

## ACTIVE LEARNING EXAMPLES

The following are just some examples of active learning, which you can use to build a cohesive narrative and learner journey in the online environment:

### Role-playing

This enables learners to experience real-world examples of key scenarios in order to improve decision-making and/or other soft skills.

It can be achieved by setting up the scenario and assigning characters for your learners. You can then guide them through specific questions.

Role-playing can also be paired with discussions or blogging, to give opportunity to consolidate learning.

### Case studies

These are a great way of adding a real-world flavour to your course. Case studies can help guide learners' understanding, by demonstrating key concepts in action. It validates the learning material and shows how concepts might be applied in the future.

Case studies can also be a great form of assessment in which the learner is asked to create their own, either for personal reflection or to share with the group.

### Group projects

Group work can be an effective form of active learning for many short online courses. Different learning platforms, virtual learning environments (VLEs) or learning management systems (LMS) will have their own ways of enabling this.

However, in general, you will set up small groups, each with a task to complete, such as creating a group infographic, summary, or report.

### Debates/discussions

Encouraging debate and discussion allows your learners to engage with their peers in a constructive manner. They are a great tool that can be used in conjunction with more passive learning forms, such as readings or watching/listening activities.

You can present learners with a question and have them respond and/or engage in a friendly debate with their peers, then offer individual or group feedback as the course tutor.



## Peer-to-peer teaching

This allows the learners to take on the role of teacher in order to share their knowledge with their peers without immediate intervention of a teacher.

Peer-to-peer teaching can be done by posing a question or problem to individual learners, or a group, and having them work away from the rest of their peers before coming back to share, discuss, and agree on an answer or solution.

## Self-reflection/blogging

Blogging is a great opportunity for learners to consolidate their learning and synthesise information. It can be used to encourage reflective practice after each week or topic and can also be used as a form of assessment.

Blogs can be closed, so that only course tutors and moderators can access them, or they can be made open to the entire learning cohort or wider public.

