



AFRICA CENTER
FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

Instructional Strategies

Ms. Brandie C. Wempe

What are instructional strategies?

Instructional strategies are techniques teachers use to help students become independent, strategic learners.

Instructional strategies can:

- motivate students and help them focus attention
- organize information for understanding and remembering
- monitor and assess learning.

Instructional strategies include:

- Direct Instruction
- Independent Study
- Indirect Instruction
- Collaborative/Interactive Instruction
- Experiential Learning

What are methods of instruction?

The Method of Instruction is a component of the instructional strategy. It is a type of activity used to facilitate the accomplishment of a learning objective. Specific MOIs require varying degrees of learner participation. While particular methods are often associated with certain strategies, some methods may be found within a variety of strategies.

Instructional Strategies and MOI

Instructional Strategy	Uses & Suggested Methods of Instruction
Direct Instruction	<p>Uses: This strategy is most effective at teaching knowledge acquisition involving facts, rules, and action sequences.</p> <p>Suggested MOIs: Compare and contrast, demonstration, drill and practice, guided reading and thinking, lecture, structured overview, tutorial</p>

Instructional Strategies and MOI

Instructional Strategy	Uses & Suggested Methods of Instruction
Independent Study	<p>Uses: Generally involves research outside of a school setting for an agreed upon amount of credits, this strategy can be self-paced, and can overcome geographical barriers.</p> <p>Suggested MOIs: Interactive multimedia instruction, tutorial, writing assignments</p>

Instructional Strategies and MOI

Instructional Strategy	Uses & Suggested Methods of Instruction
Indirect Instruction	<p>Uses: This strategy is best used (inside a school setting) when presenting concepts, abstractions, or patterns, and when the learning process is inquiry-based, the result is discovery, and the learning context is a problem. Instruction helps learners develop content organization, inductive and deductive reasoning, personal experience(s), and group discussion skills.</p> <p>Suggested MOIs: Brainstorming, case study, concept mapping, inquiry, problem solving, reflective discussion, tutorial, writing assignments</p>

Instructional Strategies and MOI

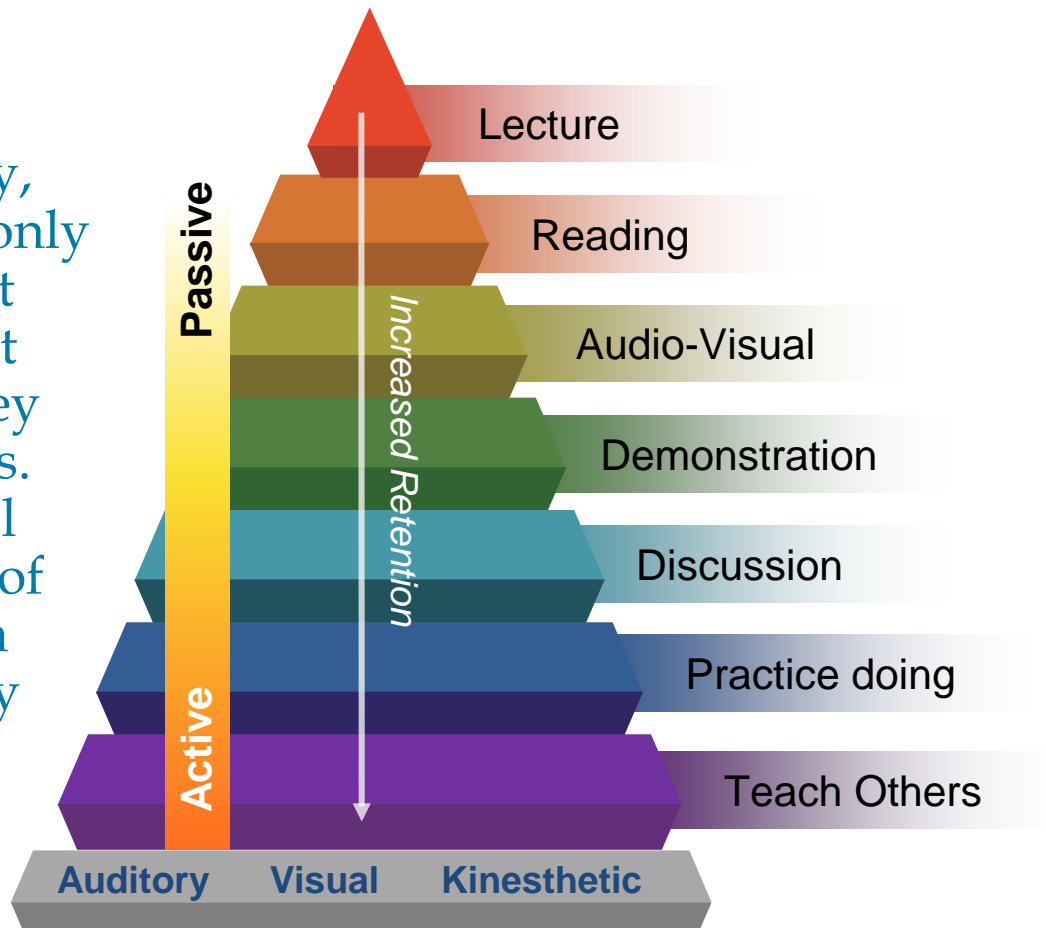
Instructional Strategy	Uses & Suggested Methods of Instruction
Collaborative/ Interactive Instruction	<p>Uses: Students learn from peers and instructor/facilitators to develop social skills and abilities, to organize their thoughts, and to develop rational arguments. Allows for a range of groupings and collaborative/interactive methods.</p> <p>Collaborative/Interactive instruction requires the refinement of observation, listening, interpersonal, and intervention skills and abilities by both instructor/facilitator and learners.</p> <p>Suggested MOIs: Brainstorming, cooperative learning groups, debates, discussion (small or large group), interviewing, laboratory groups, panel, peer partner learning</p>

Instructional Strategies and MOI

Instructional Strategy	Uses & Suggested Methods of Instruction
Experiential Learning	<p>Uses: The emphasis in experiential learning is on the process of learning and not on the product. Experiential learning helps to develop inductive reasoning, analysis, personal reflection, formulating plans, speaking and writing, and lifelong learning attitudes.</p> <p>Suggested MOIs: Case study, conducting experiments, field observations, field trip/site visit, gaming, model building, practical exercise (hands-on/written), role playing, simulation, storytelling</p>

The Learning Pyramid

The "learning pyramid", also referred to as the "cone of learning", developed by the National Training Laboratory, suggests that most students only remember about 10% of what they read from textbooks, but retain nearly 90% of what they learn through teaching others. The Learning Pyramid model suggests that some methods of study are more effective than others and that varying study methods will lead to deeper learning and longer-term retention.



What is active learning?

Active learning occurs when the learner is involved in more than just listening to a lecture. It involves discussions, problem solving and classroom participation.

What are active learning strategies?

Active Learning Strategies help to initiate learners and faculty into effective ways to help learners engage in activities based on ideas about how people learn.

- Multiple active learning strategies may be used in an instructional setting.

Active learning strategies include:

(on handout)

- 1-2-4-All (also called Snowballing)
- Impromptu Networking (similar to Speed Dating)
- Nine Whys
- Generation of Wicked Questions
- TRIZ (Or what is the worst possible outcome)
- 15% Solution
- Troika Consulting
- 5 Will Get You 20
- Shift and Share
- Conversation Café
- Fishbowls
- Critical Uncertainties (Two Factor Analysis)
- Pre-Mortem
- Pecha Kucha or Ignite! Presentation Format
- Constellation Exercise
- Dot Voting
- Hat Full of Quotes
- Role Play / Skit
- Game or Simulation
- 6 Words
- Pair-Squared
- Peer-To-Peer Table Discussions
- Mind Maps (Mind Webs or Concept Maps)
- Body Voting
- Case Studies
- Open Space Session
- Polling
- Gallery Walk
- Turn and Talk
- Quick Write (also called 1 Minute Paper)

Questions?



**AFRICA CENTER
FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES**

AfricaCenter.org