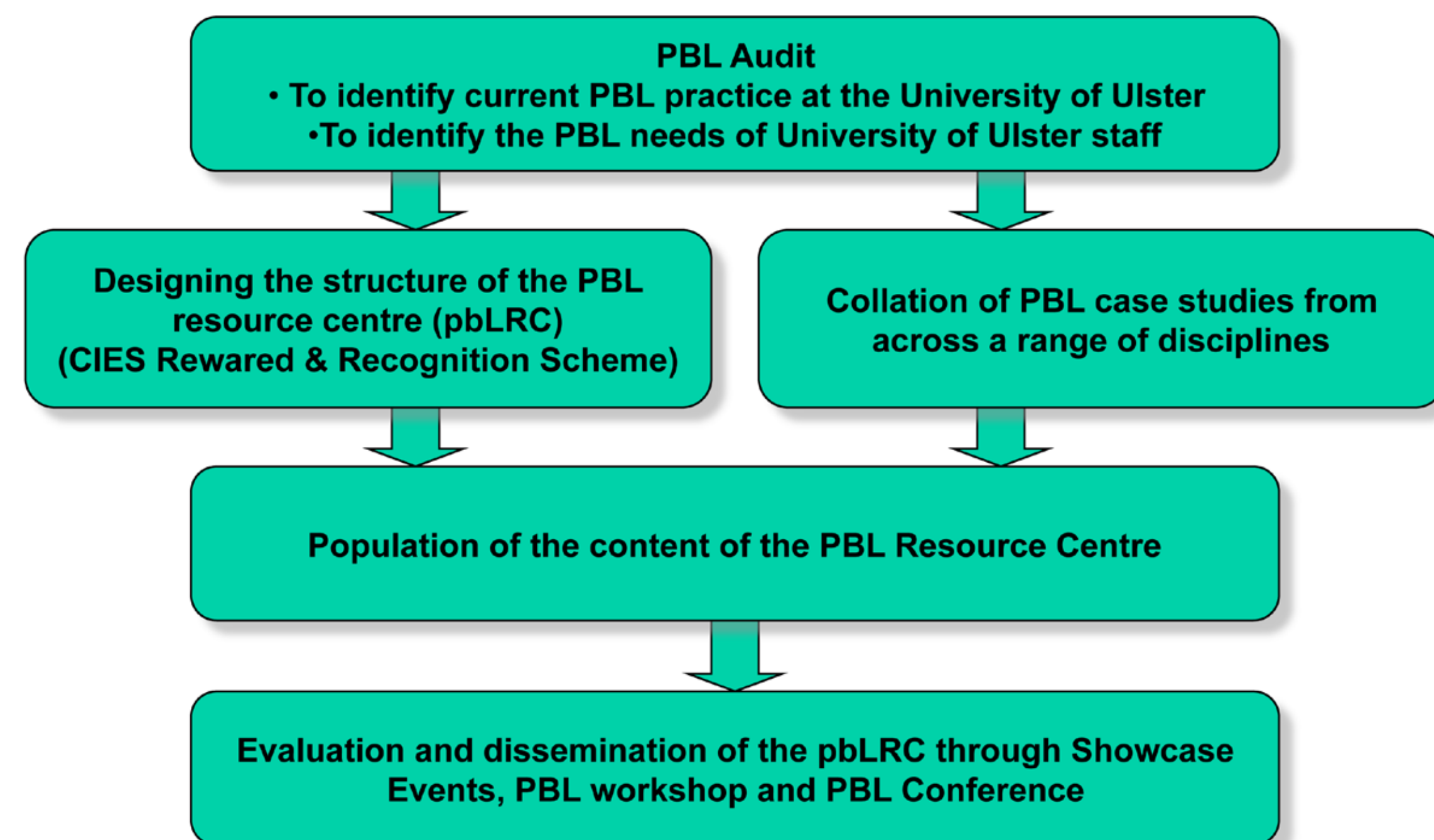


Features of PBL

Problem Based Learning (PBL) is a student centred approach that promotes engagement in meaningful learning and encourages students to learn in context. PBL develops skills in acquiring, communicating and integrating information and aims to develop and strengthen reasoning and communication skills.

Project Overview

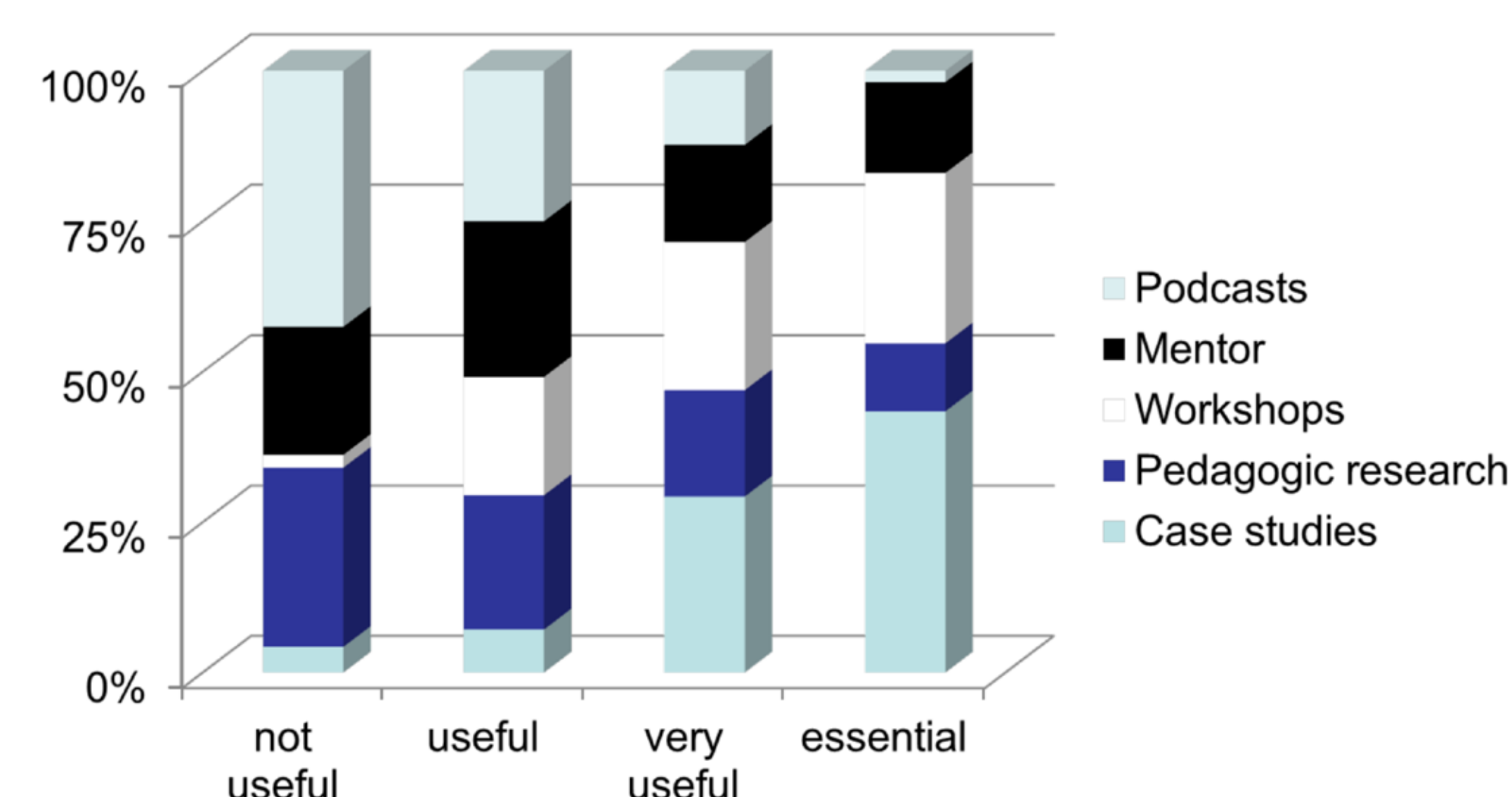
- The transition from traditional instruction to a problem based approach to learning requires many changes for educators and for students
- The overall aim of this project was to develop a Problem Based Learning Resource Centre (pbLRC) to facilitate the transition to PBL



Determination of PBL activity at the University of Ulster

- An audit of PBL activity at the University of Ulster was carried out in March 2010
- All academic staff were sent an email with a link to an on-line questionnaire
- 80 responses were received (~15% of academic staff)
- 50 respondents use or regularly use PBL

Audit of academic staff at the University of Ulster



Respondents were asked to rate the usefulness of various resources which may be used to support PBL activity

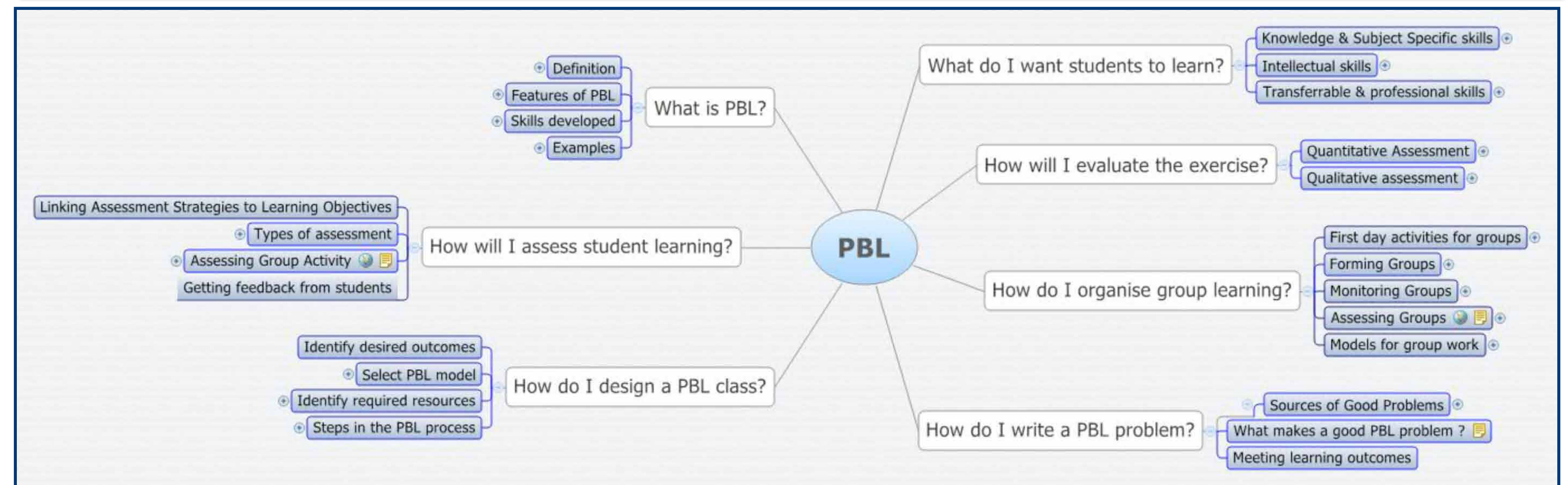
Aims of the pbLRC

- To provide a management and support facility to promote and foster creativity in curriculum design and delivery
- To provide information on key features of designing and delivering a PBL class.
- To provide developmental tools to facilitate the different pedagogic approaches to PBL

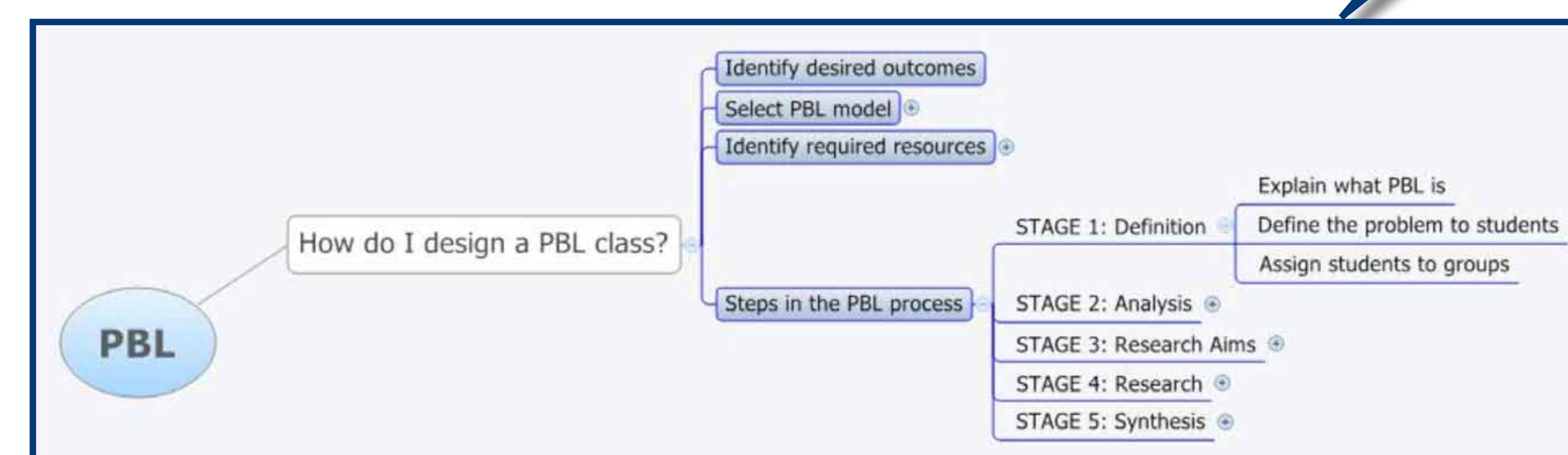
Development of pbLRC

- The design was based on 7 questions staff might ask when planning a PBL activity.
- The initial structure of the resource centre was developed at the CIES Reward and Recognition workshop.
- XMind (www.xmind.org) was used to structure and share the ideas generated.

Development of pbLRC content



The branches provide links to more in-depth information, suggested resources and theoretical background



PBL > Steps in the PBL process > Stage Two > Analysis
Organize ideas and prior knowledge A broad discussion to find out what the students already know should be carried out, and this is facilitated by the teacher. Ideas on how to address the problem could be initiated by the instructor to encourage students to begin their research.
Students brainstorm the research problem Students should discuss the research problem within their groups and draw on each other's knowledge. Xmind, ePortfolios or other on-line tools for sharing ideas and brainstorming could be introduced at this stage. Students should attempt to define the main research problem.

Workshop Feedback



- "obtaining information about the PBL resource site"
- "working through the case study"
- "looking forward to adding to and using case studies from the repository"
- "hearing about other staff experiences"
- "information on the background to PBL"
- "website is an excellent resource"
- "learning more about the pedagogy of PBL"

A workshop was held in March 2010 to disseminate information on PBL and promote the PBL resource centre

Teaching Plan tool to help design teaching activities

Question driven resource which provides pedagogical background on teaching using PBL

Links to Pedagogical Papers, Case Studies and Resources that may be useful in PBL activities

Conclusions and Reflections: Response to audit

Feedback received from the University PBL questionnaire and following the PBL Workshop

- Staff were interested in case studies and workshops to support PBL activity
 - Promoting the use of the Practice Exchange Repository for sharing case studies
 - Aiming to list more PBL case studies on resource centre

Conclusions and Reflections: Evaluation of Resource Centre

- PBLRC encapsulates information staff want to share
- Staff like the 'question driven' structure
- Some feedback indicated that the final design was not easy to navigate or easy to find information
 - Work with Access & Distributed Learning to find better way to present or navigate information