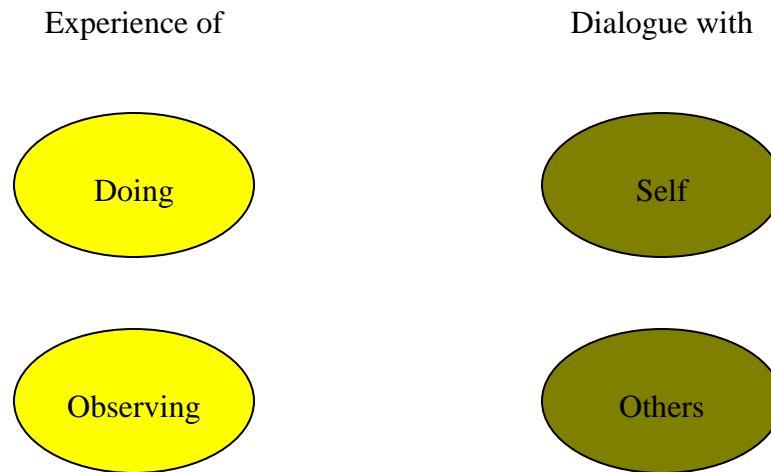


ACTIVE LEARNING AND 10 PRINCIPLES OF LEARNING

1. Learning is an active process of transformation of ideas, translation of meaning, formation of attitudes, skills and values.
2. According to Ewell (1997), “The learner is not a receptacle of knowledge, but rather creates his or her learning actively and uniquely”
3. Ewell (1997) also stat that “This characterization of learning, of course, is quite odds with our dominant instructional models such as lecture”
4. Lao Tzu (6th century BC) stat “if you tell me, I will listen. If you show me, I will see. If you let me experience (do), I will learn”
5. John Dewey (1916) stat “Why is it that in spite of the fact that teaching by pouring in, and learning by passive absorption, are universally condemned, are still so entrenched in practice? Education is not an affair of telling and being told, but an active constructive process.
6. Bonwell & Eison (1991) stat “Learning is anything that involves students in doing things and thinking about the things they are doing”
7. Active learning results in longer-term recall, synthesis, and problem-solving skills than learning by hearing, reading and watching.
8. In educational situations, we describe, analyze, apply and then implement our new learning. When we practice a skill analyze our practice, and then repeat the practice at a higher level, we move from practice to praxis. We learn what we are doing.
 - Step 1: Description
 - What do we perceive, we describe
 - Step 2: Analysis
 - Why do we think happening
 - Step 3: Application
 - When it happens, what problem does it cause
 - Step 4: Implication (implementation)

- What can we do?
- Summary of practice to praxis
 - Experience (does) + Reflection (thinking) → Action (decision).

9. A model of active learning:



- Dialogue with self
 - This happens when a learner thinks reflectively about a topic.
 - They ask themselves what they think, what they feel about the topic.
 - This is thinking about my own thinking
- Dialogue with others
 - When student read a book or listen to a lecture, they listening to others
 - Dialogue occurs when a teacher creates an intense small group discussion on topic
- Observing
 - This occurs whenever a learner watches or listen to someone else doing something that is related to what they are learning about.
- Doing

- This refers to any learning activity where the learner actually does something.
- Power of interaction
 - Students write their own thought on a topic (dialogue with self) + Engage in small group discussion (dialogue with others) → observe interaction
 - Having the students engage in the action itself (doing) + learners process this experience by writing about it (dialogue with self) or discuss it with others (dialogue with others) → observe the action

10. Ten principles of learning:

- We learn to do by doing
- We learn to do what we do and not the something else
- Without readiness mentally, learning is inefficient and may be harmful
- Without motivation there can be no learning
- For effective learning, responses must be immediately reinforced
- Meaningful content is better learned and longer retained than less meaningful content
- For the greatest amount of transfer learning, responses should be learned in the way they are going to be used
- One's response will vary according to how one perceives the situation
- An individuals responses will vary according to the learning environment
- One does the only thing one can do given the physical inheritance, background and present acting forces

11. Five general principles of learning

- The constructivism

- Students build their knowledge by processing the information they receive, making connection between their past knowledge with the present information
- The change
 - Facilitation of conceptual change through a variety of mechanism
- The distribution function
 - Individuals shows a significant variation in their style of learning
- The context
 - What students construct depends on the context of learning, including students' mental state
- The social learning
 - Learning is most effectively carried out via social interaction