DESIGNING ACTIVE PEDAGOGIES

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IN THIS PRESENTATION

- Increasing importance of active learning pedagogies
- 2. Focussing in on: 2b
- 3. Outline the roles of disruptive and creative pedagogies
- 4. Our learners' experience
- 5. What's next?

I. INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF ACTIVE LEARNING PEDAGOGIES

And how we support this at the University of Glasgow



ACTIVE LEARNING

- Active learning = Approaches to student-centred learning
- "Enhancing the quality and relevance of learning and teaching is the main mission of the EHEA." (European Higher Education Association, 2015)
- "We will encourage and support higher education institutions and staff in promoting pedagogical innovation in student-centred learning environments and in fully exploiting the potential benefits of digital technologies for learning and teaching." (EHEA, 2015)



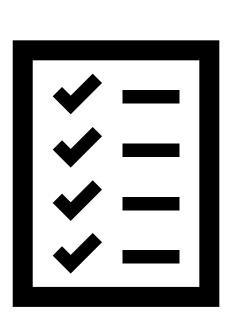


ACTIVE LEARNING AT UOFG

- Greater emphasis on active and blended learning
- Reflected in:
 - Themes in this conference!
 - New James McCune Smith Learning Hub
 - Refurbished teaching spaces including Technology-Enhanced
 Active Learning (TEAL) spaces
 - Supporting Active Learning and Teaching (SALT) project

2. FOCUS ON 2B: ACTIVE PEDAGOGIES (PGCAP)

A storytelling approach

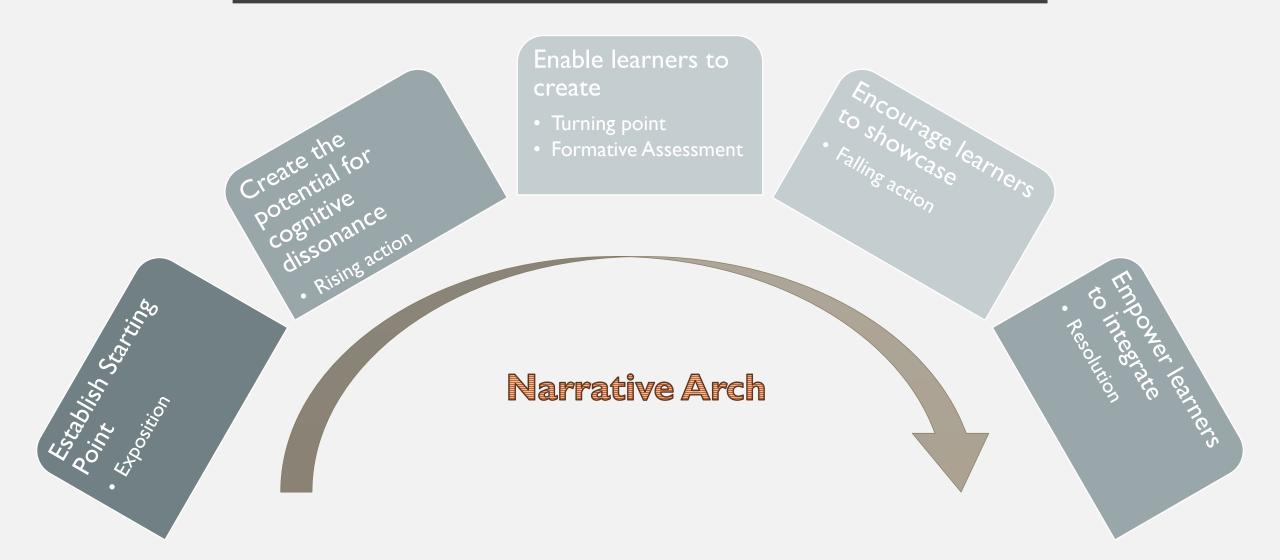


OUTLINE OF COURSE 2B: DESIGNING ACTIVE PEDAGOGIES

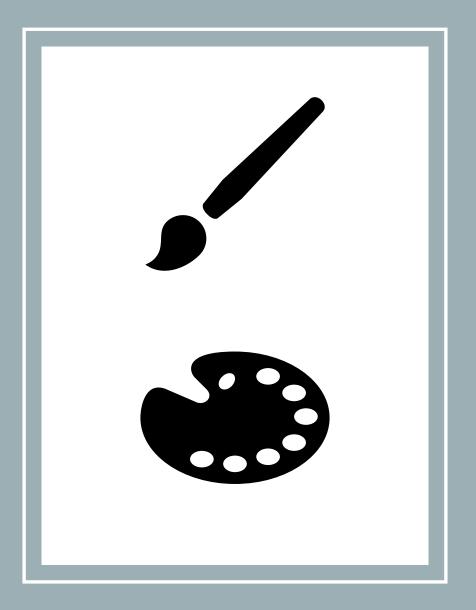
More details to read in your own time

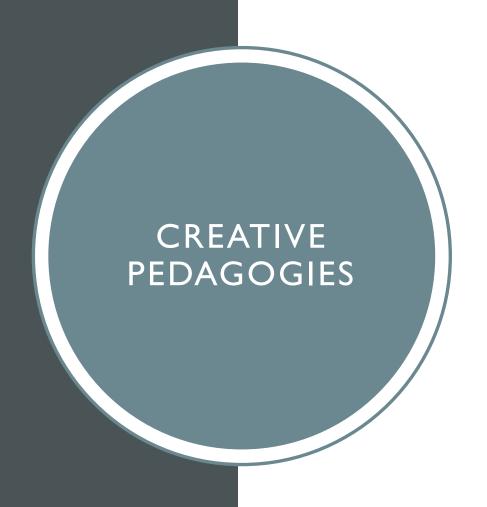
- I0-credit course delivered as part of the PGCAP/MEd in Academic Practice.
- Learners experiment with notions of place, space and active learning.
- Using the narrative framework for course design (five steps of Freytag's (1894) pyramid), we created activities to:
 - I. Establish a starting point ('exposition') for exploration by introducing the learners to our underpinning theoretical framework
 - 2. Create the potential for cognitive dissonance ('rising action') by introducing participants to the theory and practice of digital storytelling (Bernard, 2008), object-based learning (Chatterjee, 2011) and learning landscapes (Löw and Goodwin, 2016), with the potential to apply these to their own teaching practice;
 - 3. Enable learners to create and get peer feedback on their formative artefacts ('climax');
 - 4. Encourage learners to showcase their learning from previous sessions, inside and outside the classroom ('falling action'); and
 - 5. Empower learners to integrate the active pedagogies into their own teaching practice as a result of their reflections and scholarly engagement through the summative assessment ('denouement').
- Learners brought with them their own prior understanding of active learning from their own disciplines, which was a resource we were able to draw on in terms of co-constructing elements of the course.

STORY TELLING AS COURSE DESIGN



3. OUTLINE THE ROLES OF DISRUPTIVE AND CREATIVE PEDAGOGIES





- Model based on Jeffrey & Woods (2009)
 - Relevance
 - Ownership
 - Control
 - Innovation
- It is inherently student-centred
- But also asks the same of the person teaching

DISRUPTIVE PEDAGOGIES

(FLAVIN, 2016; HEDBERG, 2011)

But what or who did we disrupt?



Digital storytelling (Robin, 2008)

Microsoft Sway (core-supported) Adobe Spark (optional due to GDPR)



Object-based learning (Chatterjee, 2011)

Explored within The Hunterian
Online participants encouraged to explore local institution or digital exhibitions



Learning landscapes (Löw and Goodwin, 2016)

Create digital artefacts (including journey sticks)

4. OUR LEARNERS' EXPERIENCE



SCHOOL OF EDUCATION MARK BRESLIN

Active Pedagogies within the classrooms of Scottish schools

What I have learned from the course:

To try new and engaging methods within my teaching

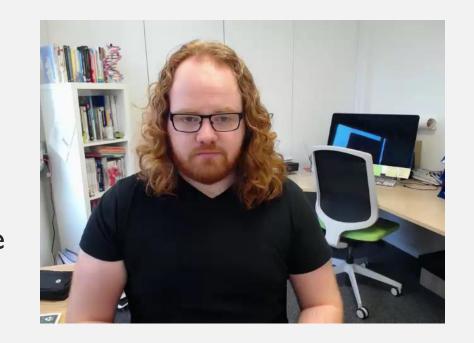
Although I have used active pedagogies in my teaching for many years I am now able to link the theory to practice

The use of technology to bring a lesson alive



ACTIVE LEARNING: PLACES AND SPACES MARK CHARTERS

- What I've taken away from my time on the course:
- Exploration of the role of places and spaces of learning, the negotiation of place and space (Löw, 2016) by students and staff.
- Experimenting with object based learning to provoke and engage students in different and active ways (Chatterjee, 2009, Chatterjee & Hannan, 2017).













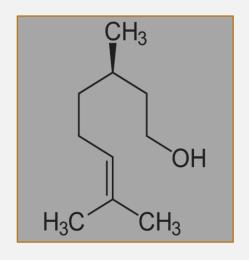




FRANCES DOCHERTY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY

WHAT I CREATED DURING THE COURSE:

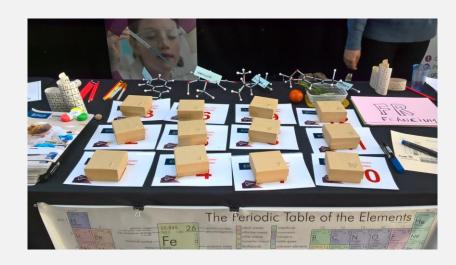
Gamification of organic chemistry



Citronellol (Lemongrass)

Acyclic Terpene

Outreach activities: The chemistry of scents



'I am a fruit with a spiky head' (Sponge Bob's House)







DEJAN KARADAGLIC

LECTURER IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING GLASGOW CALEDONIAN UNIVERSITY

- What I have taken away from this course:
 - Storytelling technique within frame of an engineering course
 - Deeper engagement with artefacts
 - Experimenting with various spaces





My active pedagogies:

- Object-based learning (large class): Using packets of crisps to illustrate quality
- Space-based learning (small class): Using non-classroom space (external event) together with online space (Moodle Course Discussion Forum)

My learning from the course:

- Not to be hesitant to try new things and engage in practices that on the surface look entirely unrelated to my work (e.g. museum artefacts)
- Apparently I already engage in active pedagogies, but now I have a pedagogical context for it (i.e. I know what literature to consult)
- As a result, I feel more confident to include even more active pedagogies, and different types of them, throughout my courses

PAULA KARLSSON-BROWN







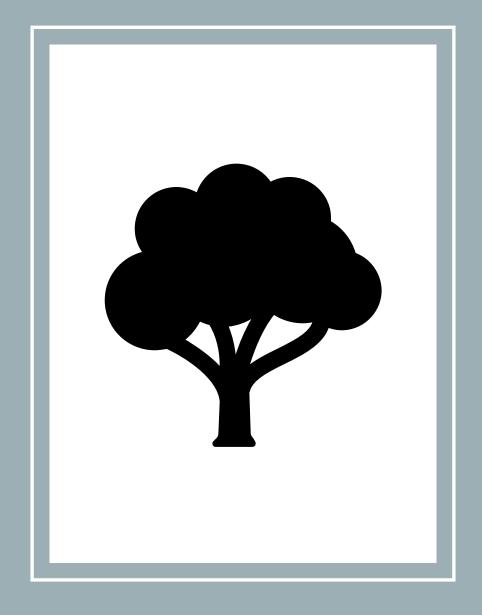
DONALD REID

My background

- @donnyreid
- Teach statistics across the School of Life Sciences
 - Viewed negatively (Garfield 1995)
 - Misused and mistrusted (Goldacre 2008)
 - Not relevant (Smith and Staetsky 2007)
- What I took from the course
 - Utilising new technology, thinking about space and object based learning
 - Created an artefact to use in teaching
 - Aim to be accessible, authentic and useful

BRIANNA ROBERTSON-KIRKLAND

5. WHAT'S NEXT?



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