## 高等研究所 第 90 回 月例研究会(FD 講演会) / WIAS 90<sup>th</sup> Monthly Workshop(FD Seminar)

【日 時】2017年3月10(金)11:00~12:30

【会 場】9号館 5階第1会議室

【講演者】鈴木 進補 理工学術院 教授

[Date] Friday, March 10, 2017

[Venue] Meeting Room 1, 5th floor, Bldg. No.9

[Speaker] Shinsuke Suzuki

(Professor of Faculty of Science an Engineering, Waseda University)

■講演者:鈴木進補(Shinsuke Suzuki):11:00~12:30

## 「アクティブラーニングとパターン学習で本質を学ぶ」



2015 年に「塑性力学・塑性加工学」(基 幹理工学部3年対象)で"2014年度 秋学期早稲田大学ティーチングアワー ド総長賞"を頂いた.授業に対する学 生アンケートにおいて,多くの受講生 から有意義な授業であったと回答され たことが評価された.授業での理解度 を高めるため,その毎回1時限で理解 すべき本質的要点を数点に絞り,それ を確実に理解してもらう方法を工夫し

た. まず、要点となる知識を必要とする課題の提示した. 学生たちは、それに続く 討議(アクティブラーニング)、講義で自ら考えながら、解を探した. その後、演習 問題によるパターン学習で解法を体得できた. 本手法は、理系・文系に関わらず、 全ての基礎科目に応用できると確信している.

- ・本質的要点の導入につながる問題提起
- ・アクティブラーニング (問題に対する隣席との討議)
- ・数項目の要点を明確に提示
- ・パターン学習(授業内演習,自作問題集方法の指導,)
- ・復習小テスト

これらは、従来から使われてきた方法の組み合わせであり、学生達は、高校までに 経験しているはずである。しかしながら、大学入学後、学習方法で路頭に迷い、学 習意欲を低下させる学生を多く見かける。大学で、高校までの教科書を基にした学 習方法から、「独自の発想」への転換を強く求められることによる。当然、大学以上 の学問において,独自の発想は重要であるが,基礎学問修得では,やはり上記の手法が有効である.

自分自身,大学生時代に基礎学習で躓いた.何故躓いたか,どうしたら躓かないか を考え授業を組み立てたことが役に立った.

## Studying the essential points by "active learning" and "pattern learning"

I was awarded the prize of "Waseda Presidential Teaching Award Fall Semester 2014" for the lecture "Mechanics and Technology of Plasticity" (3rd year undergraduate, School of Fundamental Science and Engineering) in 2015. This lecture was highly evaluated by the judges, because many students had answered to the questionnaire that this lecture was very beneficial. To improve understanding of the students, I selected a few essential points for every lecture, and thought out the teaching method. In the beginning of the lecture, I presented the problems which introduces the necessity of the knowledge of the points. The students were seeking the solution with thinking by themselves during the following discussion (active learning) and the lecture. Then, the students mastered the method of solution through exercises (pattern learning). These teaching methods can be applied to all of fundamental subjects of not only natural science, but also social science and humanity.

- Problem presentation introducing to the essential points.
- Active learning (Discussion with neighbor students )
- Obvious presentation of a few essential points
- Pattern learning (exercises in a lecture, making exercises by students)
- Reviewing quiz about the previous lecture.

Because these methods are organized by combining of conventional teaching methods, students should have experienced until high school. However, there are not a few students who become at a loss how to learn and then discouraged to study after entering a university. This might be due to that students are instructed to change the learning method from "learning based on text book" to "finding your original idea" at university.

Although "original idea" is the most important way for higher education, the method mentioned above is effective to master fundamental subjects.

I have an experience that I could not understand some fundamental subjects in my undergraduate days. Therefore, I constructed the lecture with thinking why I could not understand them, and how to avoid the problem.



