

Active Learning

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Session Goal: Increase the use of active learning strategies and technologies to effect learner-centered instruction.

What educational strategies might lead to these classroom experiences?



Section III: What is active learning & why do it?

- Strategies that increase student engagement with material and are aligned with student learning outcomes
- Theory that derives from two basic assumptions: (1) that learning is by nature an active endeavor and (2) that different people learn in different ways

(Meyers and Jones, 1993).

What is active learning?

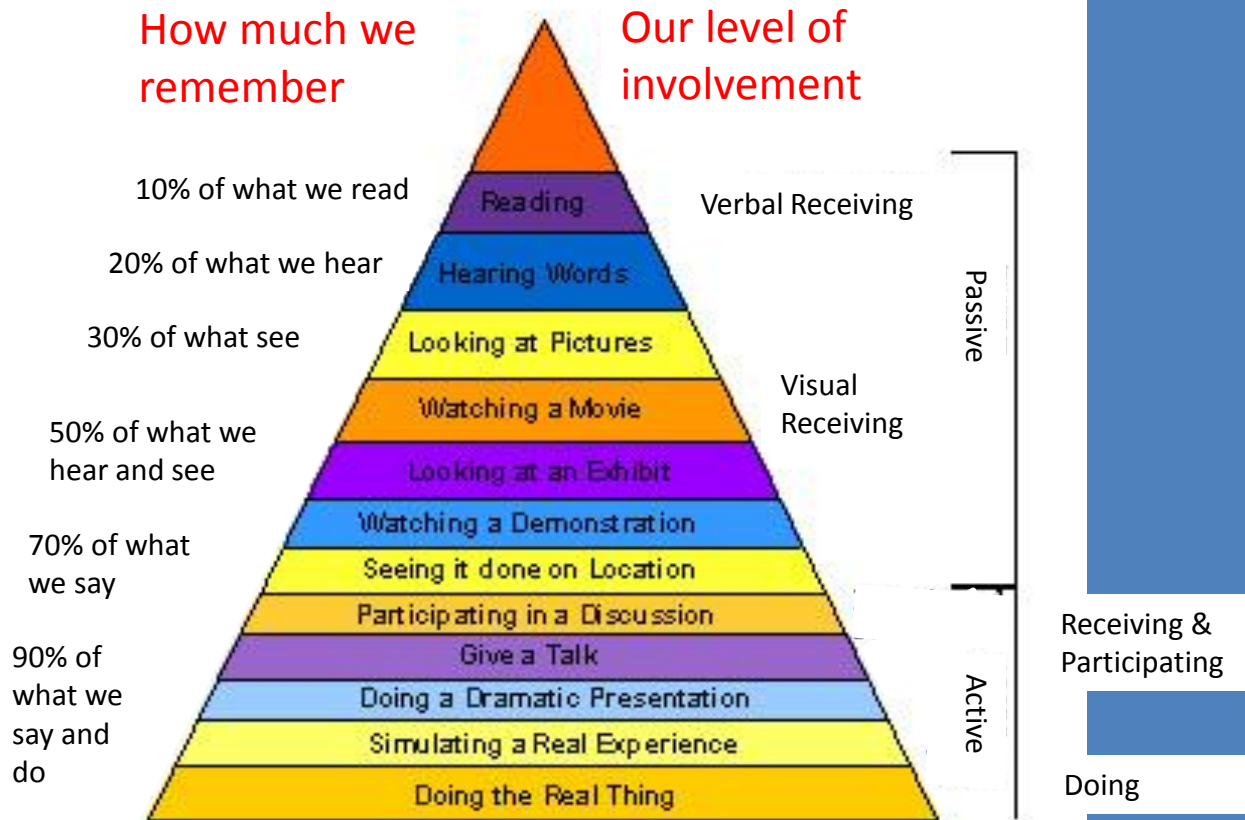
[it is] when students are engaged in more activities than just listening. They are involved in dialog, debate, writing, and problem solving, as well as higher-order thinking.

(Bonwell, C., and Eison, J., 1991)

Why do Active Learning?

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Cone of Learning



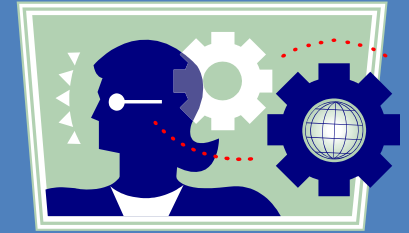
Why do active learning?__cont.

Retention levels are enhanced when active learning methods are used (McKeachie, 1999; Silberman, 1996)

Active learning produces:

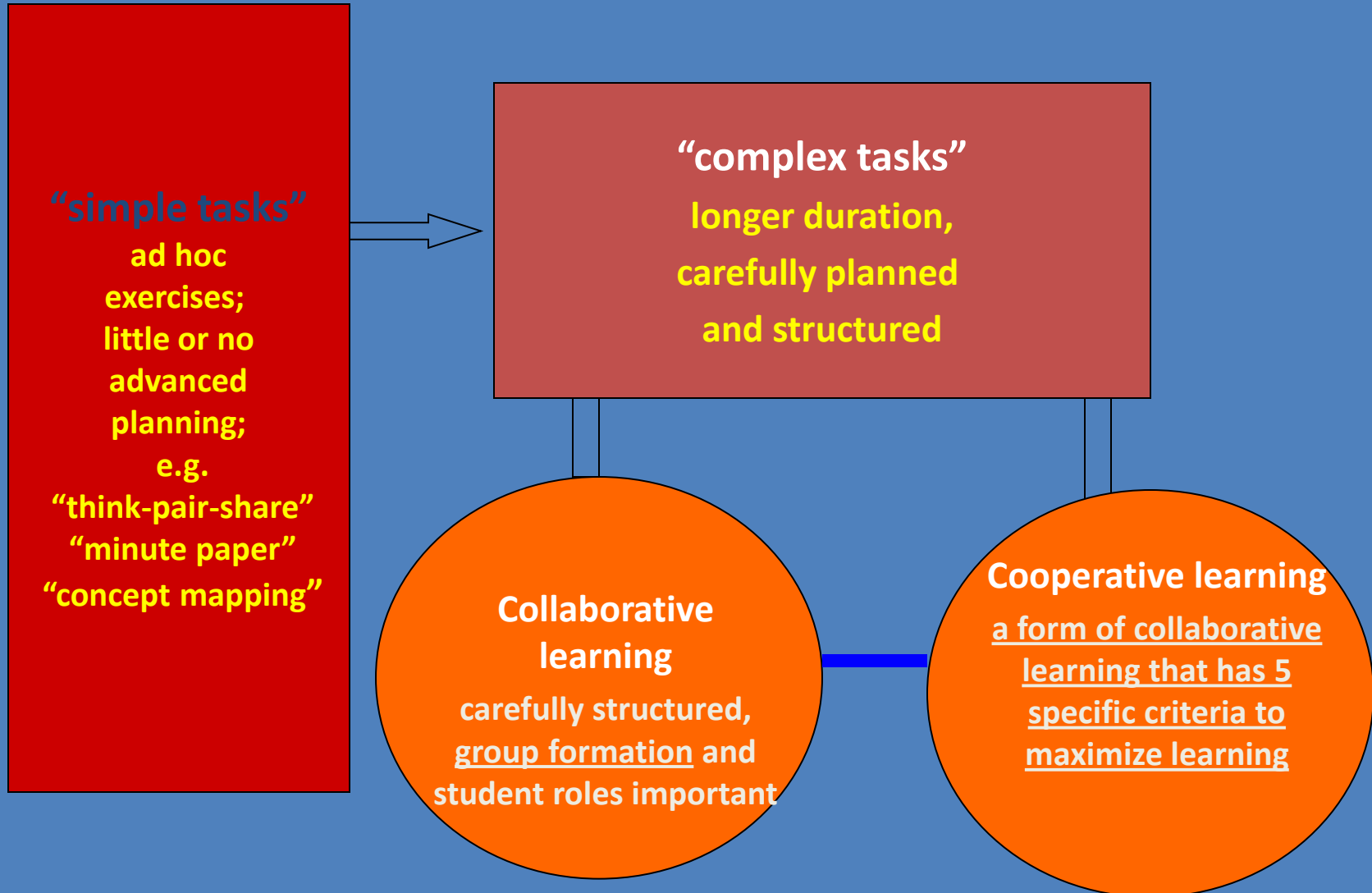
- ❖ higher achievement,
- ❖ more positive relationships among students,
- ❖ healthier psychological adjustment. (Johnson, D. W., R. T. Johnson, and K. Smith , 1991)

10:2 Reflection Activity



Record on your 10:2 reflection sheet the key ideas you want to remember about engaged and active learning (what it is and why we do it).

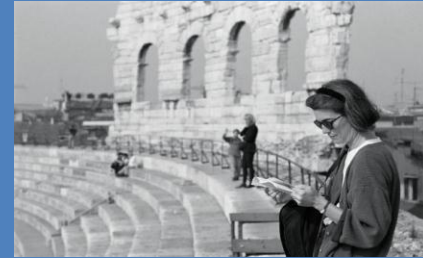
Active learning types



Problem Based Learning Activity

Active Learning Strategies

- Small group work
- Presentations and debates
- Journaling
- Role playing
- Learning Games
- Field Experiences
- Case Studies
- Class Discussions



(Mc Keachie, 1994 and Silberman, 1996)

Exit Card

- Name 1 or 2 strategies that you plan to implement in your classroom.
- What did you gain from this session?