A student - centred teaching

- advantages and disadvantages of student-centred education
- SMART goals
- inductive learning
- constructive feedback
- assessment

Materiały opracowany przez uczestniczkę kursu Beatę Ramotowską

What are the disadvantages of student-centered education?

Time-consuming
Can lead to wrong behaviour – reduces discipline
Undermines respect for teacher
Afraid of loosing control
Difficulty to measure and visualise progress
Chaotic, unpredictable
Adapting to the unknown
Not enough resources
Resistance to change
Class length too short
Curriculum restraints
Constant project work is exhaustive
You need experience to get it right

What are the advantages of student-centred education?

Adapting to students' needs
Promotes long-term learning
Increases motivation
Increases competences like communication, creativity, collaboration and critical thinking
Better cooperation with the teacher
Promotes the social side enjoyment of education/ positive atmosphere
More interactivity/Sharing of experience/richness of information
Facilitates Independent thinking
Helps students retain information &apply it in different situations
Learning to take on responsibility

Teacher-centered	Student-centered
Teacher talks more than all students combined - student talk is directed at teacher	Students talk more than teacher - students talk with each other
Rules are made and enforced solely by teacher	Students reinforce class norms and culture among themselves
Teacher is gatekeeper - responsible for knowing and approving all answers	Teacher provides questions, guides students in figuring out answers
Teacher decides what students learn and when - all students learn same content	Students have voice and choice; content and pace are differentiated to meet student needs and interest

Your goals need to be …

Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Realistic	Timely
S	**M**	**A**	**R**	**T**
G	**O**	**A**	**L**	**S**
What do you want to do?	How will you know when you've reached it?	Is it in your power to accomplish it?	Can you realistically achieve it?	When exactly do you want to accomplish it?

Example:

- **Specific: What exactly do you plan to achieve?**
- **Measured: How do you know you have reached your goal?**
- **Achievable: Do you have the means to accomplish everything?**
- **Relevant: How relevant is the project for e.g. the curriculum**
- **Timely: How much time do you need? Deadlines?**

I'm going to follow an app training program to run a marathon
6 months from now without stopping.

Inductive learning V Deductive learning

Inductive learning

▶ The learner discovers rules by observing examples.

Promotes analytical, critical thinking
Motivating for students

Deductive learning

▶ Students are given rules that they then need to apply.

Predictable learning outcome and fast results

Inductive learning consists out of several steps:

- ✓ Demonstration
- ✓ Observation
- ✓ Formulation of hypothesis
- ✓ Design of experiment for verification of hypothesis
- ✓ Execution of experiment
- ✓ Observation
- ✓ Conclusion or formulation of new hypothesis

Observations by students need to be checked before proceeding to the next step

Students may do all steps or only one or two, depending on their level & resources available

Constructive Feedback

Rules for constructive feedback

- Focus on the task, not on the person
- Sandwich method: Positive, Negative, Positive
- Be honest (no sugar coating)
- Be specific
- Don't overload with ciriticism
- Praise the effort

Assessment

Summative assessment

Assessment **of** learning.

Summary judgments of student performance.

E.G. test that students take at the end of a learning unit, at the end of a school year, or at the end of primary school.

Assessment

Formative assessment

Assessment **for** learning.

"Real time", to understand how well learners understand a new concept.

Teachers provide the learner with feedback on what they still need to do to meet the learning objective.

Teachers may adjust their approaches to meet learning needs more effectively.

Assessment

Self-assessment

Its FOCUS: student's personal development!

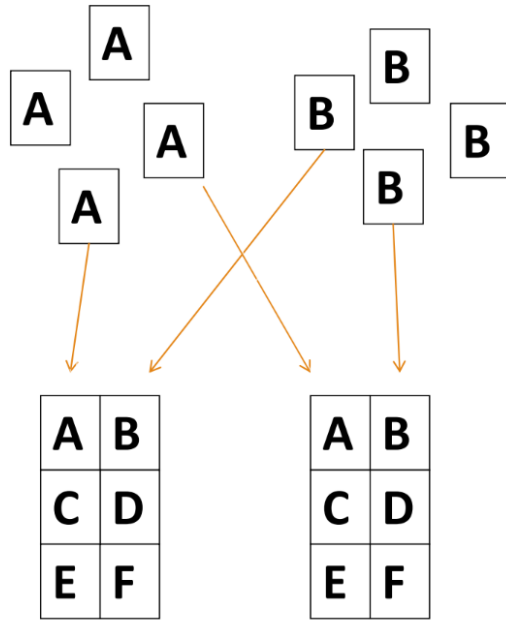Required for the learning to learn competency

Stimulates introspection

Beware: Can be highly subjective

Methods

Foster communication, collaboration, critical thinking and creativity in your classroom

Jigsaw model – 6 groups

Allows for integration of large amounts of information.

Everybody is compelled to contribute their "expert" knowledge.
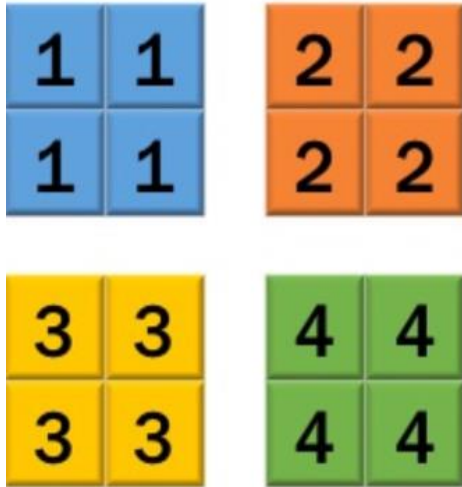
Poster topic is given, but content is created independently by students.

Includes elements of communication, collaboration, critical thinking and creativity.
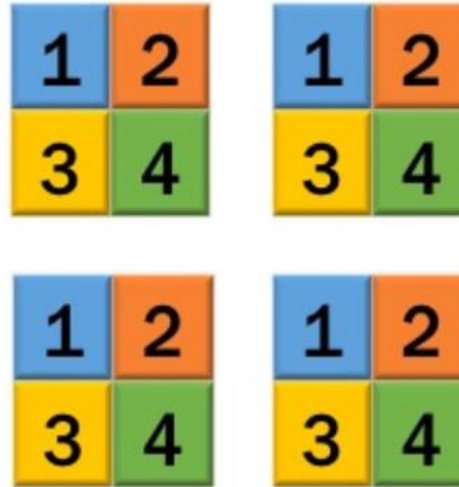
Jigsaw model – 4 groups

https://www.jigsaw.org

6 Hats model

Blue Hat - Process
Thinking about thinking.
What thinking is needed?
Organizing the thinking.
Planning for action.

PROCESS

White Hat - Facts
Information and data.
Neutral and objective.
What do I know?
What do I need to find out?
How will I get the information I need?

FACTS

Red Hat - Feelings
Intuition, hunches, gut instinct.
My feelings right now.
Feelings can change.
No reasons are given.

FEELINGS

Green Hat - Creativity
Ideas, alternatives, possibilities.
Provocations - "PO".
Solutions to black hat problems.

CREATIVITY

Yellow Hat - Benefits
Positives, plus points.
Logical reasons are given.
Why an idea is useful.

BENEFITS

Black Hat - Cautions
Difficulties, weaknesses, dangers.
Logical reasons are given.
Spotting the risks.

CAUTIONS