ED 102

Assignment 1

I read there are two types of learners; Active learners and Passive learners. Active learners are interest in leaning and want to learn their self (student center leaning). Teachers are motive to student to work their self. Passive learners are relied by teacher, who works all of the learning processes (teacher center approach).

Active learning constitutes learning that helps students to think critically, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information, work efficiently and effectively in groups, and solve problems within a variety of different disciplines. Active learning is an attempt to counter traditional instructional models that primarily consist of knowledge transmission and development of inert knowledge. Inert knowledge refers to knowledge learned out of context that is not readily transferable to novel situations.

Eg. students may learn the Induce Breeding Methods in Aquaculture Biotechnology, but students are not satisfied the information that they get .So they read books and, searching video file and website, writing note to ask teacher and think concern the topic and knowledge that they achieve from their searching.

Traditional educational practice (passive learners) that have been with us:

1. Knowledge transfer occurs when students learn decontextualized concepts;

2. Learners are information receivers or knowledge sponges and teachers are information providers;

3. Learning is a behavioristic endeavor;

4. Learners are blank slates waiting to be written upon; and

5. Knowledge is best attained independent of context.

Teaching leaning activities; Teachers are used only lecture methods, they talking about their lesson ‘BLUH……..’Teachers are only resources for information. The student’s activities are also listening and sometime write down notes. The Student miss the valuable point while note down. Passive leaning is very boring method.

The next assumptions on which active learning is based:

1. Knowledge transfer is difficult and is best accomplished with content and context learning;

2. Learners are active participants in the learning process;

3. Learning involves cognitive functioning and is constantly growing and evolving;

4. Learners’ experiences and prior knowledge must be considered in all learning situations; and

5. Skills and knowledge are best acquired and assessed in authentic and holistic forms.

If we used the active learning processes, we need rich of environmental resources. These environments have six main characteristics or attributes:

1. Constructivist underpinnings guide the development of real environments for active learning REALs.

2. Authenticity also guides the development of REALs.

3. Student-centeredness is essential in REALs.

4. Collaboration is a key feature in REALs.

5. Generative learning refers to learning where students generate knowledge through active participation in the learning process.

6. Authentic assessment of the environment and of student learning is required in

REALs.

Eg. We used in active leaning approach in Myanmar. We need to change environment, resources such as reference book WiFi, internet connection, library and other facilities. So the students change passive leaners to active leaners. In active leaning the teachers are as the instructor, they give topic instruction and guidance and resources list and then they discuss about the topic when student’s needs.

Active learning is more reliable in engineering education because it can done student all scene of learning activities.