ACTIVE LEARNING ISSUES

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Abstract: This article discusses the issues of active learning, its principles and requirements, rules and strategies.

Key words: ACTIVE LEARNING**,** Principles, Strategies, professional education, method, lesson plan, module, practical training, skill.

INTRODUCTION

To improve the quality of education at all stages of education, to introduce international experience and requirements in the field, to include children up to school age in preschool educational institutions, to include graduates of general education schools, academic lyceums and vocational colleges in higher education. increase, expand facilities and opportunities for applying for higher education and ensure the organization of entrance exams in a fair and transparent manner, reconstruct the buildings of educational institutions based on the requirements of the times and build modern ones, and update their material and technical base, to the field measures are being taken to attract the private sector, improve the system of financial incentives for teaching staff and gradually increase their wages.

This weekend I got to work with about 75 college and high school math teachers at the Kansas City Regional Mathematics Technology Expo. Giving the keynote to this group, I stressed that we are living in a golden age of teaching and learning, for many reasons — technology being one of those reasons, but also because we know so much more about how students learn about about effective teaching practices now than we did just a few years ago. For the last several years, the scholarship of teaching and learning has produced study after study, and the results from these studies are unambiguous: Active learning environments for students in university STEM classes improve almost every conceivable aspect of student learning above and beyond traditional lecture pedagogies, and it's not really close.

MAIN PART

Active learning refers to a teaching or learning approach that encourages students to engage actively with the material they are studying rather than passively absorbing information. Here are some key principles and strategies associated with active learning:

Principles of Active Learning:

1. Engagement: Students are actively involved in the learning process through activities, discussions, and problem-solving.

2. Reflection: Encourages students to think critically about what they are learning and how it relates to their own experiences and prior knowledge.

3. Collaboration: Promotes teamwork and interaction among students, fostering communication and peer learning.

4. Application: Emphasizes applying knowledge to real-world situations or solving practical problems.

5. Feedback: Provides timely feedback to students so they can assess their understanding and make adjustments as needed.

Strategies for Active Learning:

1. Group Discussions: Break students into small groups to discuss key concepts, analyze case studies, or solve problems together.

2. Peer Teaching: Assign students to teach each other about a topic they have researched, promoting deeper understanding and communication skills.

3. Problem-Based Learning: Present students with real-world problems or scenarios that require them to apply knowledge and critical thinking to find solutions.

4. Interactive Lectures: Incorporate activities such as think-pair-share, polling, or Q&A sessions to keep students engaged during traditional lectures.

5. Hands-on Activities: Include experiments, simulations, role-playing, or practical exercises that allow students to learn through direct experience.

6. Technology Integration: Use online platforms, interactive simulations, or multimedia tools to enhance engagement and facilitate active learning.

7. Reflection and Journaling: Ask students to write reflections on their learning process, challenges faced, and insights gained, promoting metacognition.

8. Flipped Classroom: Have students review materials or lectures at home and use class time for active learning activities like discussions and application exercises.

Benefits of Active Learning:

- Increased Engagement: Students are more motivated and involved in their learning process.

- Improved Retention: Active learning promotes deeper understanding and better retention of information.

- Enhanced Critical Thinking: Encourages students to analyze, evaluate, and apply knowledge.

- Collaboration Skills: Develops teamwork and communication skills essential for future careers.

- Personalized Learning: Allows for different learning styles and paces among students.

Incorporating active learning strategies into teaching can lead to more effective learning outcomes and better preparation of students for success in academic and professional settings.

CONCLUSION

Active learning activities not only enhance student engagement but also promote critical thinking, collaboration, and deeper understanding of course material. They can be adapted and combined based on the specific goals and dynamics of your classroom or learning environment.

On the other hand if you are legitimately working on becoming a better teacher by incorporating better pedagogical strategies into your classroom, you'll be forgiven false starts and occasional honest failures, as long as you are committed to understanding your failures and moving forward. After all, not even the best doctors get it right all the time. But certainly a medical professional would be in violation of his oath if he withheld medicine from sick people because of a claim that nobody has the right to tell him how to run his practice.

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