

Active Learning, Proactive Teaching, Deep and Flexible Knowing



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Anticipation Guide

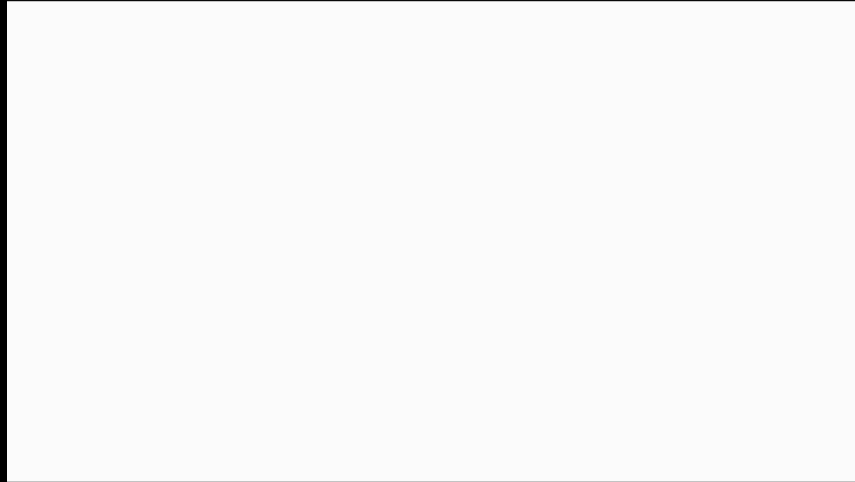
Directions: Agree or Disagree or Edit?

1. Anyone can teach.
2. Active or deep learning in students is fostered by note taking and discussions with fellow students.
3. Technology allows teachers to teach more powerfully, more efficiently, and with less effort.

perspective 

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Changing Perspective



Overview

1. Introduction
2. Learning Essentials
3. Design of Instruction & Assessment
4. Technology Integration
5. Conclusion




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Learning First



processing

words 

Rest Snore Sound
Tired **Sleep** Bed Comfort
Awake Eat Wake
Dream Slumber Night

What does the activity tell us?

1. Meaning is **constructed** during experience and **reconstructed** during recall.
2. Construction/reconstruction result from cognitive, social, behavioral, & affective **processing**.
3. Knowledge is **organized**.
4. When specifics are lost, **meaning** remains.
5. **Strategies** are used to function more effectively.
6. We can **assess** the effectiveness of our thinking.

Cognitively

Behaviorally

Processing
Engagement

What we process
& learn.

Active Learning
Hands On, Minds On

Affectively

Socially

Fostering Processing is a Challenge



6 Principles for Developing Deep and Flexible Knowledge

1. Learning through **practice at retrieval**
2. Learning through **varied tasks and purposes**
3. Learning at the **principle** level
4. Learning **awareness** and **control** (metacognition)
5. Learning in response to **developmental feedback**
6. Learning embedded in **prior knowledge & experience**

(Engle, 2006; Halpern & Hakel, 2003; Mariano, Doolittle, & Hicks, 2009; Wagner, 2006)

Learning First



example

25-Word Summaries

Fostering Deep & Flexible Knowledge

- Opportunity to engage in critical thinking and extract the **essential meaning** from a reading, lecture, video, movie, activity, or experience
- Summarize the meaning **clearly and concisely**, based on student's understanding, in 25 words or less.

25-Word Summaries

Grading: Each Chapter Summary Statement is worth 50 points and will be graded using the following criteria:

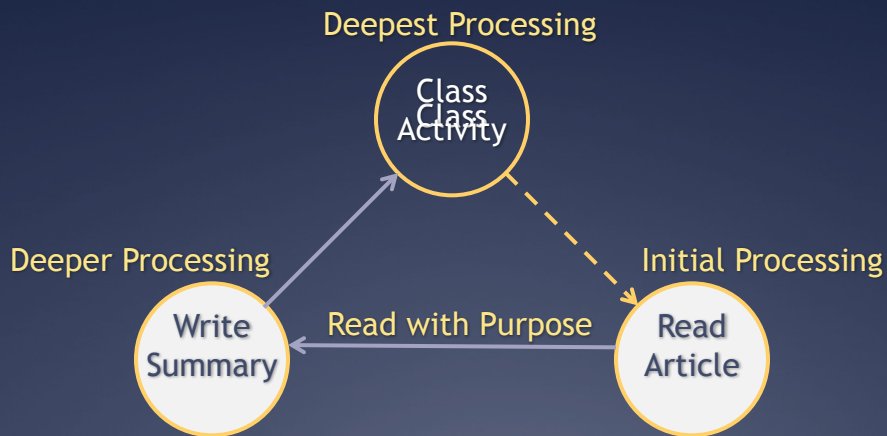
- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Structural Format | 10 pts |
| a. Is the summary 25 words or less? | |
| b. Is the summary a coherent sentence, or sentences? | |
| c. Does the summary avoid a simple listing of concepts, terms, or themes? | |
| 2. Clarity of Thought and Expression | 15 pts |
| a. Are the ideas expressed well, well thought out, and integrated? | |
| c. Does every word in the summary have a meaningful purpose? | |
| d. Are correct grammar and syntax used? | |
| 3. Delineation of Core Message | 25 pts |
| a. Does the summary accurately reflect the reading's central or essential message? | |
| b. Are the reading's central or essential messages fully integrated? | |
| c. Does the summary reflect an understanding of the reading? | |

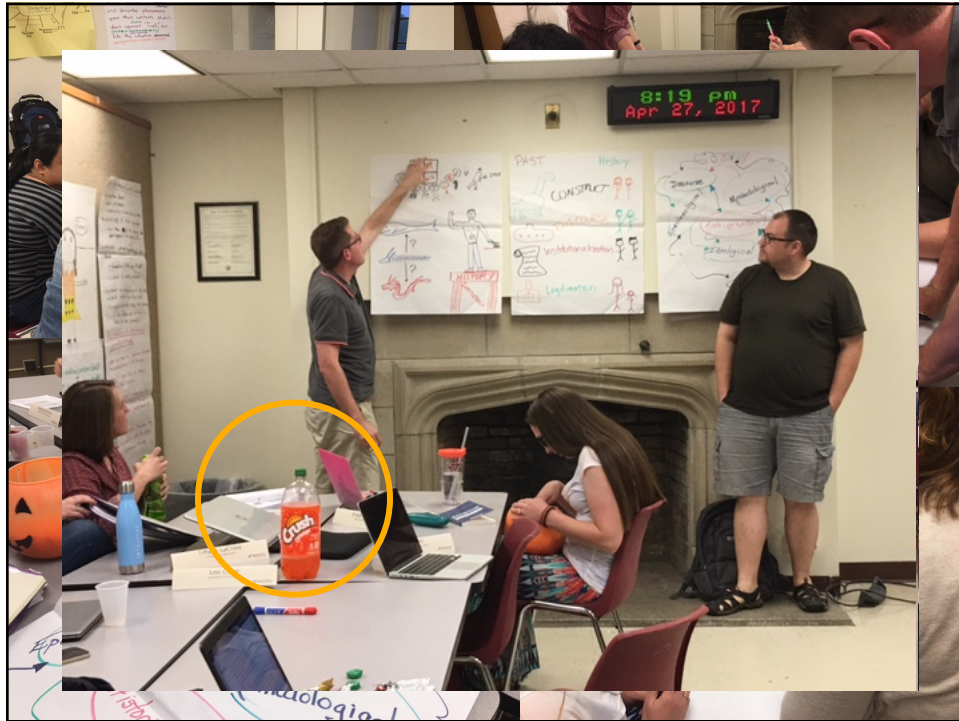
plus Feedback



with Dragon Dictate

25-Word Summaries





25-Word Summaries In-class Summary + Visual Rep

- ✓ ✓ 1. Learning through **practice** at retrieval
- ✓ ✓ 2. Learning through **varied tasks** and purposes
- ✓ ✓ 3. Learning at the **principle** level
- ✓ ✓ 4. Learning **awareness** and **control** (metacognition)
- ✓ 5. Learning in response to **developmental feedback**
- ✓ ✓ 6. Learning embedded in **prior knowledge** & **experience**

(Engle, 2006; Halpern & Hakel, 2003; Mariano, Doolittle, & Hicks, 2009; Wagner, 2006)

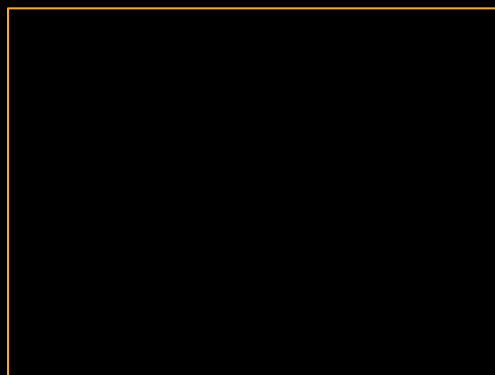
Design of Instruction & Assessment

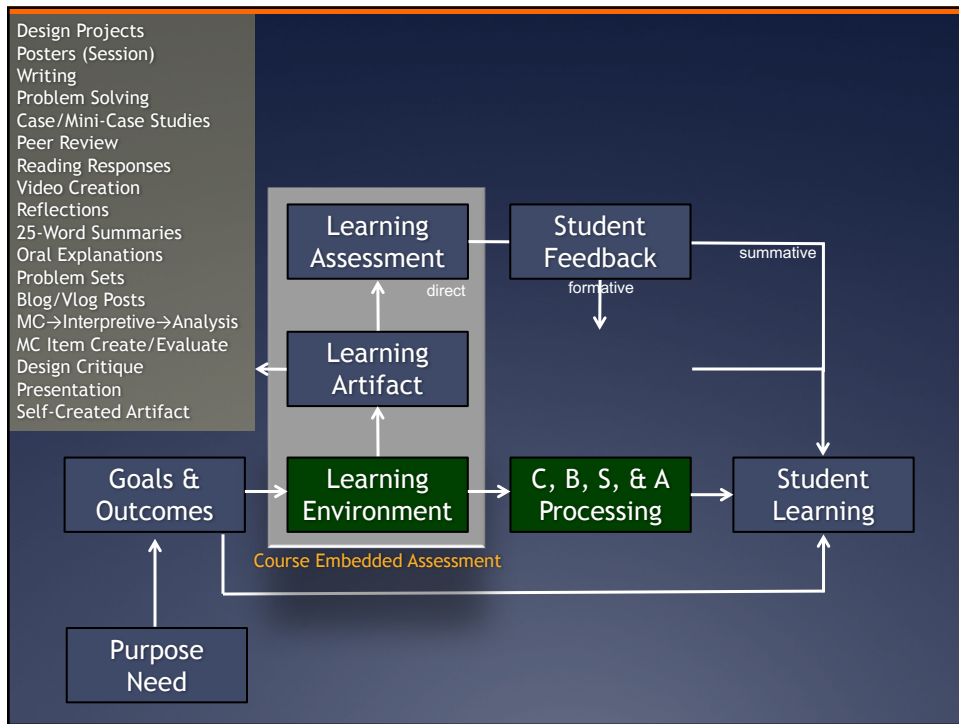
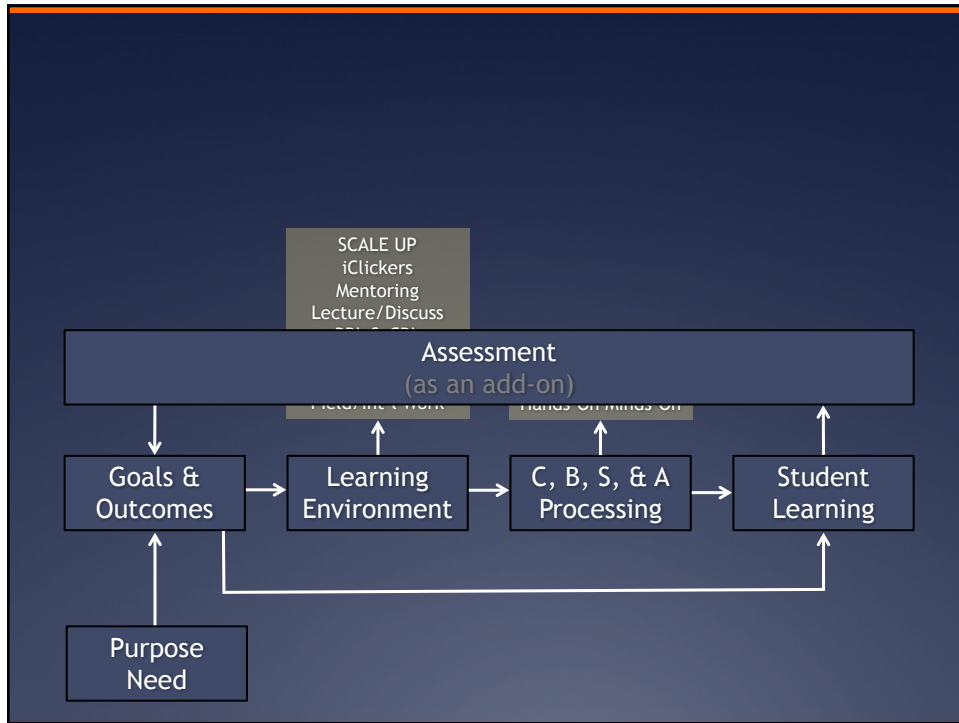
The whiteboard contains the following handwritten text:

- Facts**
 - To make is curious about other alternate sweeteners
 - Sucralose is a substitute sweetener
 - Sucralose has a ring structure
 - Sucralose is 600 times sweeter than sucrose
 - Sweeter than aspartame
 - Eliminated by the body without being broken down
- Hypothesis**
 - She may not have any receptor (receptors to sucralose)
 - She may have a receptor because it is not broken down
- What We Want to Know**
 - Where/How is it metabolized?
 - What kind of molecule is it?
 - Are there any side effects?
 - Why is it 600 times sweeter?
 - What are the differences in structure between sucralose and sucrose?
 - How does structure affect its properties?
- Learning Objectives**
 - What is the structure of sucralose?
 - structure
 - how is it different in structure to sucrose?
 - How is sucralose eliminated from the body?

artifacts clarity

The Need for Clarity





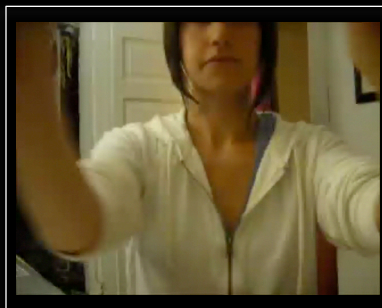
Oral Explanations

Learning Environment: Students create clear and coherently organized 10-15 minute videos that reflect the student's understanding of the current topic under discussion, plus an application to their lives.

Learning Artifact Processing: Students analyze and interpret readings, notes, and discussions; organize concepts and ideas; apply to a life issue; create an oral explanation.

Learning Assessment: Video are assessed using a scoring guide focused on organization, clarity of thought and expression, essential content explanation and application.

Oral Explanation: Human Learning



Oral Explanations

Grading: Each Oral Explanation is worth 100 pts and will be graded using the following criteria:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Organization | 20 pts |
| a. are introductions and conclusions used effectively? | |
| b. <u>do</u> the expressed ideas follow a logical progression? | |
| c. are explanations and applications provided? | |
| 2. Clarity of Thought and Expression | 20 pts |
| a. are the ideas expressed well, well thought out, and integrated? | |
| b. are there clear and logical transitions between ideas? | |
| c. are correct grammar and syntax used? | |
| 3. Essential Content Explanation | 30 pts |
| a. does the content of the explanation accurately reflect the addressed constructivism? | |
| b. does the explanation explain, rather than just list, the main concept components? | |
| c. is the content of the explanation free from personal interjections? | |
| 4. Essential Content Application | 30 pts |
| a. is a problem, issue, or situation explained clearly? | |
| b. are concepts from the texts and class used to address the cited problem? | |
| c. is the application thorough, meaningful, and appropriate? | |

Oral Explanations

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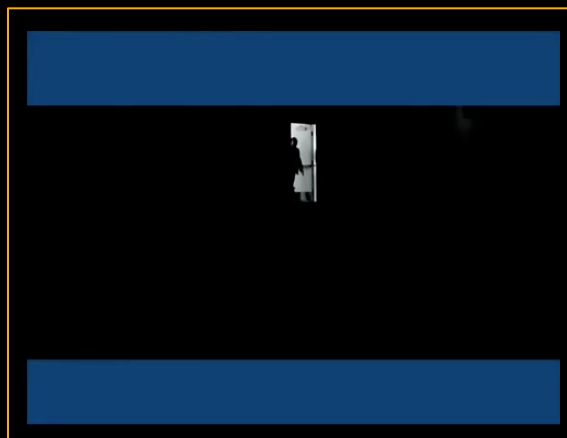
Technology Integration



design

risk 

Do it, now. Risk.



Technology Integration

Do it. Fix it. Try it.
Tom Peters & Bob Waterman
In Search of Excellence (1982)

Don't worry, be crappy.
Guy Kawasaki
Ex-Apple Engineer

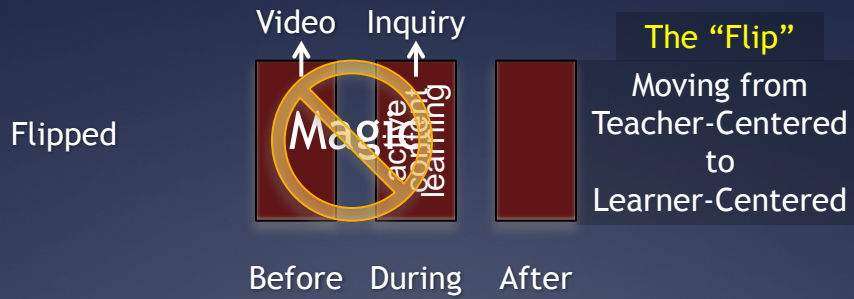
Technology is neither good nor bad
but using it makes it so.

6 Principles of Deep
and Flexible Learning

Design of Instruction and
Embedded Assessment

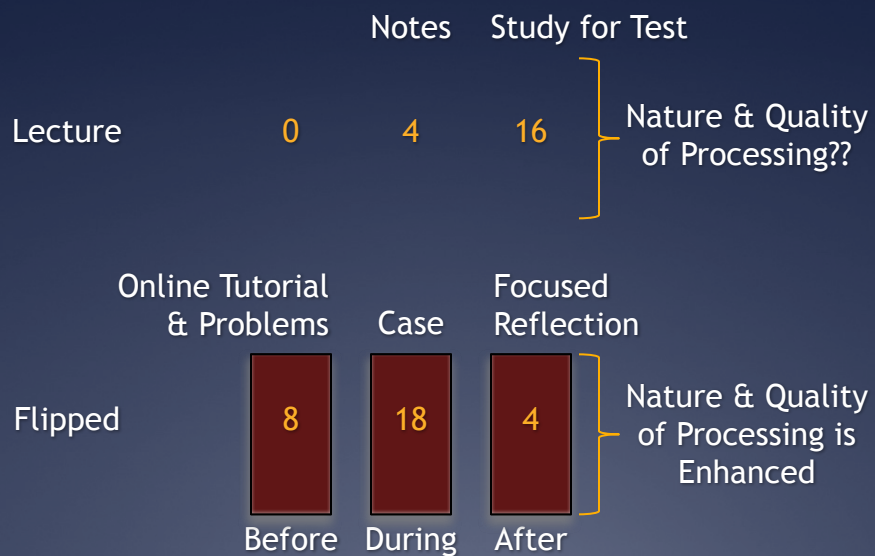
Flipping

Flipping Basics



Learning is not magic, it's by design.

Lecturing versus Flipping



Flipping & Technology Integration

Online Tutorial & Problems	Online Case	Focused Reflection
Content Video & Online Quiz	Concept Map	Blog/Vlog Post
Blog Reading & Summary	Skyped Speakers	Peer Feedback
Simulation Activity & Video Explanation	Image Analysis	Activity Evaluation

Flipped



Before



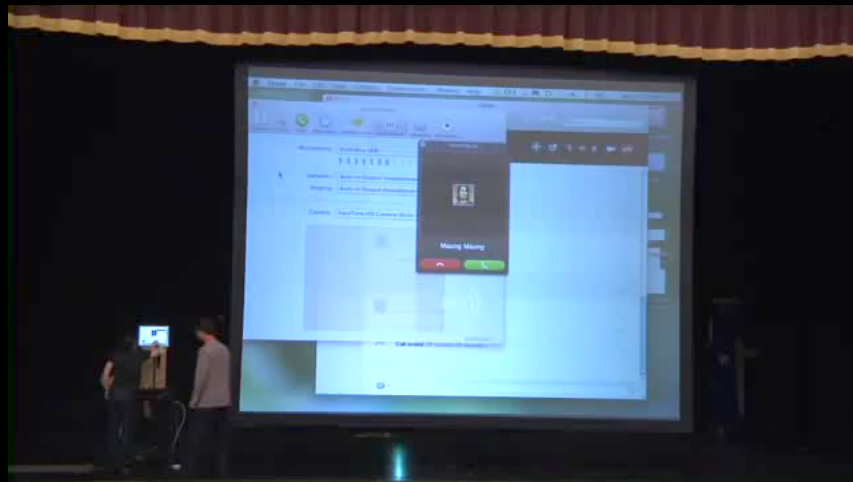
During



After

skype 

Skype: Aung San Suu Kyi



Be Crazy



Active Learning, Proactive Teaching, Deep and Flexible Knowing



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