

Watch the rewrite movie, then have a go yourself and change the same paragraph to make it more complex. Also, correct the fragment sentences. Then check your version against the possible corrections and finished version.

Learning Theories

There are many learning theories. The main ones are behaviourism, cognitivism and constructivism. Behaviourism is associated with Skinner. He believed in focusing on the role of the teacher and repetitive tasks. This means that the student is perhaps less dynamic in the learning process. In contrast, cognitivism is a more modern theory and is associated with theorists such as Dewey and Vygotsky. It emphasises the role of the mental process in learning. Therefore, the student is seen as a much more active participant in the classroom. Lastly, there is constructivism. This is where students 'construct' their own model of learning. This is based on their experiences. All such theories can be useful when teaching. This is because the different approaches can appeal to different types of learners. Making them feel valued and understood.

On my own course, I use a behaviourist approach in certain simple tasks. Such as teaching formulas. Here, rote learning and repetition are very effective. Otherwise, I would argue that a combined cognitive and constructivist approach is more effective. This is because the background, culture and attitude of students play a more important role. Hence, I take time to familiarise myself with the class. First students complete a questionnaire. Then they are interviewed and placed into groups. These are related not just to their level, but also their personalities and backgrounds. Always take into account the life experiences of students because this can enhance learning. In conclusion, teaching is a practical skill. However, it can be improved by a firm understanding of theory.

Corrected version

Learning Theories

There are many learning theories. ~~The~~ the main ones ~~are~~ being behaviourism, cognitivism and constructivism. Behaviourism is associated with Skinner. ~~He~~ who believed in focusing on the role of the teacher and repetitive tasks. ~~This means~~ meaning that the student is perhaps less dynamic in the learning process. In contrast, cognitivism is a more modern theory ~~and is~~ associated with theorists such as Dewey and Vygotsky. It emphasises the role of the mental process in learning. ~~Therefore, the student is seen~~ seeing the student as a much more active participant in the classroom. Lastly, there is constructivism. ~~This is~~ where students 'construct' their own model of learning. ~~This is~~ based on their experiences. All such theories can be useful when teaching. This is because the different approaches can appeal to different types of learners. ~~Making~~ making them feel valued and understood.

On my own course, I use a behaviourist approach in certain simple tasks. ~~Such~~ such as teaching formulas. ~~Here, where~~ rote learning and repetition are very effective. Otherwise, I would argue that a combined cognitive and constructivist approach is more effective. ~~This is because~~ as the background, culture and attitude of students play a more important role. Hence, I take time to familiarise myself with the class. ~~First students~~ complete Having completed a questionnaire. ~~Then they~~ students are then interviewed and placed into groups. ~~These are~~ related not just to their level, but also their personalities and backgrounds. I must ~~Always~~ always take into account the life experiences of students because this can enhance learning. In conclusion, teaching is a practical skill. ~~However,~~ though it can be improved by a firm understanding of theory.

Final version**Learning Theories**

There are many learning theories, the main ones being behaviourism, cognitivism and constructivism. Behaviourism is associated with Skinner who believed in focusing on the role of the teacher and repetitive tasks, meaning that the student is perhaps less dynamic in the learning process. In contrast, cognitivism is a more modern theory, associated with theorists such as Dewey and Vygotsky. It emphasises the role of the mental process in learning seeing the student as a much more active participant in the classroom. Lastly, there is constructivism where students 'construct' their own model of learning based on their experiences. All such theories can be useful when teaching. This is because the different approaches can appeal to different types of learners, making them feel valued and understood.

On my own course, I use a behaviourist approach in certain simple tasks, such as teaching formulas where rote learning and repetition are very effective. Otherwise, I would argue that a combined cognitive and constructivist approach is more effective as the background, culture and attitude of students play a more important role. Hence, I take time to familiarise myself with the class. Having completed a questionnaire, students are then interviewed and placed into groups related not only to their level, but also their personalities and backgrounds. I must always take into account the life experiences of students because this can enhance learning. In conclusion, teaching is a practical skill though it can be improved by a firm understanding of theory.