

Problem-Based Learning

Problem-based learning is a instructional strategy which suggests learning will be more effective if **learners are faced with a practical problem** they need to solve.

One of most commonly cited examples of this kind problem-based learning was applied in 1960s in Canada. At the McMaster University it was noted that medical education students were mostly bored during their classes, until they reached a stage where they were supposed to work with patients and try to help them solve their problems. It was then decided that biomedical problems, analyzed in small groups would be introduced into whole educational process.

Problem-based learning is **learner-orientated** and **role of the teacher** here is not to provide knowledge, but to **guide and facilitate the learning process** and encourage students apply their knowledge and take responsibility in new situations.

A possible **flow of a problem-based learning course** includes the following:

- Students are **presented with a problem**
- Students **discuss**, clarify the problem and develop a plan for further working on the problem
- Students **work on the problem independently**
- Students **share and discuss** their individual approaches and work together
- Students **present their solutions**
- Students **review** what they have learned

Bibliography

Barrett, Terry, Iain Mac Labhrainn, and Helen Fallon. Handbook of Enquiry and Problem-Based Learning: Irish Case Studies and International Perspectives. Unknown UK Publisher, 2006.

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