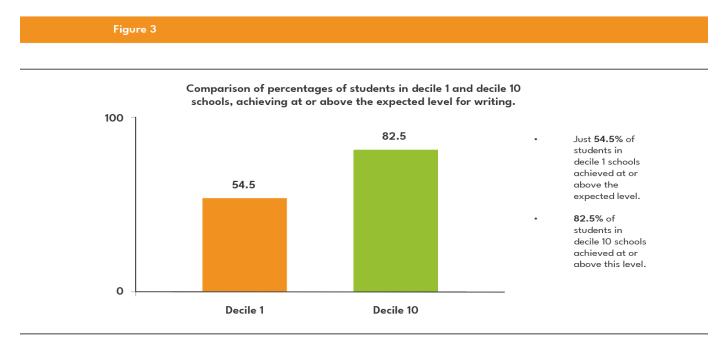
Constructivism +

Adding to our kete of methods for teaching writing

Most New Zealand students are not meeting curriculum expectations:

According to The National Monitoring Study of Student Achievement in 2019, just 35% of Year 8 students were meeting curriculum expectations for writing.

National standards data for writing, for 2017: Percentages of students achieving at or above the expected level, in decile 1 and decile 10 schools.



And for this final graph, a note:

Māori and Pasific Island students made up 49% and 42% of the proportion of students at decile 1 schools, respectively.

Try this exercise...



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autumn MG.

Dear Diary I am haveing trouble with maths I would like some helpand some help with reading, writing don't good gon going to collage next year t don't have good grades Don't worry

I can help you - that's my job.
We are going to have a great,
year and you will learn loss & KB

Is constructivism the problem?

Defining Constructivism

Writing is defined as,

'A natural, joyful, human activity' which takes place on 'a non-sequenced, whole-task basis.' (Lucy Calkins)

The constructivist classroom,

'puts learners in control of what they read and write about [...] it re-values the classroom as a democratic learning community where teachers and pupils learn together and learn to live peacefully together.' (Kenneth Goodman, 1992).

Constructivism is unscientific, and 'anti-science' too:

Goodman (1992) refers to the 'struggle' against 'the illusion of science' and describes standardized tests as 'dehumanising'.

Clay (1998) rejects science and the (now indisputable) fact of sequential stages for literacy learning:

'Controlled experimental studies of groups have tended to report that alphabetic, phonological, and orthographic stages in letter learning seem to occur sequentially. Average scores give rise to stagewise descriptions of progress; the design of the research determines the outcome description.' (1998, p. 134).

Consider age, stage, and learning goal:

'These approaches ignore both the structures that constitute human cognitive architecture and evidence from empirical studies over the past half-century that consistently indicate that minimally guided instruction is less effective and less efficient than instructional approaches that place a strong emphasis on guidance of the student learning process.'

'The advantage of guidance begins to recede only when learners have sufficiently high prior knowledge to provide *internal* guidance'

(Kirschner, Sweller, & Clark, 2006)



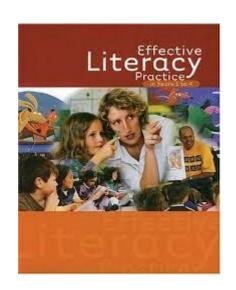
Constructivism has been wholeheartedly embraced by the Ministry of Education :

Literacy is defined as 'multi-literacies [...] a dynamic, shifting set of practices that shape young learners, and indeed all people, as social beings'.

'Writing is a creative act, not a set of quantifiable skills to be taught in sequence.'

'Students' handwriting develops in the course of their experiences of writing... Initially,the teacher needs to accept some irregularities, especially when an undue emphasis on letter forms could interrupt a young writer's flow of thought.'

'The writer's main aim is to convey meaning. Too much concentration on accurate spelling, especially during draft writing, can reduce the focus on conveying a meaningful message.'



Why has the Ministry remained committed to

constructivism, in the face of such worrying data?

The rhetoric of 'child-centredness' makes debate difficult:

'At first glance, to argue against child-centred education is like taking aim at puppies or happiness. Of course, children should be at the centre of an education system. Of course, they should be the focus of our schools.' (Lipson, 2020)

Te kotahitanga researchers have associated their own approaches with 'spirit' and 'life', and other (explicit) methods with disease and mechanisation, describing such methods as:

'Transmission teaching'

'Pathologizing classroom practice'

'The [...] **imposition** of the teacher displaying cultural iconography of their own choice'

The problem of false oppositions:

'Writing is a creative act, **not** a set of quantifiable skills to be taught in sequence' (MOE, 2003)

'There is **no place** for programmes with prescriptive methods or recipestyle activities which claim to meet the needs of all learners' (MOE, 2003)

Children should be: 'assessed as individuals, *not* a one size fits all checklist.' (Jan Tinetti, Question Time, 29/3/22)

Impacts on teachers:

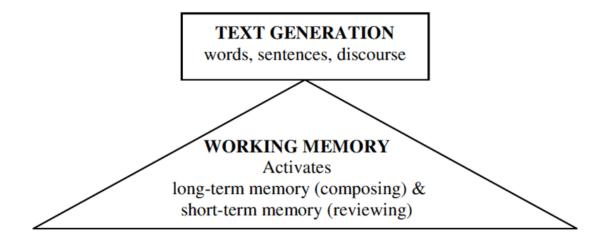
- Confusion
- Inconsistency of practice

Problems with initial teacher education programmes are a confounding factor (Parr & Jesson, 2015; McNeil & Kirk, 2013).



What are the solutions?

The Simple View of Writing



TRANSCRIPTION

handwriting, keyboarding & spelling

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS

conscious attention, planning, reviewing, revising, strategies for self-regulation

168d . Tohe day my mum . Was drving and we I AP SOCUL DAC SADY SOLINAC . Stopt because we were . Kogrey. We Were looking Ath SECY Saldhack four a Shop, We were E HEAWDTS to to was Jooking worke shard and we we flaso finding oa ZZa Shop. Zon

Icq aense e a T-Rex. The T-Rex has Teeth.

Flephants have big FlePhants Flephants are not ears. They have New Zegland animals. a long trynk ElePhants They are not native have a big feet. to New Zealand They have brown Elephants are mammais skin. When they go They are native to in the water their 9 diffrent countrey skin tyrns black. on earth.

Flephants live in the Zoo. They use it's trunk to fight the other elephants. Flephants ext grass, leaves, roots, bark, flowers and fluit

looking ed. I was in The Sotheydid. looking at a Toy machine. It w · marking a doll. · It looked like me.

Dad and brother was sitting on the tropacil sand. They were telling Secrets. The sand was moving somethin devostating was going to happen. Daid Said "whats that nosies brother said "its an eathquite near the ocean so that mean it is a tsunami!" Run for your lives they went ap the biggest hill so they can survive. They were hap py, they did nt

Where to from here?



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