



**The ILM Foundation**

**Centre for Educational Excellence**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

# Workshop Highlights

- **What** is Active Learning
- Multi-directional Active Learning
- Activity Based Learning
- Difference between Active and Passive Learning
- **Why** incorporate Active Learning
- **How:** The Active Learning Process

# Activity # 1

Individual activity:

**What do you call active learning?**

Think and share

# Definition

- Active learning is "anything that involves students in **doing** things and **thinking** about the things they are **doing**"  
(Bonwell & Eison, 1991, p. 2).
- Felder & Brent (2009) define active learning as "**anything course-related** that all students in a class session are called upon to **do** other than simply watching, listening and taking notes"  
(p. 2).

# Activity # 2

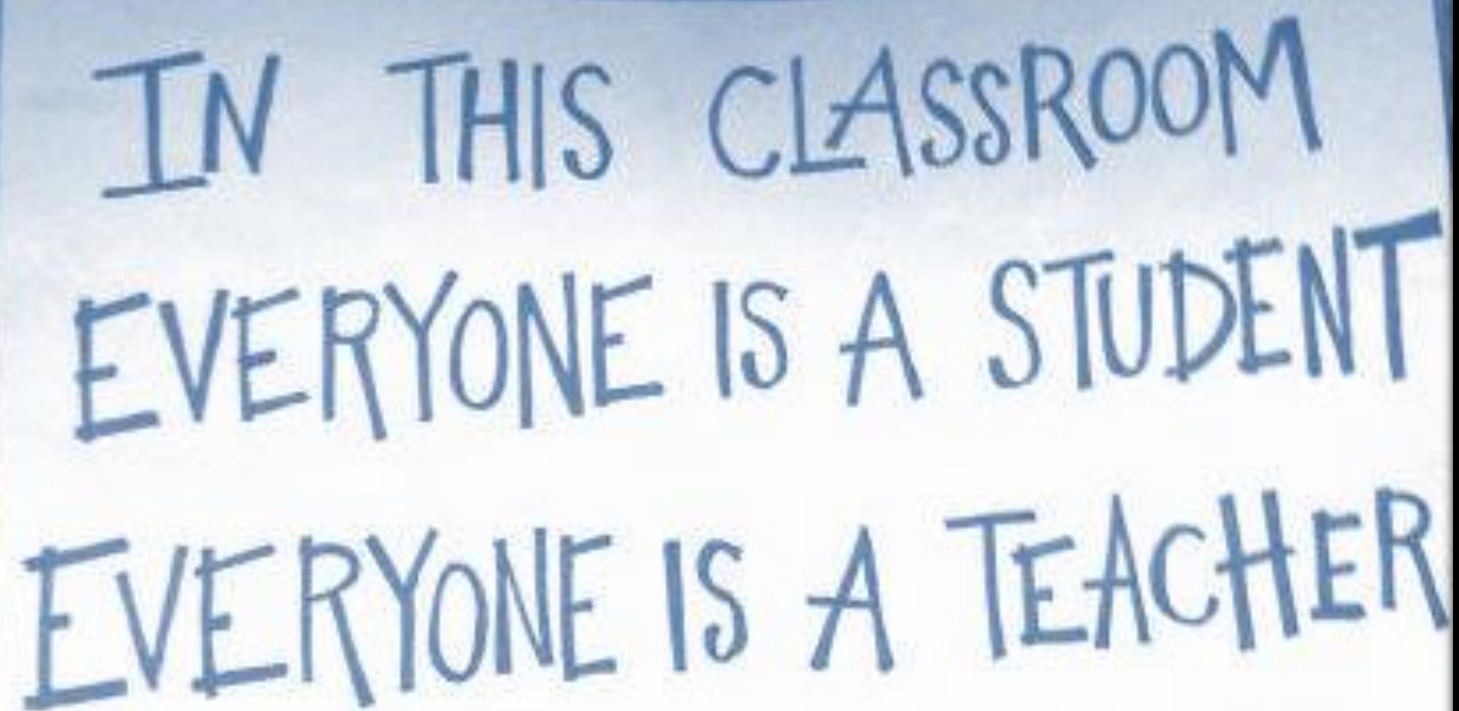
Pair activity

**Define multi-directional active learning**

# Multi-directional Active Learning

Active Learning is a multi-directional learning experience in which learning occurs:

- teacher-to-student,
- student-to-teacher,
- and student-to-student.



IN THIS CLASSROOM  
EVERYONE IS A STUDENT  
EVERYONE IS A TEACHER

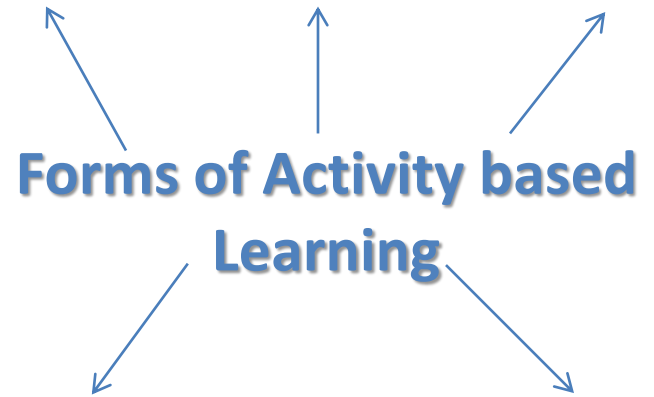
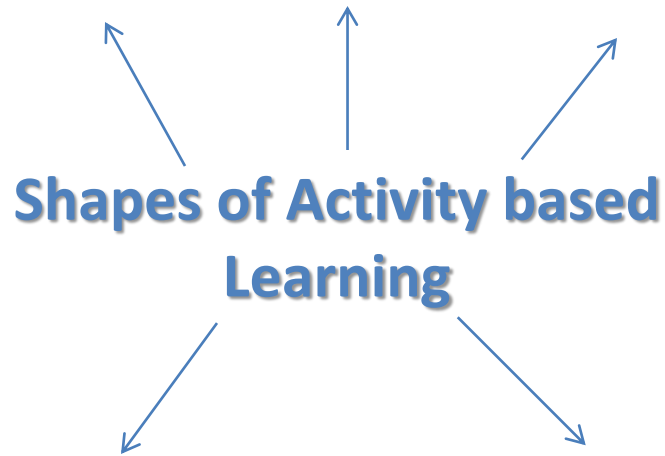


# Activity # 3

Team activity

Develop concept/mind map of:

1. Shapes of Activity based Learning
2. Forms of Activity based Learning



# Shapes of Activity based learning

There are four broad categories of learning strategies that one might use in an active learning classroom:

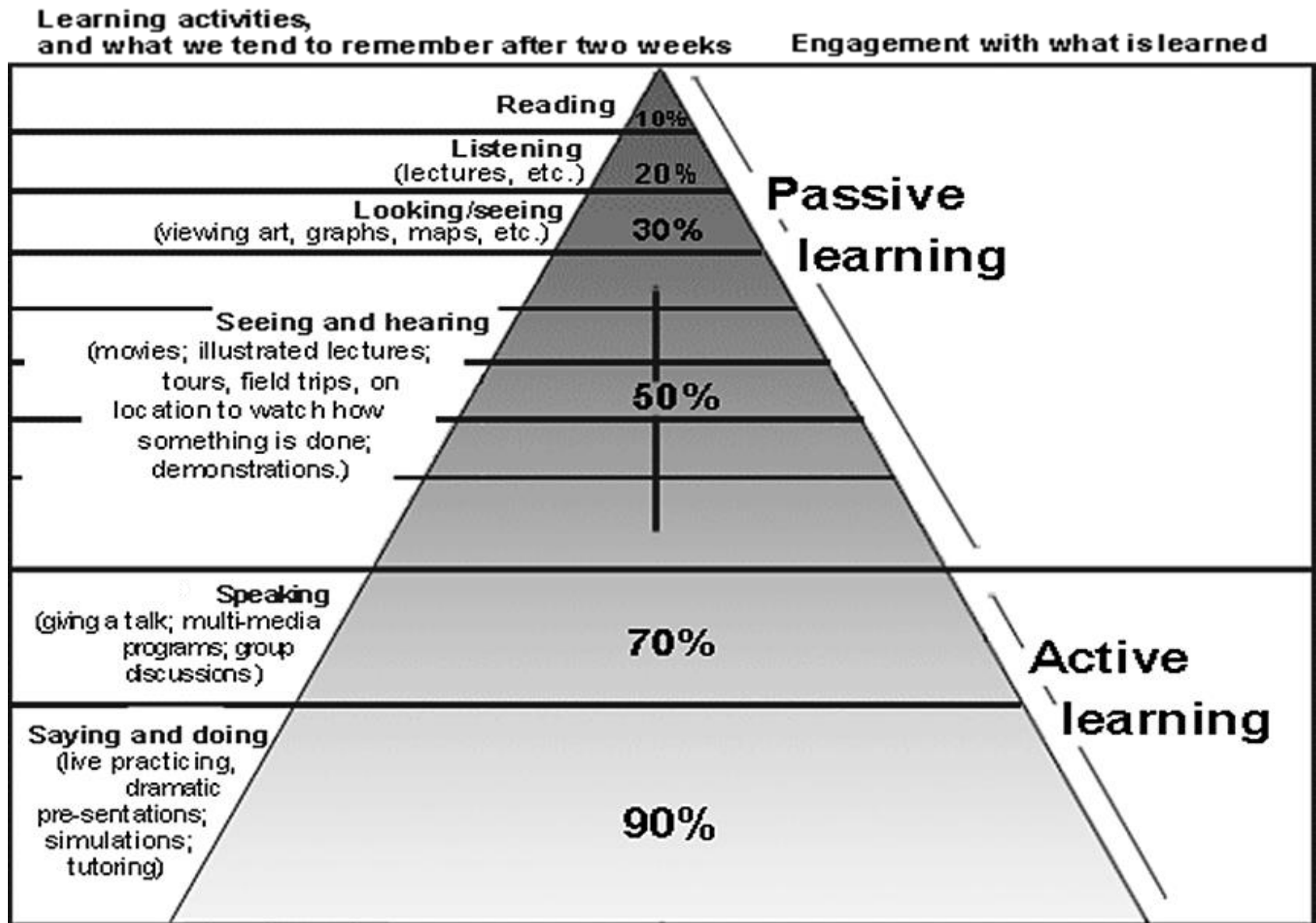
- individual activities
- paired activities
- informal small groups
- cooperative student projects


# Forms of activity based learning

Talking, mind mapping, reading, discussing, debating, acting, role-playing, journaling, conferring, interviewing, building, creating, and the list continues.



# Why use Active Learning?

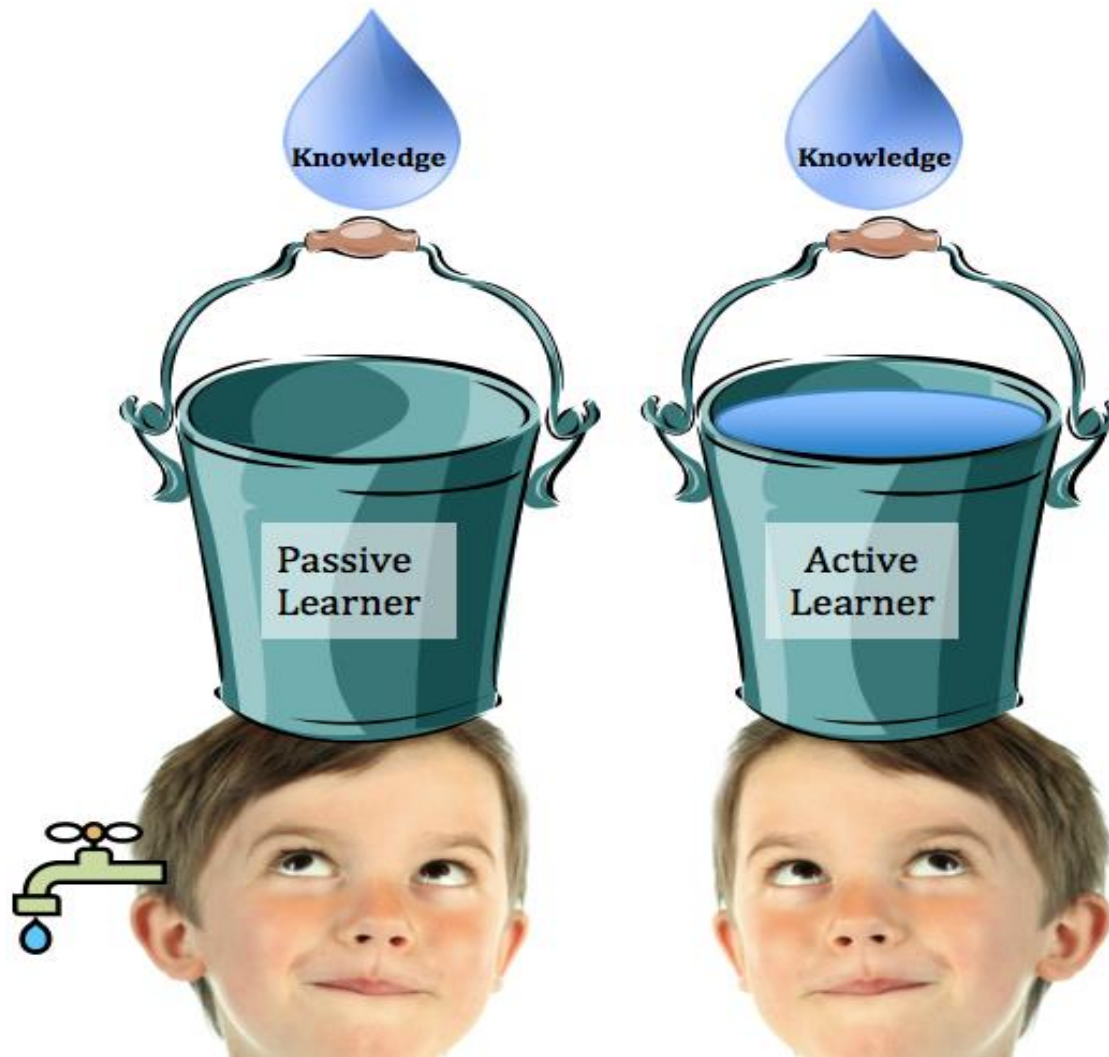


A close-up photograph of a child's foot stepping on a floor covered in a colorful, messy substance, likely paint or clay. The floor is a mix of blue, green, red, and yellow. The child's foot is also covered in the same colorful substance. A white plastic container is visible on the left side of the frame. A black speech bubble with a white border is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing the text "Proof of learning should be on a child, not on a worksheet."

Proof of learning  
should be on a child,  
not on a worksheet.

Play Counts  
Denita Dinger

# Active vs Passive Learning



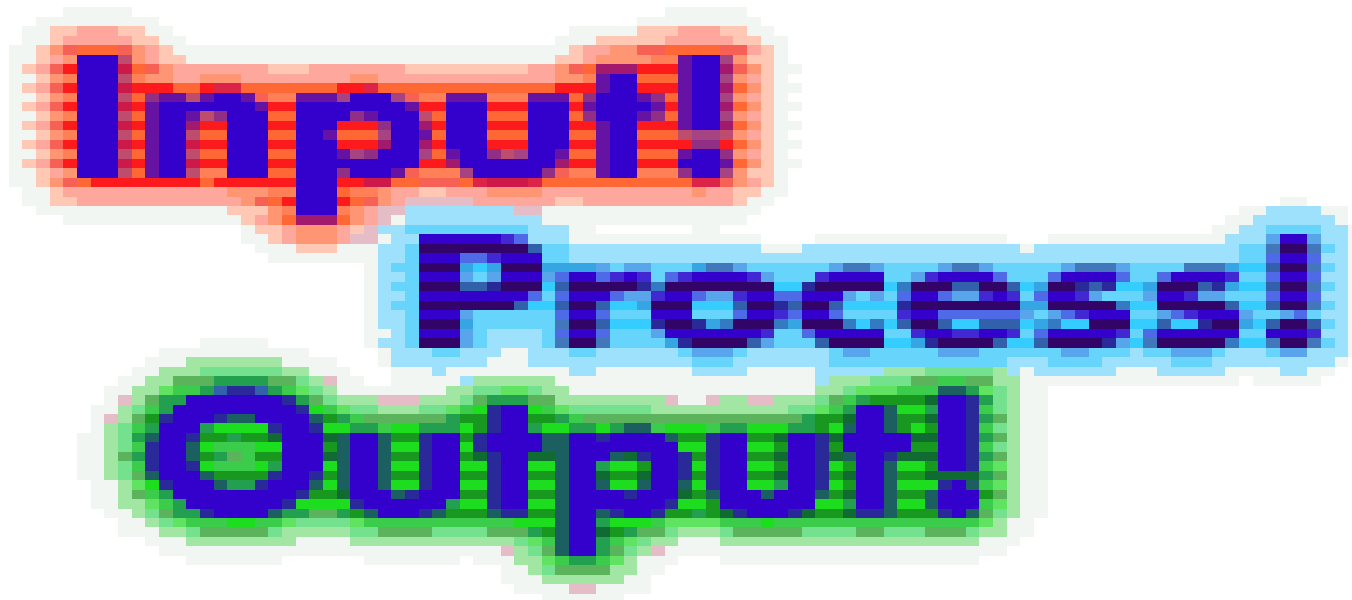
# Why incorporate active learning techniques?

Research suggests that audience attention in lectures starts to wane every 10–20 minutes.

Incorporating active learning techniques once or twice during a 50–minute class (twice to or thrice for a 75–minute class) will encourage student engagement.



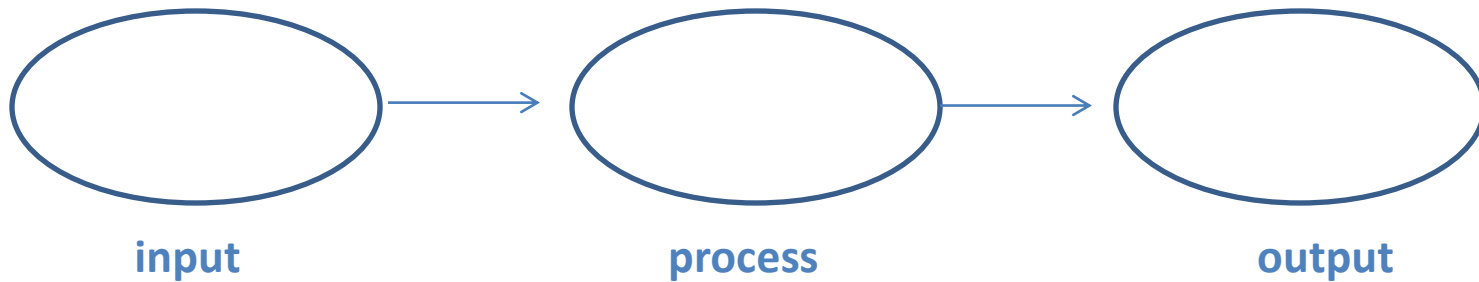
# How Does Active Learning Work?



# Activity # 4

Small Group activity

- Organize the given learning cycle.



# The Learning Process

## Perceiving

- Input (often called cues)
- Learner perceives or develops an idea of what has to be done

## Deciding

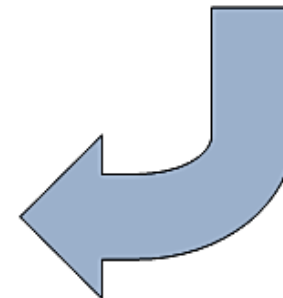
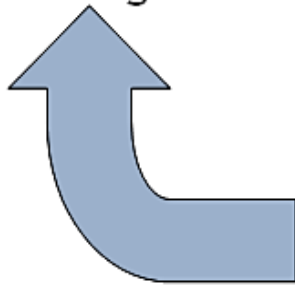
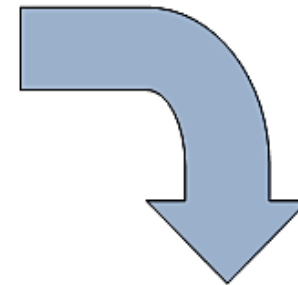
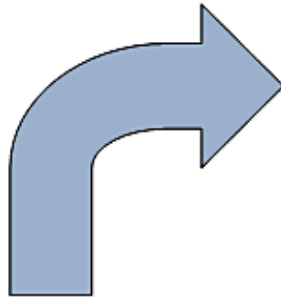
- Processing in the brain
- How do we put the info into a response

## Acting

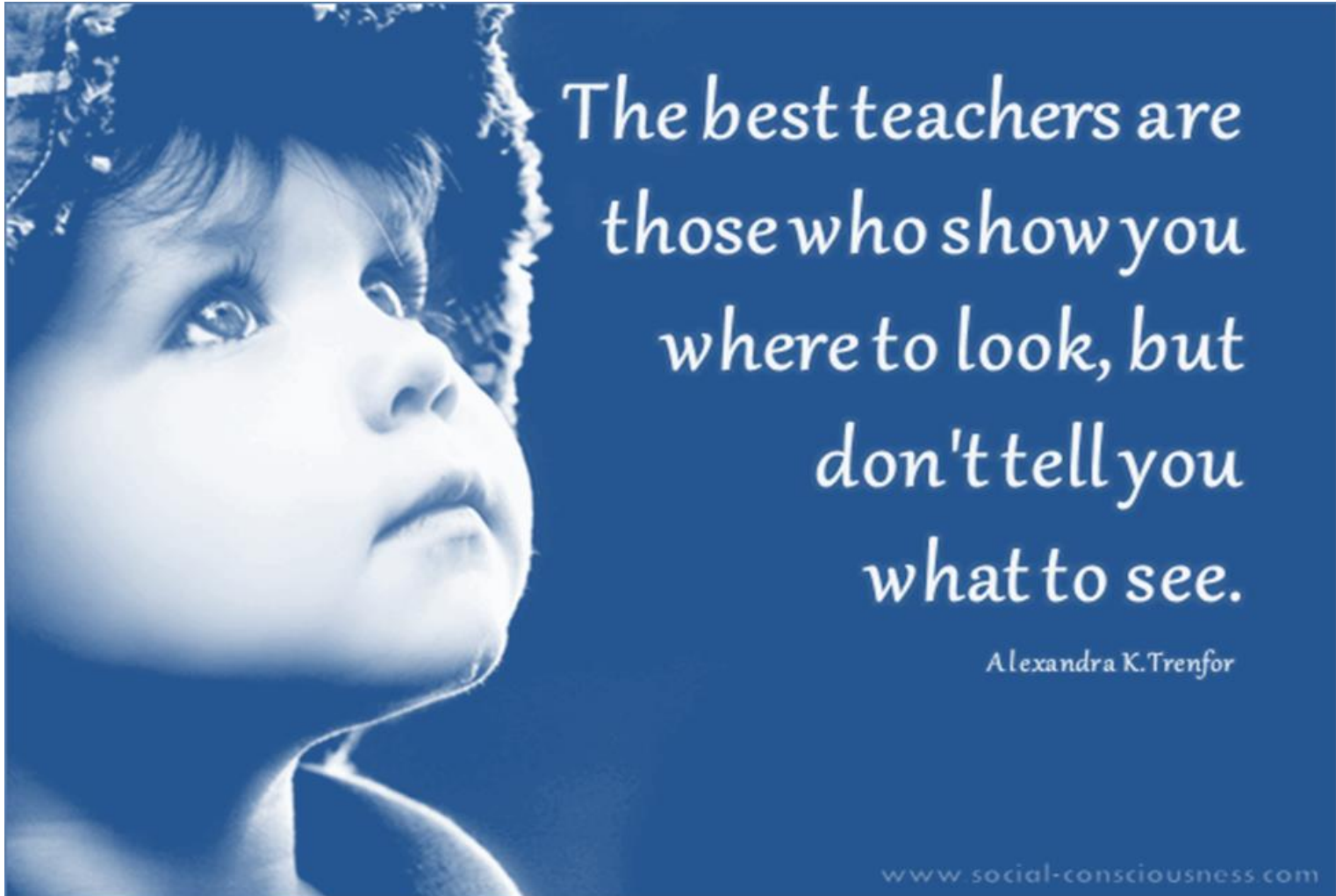
- Output
- Move or movement

## Feedback

- External or internal
- Coach important here
- Asked to practice further, ∴ cycle starts again.



# Reflection



The best teachers are  
those who show you  
where to look, but  
don't tell you  
what to see.

*Alexandra K. Trenfor*

The greatest sign of success for a teacher is to be able to say, "The children are now working as if I did not exist."

- Maria Montessori

**Jazak Allah Khair**