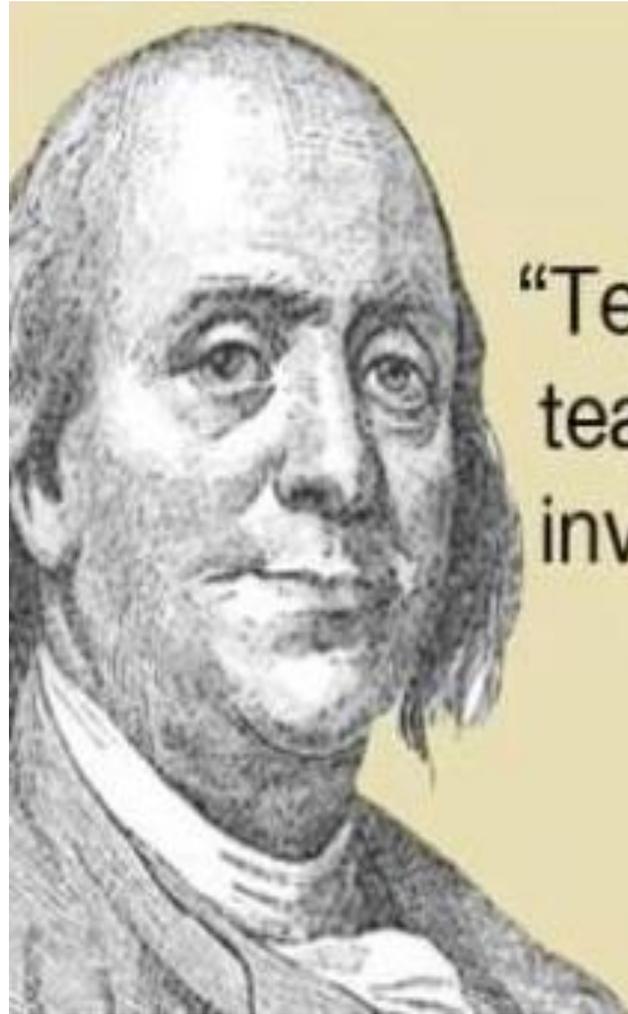


Mundeshwari College  
for  
Teacher Education

**PRINCIPLES  
OF  
CONSTRUCTIVISM**



“Tell me and I forget,  
teach me and I may remember,  
involve me and I learn.”

-Benjamin Franklin

Tell me, and I'll forget.  
Show me, and I may remember.  
Involve me, and I'll understand

*- Chinese proverb*



# Constructivism is a learning theory

- Learning is an active process in which the learner uses sensory input and constructs meaning out of it.
- People learn to learn as they learn.
- The crucial action of constructing meaning is mental.
- Learning involves language.

# Constructivism is a learning theory

- Learning is a social activity.
- Learning is contextual.
- One needs knowledge to learn.
- It takes time to learn.
- Motivation is a key component in learning.



Examples of  
constructivist  
activities

# Examples of constructivist activities

- Experimentation: students individually perform an experiment and then come together as a class to discuss the results.
- Research projects: students research a topic and can present their findings to the class.
- Field trips. This allows students to put the concepts and ideas discussed in class in a real-world context. Field trips would often be followed by class discussions.

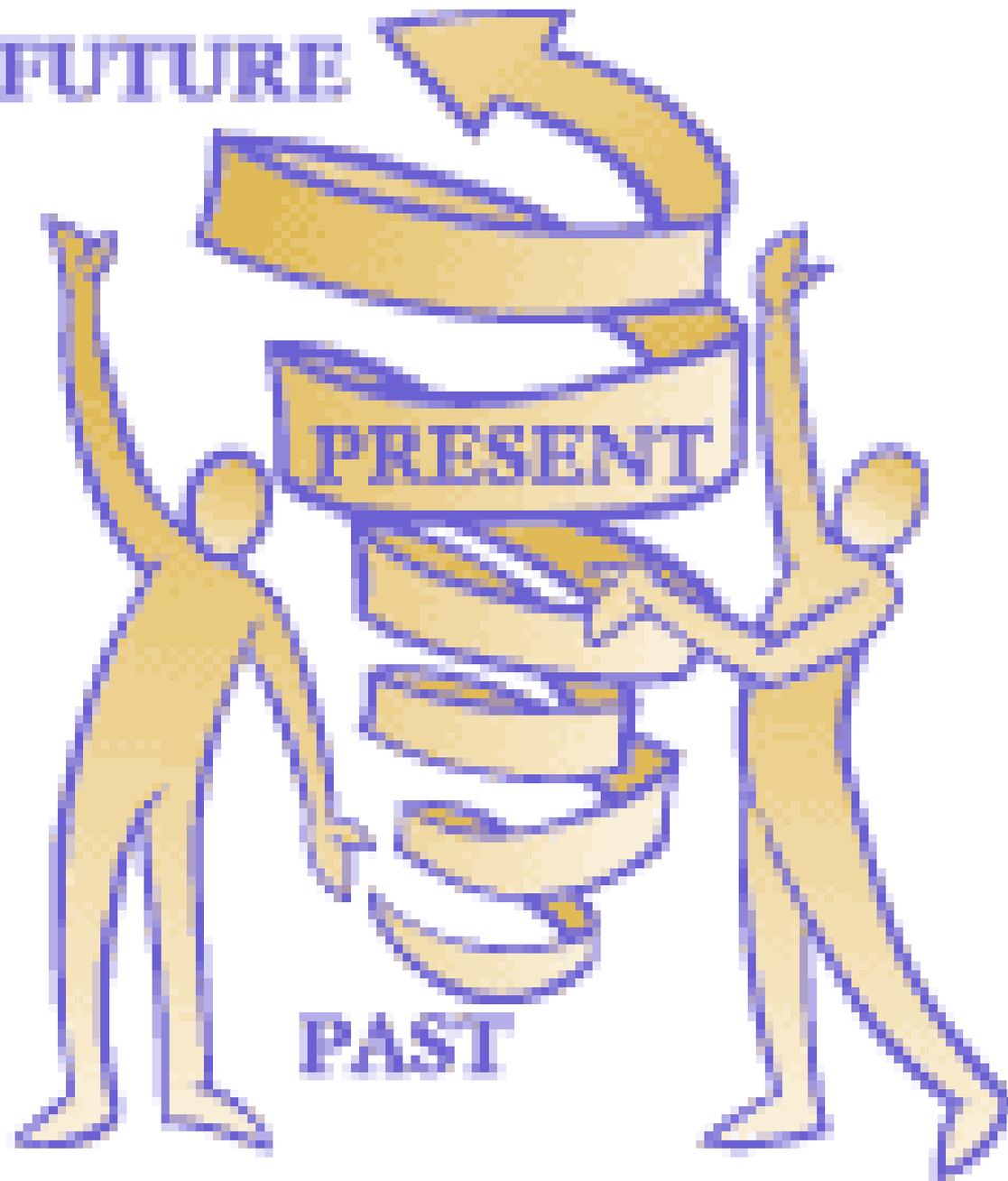
## Examples of constructivist activities

- Films. These provide visual context and thus bring another sense into the learning experience.
- Class discussions. This technique is used in all of the methods described above. It is one of the most important distinctions of constructivist teaching methods.



You might look at it as a spiral. When students continuously reflect on their experiences, students find their ideas gaining in complexity and power, and they develop increasingly strong abilities to integrate new information.

**FUTURE**



**PAST**

