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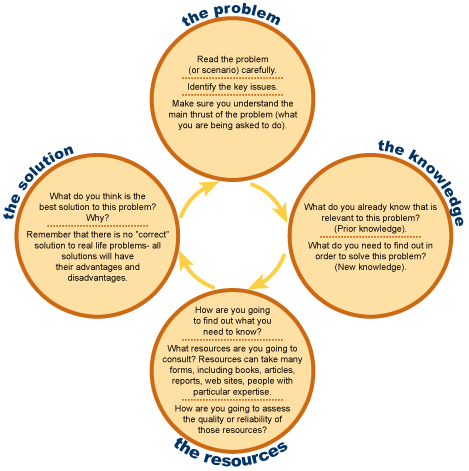
ASSIGNMENT: Learning Model Comparative Article

Model 1:Problem-based learning

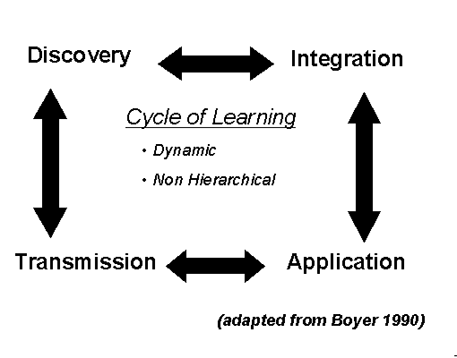
Model 2: Discovery Learning

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Comparison Criteria | Model 1 | Model 2 |
| Student-Centeredness | Very student centered. | Very student centered |
| Teacher’s Role | Teacher acts as a guide, helping the students when they need it. Teacher does not teach content | Teacher acts as a guide, helping the students when they need it. Teacher does not teach content |
| Depth of Learning | Students are mainly concerned with finding solutions to problems. They may, however, learn skills along the way | Broader than problem-based learning. Students can explore many more ideas because they are not solely concerned with solving problems |
| Ease of Use | Somewhat difficult because every student will be in a different spot in their learning as well as learning about many different topics | Somewhat difficult because every student will be in a different spot in their learning as well as learning about many different topics |

**Problem-Based Learning:** In problem based learning the student is first given a problem. They then use their background knowledge, information they already know, in order to figure what they need in order to solve the problem. The learner then finds resources. Teachers may help the students by scaffolding and modeling. Once the student has the necessary resources he or she can then come up with a solution to the problem. The student must then defend their solution and back it up with information from their resources.



**Discovery learning:** In discovery learning instead of being told the content by the teacher it is up to the students to explore and discover the content and principles. The teacher is there to guide the student and scaffold the information if the students require it. Students are learning different skills along the way through this process.



Although both of these are somewhat similar there are some differences. Problem based learning deals only with problems and solutions. The solution is open-ended, meaning there can be more than one answer as long as the student justifies it. Discovery learning may deal with problems and solutions, but it can also deal with content and skills where there is only one correct answer. An example of a lesson for the problem-based model is where the students are given the problem of Genocide. There have been genocides all throughout history and it is the student’s job is to research a current genocide as well as a historic genocide. After this research they are to come up with a solution to genocide. The question the students will have to answer is: How can we stop genocide in the future from happening? This is a question that depicts genocide as the problem and there are multiple solutions. An example of a discovery learning lesson would be to have the students research and write an essay on the causes of WWII. In doing so the student gains research skills, writing skills, as well as content-based knowledge. Both models are great tools to use in the classroom.