ACTIVE LEARNING

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Apa itu Active Learning?

- Menurut Paulson & Faust, California State University, Los Angeles:

  "Active Learning is, in short, anything that students do in a classroom other than merely passively listening to an instructor's lecture. This includes everything from listening practices which help the students to absorb what they hear, to short writing exercises in which students react to lecture material, to complex group exercises in which students apply course material to "real life" situations and/or to new problems" (http://www.calstatela.edu/dept/chem/chem2/Active/index.htm)

Apa itu Active Learning? (cont.)

▸ Menurut Education Scotland:

"Active learning is learning which engages and challenges children and young people's thinking using real-life and imaginary situations by: spontaneous play; planned/purposeful play; investigating and exploring; events and life experiences; and focused learning and teaching" (http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/learningteachingandassessment/approaches/activelearning/about/what.asp)

Apa itu Active Learning? (cont.)

- Active Learning is a multi-directional learning experience in which learning occurs teacher-to-student, student-to-teacher, and student-to-student (http://www.acu.edu/cte/activelearning/focus.htm)

- Menurut Joe Landsberger:
  "Active learning is experiential, mindful, and engaging" (http://www.studygs.net/activelearn.htm)

Pergeseran Peran Guru

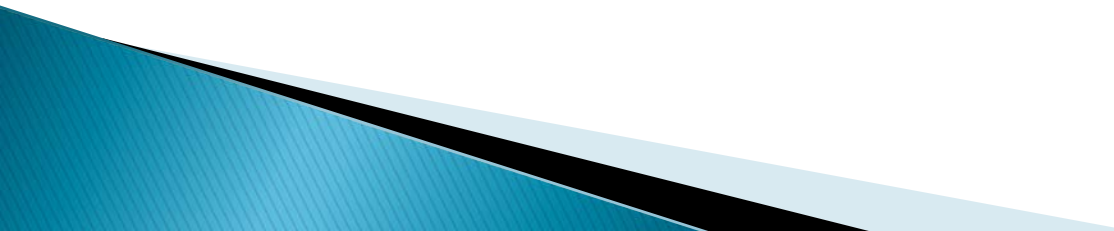| Konvensional	Pembelajaran Aktif
Teacher centered	Learner centered
Product centered	Process centered
Guru sebagai penghantar pengetahuan	Guru sebagai pengorganisir pengetahuan
Guru sebagai pelaku	Guru memfasilitasi pembelajaran siswa
Berfokus pada materi yang spesifik	Berfokus pada pembelajaran yang menyeluruh

Pergeseran Peran Siswa

Konvensional	Pembelajaran Aktif
Siswa yang pasif menerima pengetahuan	Siswa yang aktif dan partisipatif
Menjawab pertanyaan	Bertanya
Dijejali pengetahuan	Reflective learners – bertanggung jawab terhadap pembelajarannya sendiri
Antar siswa saling berkompetisi	Berkolaborasi dengan siswa lain
Merasa pendapatnya paling benar	Secara aktif mendengarkan pendapat orang lain
Pembelajaran yang terkotak-kotak	Mampu mengaitkan pengetahuan pelajaran tertentu dengan pelajaran lain

Guidelines for Active Learning

- Guru berorientasi pada siswa
- Siswa ikut berpartisipasi menentukan tujuan pembelajaran
- Suasana kelas memenuhi unsur spontan, bermakna, dan sinergi
- Aktivitas didesain problem-based dan disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan murid
- Penilaian dilakukan secara berkelanjutan
- Pembelajaran tidak di arahkan/disajikan oleh guru, tapi dibangun melalui proses (siswa aktif)
- Digunakan untuk membangun fakta, konsep, proses/aplikasi, refleksi, dll

Manfaat Active Learning Bagi Siswa

- Menjadi siswa yang berhasil
- Menjadi pribadi yang percaya diri
- Menjadi WN yang bertanggung jawab
- Menjadi kontributor bagi lingkungan

People generally remember...
(learning activities)

People are able to...
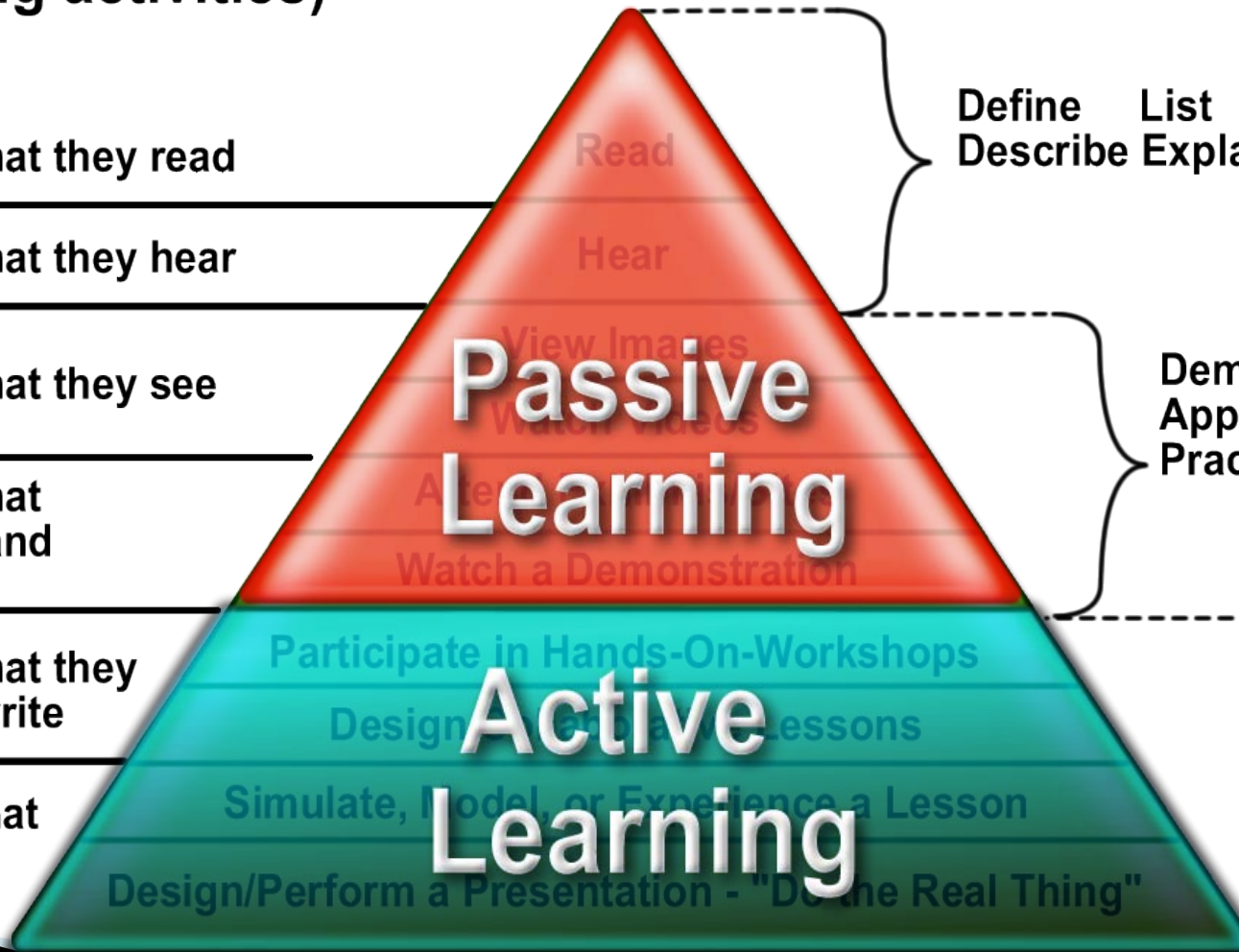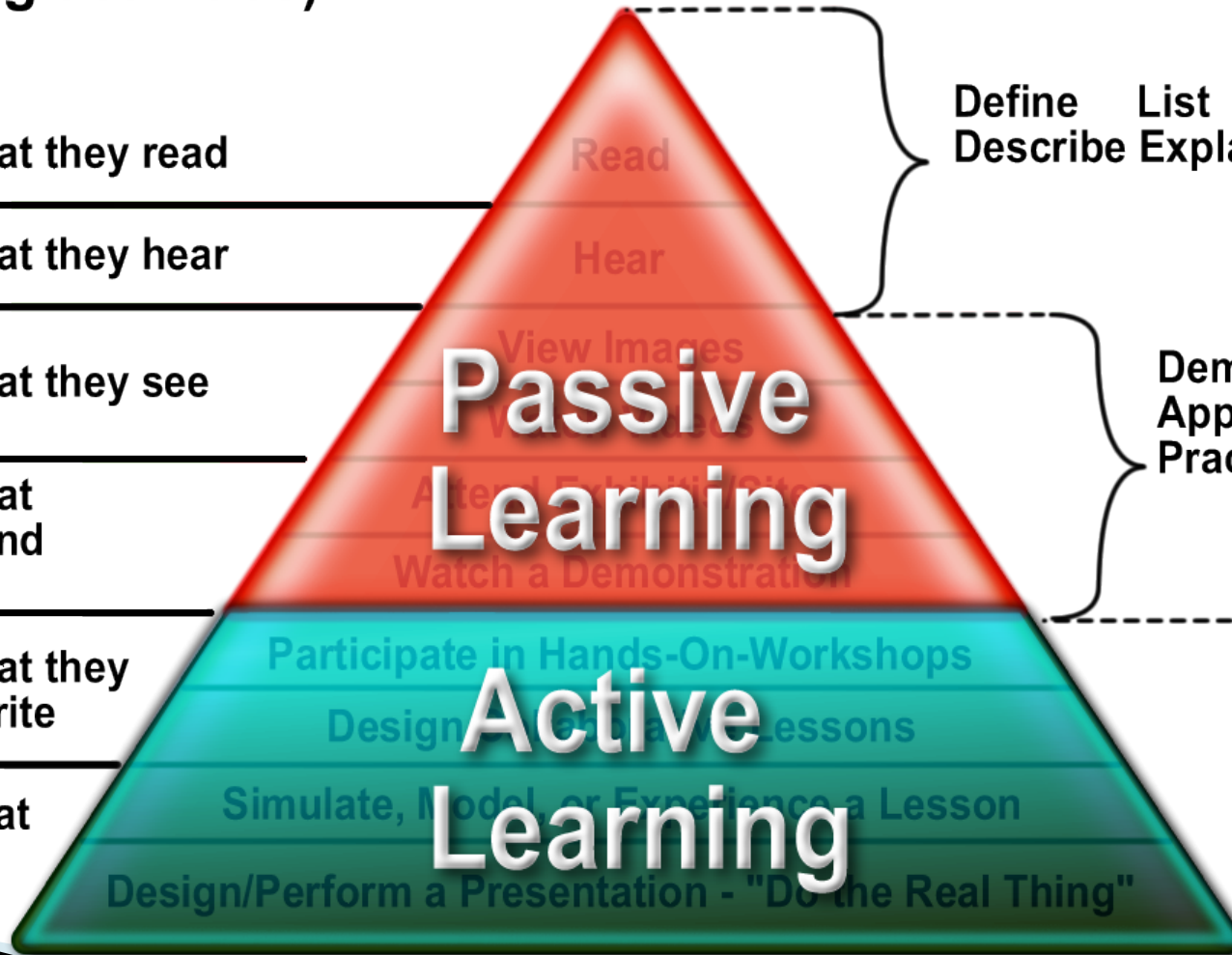**(learning outcomes)**

10% of what they read

20% of what they hear

30% of what they see

50% of what they see and hear

70% of what they say and write

90% of what they do.

Read

Hear

View Images

Watch Videos

Attend Exhibit/Sites

Watch a Demonstration

Participate in Hands-On-Workshops

Design Collaborative Lessons

Simulate, Model, or Experience a Lesson

Design/Perform a Presentation - "Do the Real Thing"

Passive Learning

Active Learning

Define   List
Describe Explain

Demonstrate
Apply
Practice

Analyze
Define
Create
Evaluate

Contoh Pemakaian Active Learning

- **<u>Think-Pair-Share</u>**: reflect on a question/issue, turn to peer, share with class

- **<u>Meeting of the minds panel</u>**: role-play a discussion of different figures/points of view

- **<u>Fishbowls</u>**: student supplement the teacher as source of information & feedback to questions from previous class session

- **<u>Cold-calling</u>**: a single student must share with class his/her conclusion supported with reasons & evidence

Contoh Pemakaian Active Learning

- **Case study/discussion**: analyze, criticize, conclude an open ended/case study

- **Reciprocal peer questioning**: students prepare questions, share & discuss with groups, then choose 1 question as a class discussion starter

- **Conference style learning**: students as experts; teacher as facilitator, time keeper, discussion guide

Contoh Pemakaian Active Learning

- **<u>Dialogue analysis</u>**: students provide critical analysis to a written dialogue in small group then share it with class

- **<u>Spontaneous Group Dialogue</u>**: 1 group assigned to role a discussion, 4 groups as observers to analyze & evaluate the discussion

- **<u>Ambiguity</u>**: students provide a justified response to conflicting information