

Methodological options for teaching

Methodological options are the ways of acting in the teaching-learning process and methodological strategies are the ways of operationalizing the chosen methodology.

Methodological decisions must take into account the need to integrate the learning of the different curricular areas or subjects, providing them with a global and interdisciplinary perspective. From this perspective, teachers play a role of accompaniment and mediation between students and the object of learning, designing situations and providing resources that place learners at the center of the process.

To this end, it is essential that the methodological options be varied and flexible, so as to make it possible to adjust the pedagogical support to the characteristics of each student and to the way in which their learning processes develop in terms of content and tasks. This adjustment to individual needs is, at the same time, the basis of inclusive education, in which all students should learn according to their needs.



See "Resource 1" for different options and methodological strategies

Resource 1

Methodological options	Methodological strategies
Verbal transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Master lecture, complemented by illustrative illustrative experiences. -Repetition of what has been taught. -Support in the textbook as a fundamental resource.
Discovery learning	-Autonomous discovery by the student. The teacher is conceived as an observer.
Learning by transmission-reception	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Expository teaching based on what the student knows and the conceptual structure of the content. -Structuring learning content into concept maps concept maps
Learning through conceptual change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Introduction of new concepts, by means of brainstorming by the students -The teacher's task is to help the student to become aware of the conflict -Provide opportunities for students to use new ideas use the new ideas
Inquiry-based learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Activities that allow the student to recognize and discriminate everyday thinking from critical thinking -Confront students with concrete problems to hypothesize based on their prior knowledge, design experiments, analyze results, and draw conclusions.