EDU555 CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTION

WEEK 2

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Teacher’s Role in Curriculum Development

- Teachers need to have the knowledge of curriculum development.
- Teachers are involved daily in curriculum development by implementing the curriculum through the process of teaching and learning.
- Teachers have to prepare daily lesson plan in their teaching and learning.
TEACHER’S ROLE IN CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

Main Role: Teaching and Learning

Implementation of Curriculum through T&L

- Curriculum (Plan of Study)
- Syllabus (Course of Subject)
- Scheme of Work (Weekly Plan)
- Lesson Plan (Daily Plan)
Curriculum Development

0 Teachers need to have knowledge of curriculum development
0 Curriculum development generally involve 3 main stages:

1) WHAT TO TEACH?? (PLANNING)

2) HOW TO TEACH IT?? (IMPLEMENTATION)

3) HOW TO EVALUATE IT?? (EVALUATION)
Curriculum Planning

- Identifying philosophy, vision and mission
- Setting goals and objectives
- Designing the curriculum

Implementation

- Implementing the Curriculum (T&L)
- Managing resources
- Evaluating the curriculum
- Revising the curriculum

Evaluation

- Revising the curriculum
There are many models in curriculum construction.

In this course, 4 models of curriculum construction will be discussed.
Tyler’s / Objectives Model

- Proposed by Ralph Tyler (1950)
- The most common model in the field of curriculum construction
- This model involves 4 stages:
  1) Objectives
  2) Content
  3) Method
  4) Evaluation
Tyler’s / Objectives Model

1. **OBJECTIVES**
   - Stating the aims and objectives of the program based on the respective philosophy of education

2. **CONTENT**
   - Selecting the contents or subject matter to help students achieve the objectives

3. **METHOD**
   - Deciding on the method to organize and present the contents

4. **EVALUATION**
   - Determining the method to measure the extent objectives are achieved
Objectives

Should be based on an analysis of:

0 the student as a learner
0 the contemporary life outside the school (society)
0 opinion of specialists in the various subjects
Objectives

The objectives identified need to be screened and reduced to a small number of:

- consistent, highly important objectives
- be in line with the educational philosophy, goals, aims and objectives
- psychology of the learner and learning
Objectives

Should

0 be specified precisely to indicate what is supposed to be learned, to enable accurate assessment

0 specify the changes to be brought about in the students, to show evidence of attainment of objectives
Determine the contents or subject matter and learning experiences that might lead to the attainment of the stated objectives

It should be:
- relevant, adequate
- balanced in term of breadth and depth
Once the contents are selected, it should be organized based on the following principle:

- Principle of Continuity, Sequence and Integration
Method

Principles of Continuity
- Important objectives need to be continuously repeated time and again in different ways so that they are learned thoroughly

Principles of Sequence
- Learning experience should build on one another, according to proper sequence or order
- Taking students more deeply into the subject each time

Principles of Integration
- Learning experiences need to be coherent and related to one another
Decide on the method of implementing the curriculum through the process of T&L
Determine the method to measure whether the curriculum is achieving the desired objectives or results.

It involves an appraisal of the students’ actual behaviour.

It should be carried out at several different times to secure evidence of the permanence of the learning achieved.
Evaluation

0 Using a variety of methods e.g. tests, work samples, questionnaires, records, etc.

0 Results should be used to:

  0 indicate strengths and weaknesses of the program
  0 to plan for revision
Tyler’s / Objectives Model

Critiques of the Tyler’s Model:

1) Too rigid as the process need to follow the four steps in order

2) Governed by objectives

3) Linear, or step by step process, which is tedious
Tyler’s / Objectives Model

Strengths or advantages of the Tyler’s Model:

1. Logical as it begins with stating the objectives
2. Organized as it follows step by step process
3. Practical as it portrays the actual process of curriculum development
THANK YOU...