



IPPAcademy

ADVANCED CERTIFICATE ON ACTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES AND APPLICATION

2023 2nd Edition



INTERNATIONAL PHONETICS &
PHONOLOGY ACADEMY



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Advanced Certificate on Active Learning Strategies and Application
by IPPAcademy

Online Coursebook 2023
2nd Edition

Special Thanks

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COURSE OVERVIEW

Course Outline and Details

- Unit 1: Active Learning in a Nutshell
- Unit 2: What Active Learning is not
- Unit 3: Active Learning Strategies
- Unit 4: Classroom Management for Active Learning
- Unit 5: Reflection and Continuous Improvement
- Unit 6: Comprehensive Glossary
- Assessment Tasks

Course Outline & Details

About the Course

This course is designed for educators who want to learn more about active learning and how to implement it in their classrooms. In this course, you will explore what active learning is, what it is not, and various strategies for engaging your students in the learning process. You will also learn how to manage your classroom effectively for active learning and how to reflect on and continuously improve your teaching practice.

Course Objective

By the end of the course, you will be able to define active learning, identify common misconceptions about it, and implement a variety of active learning strategies in your teaching practice. You will also be able to manage your classroom effectively for active learning and engage in reflective practice to continuously improve your teaching.



Course Assessment

Assessment for the course consists of two written tasks. Each task carries a weightage of 50% towards the final grade. These tasks are designed to evaluate the participants' understanding and application of the course concepts and strategies.

Successful completion and passing of all tasks are required to be eligible for the digital Certificate of Completion.

Course Outline & Details

Course Structure

The course will be divided into 6 main units, structured in a way so that you can learn the steps in group work implementation in a systematic approach. Each unit will cover a different component.

You are encouraged to complete the course material before attempting the Assessment Tasks.

The course units:

- **Unit 1: Active Learning in a Nutshell**
- **Unit 2: What Active Learning is not**
- **Unit 3: Active Learning Strategies**
- **Unit 4: Classroom Management for Active Learning**
- **Unit 5: Reflection and Continuous Improvement**
- **Unit 6: Comprehensive Glossary**
- **Assessment Tasks**

Instructions for submission of Assessment Tasks will be clearly written at the session.

Let's begin!

What is Active Learning?

Active learning is a teaching approach that prioritizes student engagement, collaboration, and critical thinking. It diverges from traditional teacher-centered instruction and encourages a student-centered environment where **learners take responsibility for their own learning**.

Active learning emphasizes the application of knowledge in real-world contexts and develops skills such as communication, problem-solving, and teamwork.

It is rooted in theories such as **Social Constructivism and is largely related to Experiential Learning**. It prioritizes student engagement, collaboration, and critical thinking, moving away from traditional teacher-centered instruction.

This approach also emphasizes experiential learning, where students actively engage in hands-on activities and real-world experiences to deepen their understanding. We shall get into the theories foundation behind Active Learning in the next page.



Theories related to Active Learning

1. Social Constructivism

The most prominent theory behind Active Learning is Social Constructivism. Social Constructivism is a theory that forms the foundation of active learning. As teachers, we understand that learning is not simply about absorbing information but actively constructing our understanding.

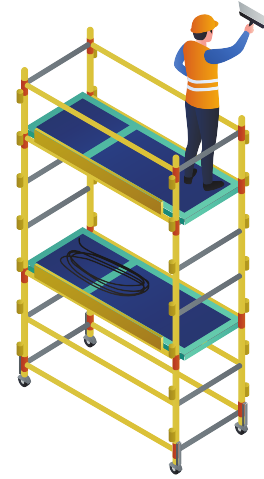
Constructivists believe that learning is a process of making meaning and that learners develop their existing knowledge to achieve deeper levels of understanding. It is a social process that happens through collaboration and interaction with others. Knowledge is not solely an individual construct but is co-constructed through these interactions.

Lev Vygotsky, a prominent social constructivist, introduced the concept of the **Zone of Proximal Development**. This zone lies between what learners can achieve on their own and what they can achieve with the expert guidance of their teacher. In most cases, it means **teaching something slightly more advanced than what students currently know**.

Skilled teachers focus on activities within this zone, providing guidance and support through a technique called **Scaffolding**.

Unit 1: Active Learning in a Nutshell

Scaffolding is a powerful tool used by teachers to support students as they develop their understanding. It involves a step-by-step approach that gradually guides students towards mastery.



First, the instructor models the task, demonstrating how to perform it.

Then, the class works together, with the instructor and students collaborating to complete the task.

Next, students engage in group work, where they work with a partner or small cooperative group to further develop their understanding.

Finally, students move towards independent practice, where they demonstrate their mastery of the task.