**Curriculum Models**

**1 Tyler Model (Ralph W. Tyler 1940’s)**

 objective

 Evaluation Learning experiences

It is deductive for its proceeds from the general (examining the needs) to specific (specifying instructional objectives)

**1.1 Objectives**

Tyler recommended that curriculum planners identify general objectives by gathering data from three sources: student sources, society source, and subject matter source.

**a.Student source:** curricular planners start their searching for educational objectives by gathering and analysing data relevant to students needs and interests (educational, social, occupational, physical and psychological needs)

**b. Society sources:** planners develop a classification scheme that divides life into various aspects such as health, family, recreation, vocation, religion, consumption and civic role.

**c. Subject matter sources:** to specify the objectives, the planners need to identify the discipline of the subject matter.

 From the three sources, the planners derive general or broad objectives.

**1.2 Learning experiences**

 They are defined by Tyler as “the interaction between the learners and the external conditions in the environment to which he can react”. They are the methods and learning activities that:

* will develop skill in thinking
* will be helpful in acquiring information
* will be helpful in developing social attitudes
* will be helpful in developing interests.

**1.3 Organization of learning experiences**

The teacher at this stage needs to determine a logical order of experiences for the students.

**1.4 Evaluation**

It is done in order to check learners’ achievement of the objectives.

