

## seventh lecture

### **social constructivist theory :**

This theory was developed by soviet Soviet psychologist Lev Vygotsky (1896-1934) he believes that knoweldge is not a copy of an objective reality, but is rather the result the mind selecting and making sense of and recreating experiences.

#### **Definition:**

Social constructivism focuses on the collaborative nature of learning Knowledge develops from how people interact with each other, their culture, and society at large. Stuedents rely on athers to help create thir bilding bloks and learning from athers help them consruct their own knowledge.

Constructivism is the view that learning occurs through social interaction and the help of others, often in a group.social Constructivism, posits that the understanding an individual develops is shaped through social interaction.

#### **Haw we do apply this theory to classroom learning:**

1-**Encourage** team working collaboration.

2-**promote** discussion or debites

3- **set up** study groups for peer learning

4-**Allocate** a small proporation of grades for peer assement and train students in the process and criteria.show stuedents models of good practice in easy writing and project work.

#### **The difference between constructivist theory and social constructivist theory:**

The first theory focuses on the importance of the role of the learner interaction with peers and teachers in accelerating the process of cognitive developement both give priority to the processes that take place within humans , such thinking ,disision-making and probems solving.

#### **Critisism:**

-This theory reject the influences of biology on behaviour and culture.

-This theory neglected individual contributions to knoweldge construction.

- Social constructivism has been criticised for emphasising the role of the social and collective while ignoring the role of the individual.

