

Flipping A Classroom in an Educational Organization

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Abstract—A current trend in the education community has teachers flipping out across the nation. This trend is known as the “flipped classroom” or “inverted classroom.” A flipped classroom, as its name suggests, is a class where the lecture and homework have been reversed. In other words, the practice problems normally completed at home are worked on in the classroom, and the direct instruction normally given during class time is given as homework through video lectures, reading assignments, or some other direct instruction delivery method. However, this idea has evolved into a more nuanced form of education. There are many misconceptions about what the flipped classroom actually is. Some misconceptions about the flipped classroom are that student spend the entire time in front of a computer screen, students work without structure, videos replace the teacher, students work in isolation, or that a flipped classroom is an online course. An effective flipped classroom is one that, the time normally spent lecturing, is used for in-class activities, discussions, problems, and group projects.

Index Terms—Meaning of flip classroom, types of flip classroom, principals of flipped classroom, principals of flipped classroom, The Four pillars of FLIP, 7 steps in flipped classrooms

I. INTRODUCTION OF FLIPPED CLASSROOM

Wesley Baker was experimenting with these same ideas at Cedarville University. He presented a paper discussing what he termed the "classroom flip" at an education conference in the year 2000 in what may be the first published mention of the word "flip" associated with this model of teaching and learning. Instructors in flipped classrooms must constantly study their students to discover who and why they need assistance. Instructors must be adaptable and sensitive, and they must understand that this dynamic teaching technique requires a high level of pedagogical expertise. In order to foster students in a flipped classroom, instructors must be at the top of their game despite being less visible

What is the flipped classroom

The traditional definition of a flipped class is: where videos take the place of direct instruction. This then allows students to get individual time in class to work with their teacher on key learning activities. It is called the flipped class because what used to be classwork (the "lecture" is.

Two types of flipped classroom

There are two main types of flipped classroom design; student-led and instructor-led models. In a student-led model, students have more control and freedom to access and navigate course content. The instructor serves as a low-touch course facilitator.

Three principals of flipped classroom

A successful flipped classroom follows the following principles: Provide opportunity for students to gain first exposure prior to class. Provide an incentive for students to prepare for class. Provide a mechanism to assess student understanding.

Principals of flipped Classroom

Flipped classroom: a methodology to transform learning. The flipped classroom pedagogical model, also known as the inverted classroom, has been gaining relevance in recent years due to the need to change the traditional learning system to adapt it to the new generations.

II. THE FOUR PILLARS OF FLIP

FLIP is a term that is thrown around a lot today. It means different things to different people, just like blended learning. However, FLIP is an acronym that was coined by its originators, Jonathan Bergmann and Aaron Sam. There are four pillars of Flipped Learning:

F—Flexible Environments
L—Learning Culture
I—Intentional Content
P—Professional Educators.

F: Flexible Environments

When you eliminate the traditional lecture, you also eliminate the static rows of seats and replace them with more adjustable seating arrangements. Interior design should accommodate a variety of group and individual activities. Similarly, a flexible lesson plan allows students to fully study and absorb a topic at their own pace.

L: Learning Culture

In contrast to typical teacher-centered learning, the flipped classroom places students at the center of the lesson. Professors function as a "guide on the side," allowing students to choose their own pace and method of learning. When students need help applying new information, instructors will use an experiment or a practice set to guide them. Culture of Learning (L).

I: Intentional Content

Intentional content is all about choosing the best content to be delivered in the classroom, and the best content to be delivered outside of the classroom. In a typical classroom today, we often teach new language structures or functions in the classroom and assign homework in which students have to apply, evaluate or create with the new language. However, flipping is all about taking the learning, the new content, outside of the classroom. Consider Bloom's Taxonomy for a minute. We often work on the lower levels of Bloom's in class: Remembering and Understanding while we leave the Applying, Analyzing and Creating for outside of class.

P: Professional Educators.

Flipped learning instructors are constantly seeking for new ways to make the most of their class time so that students are actively engaged in learning and practice. Selecting lessons that fit this paradigm and designing strategies to encourage learners to work independently are both required by this method.

7 steps in flipped classrooms

The concept of flipping the classroom is relatively new in education but has become a buzzword in recent years. Instead of using class time to deliver traditional lectures, flipping a classroom allows students to learn at their own pace, outside of the classroom, while teachers guide the learning process. This shift puts the responsibility of learning in the hands of the student and fosters a more interactive, student-driven learning environment.

Educators worldwide are beginning to see the value in this approach. It not only makes learning more enjoyable, but it also turns the classroom into a space for deeper discussions and more meaningful activities. Here's a look at 7 steps to flipping a classroom and how educational organizations can benefit from this innovative model.

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1. Assign Reading or Videos for Pre-Class Learning

One of the easiest and most common ways to flip the classroom is to assign study materials for students to review before class. This can include reading articles, watching videos, or listening to podcasts. By giving students access to the learning material ahead of time, they can engage with the content at their own pace, giving them a better understanding of the subject matter before they arrive in class.

By flipping the classroom in this way, teachers set the stage for more productive classroom discussions and hands-on activities. It encourages independent learning, which is a key aspect of this pedagogical approach.

2. Create Short, Engaging Videos

Another effective way to flip the classroom is through video content. Teachers can create short, concise videos that explain concepts in a way that's easy to understand. These videos can be viewed outside of class, allowing students to pause and rewind as needed. This gives them the flexibility to learn at their own pace.

A good rule of thumb is to keep these videos under 5-10 minutes to ensure students stay engaged without feeling overwhelmed. Teachers can even draw inspiration from platforms like TED Talks, which feature high-quality, easy-to-understand content that is perfect for flipped classrooms.

3. Set Up a Learning Management System (LMS)

To facilitate the flipping of a classroom, setting up an LMS is crucial. An LMS provides a central location for all learning materials, discussions, and assignments. Platforms like Paradiso LMS, Moodle, Canvas, and Google Classroom allow teachers to easily share resources, track student progress, and encourage communication outside of class.

With an LMS in place, students can access videos, articles, quizzes, and discussion boards all in one place. This makes the learning process more organized and accessible, ensuring that students stay on track with their pre-class learning

4. Incorporate Quizzes and Feedback

To ensure that students are absorbing the pre-class content, quizzes and feedback are essential. Teachers can assign quizzes that test students on what they've learned from the videos or readings. These quizzes can also be used to gauge students' understanding of the material and identify areas where they may need additional support.

Providing feedback on quizzes helps hold students accountable for their learning while also allowing them to reflect on their progress. It can also give teachers insight into which topics may require more in-depth discussion in class.

5. Use Discussion Platforms to Encourage Collaboration

The power of flipping a classroom lies in creating an environment where students actively engage with each other. Using discussion platforms, either within an LMS or on social media, allows students to interact, ask questions, and share ideas. Teachers can post questions to spark discussions or ask students to create their own questions and respond to their peers. This not only fosters a sense of community among students but also encourages collaborative learning. Peer instruction helps deepen understanding and makes the learning process more dynamic and interactive.

6. Engage in Application-Based Activities

Once students have gained an understanding of the material outside of class, it's time to bring that knowledge to life through in-class activities. During class time, teachers can facilitate discussions or problem-solving exercises that require students to apply what they've learned.

One effective way to do this is through case-based teaching, where students work in small groups to analyze a problem, come up with their own solutions, and discuss different approaches. This hands-on approach allows students to test their understanding and sharpen their critical thinking skills.

7. Take Learning Beyond the Classroom

Flipping the classroom isn't just about moving the content online; it's also about creating opportunities for students to learn outside of the classroom. Teachers can take students on field trips, organize games or simulations, or even encourage students to visit local libraries or museums to explore the topics further.

Taking learning outside of the classroom makes it more engaging and helps students connect what they've learned to real-world applications. By moving beyond the traditional classroom setting, teachers can make the learning experience more exciting and memorable for students.

III. CONCLUSION: THE FLIPPING A CLASSROOM

Flipping a classroom is more than just moving study materials online; it's about shifting the focus from teacher-driven instruction to student-driven learning. By incorporating technology, multimedia, peer collaboration, and hands-on activities, flipping a classroom creates a dynamic, engaging environment where students can take charge of their learning.

When done right, flipping the classroom can transform the educational experience, making it more enjoyable, engaging, and effective. By following these 7 steps to flipping a classroom, educational organizations can create a space where students are empowered to learn at their own pace, collaborate with peers, and engage in meaningful discussions that enhance their understanding of the subject matter.

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