

Curriculum Strategies

Curriculum: Definition

- In education, a curriculum is broadly defined as the totality of student experiences that occur in the educational process.
- The term often refers specifically to a planned sequence of instruction, or to a view of the student's experiences in terms of the educator's or school's instructional goals.

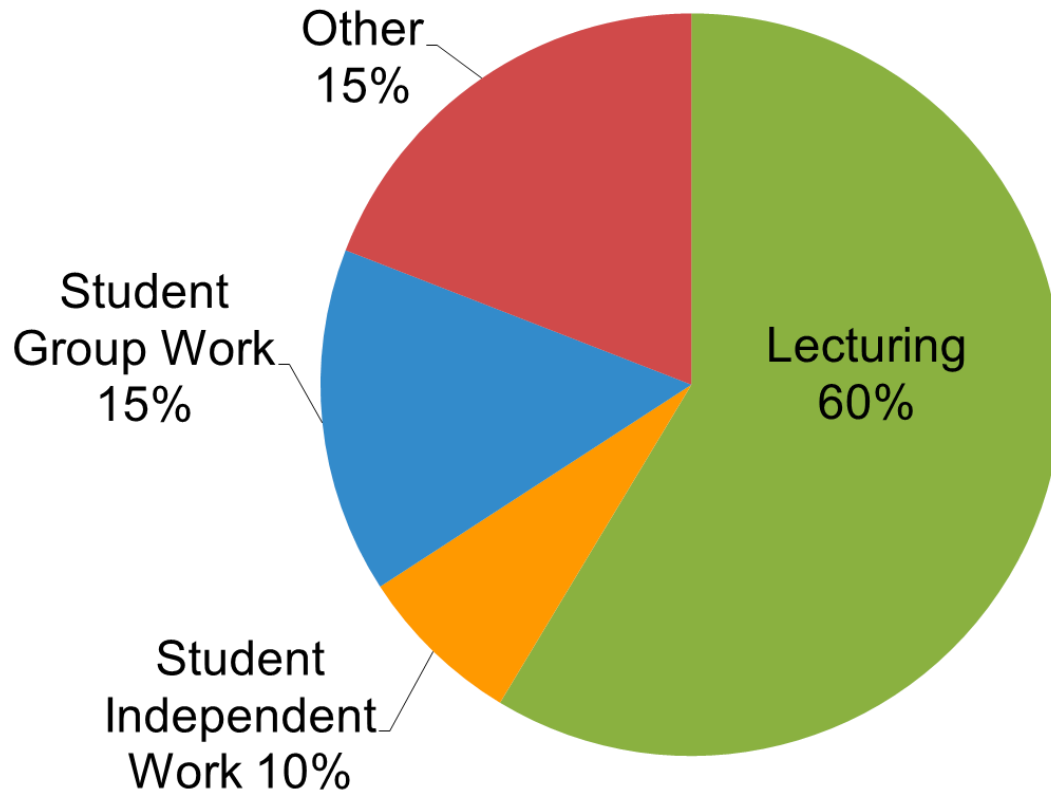
Curriculum: Procedure

- Step 1: Diagnosis of needs.
- Step 2: Formulation of objectives.
- Step 3: Selection of content.
- Step 4: Organization of content.
- Step 5: Selection of learning experiences.
- Step 6: Organization of learning experiences.
- Step 7: Determination of what to evaluate and of the ways and means of doing it.

Curriculum: Our University

- Healthiest and wealthiest of generations to date
- Redefine traditional values
- Hard-working
- Passionate (can change the world)
- Believe in hierarchy – may find it difficult to adapt to more flexible arrangements

Spend In-Class Time



Lecturing

- Research has shown that it is impossible for students to absorb all of the information in a lecture (limited short term memory)
- We need every student to learn – not just a few
- More effective approach – get students thinking and learning

Curriculum Strategies

- We must understand learners
- Accept differences among students and between students and faculty
- Engage students in setting goals and expectations
- Be flexible, creative and try not to be surprised by anything that happens in the classroom!

Curriculum Strategies

- Problem-based learning
- Student-centered instruction
- Adult learning/ Adult education
- Competency-based (outcomes-based) instruction

Student-Centered Learning

- Substitute active learning projects and experiences for lectures
- Hold students responsible for material not yet covered
- Assign open-ended questions and problems
- Use simulations, role-playing
- Use self-paced or cooperative (team) learning

