Learning through socio-cultural signs.
Culture develop intellectuals.
- ✓ Culture mediates our action.
- ✓ Culture teaches us what to think and how to think.

Thank You

