

# Modern trends in education?

Annually for teachers conference on "Across borders"; At the current event a lot of the speakers touched on the role of modern educational trends. Integrated learning, personalized learning, blended learning, emotional intelligence; from these words, already dizzy in most teachers. At first glance it may seem that all these educational trends mostly serve to complicate the lives of teachers. Or is this how do we?

The organization "Learn Launch", which deals with encouraging innovation in education, holds an annual teachers conference "Across borders". This year is not one of the speakers noted that these ideas; not one of those trends that come first in education and then gradually dissolve and disappear. Of them; deep and revolutionary, as they represent the next stage in the evolution of school education. If we are lucky, no, but it is on our generation had the responsibility to accommodate the younger generation to a new world.

The last time such a transformation of the education system happened during the industrial revolution. When the world moved from hand and local production to large-scale factory; the world is for men turned on its head. Education also ceased to be localized, and classes could not be conducted in small groups in a one-room house. The number of students has begun to increase, education has become more accessible, but was no longer flexible, because the world needed mass production. Modern post-industrial era no longer accepts the old methods of school education. We move from mass production to mass customization.

Devin Vodicka, head of AltSchool and former head of the Vista Unified school district in California, the traditional methods of teaching calls the "industrial style". Lessons for industrial schools characteristic "direct instruction": a teacher with all the information stands in front of the students and transmits them to the content of the subject. At this time, the students sit passively, absorbing as much as they can. Although many teachers diversify the learning process, yet, at its core, this training model is a product of the industrial age.

Sanjay Sarma, the Vice-President of Open Learning at MIT and a mechanical engineer, claims that the basis of this model is the claim that "the mind; this is a sheet of paper, which says the teacher." Today, this concept is no longer effective and is not worth the effort. According to him, it is necessary to perceive the student as a plant that the teacher needs to be watered, fertilized and give access to the sunlight, when it is required.

During his presentation at the conference, he catalogued a number of teaching methods. Almost none of them overlaid on the traditional model of education.

## Presentation of information in small particles

For example, according to the theory of cognitive load, working memory is limited. Students who hear new information first, store it in short term memory, but after a while those memories will be forgotten. Children are able to perceive new information only in the 14 minutes before their mind starts to get distracted. Therefore, according to him, the best way of learning is to serve the children new information in small particles.

## Frequent repetition of information

Another feature of memory: information is stored in the memories due to chemical bonds between neurons in the brain. Over time, this chemical substance loses its properties and, as a consequence, the memory disappears. But if you remember this information before you disappear primary memory, the brain will create new long-term connection. The best way to keep the knowledge; to find out certain information once, and then without waiting until it completely disappear, again to study his. But for [i can't write my college essay](#) this "reminder" in the classroom often simply is not enough time.

## Contrast is useful for memorization

Also, unlike standard planning templates in schools have an idea of the educational process. The fact that the brain seeks contrast.