

Monday 20 April, 17h CEST

#FCLtalks #Novigado
WEBINAR #1:

Part 2

Active Learning Pedagogy

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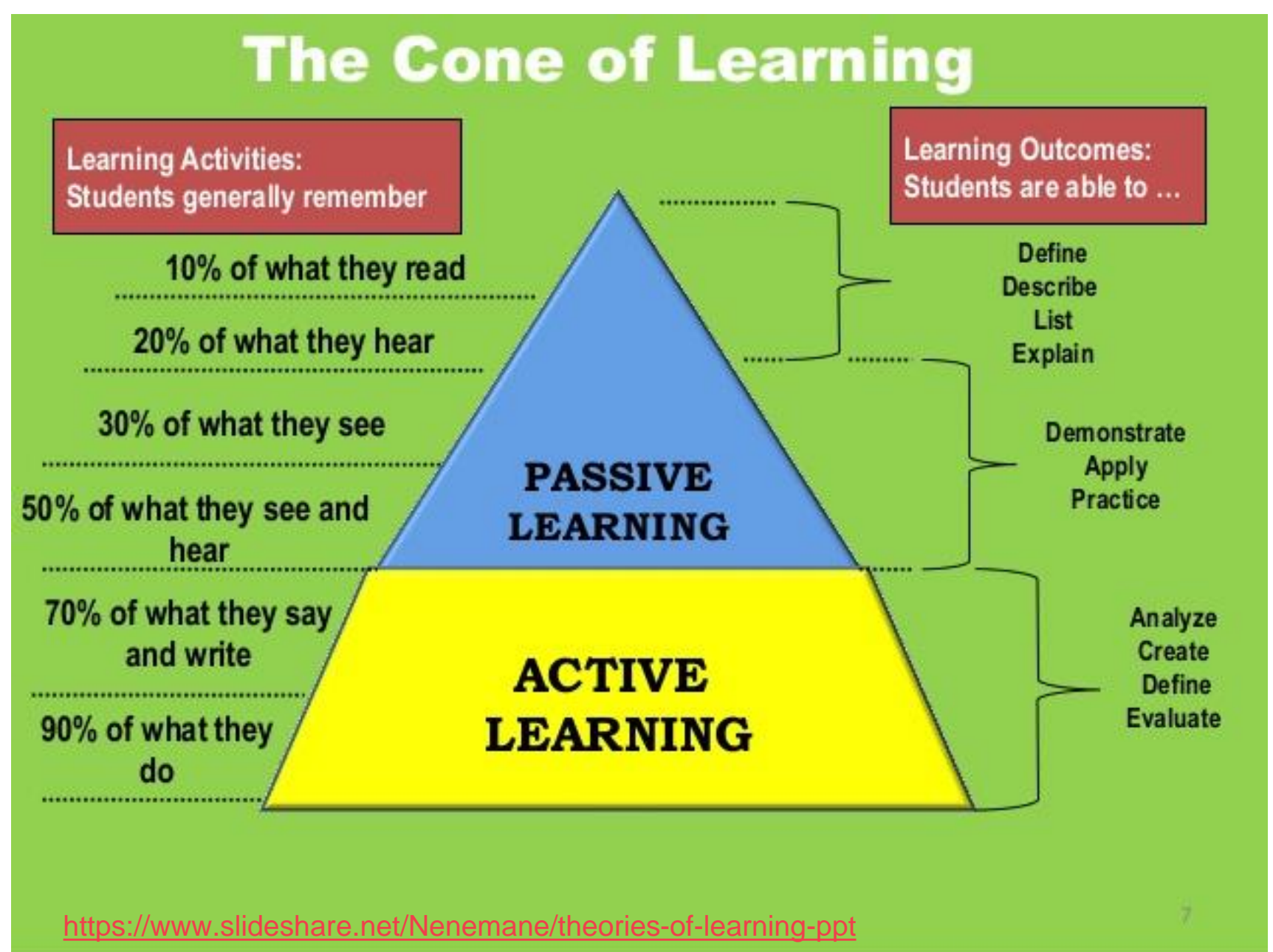
NOVIGADO

ACTIVE LEARNING AND INNOVATIVE TEACHING
IN FLEXIBLE LEARNING SPACES





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What is active learning?

Active learning is a form of learning in which students are engaged and involved in the learning process.





What is active learning?

Active learning requires students to think hard, creatively and to practise using new knowledge and skills in order to develop long-term recall and a deeper understanding (UCLES, 2019).





Theories related to active learning

According to UCLES (2019), active learning is based on some theories such as **constructivism**, social constructivism, schemas or schemata, scaffolding, Bloom's Taxonomy, Montessori's child-centred approach, inquiry-based, problem-based or discovery learning and experiential learning.





Constructivism

Cherney (2015) states that active learning is a process of creating meaning.

New learning occurs when students make connections to their existing concepts, knowledge and experience.





What are the principles of constructivism?

1. Knowledge is constructed, rather than passively absorbed
2. Learning is an active process
3. All knowledge is socially constructed
4. All knowledge is personal





Student-centered approach

Weimer (2008) identified 5 key changes to practice that need to be implemented in the student-centred learning approach





Student-centered approach

1. The balance of power – for the student-centered approach to work the power needs to be re-distributed from teachers to the students. As students should be in the centre of the learning process, they need to start being in charge of the learning process, having the ability to influence what and how they are learning;





Student-centered approach

2. The function of content – following the constructivist approach where learners actively construct their knowledge by constructing the meaning and relating it to the previously acquired knowledge;





Student-centered approach

3. The role of the teacher – involving students in the process of acquiring knowledge, being active in the learning. Teachers are not the only source of expertise, students should not wait for them to learn;





Student-centered approach

4. The responsibility for learning – students should be responsible for their own learning, they should be thought how to learn and become autonomous, self-regulating learners;





Student-centered approach

5. Evaluation purpose and processes – teachers need to implement assessment for learning and assessment as learning – both being formative assessment strategies to support students as learners.





Benefits of active learning

- builds both knowledge and understanding which students can then apply to new contexts and problems.
- fosters students' learning and their autonomy, gives them skills of life-long learning
- helps learners to develop higher-order and metacognitive thinking skills
- involves collaboration, allows to develop key competences
- does not require additional costs - can be applied in every class context





Active learning activities

- must make sense to students
- must include development of expression and communication competencies, teamwork and creativity





Examples of active learning

- working with other students on projects during class (small-big, subject-specific, interdisciplinary);
- making a presentation, podcast, video, screencast;
- peer tutoring, small group work



Examples of active learning

- asking questions or contributing to discussions (discussion protocols); [Cult of pedagogy podcast](#)
- utilizing thinking routines

[Harvard Project Zero](#)





The Learning Zones of the Future Classroom

INVESTIGATE

CREATE

PRESENT

INTERACT

EXCHANGE (COLLABORATE)

DEVELOP





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Thank you for attention

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