



INQUIRY LEARNING

Improving the effectiveness of Inquiry Learning in
YOUR classroom

RESEARCH AND PLAN YOUR APPROACH

Know where you are going and what you want to achieve.



There are many models of Inquiry Learning. Conduct research to find the approach that will work best for your class. Identify potential challenges and learn from the experiences of other teachers. The driving force behind the inquiry unit should be students' curiosity. Include students in the planning by finding out their interests.

FOCUS ON THE LEARNING NOT THE OUTCOME

Learning goals are more important than the final project.



A creative, real world project can be a wonderful way to engage students. However, the purpose is for students to LEARN, not DO a project. Before starting the unit, identify the knowledge and skills you want students to gain from your class.

CHOOSE YOUR WORDS WISELY

Change the language of learning = challenge the mindset.



Changing the language we use in the classroom will influence students' mindsets. For example: instead of talking about the marks students receive, focus on what they learned. Instead of failures and wrong answers, discuss learning opportunities. Talking about learning differently will help our students embrace risk-taking and failure in an inquiry classroom.

CHECK IN WITH STUDENTS' LEARNING

Make time for regular reflection.



Inquiry Learning allows students to work at their own pace. Strategies such as starter activities and exit slips will review content and keep students on track. In addition, this will allow you to collect formative feedback on students' progress and ensure curriculum requirements are met. At the end of the unit, encourage students to review and reflect upon what they have learned.