

Problem Based Learning

- Students are confronted with a problem.
- This problem launches their inquiry as they collaborate to find solutions.
- Students identify and analyse problems and generate hypotheses about solutions.
- They identify missing information- what do they need to know to test their solution?
- This launches a phase of research.
- Students then apply their new knowledge, work until they get it right, and then reflect on the process.
- Problems posed should be authentic and/or interesting/engaging.

Dialogue and Instructional Conversations

- Designed to promote learning through conversations.
- Creates opportunity for shared thinking.

Cognitive Apprenticeships & Reciprocal Teaching

Knowledgeable guides provide:

- Models
- Demonstrations
- Corrections
- Motivation

Learner's performance becomes more complex as the learner becomes more competent. Can be achieved through:

- Mentoring
- Cross-age grouping

Group Work, Cooperation, & Collaborative Learning

Group work: several students working together.

Cooperation: focus is on group members working towards a shared goal.

Collaboration: more complex form of group work. Involves discussion, diverse perspectives, debate, constructive feedback, reaching consensus, and the involvement of every member.

What might be a disadvantage of group work?

How do we make group learning work?

- Face-to-face interaction
- Positive interdependence
- Individual accountability
- Interpersonal and small-group collaborative skills
- Group processing

Week 10: Motivational views on learning

Types of Motivation:

- Amotivation
- Intrinsic
- Extrinsic

Theories of Motivation

- Behavioural
- Humanist
- Cognitive
- Social Cognitive
- Sociocultural
- Flow

To understand motivation, one must look at the incentives and rewards found in the classroom.
Examples:

- - Bonus points
- - Marks
- - Merit system

Limitations of Behavioural Motivation

- Changes may be temporary.
- Students may develop a materialistic attitude to learning.
- Giving extrinsic rewards may lessen whatever intrinsic motivation they may have for that activity.

Humanist views on motivation

- To motivate means to encourage peoples' inner resources.
- The single holistic principle that binds together the multiplicity of human motives is the tendency for a new and higher need to emerge as the lower need fulfills itself by being sufficiently gratified (Maslow, 1968).