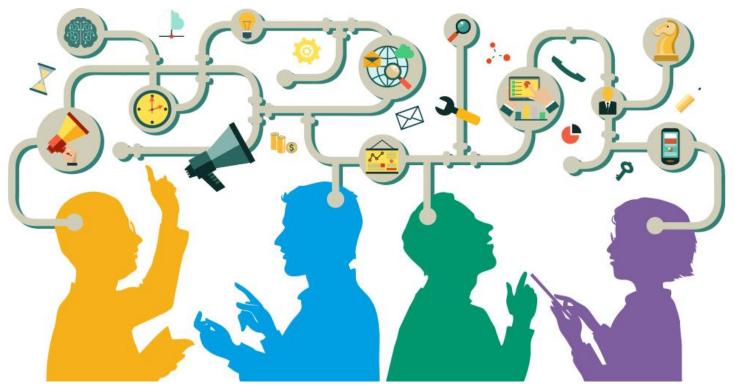
KA1 Seminar: Student-Centered Classroom: Teachers as Promoters of Active Learning

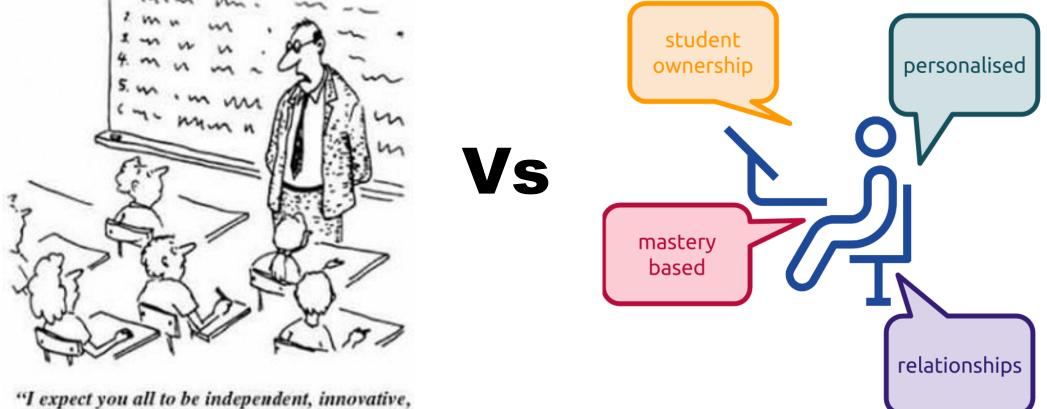
13-18 July 2020

Berlin - Germany



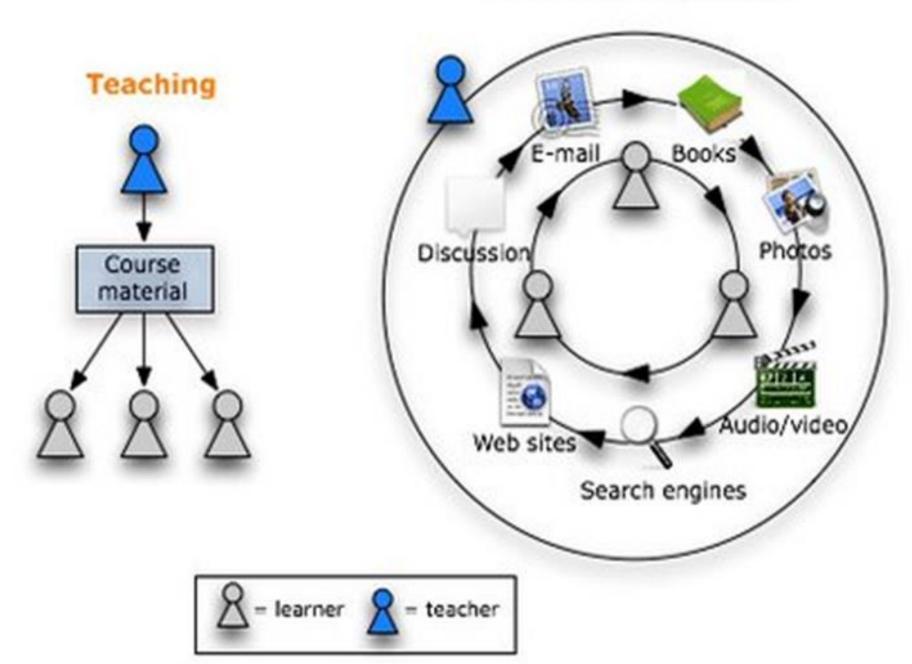
Student-Centered Classroom

keep learners at the center of the designing process



critical thinkers who will do exactly as I say!"

Learning experience



Active learning

- all students are asked to engage in the learning process.
- No expert.
- many forms and be executed in any discipline.
- engage students in small or large activities.
- place a greater degree of responsibility on the learner but instructor guidance is still crucial
- may range in length.
- student participates or interacts with the learning process

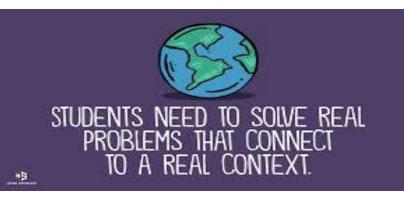
Why Use Active Learning?

- Creates personal connections which increases motivation to learn.
- \checkmark Reinforces and practice important concepts and skills.
- \checkmark Provides more frequent and immediate feedback to students.
- Provides opportunities to think about, talk about and process course material.
- \checkmark Builds self-esteem through interaction and conversations.
- \checkmark Creates a sense of community in the classroom.



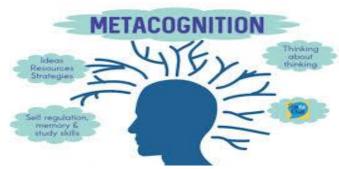
A few active learning techniques / strategies

- Project based learning
- Task based learning
- Cooperative learning
- Flipped classroom



SOCIAL WOR





Project

Based

Learning





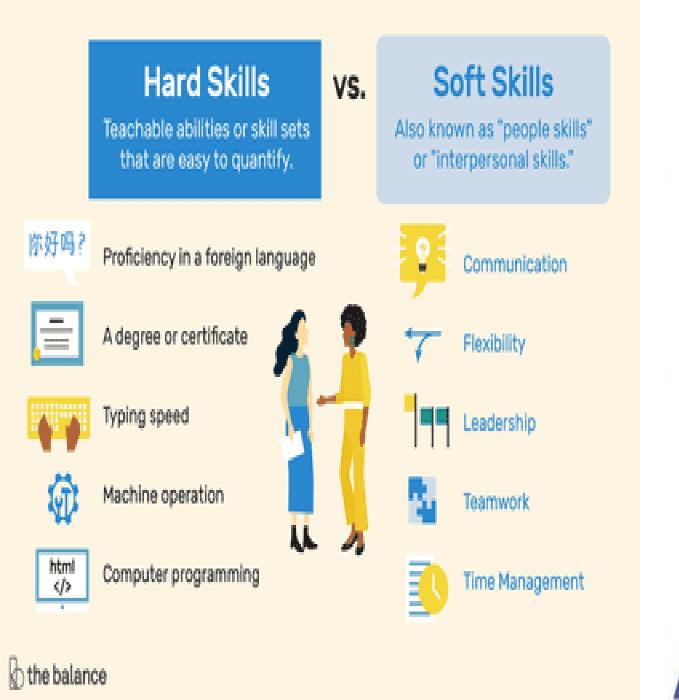
Project based learning (or project?)

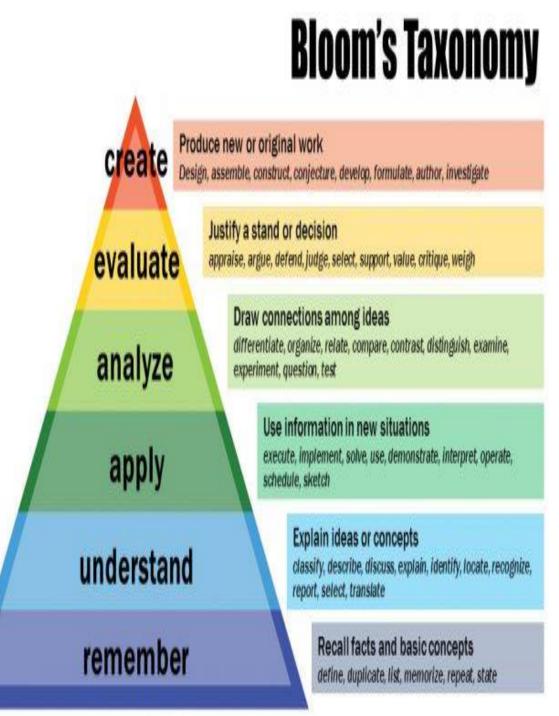
PROJECTS	PROJECT-BASED LEARNING
Can be done alone	Requires collaboration and teacher guidance
About the product	About the process
Teacher- directed	Student-directed
All projects have the same goal	Students make choices that determine the outcome
Products are submitted to the teacher	Products are presented to an authentic audience
Lack real-world relevance	Based in real-world experiences or problems
Occur after the "real" learning	Real learning occurs through the project



PLS in steps

- Driving question
- Need to know
- Imagine & Inquire
- Next Generation Skills
- Voice and Choice
- Feedback & Reflection
- Public demonstration





Project based learning Vs Task Based Learning

PBL Project Based Learning

Task Students do the task in pairs or small groups while teacher monitors

Planning Students prepare to report to the whole class (oral or written) how they did the task, and/or what they decided or discovered.

Pre-Task Introduction to topic and task

Teacher explores topic with the class, helps students to understand instructions and prepare

Task Cycle

Report

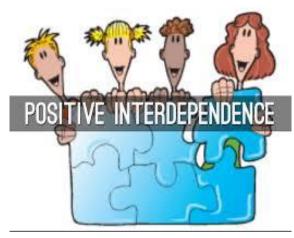
Some groups present their reports to the class, or exchange written reports and compare results

Language Focus

Analysis Students examine and discuss specific features Practice Teacher conducts practice of new words, phrases, and patterns that occur in the data.

Cooperative learning





5 Essential Elements



Individual Accountability



- How learners are accountable to the group and themselves.
- Personal Responsibility.

- **Group Processing**
- What is it:
 - Reflect on group's work.
- Did the group achieve their goals?
- Set new goals for next session?
- · What it looks like:
- Feedback.
- Celebration of completion.



MAIN ROLES IN GROUP WORK

COORDINATOR



Makes certain that everyone contributes and keeps the work on task.

RECORDER



Keeps notes on important thoughts expressed in the group. Writes final summary.



Shares summary of group with large group. Speaks for the group, not just a personal view.

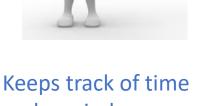
SOME OTHER ROLE CARDS:

MATERIALS MANAGER



Gathers materials needed for the project and helps keep them organized. TIME KEEPER





Keeps track of time and reminds group how much time is left.

HELPER Helper



DIAGRAMMER



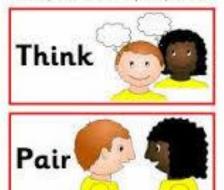
RESEARCHER



CHECKER



Think, pair and share prompt cards



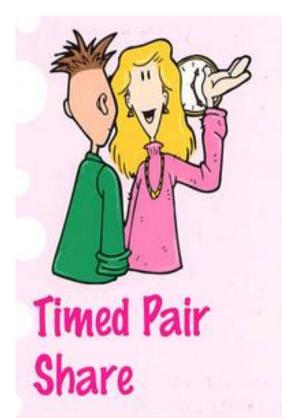




Work in Pairs







In pairs, students share with a partner for a predetermined time while the partner listens. Then partners switch roles.

Promoting Positive Interdependence: The Jigsaw Approach



Round 2 - Task Groups

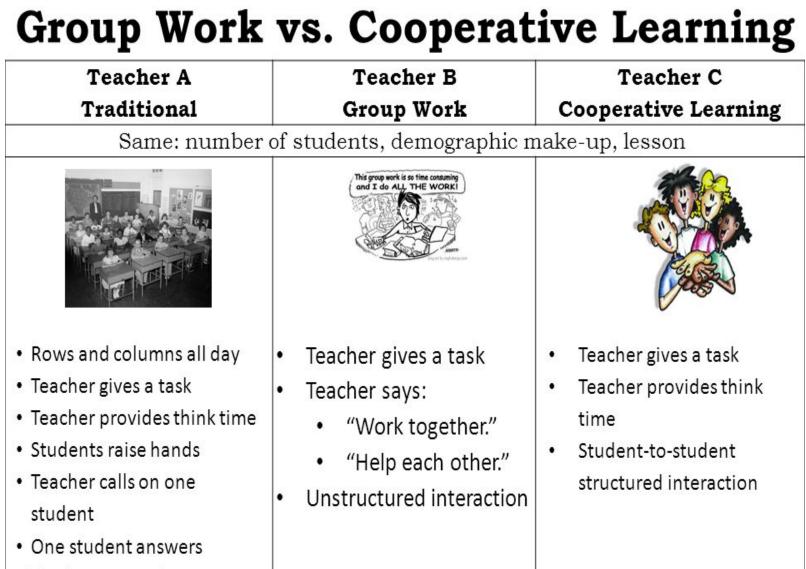
the process so that students can bring specific falsus to a convince bask of proble







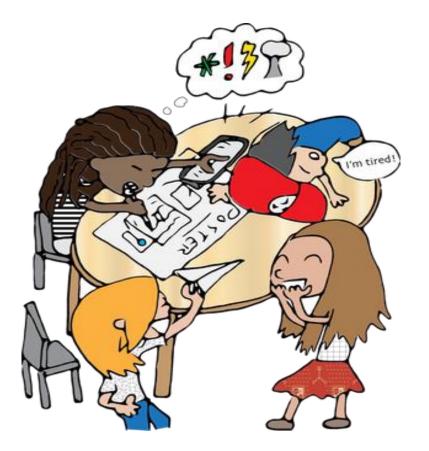
Cooperative learning



• Teacher responds

GROUP WORK

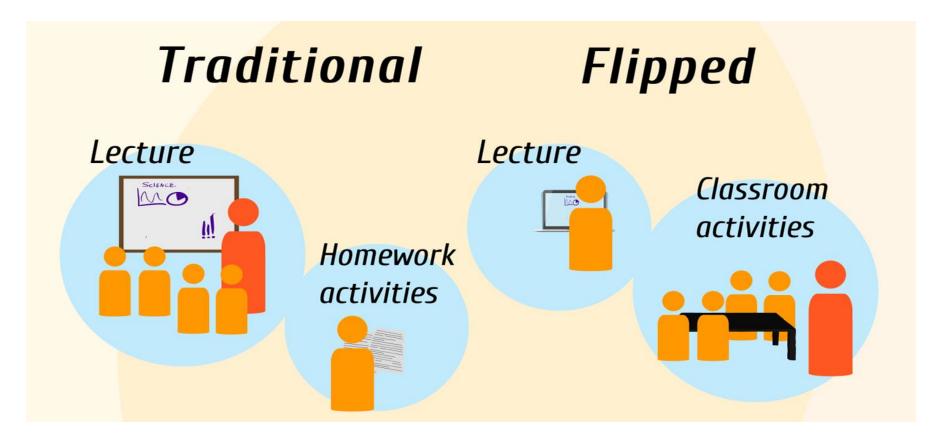
COOPERATIVE LEARNING



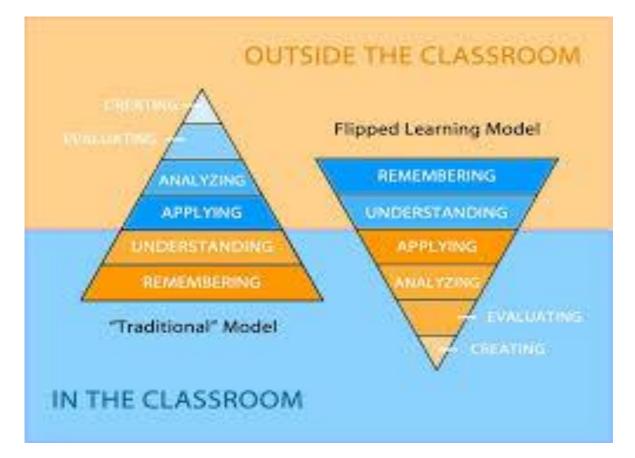


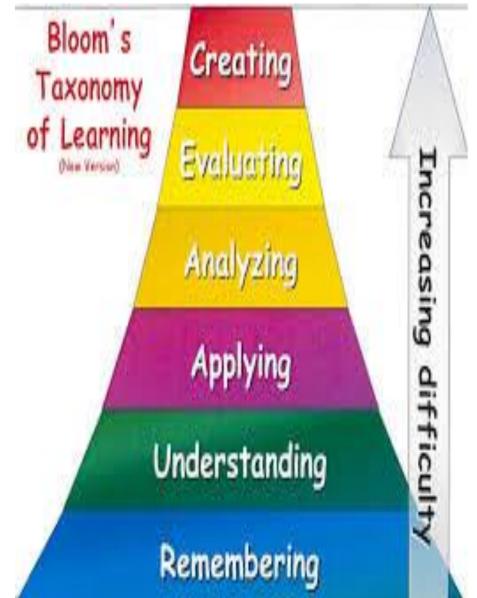
Flipped classroom

How it works:



Flipped Classroom and Bloom's Taxonomy





7 Models of Flipped Classroom

Inverted Classrooms	Discussion Oriented	Demonstration Focused	Faux Flipped	Group Based	Virtual Flipped	Teacher Flipped
Watch lectures at home, do homework in class	Assign content to study, díscuss ín class	Demonstrate principles with content, practice in class	Watch content in class, review as needed	Students watch materíal, teach each other ín class	Watch content and do work remotely (all online)	Students create content to study at home

Flipped classroom useful tools Sharing material before class:





Useful tools





Mentimeter













Useful tools Record your own lecture

Screencast Matic



