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**Project name: Open: Wide Minds will Find Eco Virtual
STEAM Solutions against Climate Change!**
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WI - MI

Teaching strategies

Inquisitive Method

The Inquisitive Method, also known as Inquiry-Based Science Education (or IBSE) gives the student the opportunity to explore a subject/topic through hands-on activities, investigation and posing of questions. It engages students in the process of scientific inquiry. It is seen as key to developing their scientific literacy, enhancing their understanding of scientific concepts and heightening their appreciation of how science works.

Learn more about this teaching strategy here:



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Active learning

Active learning is an approach in which all students are asked to engage in the learning process. Active learning stands in contrast to "traditional" modes of instruction in which students are passive recipients of knowledge from an expert /teacher/. Active learning can take many forms and be executed in any discipline. Commonly, students are engaged in small or large activities centered around writing, talking, problem solving or reflecting.

Learn more about this teaching strategy here:

Chapter 2, Technology lessons in Climate Change

Climate change • Climate change refers to long-term shifts in...

- Opportunities to process course material through thinking, writing, talking, and problem-solving give students' multiple avenues for learning.
- Applying new knowledge helps students encode information, concepts, and skills in their memories by connecting it with prior information, organizing knowledge, and strengthening neural pathways.
- Receiving frequent and immediate feedback helps students correct misconceptions and develop a deeper understanding of course material.

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Project based learning (PBL)

Project Based Learning (PBL) is a teaching method in which students learn by actively engaging in real-world and personally meaningful projects. In Project Based Learning, teachers make learning come alive for students. Students work on a project over an extended period of time – from a week up to a semester – that engages them in solving a real-world problem or answering a complex question. They demonstrate their knowledge and skills by creating a public product or presentation for a real audience. As a result, students develop deep content knowledge as well as critical thinking, collaboration, creativity, and communication skills.

Learn more about this teaching strategy here:



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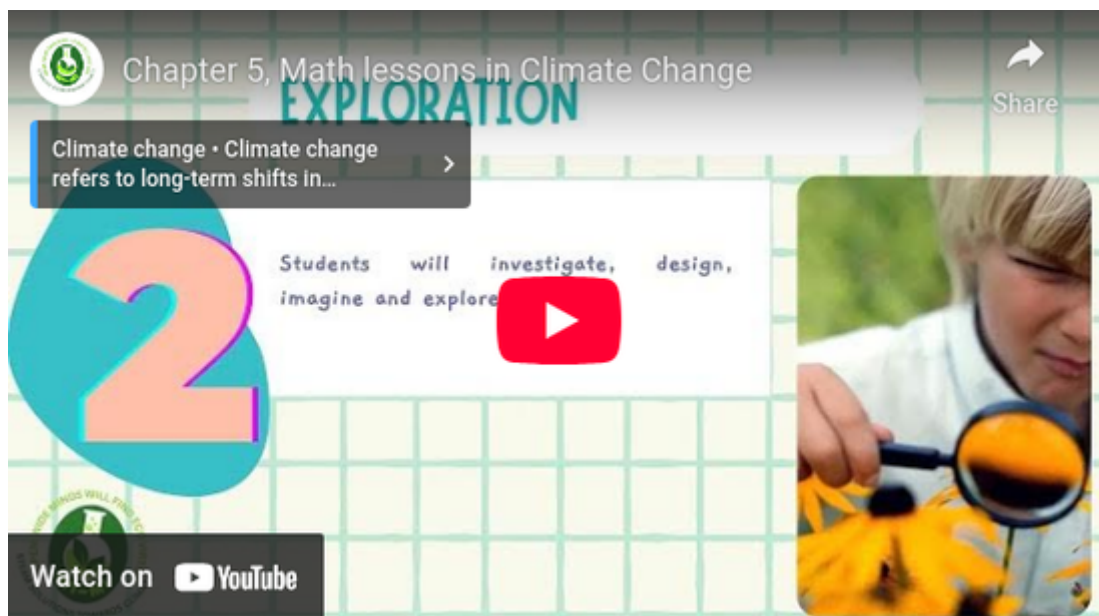


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Inquiry-based learning

Inquiry-based learning, student-centered strategy, is an education approach with the focus on investigation and problem solving. It is different from traditional approaches since it reverses the order of learning which means that instead of presenting information, or “the answer” ahead, teachers introduce a range of scenarios, questions and problems for students to navigate. In this type of learning environment students are actively engaged in the learning process and have the opportunity to explore their natural curiosities.

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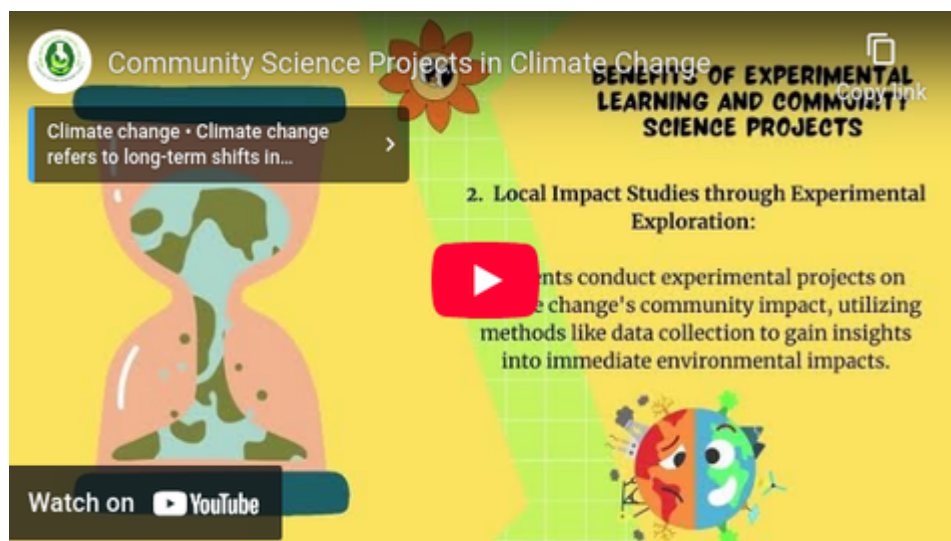
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Experiential learning & community science projects

Experiential learning posits that experiences are generated through our ongoing interactions and engagement with the world, and learning naturally emerges from these experiences. This learning theory distinguishes itself from cognitive and behavioral theories by adopting a holistic perspective, considering the influence of emotions, cognition, and environmental factors on our learning process.

Each individual follows the learning cycle in a unique way, influenced by factors such as personality, education level, career, and culture, among others, which shape their learning preferences.

Learn more about this teaching strategy here:



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