



WORKSHOP ON

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INNOVATIVE TEACHING AND LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION



Organized by **SomaliREN**,
Hotel Jawhara, Mogadishu, Somalia
29th to 30th June 2024



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



Expectations

- Enhancing communication between the facilitator and the participants

Eye Test.

6841





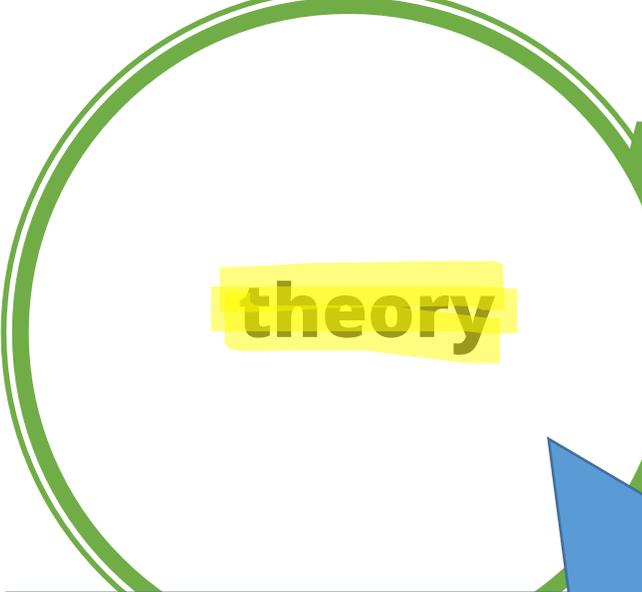
Your age?

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

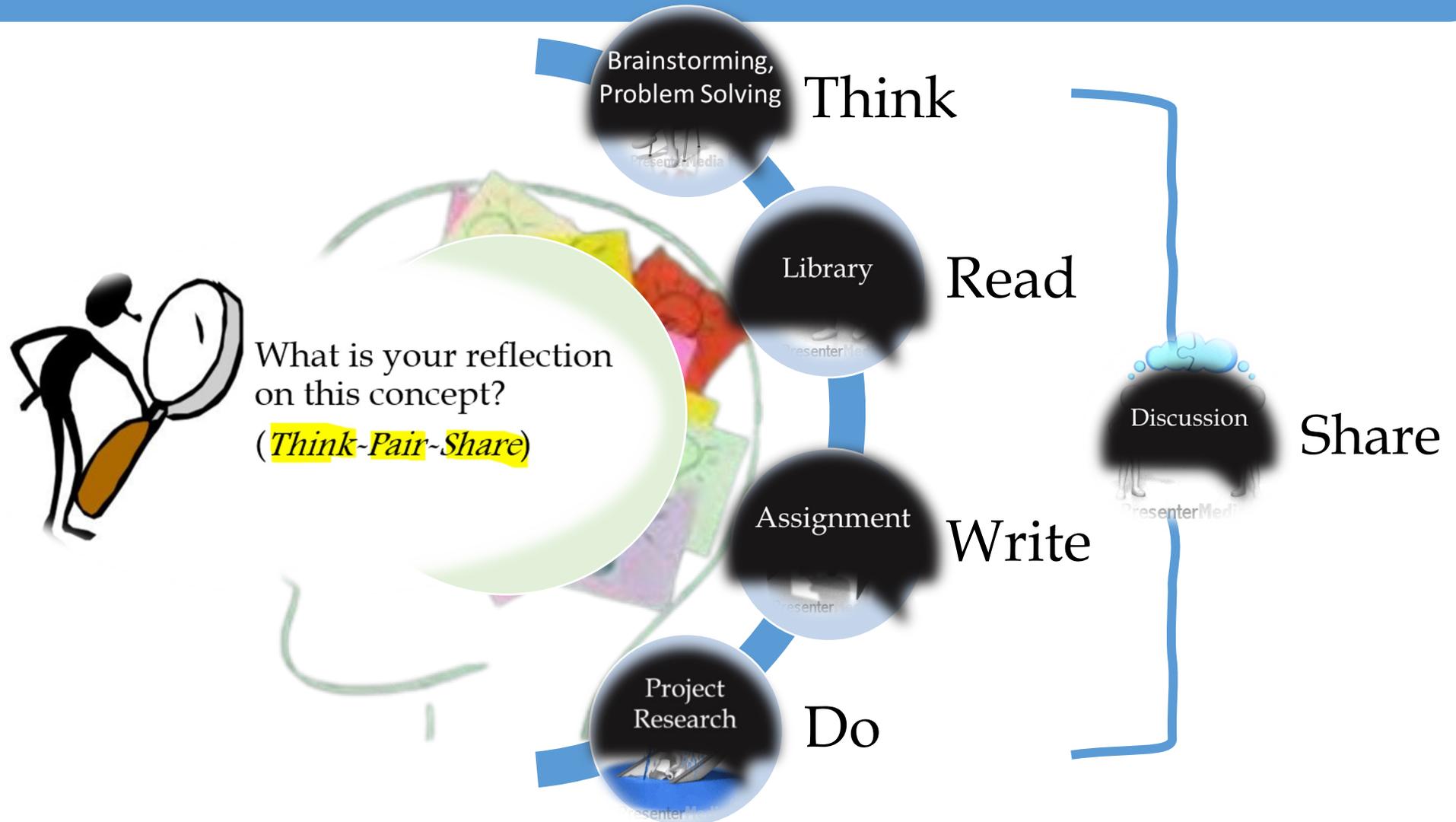
LEARNING THEORY

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

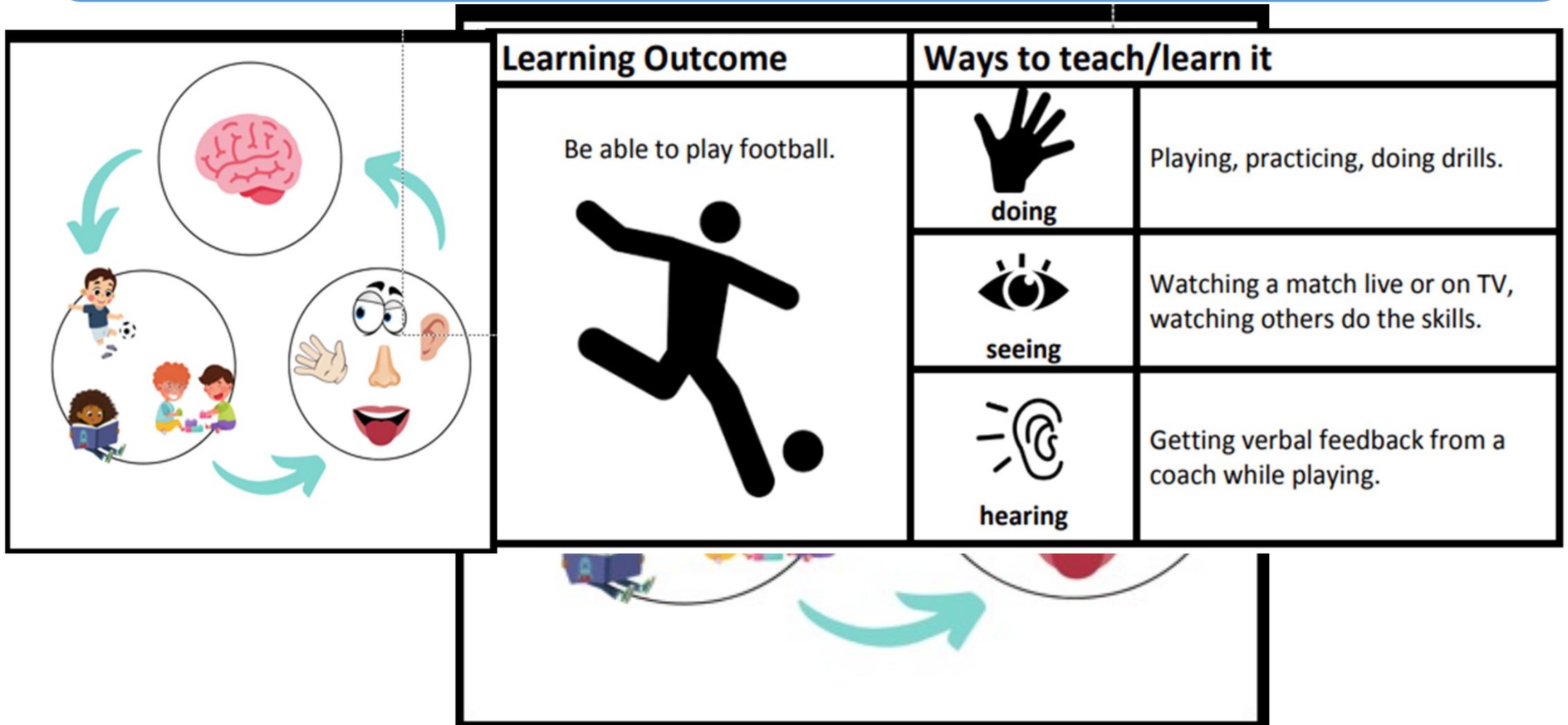
Learning theories are ideas about ways students **learn**, **process**, and **retain** information.

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%

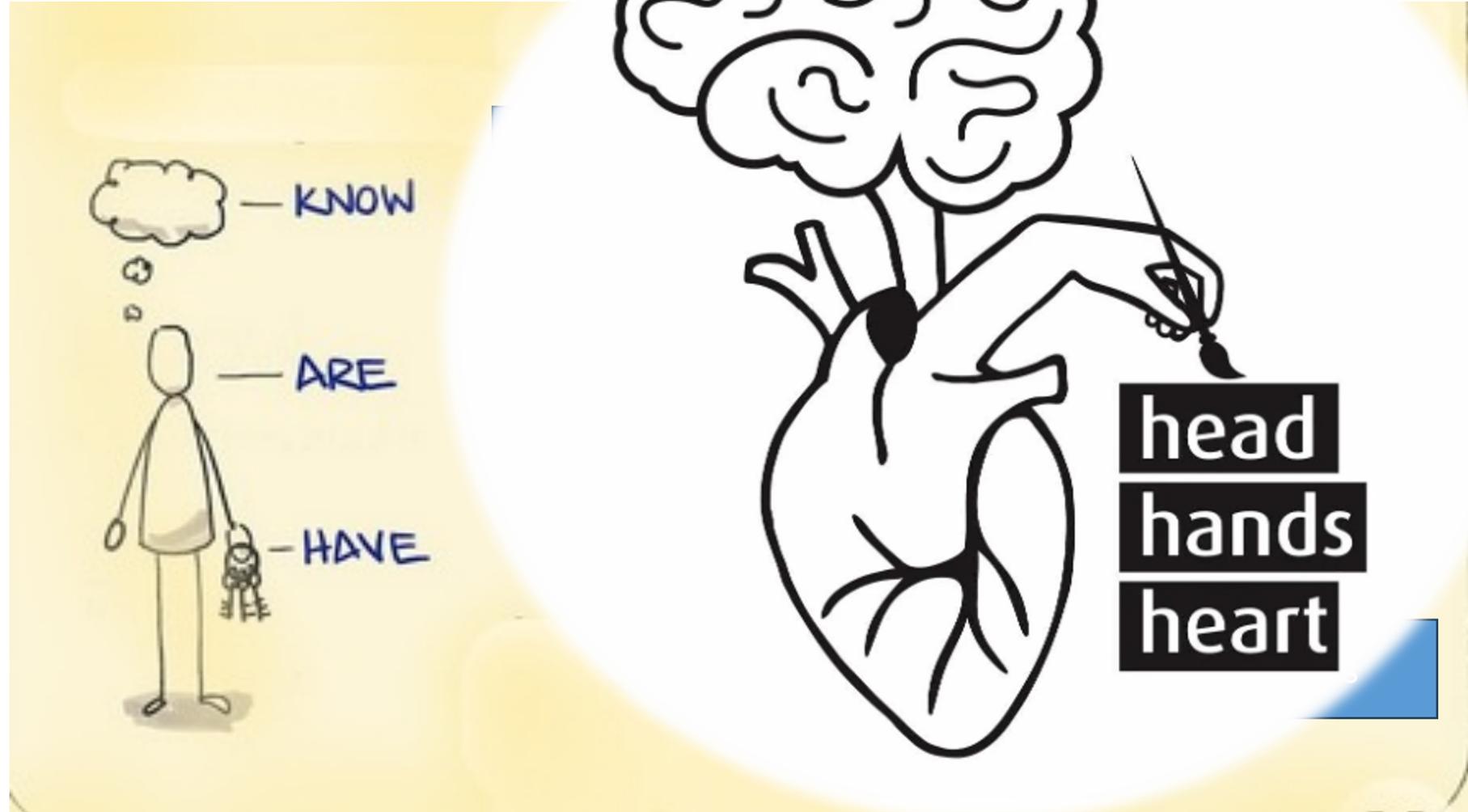
Demonstration - 30%

Group Discussion - 50%

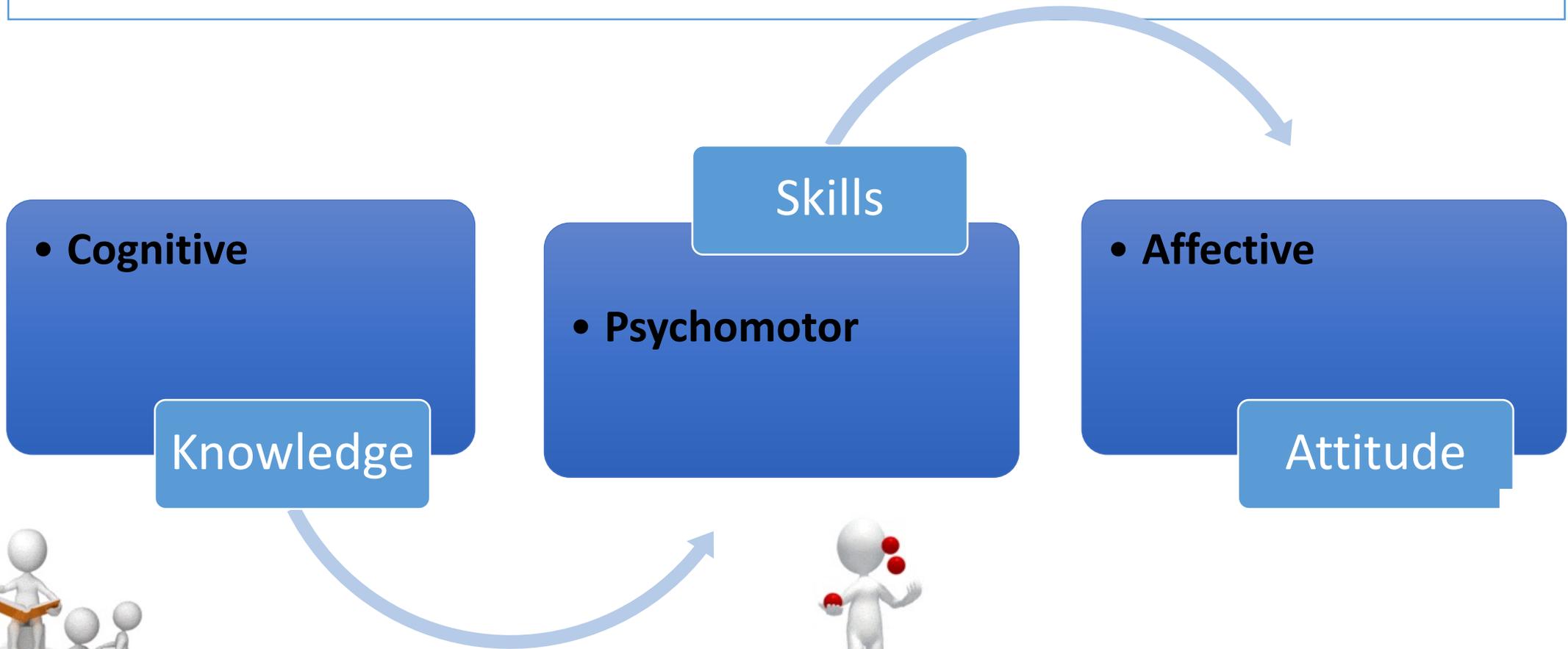
Practice - 75%

Teaching Others - 90%

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



Domain of Learning

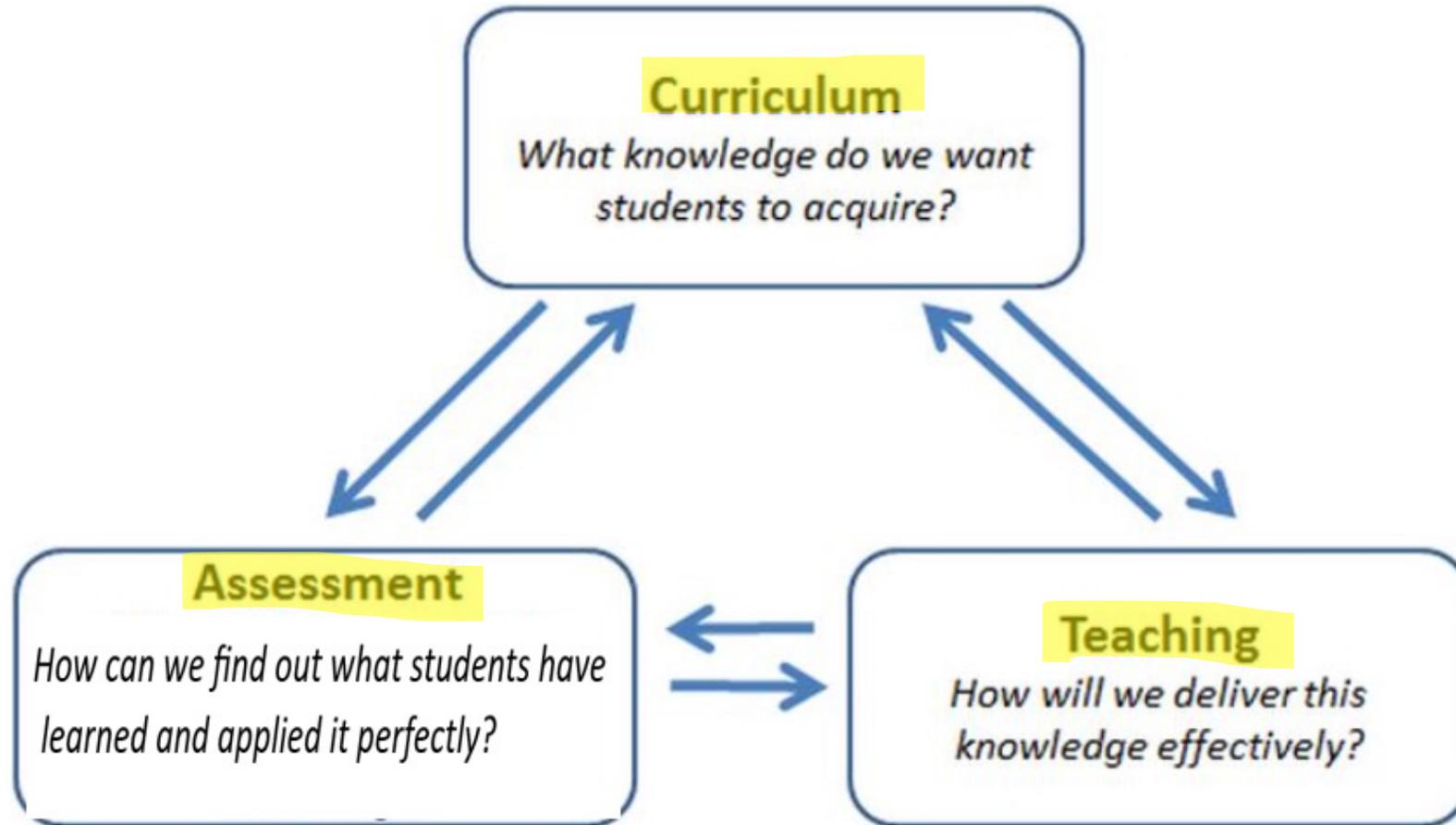


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- Scan the below bar code to see verbs used for cognitive, psychomotor and affective domain.



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)

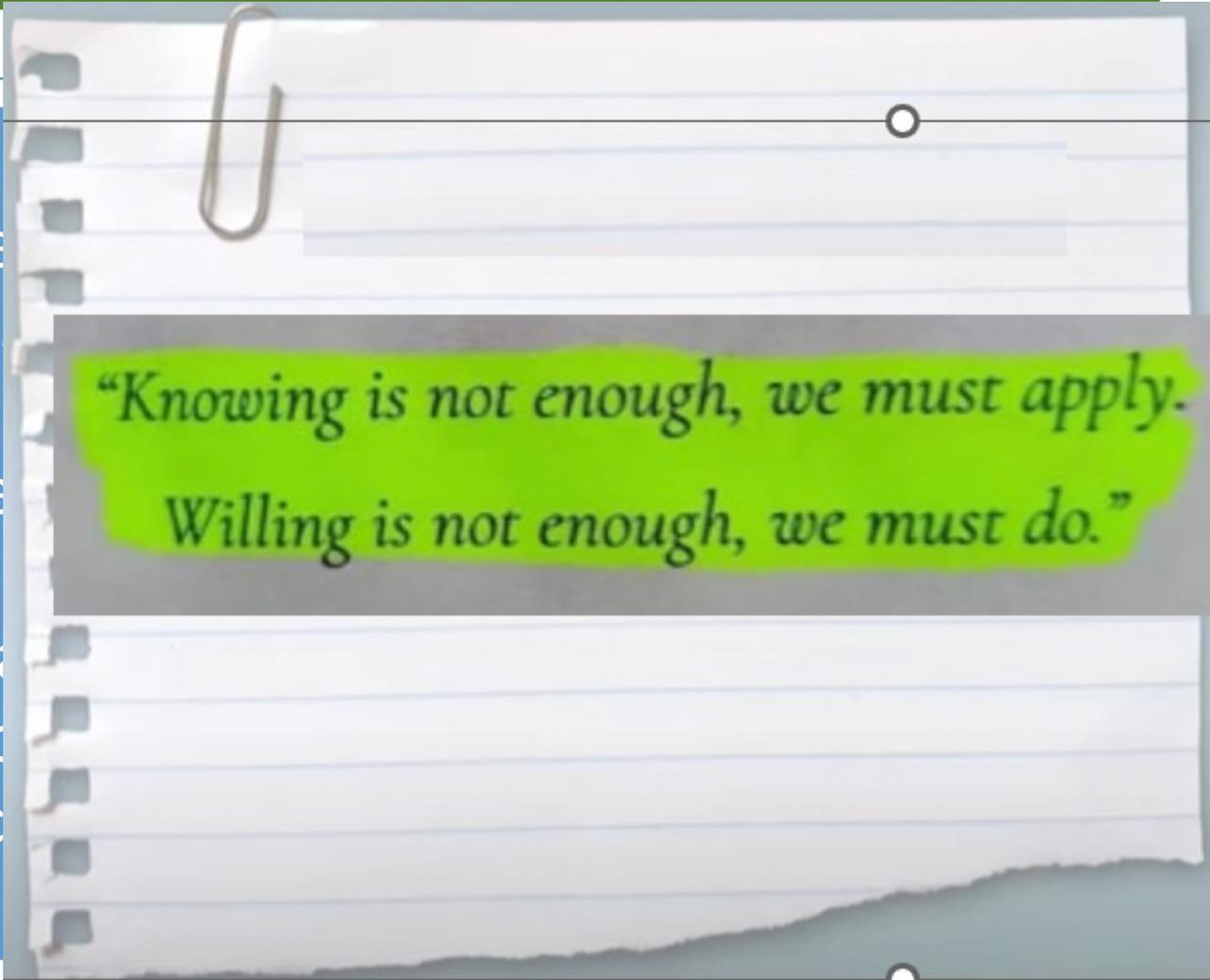
Designed to assess ILO's

Teaching support

learning incentive

Competence

A competence is the ability to use and combine knowledge, attitudes and skills in order to achieve a particular success.



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

communicate
grately with
y life
than simply
tical rules
produce
/.

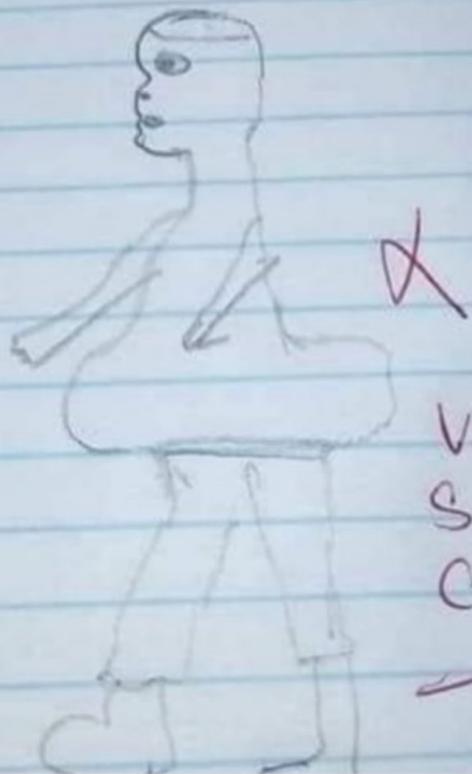
Competence?

| اعرابها | الكلمه |
|----------------|--------|
| الواو : حرف جر | وطن |
| طن : ... كيلا | |

Drawing

Exercise

Draw your teacher



Very
Stupid
child

~~AS~~

Sources of learning?

HOW MUCH YOU LEARN



Calculate

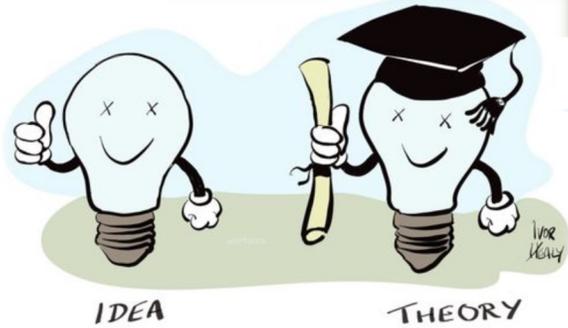
$$\text{Red Cup} + \text{Red Cup} = 8$$

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

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

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

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

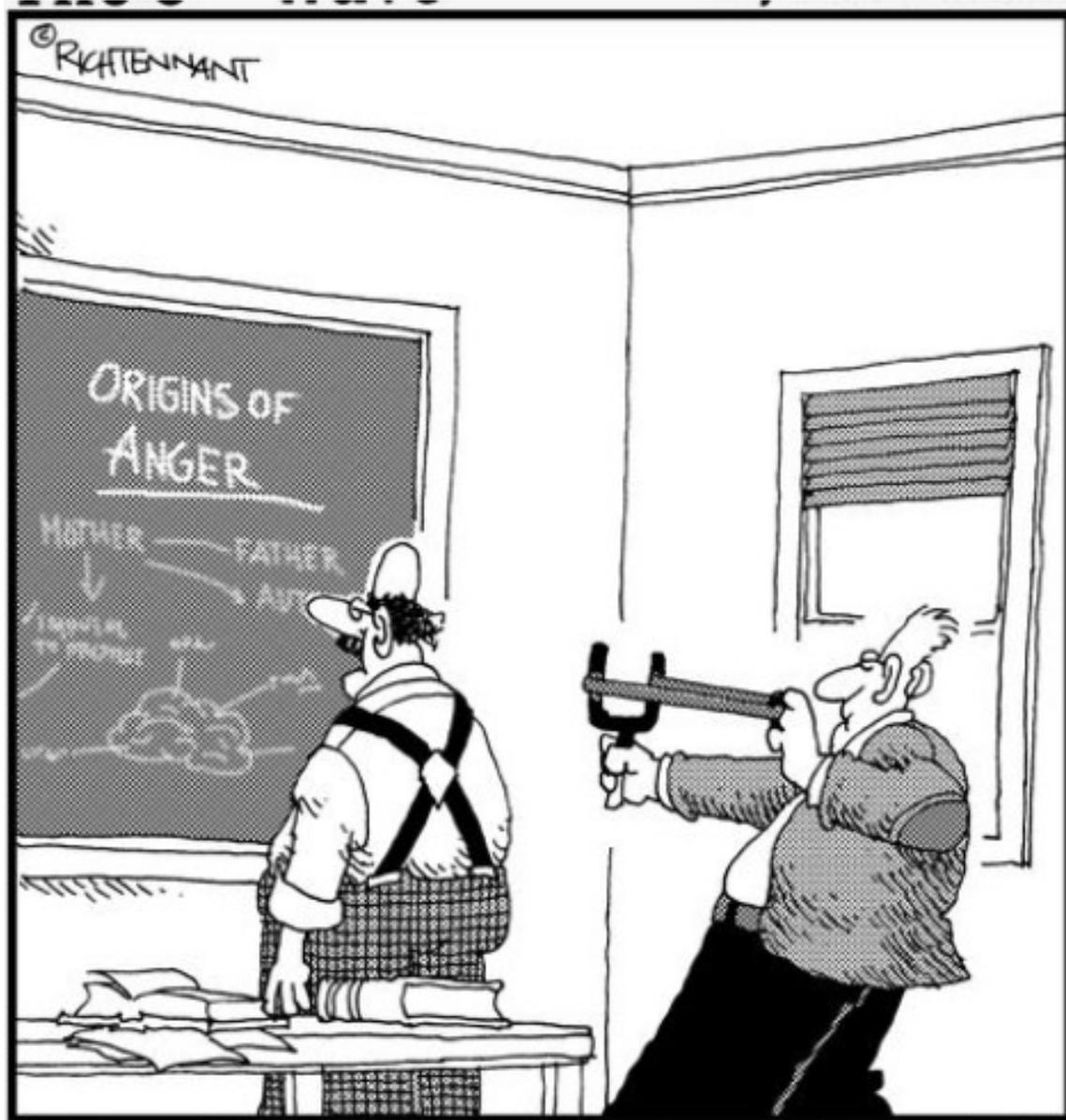
Transformative

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

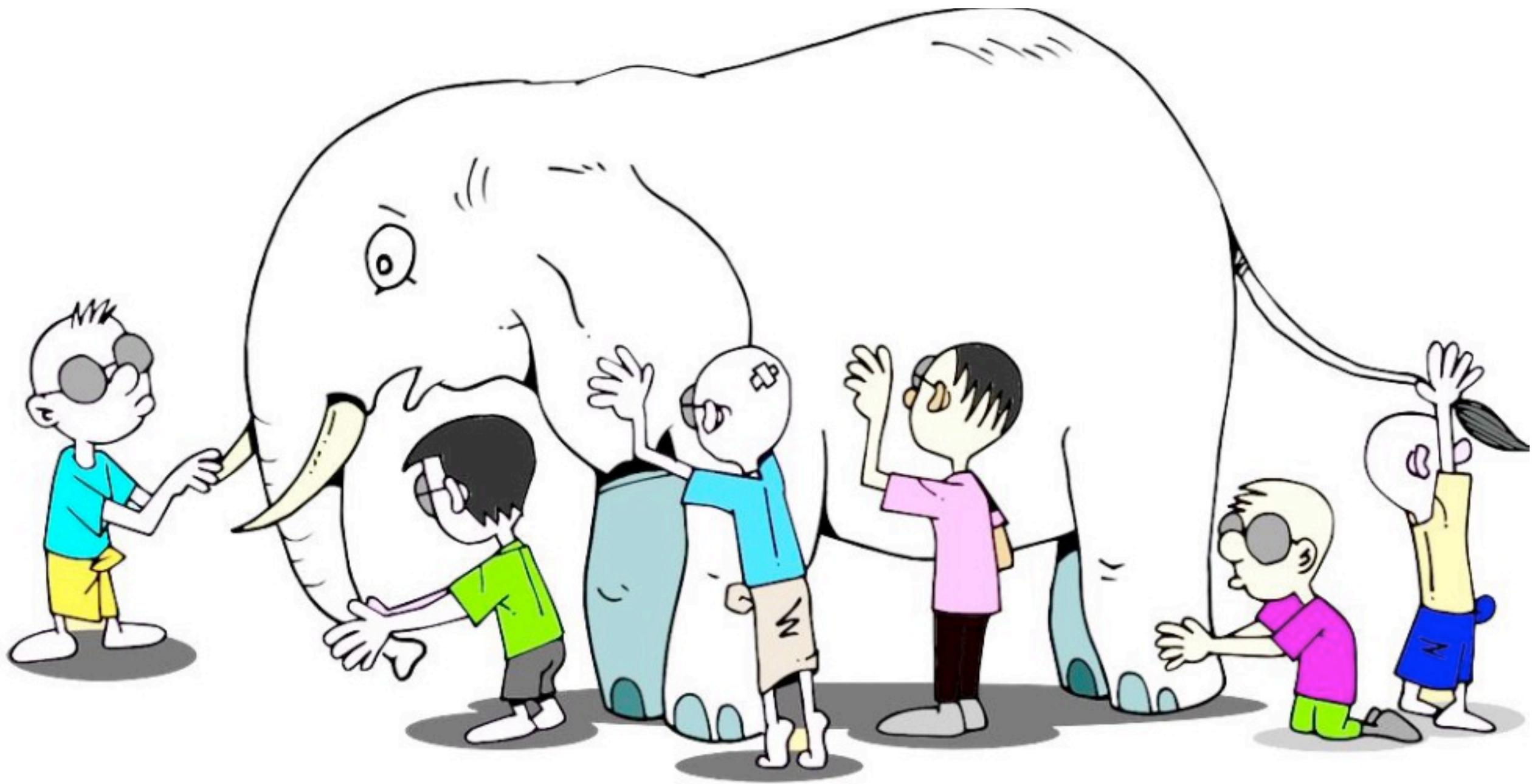
5

Experiential

learning by doing (experience)

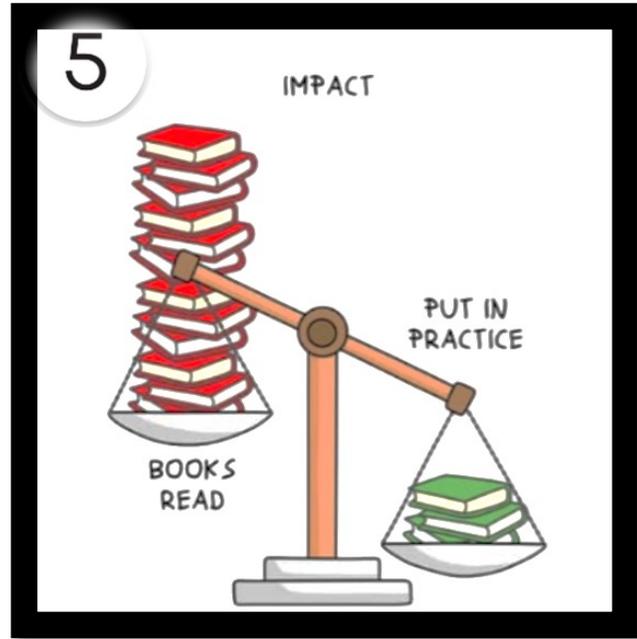
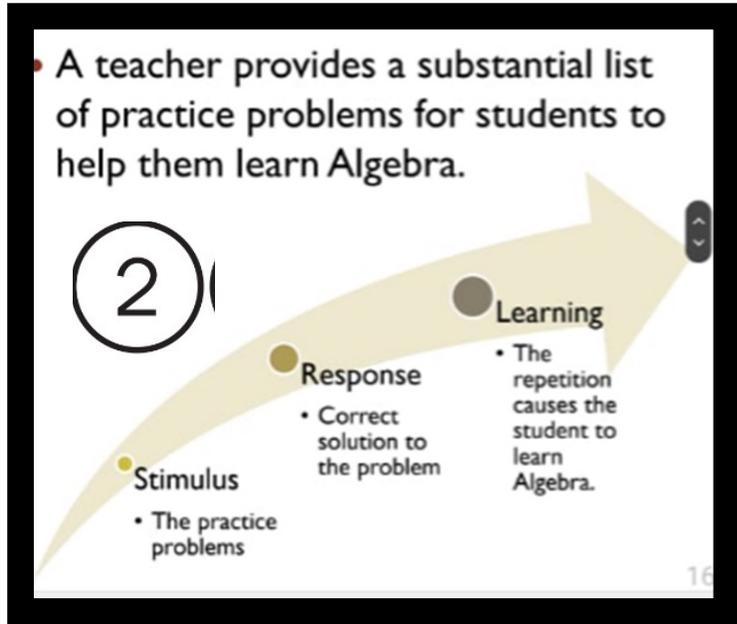
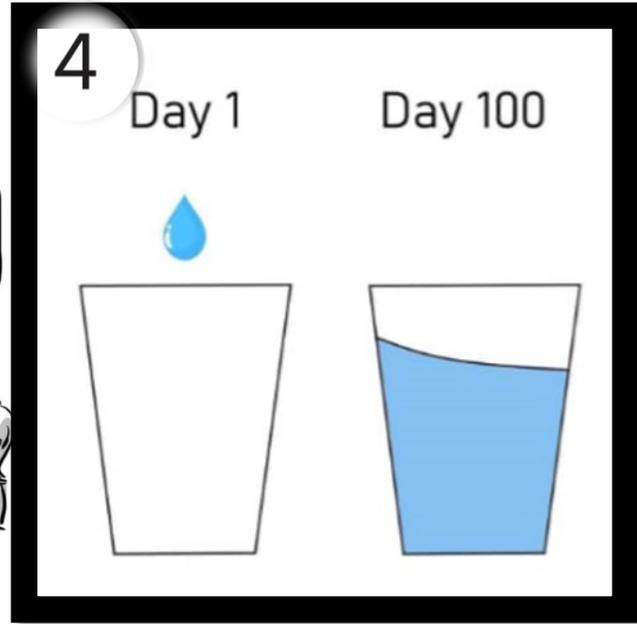
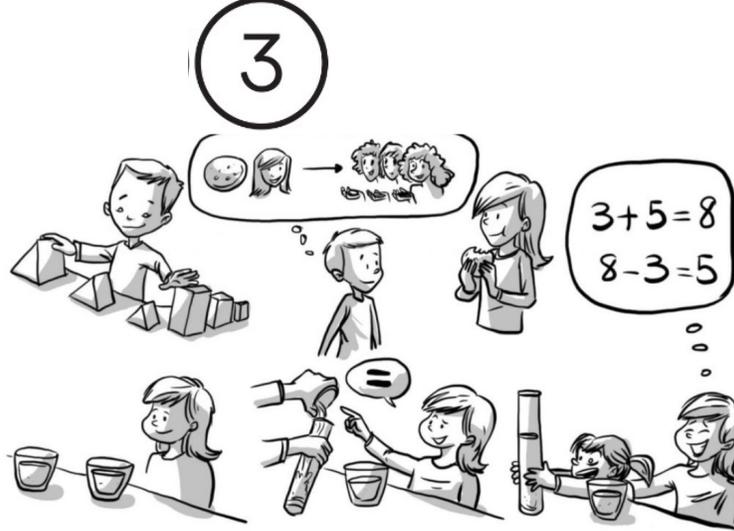


“So much of what we know is still theoretical.”



Application of Theories

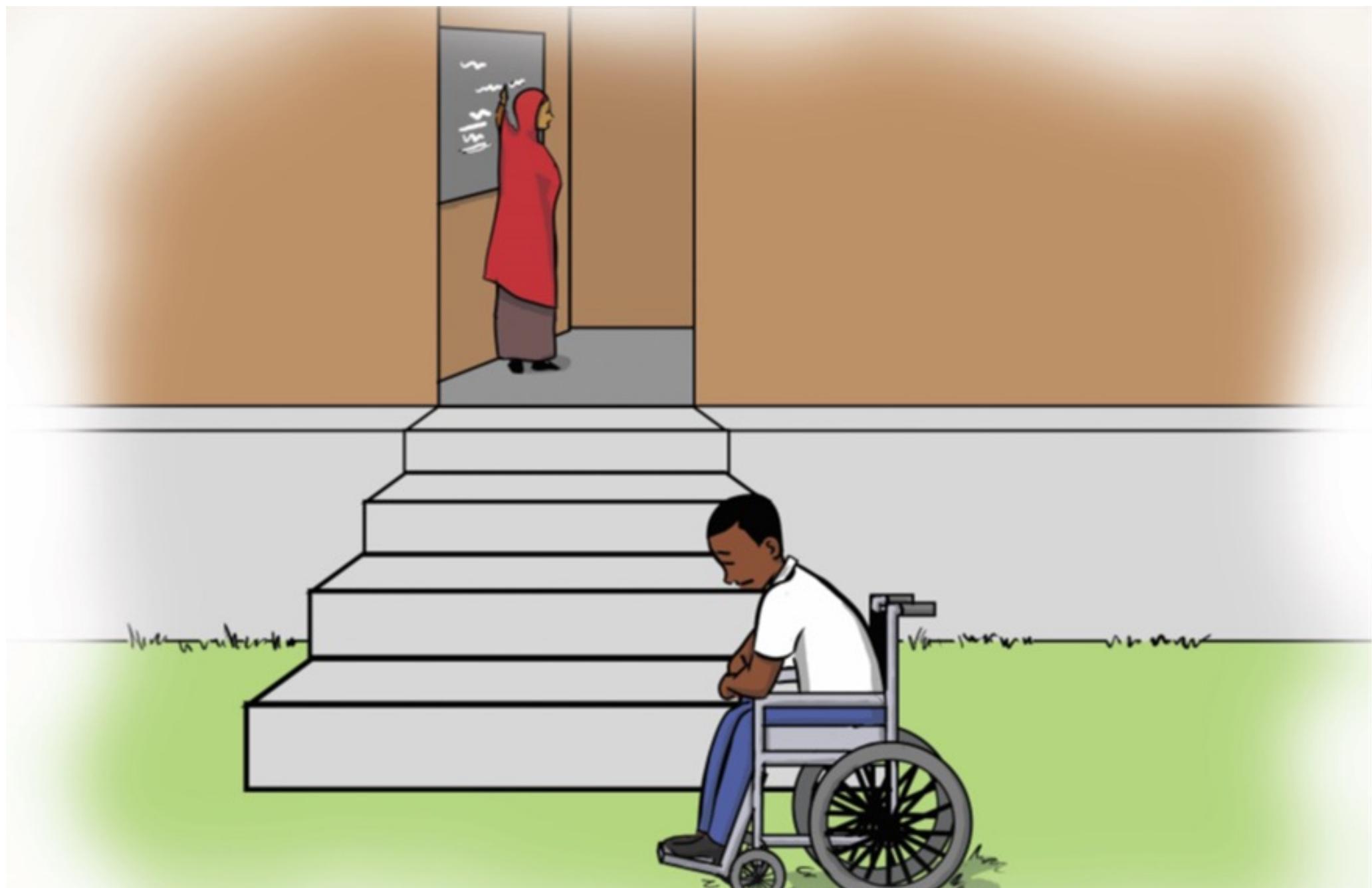
| Theories | Application |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cognitivism | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classifying information, Linking concepts, Real-world examples, discussion, problem-solving, providing picture. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Behaviorism | <ul style="list-style-type: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

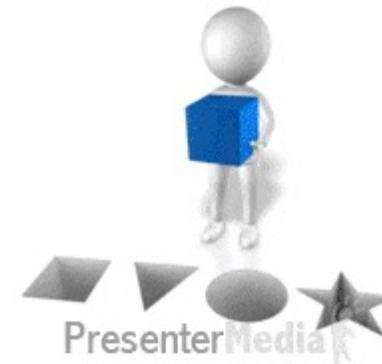
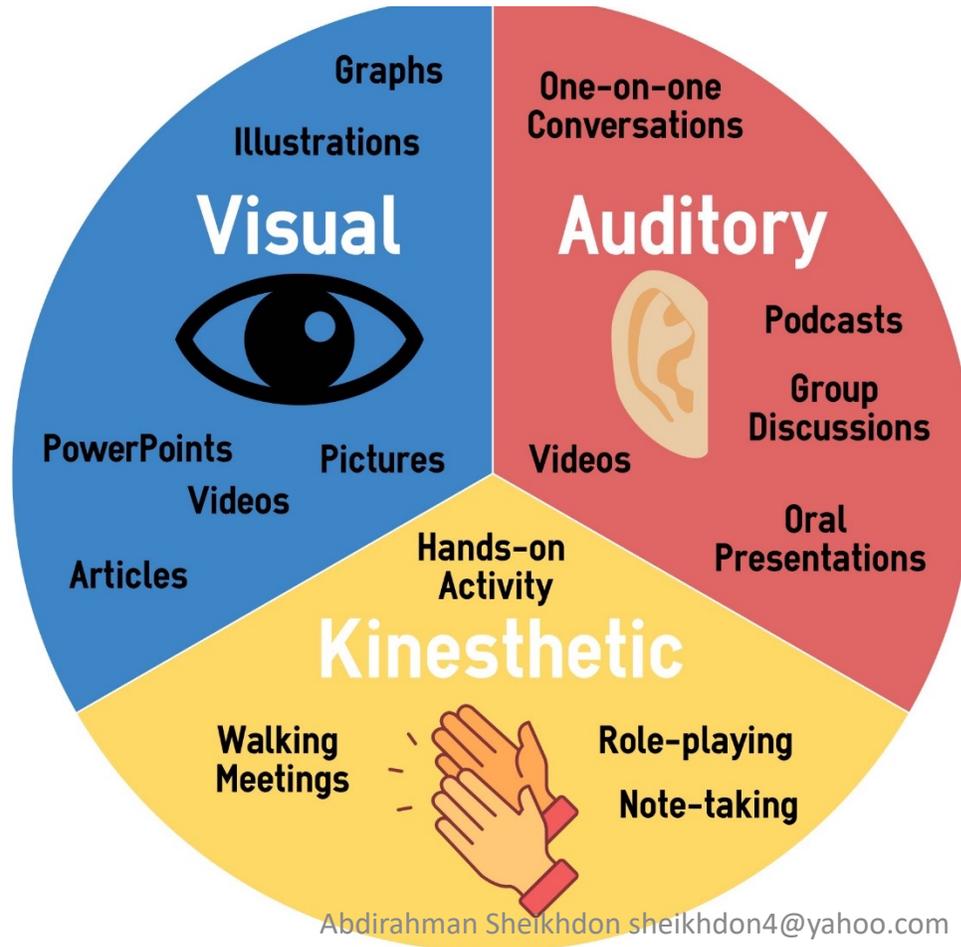
Teachers should make every attempt to know how students learn best.

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



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- 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?

شكركم جزيلاً



Learning Theory

