



# WORKSHOP ON

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# INNOVATIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION



Organized by **SomaliREN**,  
Hotel Jawhara, Mogadishu, Somalia  
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# Introduction and Objective



Introduction

HEIs are expected to educate larger numbers of students, creating new opportunities for graduates, research, and innovation. It is, therefore, necessary to skill up the capacity of teaching staff to realize the goal of higher education.

The main objective is to utilize innovative teaching-learning approaches to address the needs of learners in practical ways.

# Introduction

- Name,
- Qualification,
- Position, and
- Institution



# Norms



MOVEMENT



RESPECT



# Expectation



- Enhancing communication between the facilitator and the participants

# Eye Test.

684





Your age?

**Don't worry**  
about getting old,  
worry about  
**thinking old.**



Keep your eyes on a bigger picture. Your current status is not your future definition.





What  
challenges do  
you face as  
teaching staff  
in higher  
education?



theory

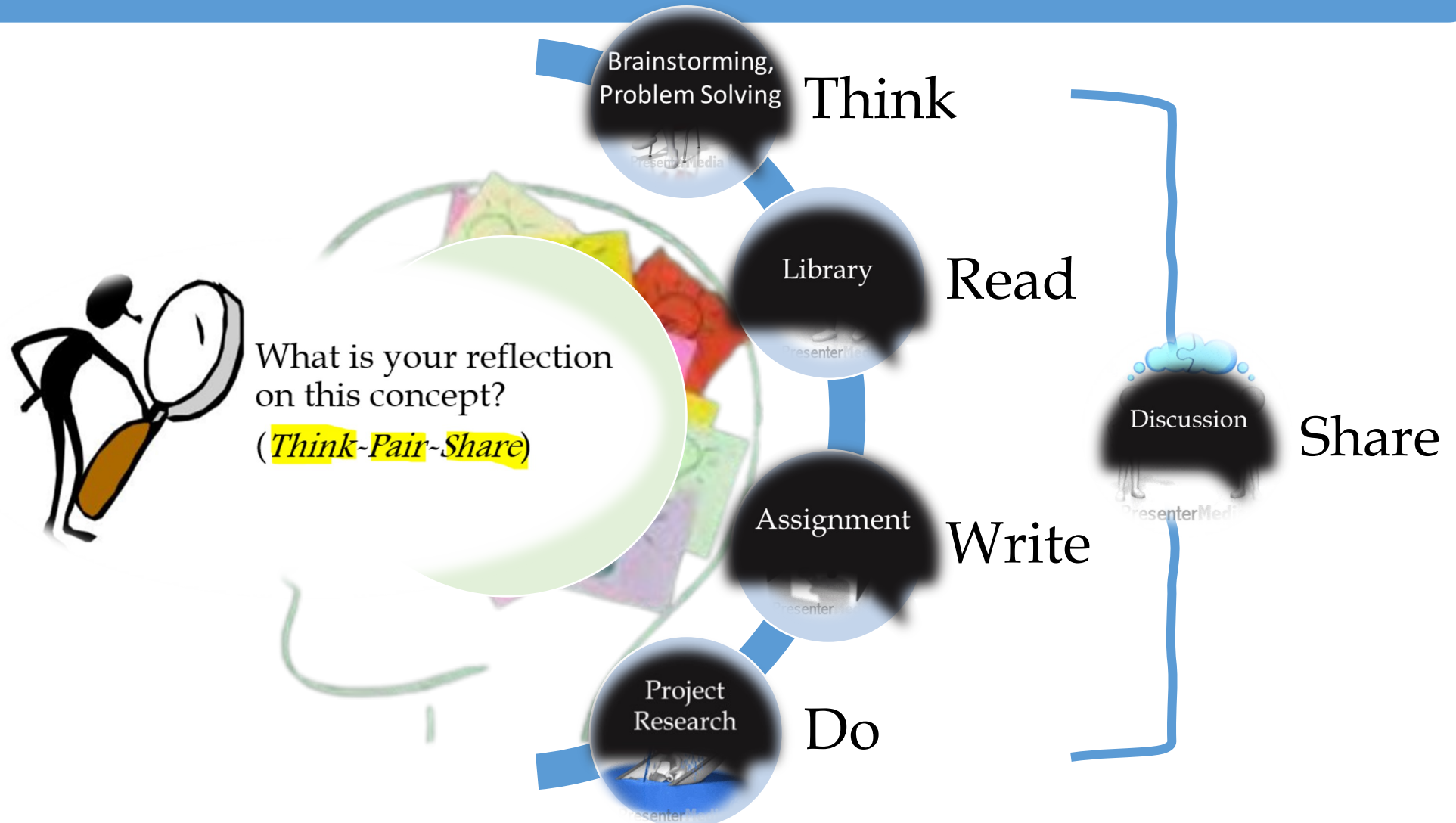
# LEARNING THEORY

A theory is a set of organized principles that explain something.

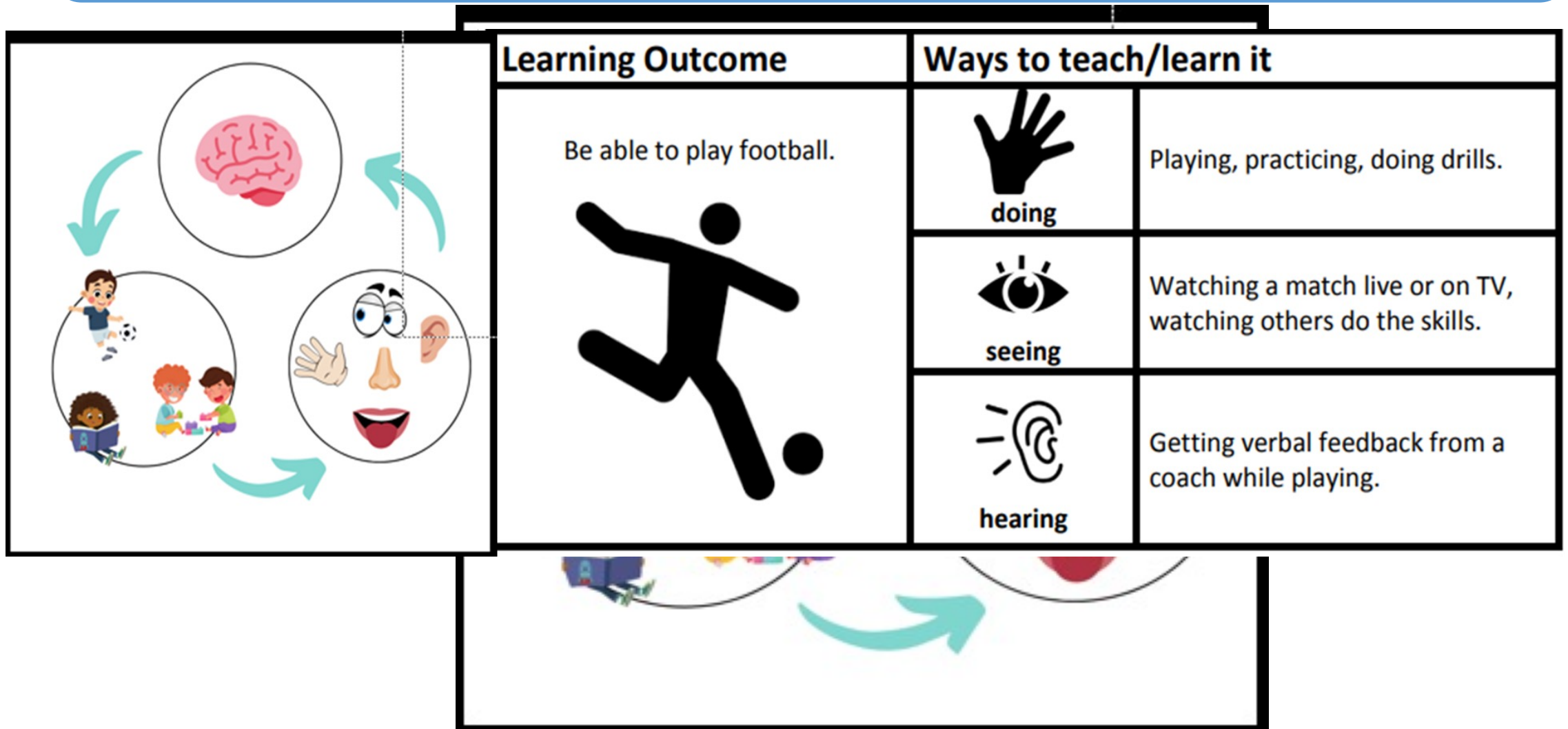
Learning theories are ideas about ways students learn, process, and retain information.

Theories of learning enable the evidence-informed design of curriculum, learning activities, and assessment.

Learning refers to a change in behavior due to experience or practice.



Learning theories are ideas about the ways students **LEARN** **PROCESS** and **RETAIN** information



Read the learning outcome. Determine which is the best way to learn it.

Learning Outcome	Best way to learn/teach it	
Be able to pronounce the letter sounds in a new language.		
Be able to drive a motorbike.		
Be able to recognize what a diseased plant looks like.		

Learning theories are ideas about the ways students LEARN  
PROCESS and RETAIN information



What is your reflection  
on this concept?  
(*Think~Pair~Share*)

Lecture - 5%

Reading - 10%

Audio-Visual - 20%

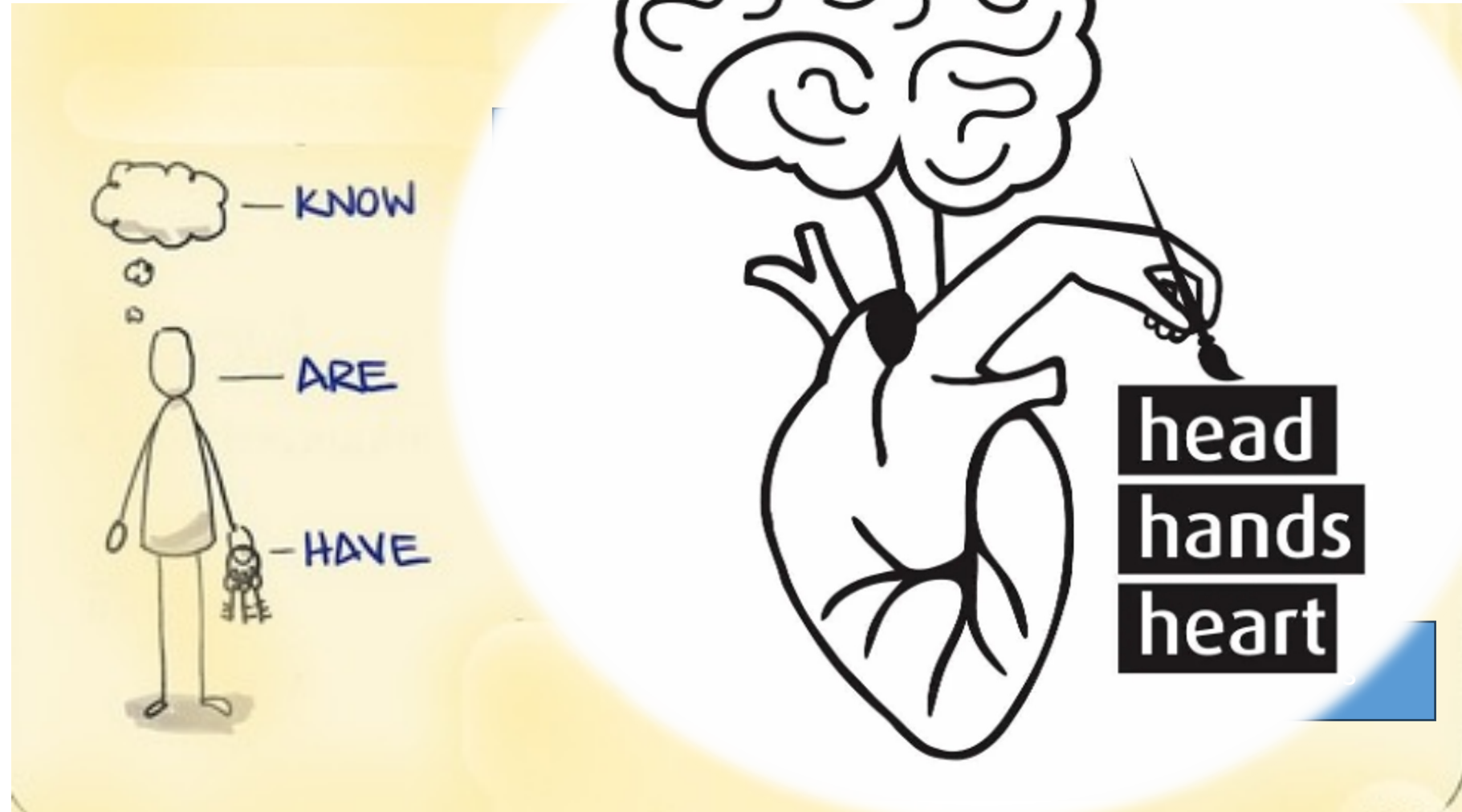
Demonstration - 30%

Group Discussion - 50%

Practice - 75%

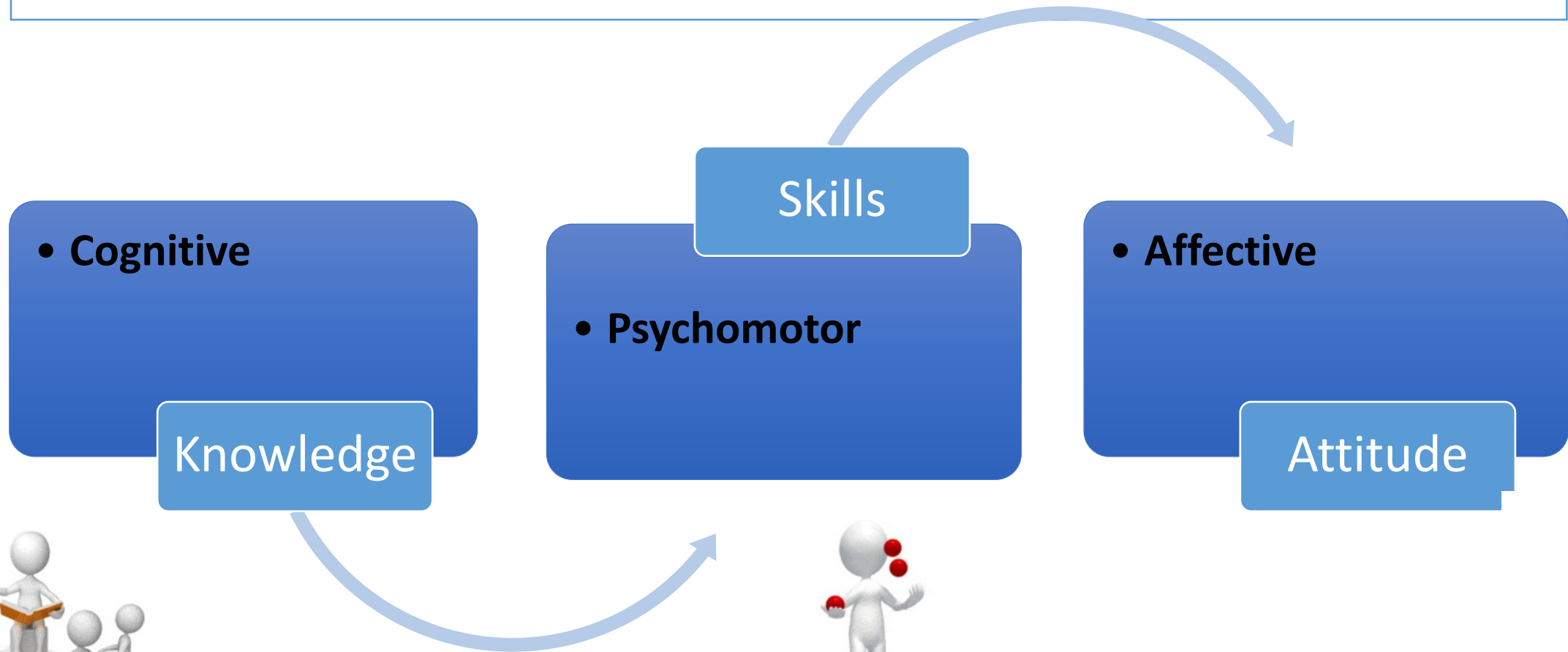
Teaching Others - 90%

Learning refers to a change in behavior due to experience or practice.





# Domain of Learning

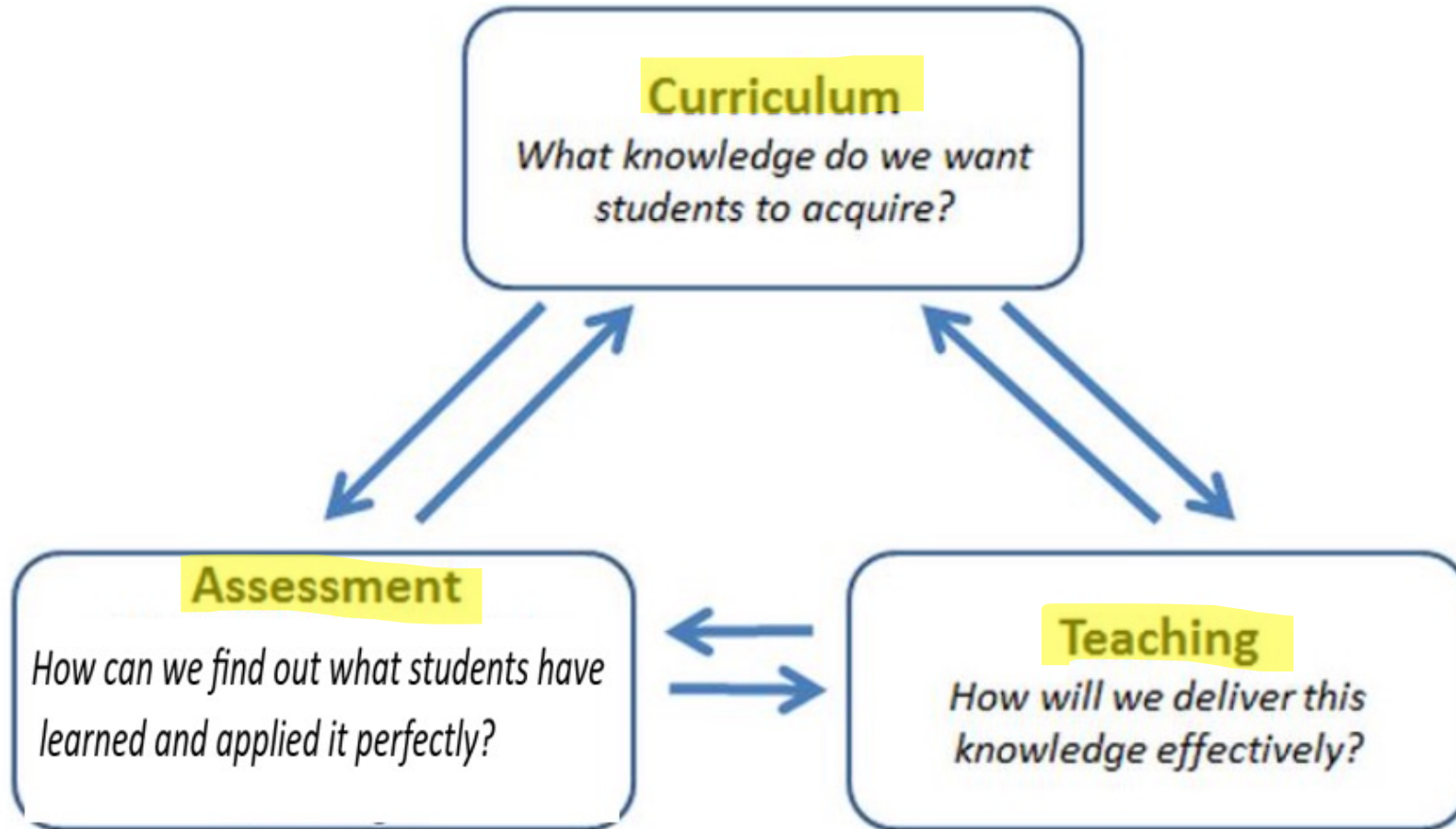


# Page 13

- Scan the below bar code to see verbs used for cognitive, psychomotor and affective domain.



# Theories of learning support curriculum design, learning activities, and assessment



# Interrelation among TLAs, ILOs, ATs)

How to teach it?

What to learn?

How to check learning?

## TLA's

(Teaching/ Learning Activities)

Designed to meet ILO's

## ILO's

(Intended Learning Outcomes)

Explicitly defined and communicated

## AT's

(Assessment Tasks)

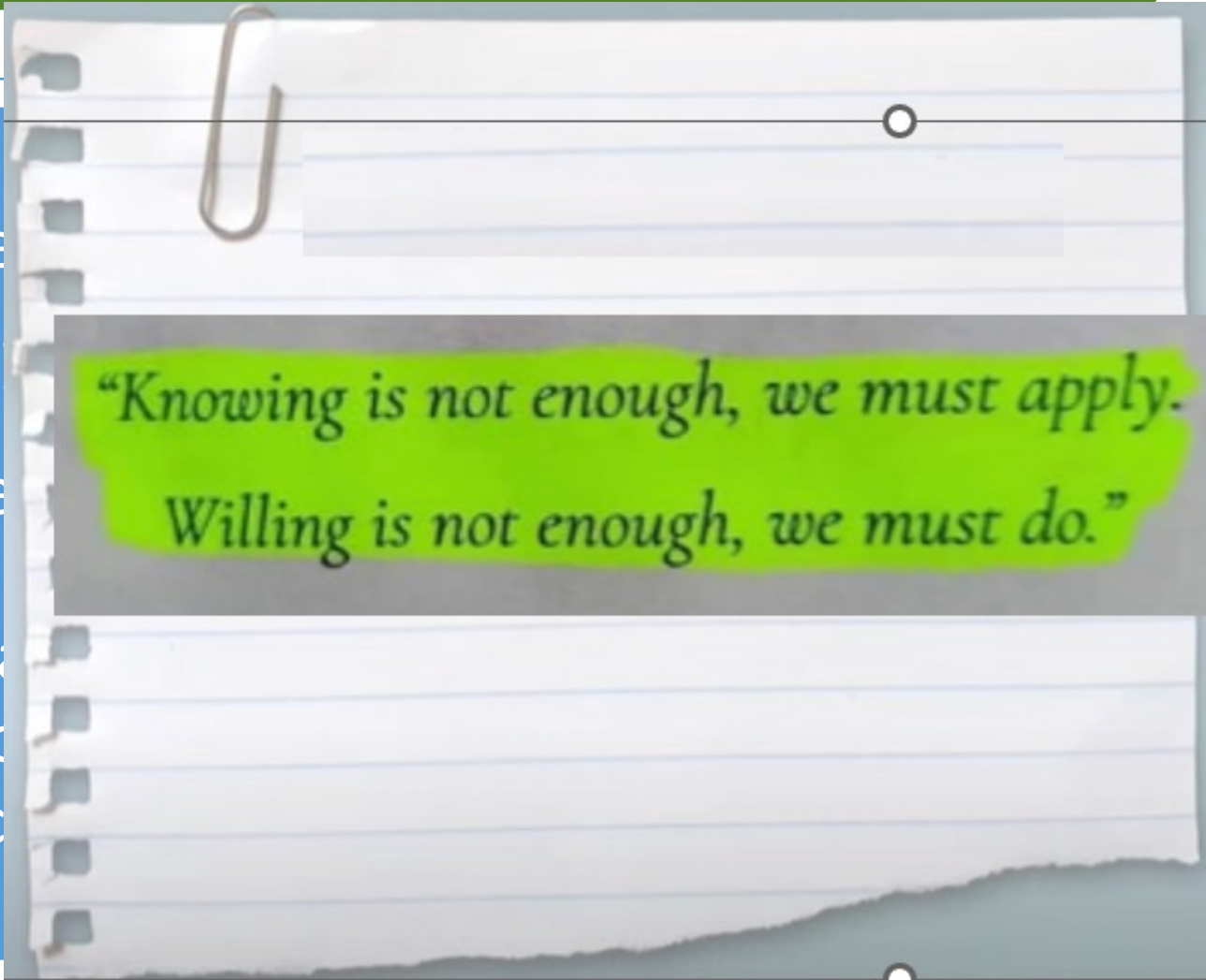
Designed to assess ILO's

Teaching support

learning incentive

# Competence

A competence is the ability to use knowledge and skills in combination with attitudes and motivation in order to achieve a particular success.



*"Knowing is not enough, we must apply.  
Willing is not enough, we must do."*

communicate  
interactively with  
life  
than simply  
ritual rules  
produce  
%.

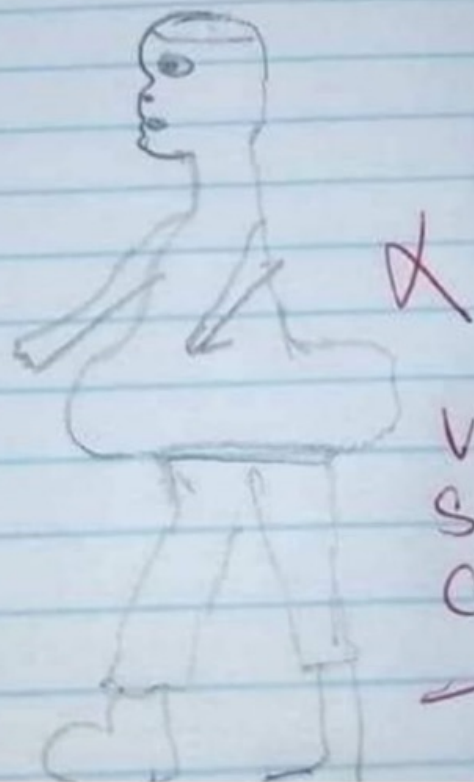
## Competence?

الكلمة	اعرابها
وطن	الواو : حرف جر طن : ... كيلو

Drawing

Exercise

Draw your teacher



Very  
Stupid  
Child

~~AS~~



# Sources of learning?

HOW MUCH YOU LEARN



# Calculate

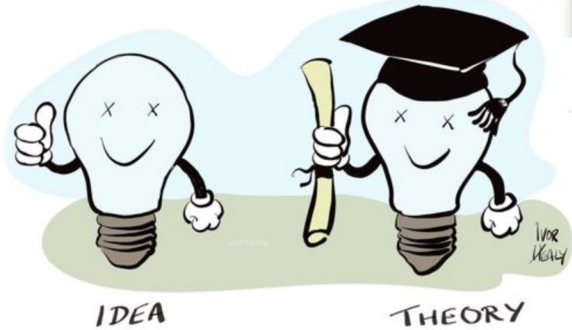
$$\text{Red Cup} + \text{Red Cup} = 8$$

$$\text{Yellow Cup} + \text{Yellow Cup} = 6$$

$$\text{Blue Cup} + \text{Blue Cup} = 14$$

$$\text{Red Cup} + \text{Yellow Cup} \times \text{Blue Cup} = ?$$

# Theories of Learning



1

Cognitive

Mental is the primary object of learning(internal and external)

2

Behaviorism

Stimulus-response association(external)

3

Constructivism

Knowledge can be constructed based on prior knowledge.

4

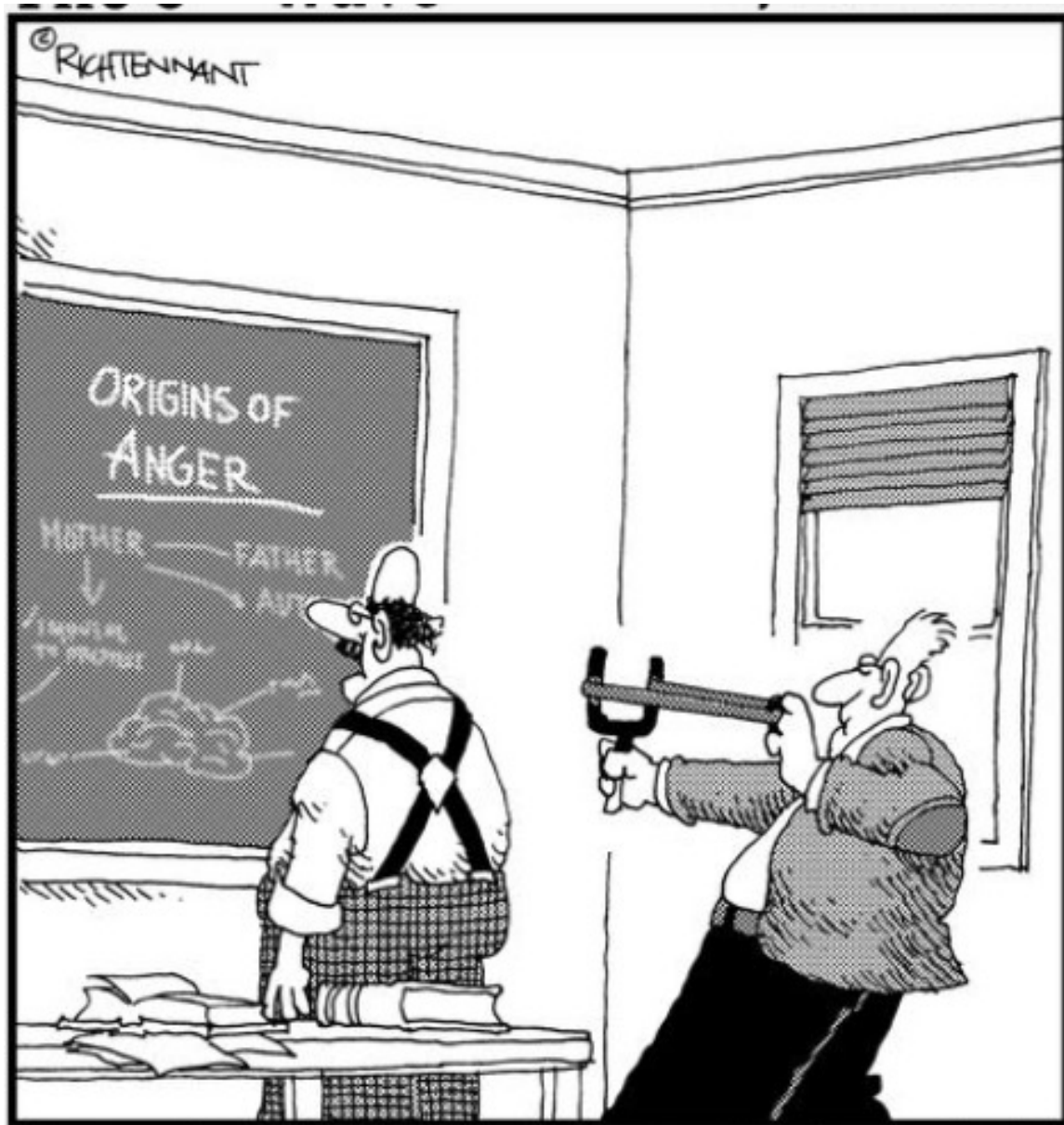
Transformative

Learners can adjust their thinking based on new information(Adult learning)

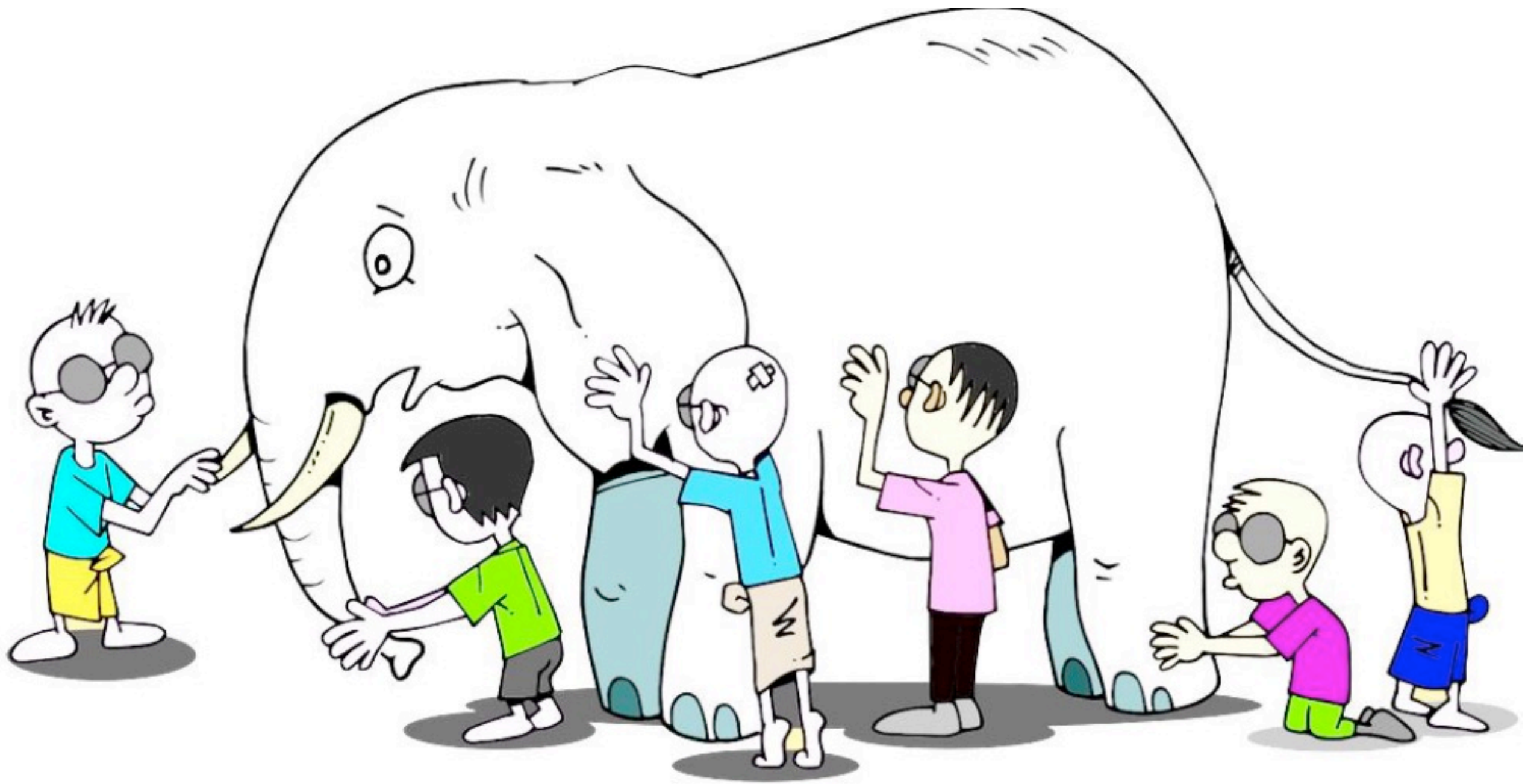
5

Experiential

learning by doing(experience)



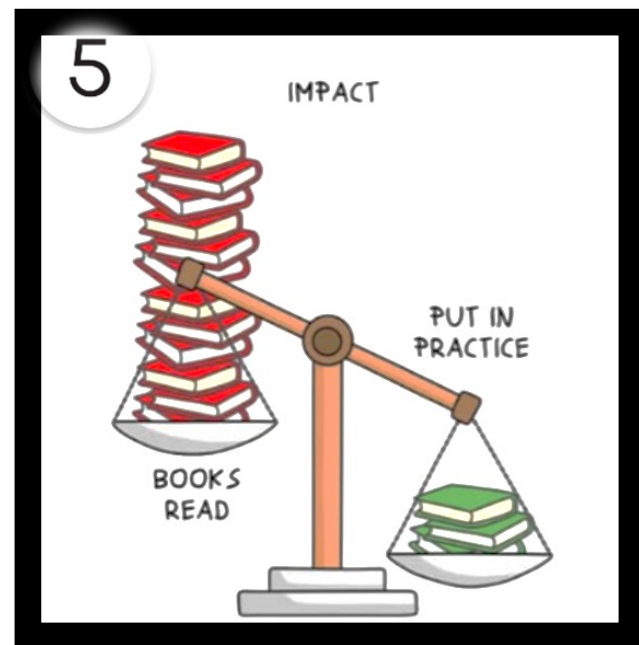
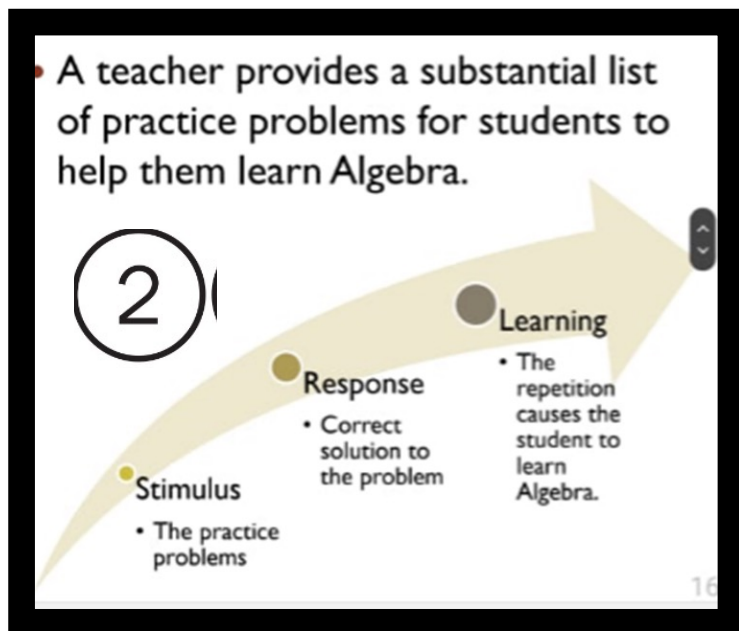
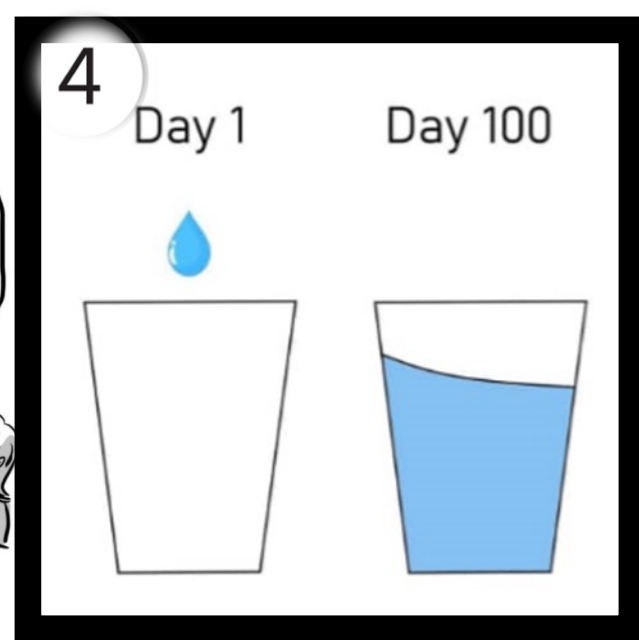
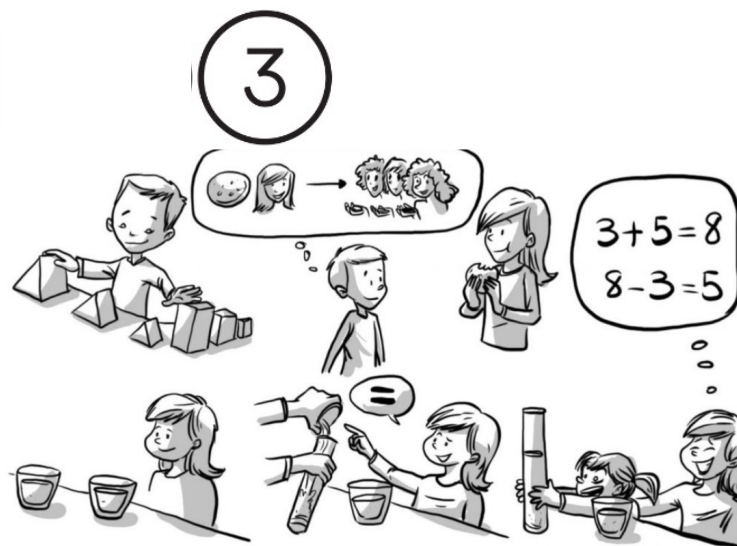
"So much of what we know is still theoretical."





# Application of Theories

Theories	Application
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cognitivism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Classifying information, Linking concepts, Real-world examples, discussion, problem-solving, providing picture.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Behaviorism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establishment rules, verbal reinforcement, drilling/repetition, modelling</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Constructivism</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Case studies, Research projects, Problem-based learning, Brainstorming, Group work, Discovery learning</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Experiential</li></ul>	Practical exercise, internship, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transformative</li></ul>	Inquiry and action research

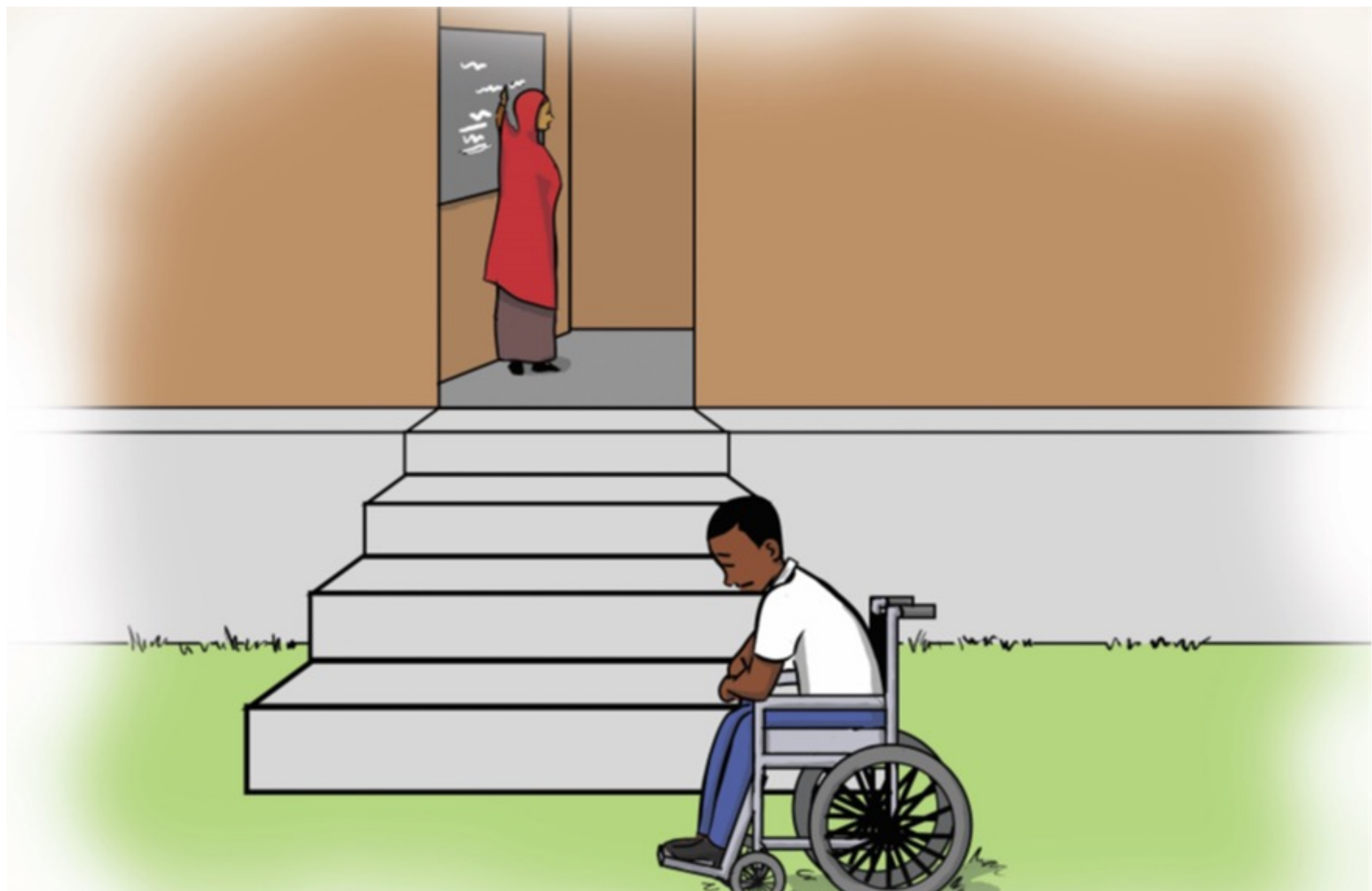




In nutshell,

There are significant differences among theories of learning, but all learning theories seek to understand and explain the learning process

Learning theories focus on understanding how students learn best, and how teaching impacts learning.



# Learning Styles



"I'm not late. Everyone learns at their own speed."



## Learning Style

- # Teacher should be sensitive to student differences, use different modalities, to reach different learners effectively.
- # Learners should accommodate to different situations, some of which match our style and some of which do not.



Agree

Disagree



Each of us receives and processes information differently.

Teachers should make every attempt to know how students learn best.

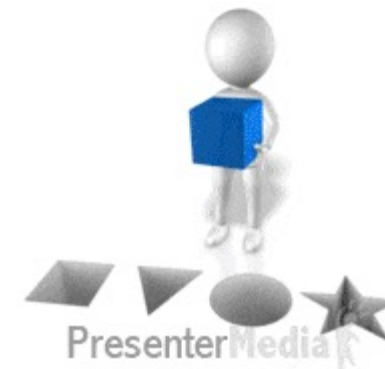
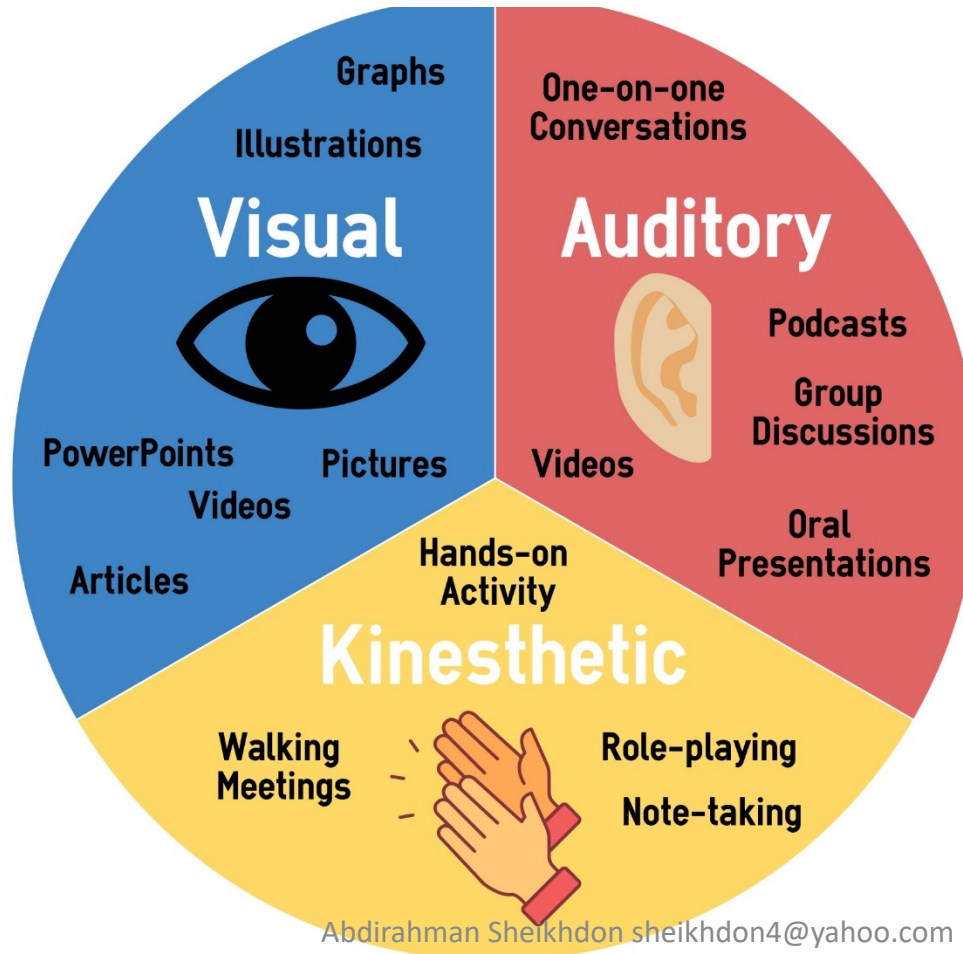
Intelligence and ability are equal but differently distributed among individuals

Typical school assignments tend to discriminate in favor on against centra in learners.

Style-based instruction increases learning



# Understanding learning styles



# PAGE 18

- To test your learning style, scan the below bar code, fill out the questionnaire, and click Ok to see the result.







# Reflection



What did you enjoy today that you most valued? (name only three things)

How did this workshop help you rethink your role in academic teaching?

How can you apply what you have valued in your everyday duties?



شكرًا



# Learning Theory

