



**ENGAGING LECTURES AND ACTIVE  
LEARNING**



## WHAT IS ACTIVE LEARNING?

- Approach to instruction in which all students *engage* in the learning process
  - Higher-order thinking processes
- Differs from "traditional" modes of instruction in which students are passive recipients of knowledge from an expert
- Using active learning strategies does not require abandoning the lecture format
- Rather, adding active learning strategies can make lecturing more effective

# WHY UTILIZE ACTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES?

Improves cognition,  
critical thinking, problem-  
solving, and retention  
(Anderson et al, 2005)

Student attention  
alternates between being  
engaged and nonengaged  
(Bunce et al, 2010)

Increased student  
enthusiasm (Thaman et al.,  
2013) and positive attitudes  
(Anderson et al, 2005)

# WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN TEACHING/ WHEN PLANNING

What is the student doing?

How are the students connected to the material?

How do I know students understand the material?

What opportunities have I given students to show what they are learning?

What higher order thinking skills are the students using?

What senses have I engaged the students in?

# ACTIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES



TURN AND TALK  
THINK-PAIR-SHARE



PAUSE PROCEDURE



PAPER STRIP  
SEQUENCING/  
JIGSAWS



QUESTIONS IN  
LECTURE



GAMES  
KAHOOT



RETRIEVAL PRACTICES



GRAPHIC  
ORGANIZERS



TEXT MARKING



CLASS POLLING

- Turn and Talk: \_\_\_\_\_
- Think Pair Share: \_\_\_\_\_
- Pause procedure: \_\_\_\_\_
- Jigsaw/Paper strips: \_\_\_\_\_
- Questions in lecture: \_\_\_\_\_
- Games: \_\_\_\_\_
- Retrieval practices: \_\_\_\_\_
- Graphic organizers: \_\_\_\_\_
- Text marking: \_\_\_\_\_
- Class polling: \_\_\_\_\_