Eman Almasruhi

Educational Philosophy

California State University, San Bernardino

 Dr. Eun-on Baek

* **My philosophy of education for teaching:**

 As a teacher, I would choose a creative style to my education philosophy for teaching that has many features that support my style as a teacher. First of all, I want to encourage students in learning and help them to understand the material of subjects by discussing with them some information that they need to know. Second, distribute students as groups one of my favorite approach in my teaching styles “Non-formal education may include such activities as professional development interest groups or community education initiatives,” (Schwier& Seaton, 2013, p.2). It helps them to interact effectively with each other and build their ideas to discuss them as a group and with a teacher. Furthermore, I would like to make different styles of assessments for students to make the processing of learning more interesting like making them do a research groups and doing presentations.

- **My philosophy of education for learning:**

 There are many things that I would like to explain as a learner. First, I always like to review previous lessons and prepare well for classes because teachers are going to encourage me by giving bonus if I did my assignments correctly and participated continually. Moreover, expressing my ideas and discussing with teachers some points about subjects in class can develop my learning and stimulate me to create many ideas. Also, sometimes I like to search online to find information that related to my assignments or presentations to make it more effective. From those ways of my learning, I think I tend to constructivism theory.

* **My philosophy comparing with behaviorism theory:**

 My philosophy in education tends to more doing a group works while behaviorism theory primarily is an individual work. Moreover, behaviorism in learning depends on the traditional way of learning that is repeating the information. “The theory of behaviorism is not a comprehensive theory as it excludes discussion about the human mind and does not take it into any consideration,” (Faryadi, 2007, p.8). In contrast, learning in my philosophy based on students reacts to discuss the subjects with teachers and create their ideas.

* **My philosophy comparing with cognitive theory:**

 My philosophy in education encourages students to express their perceptions and their feelings. Conversely, Cognitive theory based on the topic that students should answer and discuss inside the curriculums. In addition, cognitive learning does not make students creative as my philosophy in education because the learning process only depends on logical information. There is only one similarly between this theory with my style in education which is providing a good tool for learning such as technology.

* **My philosophy comparing with constructivism theory:**

 There are many similarities that make my philosophy sharing with constructivism theory more that the differences. The only difference between my philosophy and constructivism theory is that my style in education prefers to explain the subjects in curriculums. In contrast, constructivism can include curriculums and other sources from different materials.

* **The role of technology in my philosophy of education:**

 Integrating technology is an important factor in my philosophy in learning to facilitate the information for students. “Computers, with the development of information technologies, have shown itself as the most powerful tool to develop students’ ability,” (Tatli & Ayas, 2012, p. 148). They indicate the importance of using technology to improve students’ skills. There are many things that I would use it in technology in education. First, as a teacher, insertion a PowerPoint to the class especially in science and math can assist me to make the subject easier for students. Furthermore, having groups of students to make a research project and present their project by using technology like PowerPoint or video. Making an online discussion and discuss with students some questions about every class to make it interactive and active. Also, using a smart board in class to highlight and illustrate some points so that students can pay attentions and following the instructors step by step.

References

Faryadi, Q. (2007). Behaviorism and the construction of knowledge. Retrieved from

 http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1007075.pdf

Schwier, R. A., & Seaton, J. X. (2013). A Comparison of participation patterns in

 selected formal, non-formal, and informal online learning environments.

 *Canadian Journal Of Learning And Technology*, *39*(1), 1-15.

Tatli, Z., & Ayas, A. (2012). Virtual chemistry laboratory: Effect of constructivist

 learning environment. *Turkish Online Journal Of Distance Education*, *13*(1), 183-

 199.