

# [Example of teaching and learning creative writing](https://assignbuster.com/example-of-teaching-and-learning-creative-writing/)

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Teaching is a noble profession which is all tied to enlightening the humanity. The main factor that inspired me into this profession is the wide knowledge and necessity of knowledge in the world. The major philosophy in education is eradication of illiteracy and self status improvement through poverty eradication (Joan, paragraph 2).
For this information, education or teaching profession can be claimed to be the mother of all other professions and disciplines. Therefore, it is more like a necessity to humanity unlike other disciplines which are just value added forms of education. My passion in teaching is the factor that made me end in the teaching profession which by nature fits my personal traits (Joan, paragraph 3).
There exist several principles in education that facilitates effective teaching. These factors form some basic characteristics of a good teacher who in turn makes a good class. The main factors are discussed briefly below.
- Mastery of the subject. For any teacher to be perfect in drawing the topic in class and clearly transferring the knowledge to the learners, he/she must have good mastery of the subject and matter. This enables the teacher to move from the simple known equations to complex unknown topics or functions while ensuring that the learners are not lost on the way. This also helps the teacher crate good background of topics using their prerequisites which were learnt previously.
- Excellent communication skills. This is very essential since the learners use verbal and non-verbal means to communicate on their understanding. This calls for the teacher to have excellent skills in communicating both verbally and non-verbally. Use of demonstration and practical sessions make the topics under discussion easily understood hence this principle forms one of the core values of teaching.
- Reference to prior acquired knowledge. This principle works closely with mastery of the subject matter but tries to assess the recall ability of the learners. Use of clear and simple examples to refer to prior knowledge and use of recap sessions helps boost the memory of the learner. Since the goal of education is to accumulate knowledge, this principle is very important. Clear reference to prerequisites is very critical since it creates a concise foundation for the current topic.
- Use a variety of approaches to a topic or function. This is mostly helpful when dealing with computational subjects. For example, a variety of approaches may be used to deal with a formula. This is also applied in other subjects to emphasize on proper understanding. This creates options in the learners who then develop to know and understand the subject under discussion deeply.
- Creating an interactive class. This approach makes the learners ready to contribute positively during classes. This plays a very important role since the teacher is able to analyze the learners and know their strengths and weaknesses. It also gives the teacher a chance to know of the weak students and pay extra attention to them. (Johnson, paragraphs 4-9)
Picking one of the principles named above and evaluating how it can be implemented in the real world to produce results, let us review the forth principle. This principle deals with using a variety of approaches to deal with a situation or topic. After the teacher evaluates the learners, he/she can decide to use question answer approach if they are well acquitted with the knowledge. If the learners are not well endowed, the teacher may decide to use known to unknown approach which is a very powerful approach in dealing with computational subjects. For example, if a teacher teaches mathematics topics, it is very simple to use known to unknown approach while introducing a new topic. This is mainly because this subject has interlinked topics thus knowledge in one results in better understanding of the other. If a teacher teaches languages, a question answer approach can be easily applied (Steven, 16).
Taking a look at the learner principles in the ensuring they gain maximally, there are about seven principles but the major ones are briefly described below.
- Prior knowledge in the topic under discussion. This can act as either a determent or an encouragement. If the learner has enough prior knowledge, he/she will have courage even to learn more making the whole process of learning much simpler. However, prior knowledge can act as a hindrance to effective learning but on the overall, this is a principle in learning.
- Knowledge organization in the learner. This aspect deals mainly with how the learner interprets the acquired knowledge. If the learner understands fully and the knowledge is well organized, he/she will have very effective learning.
- Integration and applicant of knowledge. This principle helps the learners apply what they have learner in class. Direct application of what is learnt in class can be a very big form of motivation which can make the students always focused to their academic goals.
- Monitoring of different approaches to education. This principle allows a learner to fully understand a concept. After analysis of different approaches, the learner builds concrete knowledge on the subject matter thus knows to approach any related academic challenges using the most appropriate approach. (William, paragraphs 3-8)
Having covered some basic principles in learning, lets now discuss one of the principles named above as principle number two. In this principle, a leaner acquires different forms and classes of knowledge which need to be organized correctly so that they can help him/her. For example, a learner who has undertaken mathematics and computational subjects acquire different knowledge thus require organized. For example, proper organization of this computational knowledge results in well structured computer programs. This is because computer programs use computational approach to any task and it has to be organized in a certain criteria. Another example is in medical sciences. The knowledge has to well-organized for the learner to have ability to properly apply the acquired knowledge (Richard, paragraph 8).
In conclusion, learning and teaching principle all reflect back to the philosophy of education. This makes the whole process of illiteracy eradication a process that depends on societal cohesion. Therefore, education is a collaborative process that calls for each stakeholder to play his/her role actively (Joan, paragraph 12).

## Works cited

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