





Effective Pedagogies for the 21st **Century Learning**

Helsinki, 17.7.-22.7.



"If we teach today's students as we taught yesterday's, we rob them of tomorrow."

John Dewey
An influential education philosopher

Self-reflection Where are you on this balance?
Where do you want to move to?

Direct Instruction

Knowledge Content

Basic skills

Facts & principles

Theory

Curriculum

Time-slotted

One-Size-fits-all Competitive

Classroom

Text-based

Summative tests

Learning for School

Interactive exchange Skills

Process

Applied skills

Questions and problems

Practice

Projects

On-demand Personalized

Collaborative

Global community

Web-based

Formative evaluations

Learning for life







4 STEPS to prepare PBL



1. Choose a topic



2. Define a driving question



3. Design the inquiry process



4. Presentations of final products to real audiences

Component of a good DQ

"How can we plan and prepare a meal to feed people in our community?"

The incipit

The challenge

The goal

The audience

Exercise

Think about one topic in your subject and design a good driving question for a PBL. Remember the 4 elements of a good DQ.

The incipit

The challenge

The goal

The audience

Rundown

1. OUTLINING TOPICS, FORMING TEAMS (30 MINS)

2. 1ST PITCH (15 MINS)

3. OUTLINING INITIAL SOLUTIONS (40 MINS)

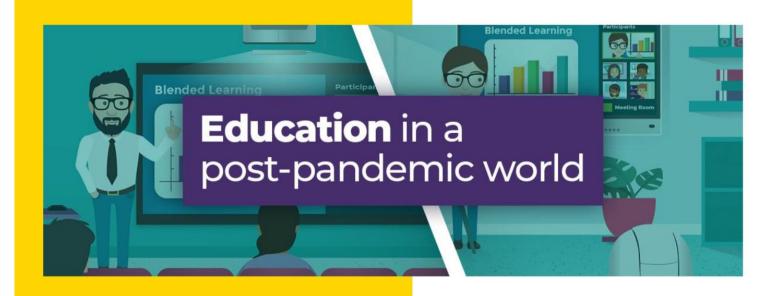
4. 2ND PITCH + FEEDBACK (15 MINS)

5. REVISION OF SOLUTION BASED ON FEEDBACK (15 MINS)

6. FINAL PITCH + PEER FEEDBACK (15 MINS)

7. SELF EVALUATION + CONCLUSION (10 MINS)

TOPIC OF THE MINI HACKATHON



Think (Individually)
Pair (2 in a group)
Share (The whole group)

Challenges of education in the post pandemic world

Choose a challenge that you want to offer a solution.

A team of 4



- 1. What are the 3 golden rules for your group to collaborate.
- 2. What skills and strengths do you have? What can you contribute to the group?
- 3. What roles each of you can take?

A team of 4-5

Possible roles

Choose your own, could be more than 1.



Time keeper



Group leader



Devil's advocate



Spokesperson



Researcher



Team worker





Quality controler

Encourager



Innovator

Possible roles



Resource manager



Facilitator





Compromiser



Recorder



Reflector





Checker



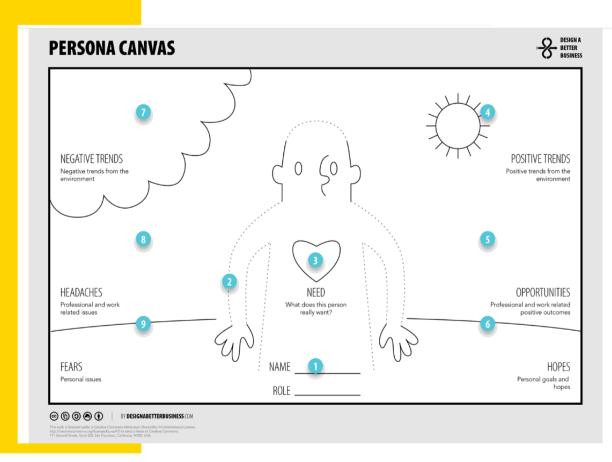
Diplomat

WHO ARE YOU TARGETTING?

How much do you know about their needs?

Build a persona that represent the typical needs of your target audience.

e.g. Name, age, habits, challenge, educational background, any other characteristics, etc.



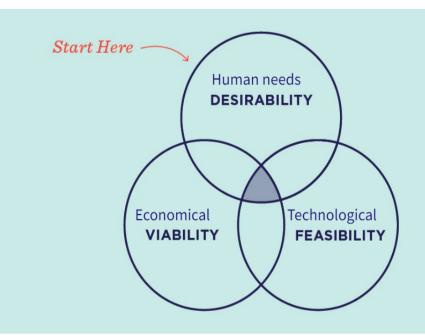
Ist pitch: what problem you want to offer solution to? To whom? What are their needs?

Create products or services that meet your targets' needs

Remember the human needs!

PROCESS OF FINDING POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

- 1. Who will invest in this new product/service?
- 2. Will your targets want to use your product/ service?
- 3. Is this product/service technically and financially feasible and viable?



Visualize your product/service. How does it look like?

With Lego bricks/pictures, slides, mindmaps, etc.

2nd pitch: What is your product or service to the problem? How does it work? What is the cost?

2 mins

Feedback from other groups:

Give a praise. Ask a question. Make a suggestion. Challenge.

Based on the feedback, make improvements to your product or service

Remember the human needs!

Final pitch: What is the problem? Who are you targeting? What is the product/service? How does it work?

2 mins

Peer group evaluation

Did the team able to complete their pitch in the given time?

Did the team's pitching communicate their idea well?

Did the team's pitching catch the audience's attention?

How well did the group follow the golden rules? How well did you contribute to the group work? How well did everyone contribute to their role? What can be done better?

Group self-evaluation

pedagogical activity	pedagogical attribute	process steps	behavioural premise	spatial icon
delivering	Formal presentations Instructor controls presentation Focus on presentation Passive learning	Prepare & generate presentation Deliver to an audience Assess understanding	Bring information before the public Instructor lead Knowledge is in one source	. 00
applying	Controlled observation One-to -one Master & apprentice alternative control Informal Active learning	Knowledge transferred via demonstration Practice by recipient Understanding achieved	Learner-centered Apprentice model	genting 3
creating	Multiple disciplines Leaderless Egalitarian Distributed attention Privacy Casual Active learning	Research Recognise need Divergent thinking Incubate Interpret into product / innovation	Innovation or knowledge moved from abstract to a product	
communicating	Knowledge is dispersed Impromptu delivery Casual Active learning	Organise information Deliver Receive & interpret Confirm	Share information Provide quick exchange	
decision making genially	Knowledge is dispersed Information is shared Leader sets final direction Situation is protected Semi-formal to Formal Passive / active learning	Review data Generate strategy Plan Implement one course of action	Make decisions	0 0 0

Harkness Discussion for Active and Deeper Learning

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wxwjI7hci9vsH5l-A5GpJ7lJ86arcbtp/preview



https://www.futureme.org/