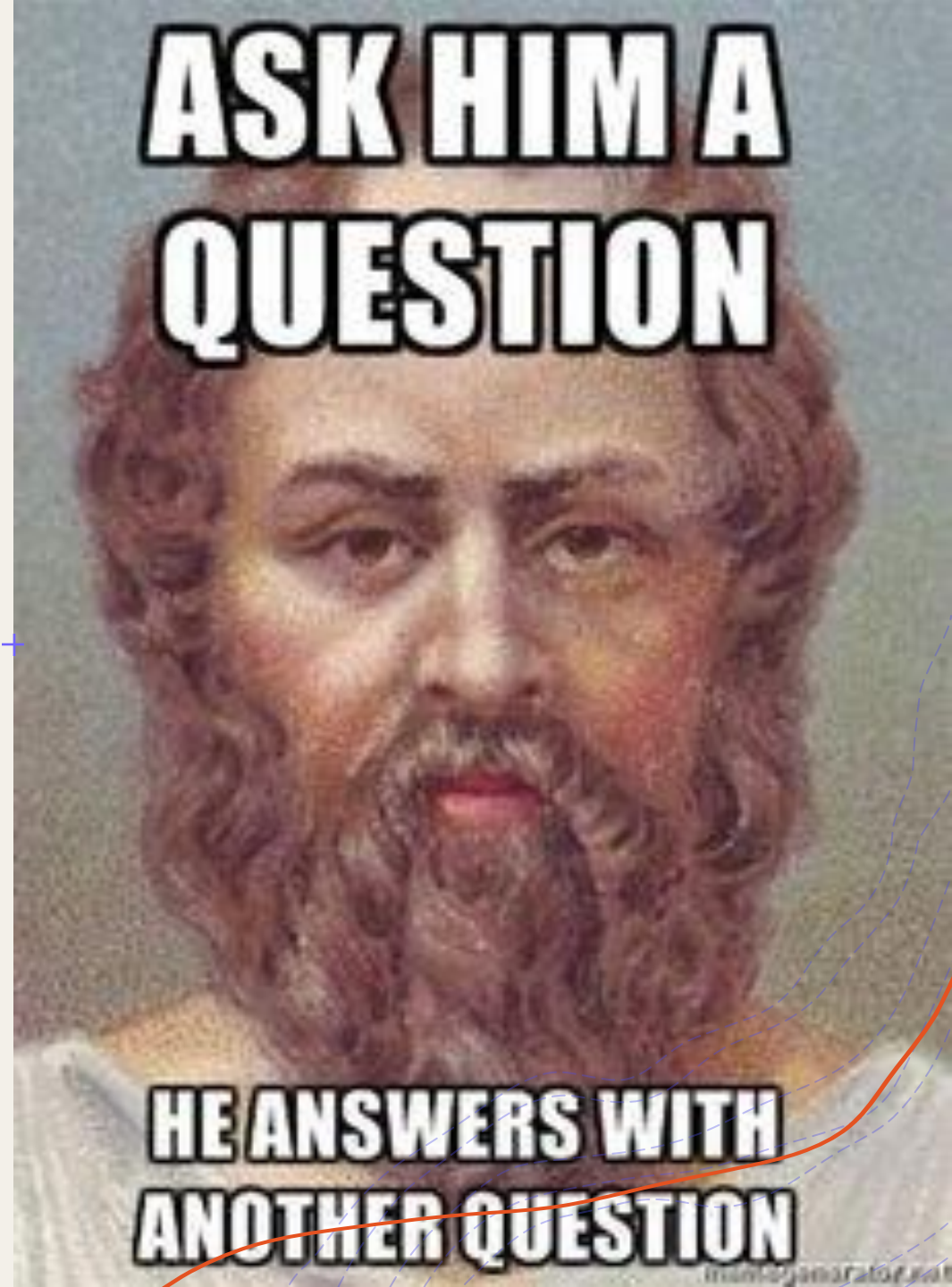


Socratic Seminar

Effective and Interactive Learning
the Exchange of Ideas in Workspace



the Socratic Method

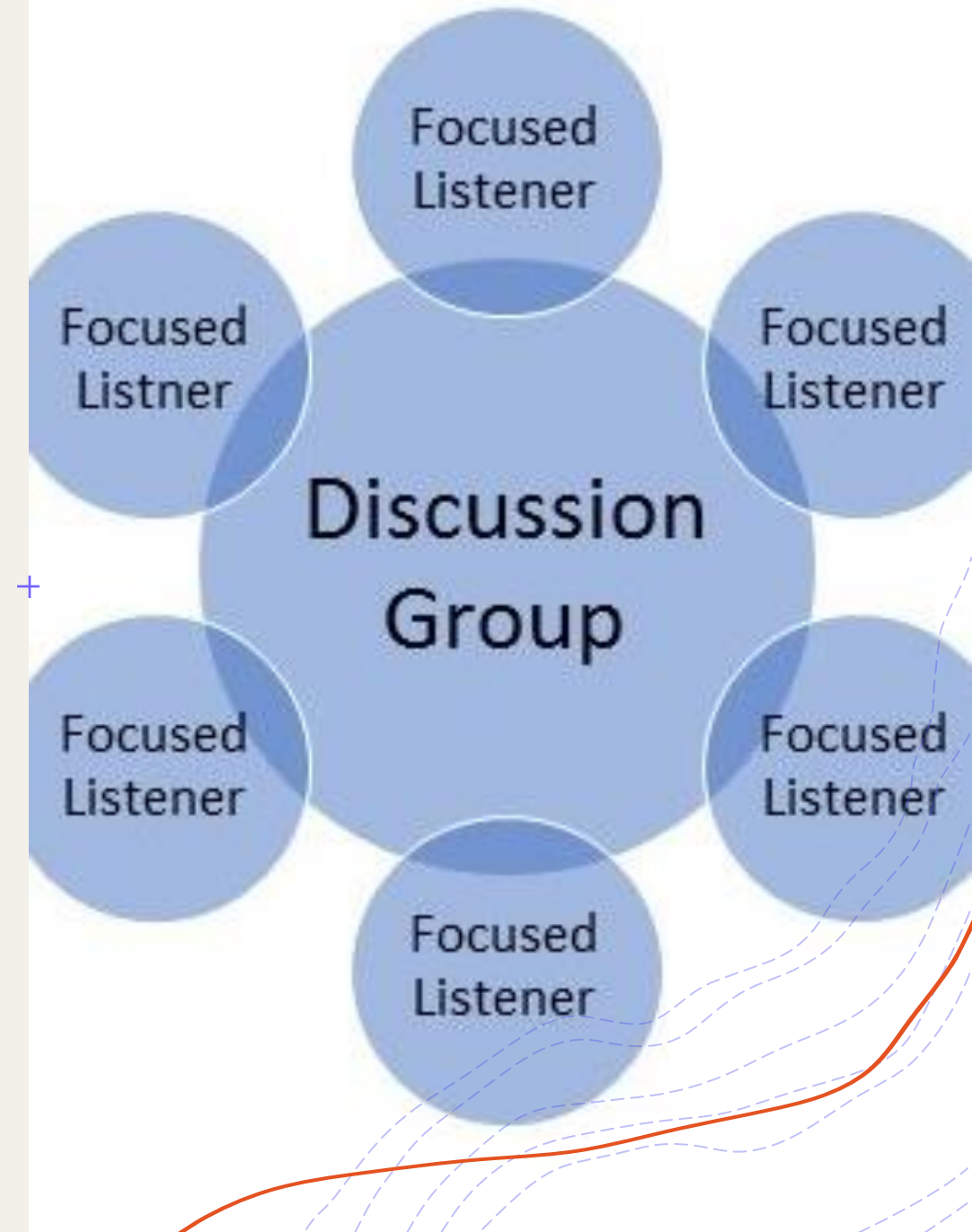
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**What's this method's
main
objective or vision?**

In a socratic seminar, participants seek deeper understanding in complex ideas given in the text through thoughtful dialogue. This process encourages divergent thinking rather than convergent.

Why consider socratic learning and teaching in workspace?

This learner-centered method gives the learner actual effort to understand or embrace the problem. Such as connecting ideas. This provides a democratic learning space where listeners are also speakers. Being in the moment, being present in an open dialogue can be the best part of these type of meetings.

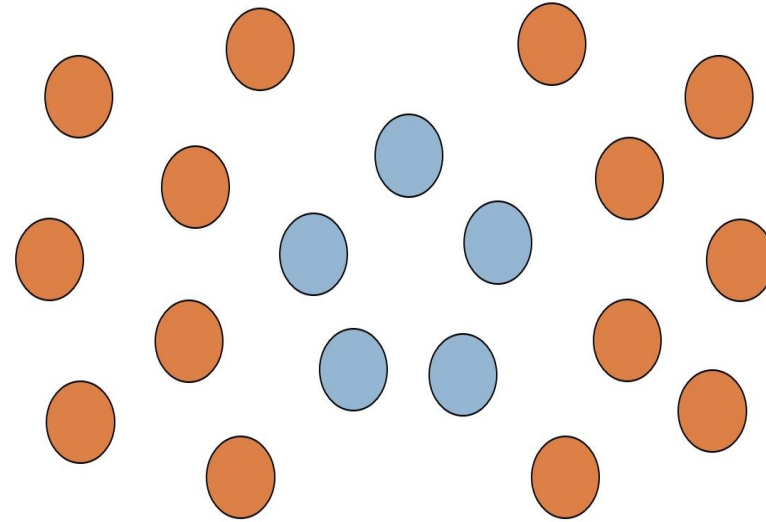


the Learning Circle

- + What other possible method can be created?
- + We want you to discuss a learning environment where the speaker and listener can be both questioners.
- + We can see that a method called "the Fishbowl" is already in progress. What other seating plans and names can be thought of when we say socratic seminar?

FISHBOWL

Students in the fishbowl discuss the topic or reading at hand.



Students outside the fishbowl observe and reflect on the discussion.


Do you know why it's called a fishbowl? Because the geometrical shape of a circle is formed by dots that have the same distance to a center point. What shape do you think it could be better for staying equally in touch with the center this easy?

How would you approach other people if you were to run a meeting?

Weaknesses of socratic questioning and learning:

- + Easy failure rate without participation.
- + A fear of public speaking is common.
- + Possible loss of interest when the leader is speaking with an individual.
- + There is often no right answer.
- + It's sometimes difficult to handle the multiple responses for a given question.





How is this method better than any other methods?

Socratic thinking provides:

- + Gaining active learning and listening.
- + Critical thinking skills.
- + Learning how to be challenged and what to do when challenged.
- + Discovering how to examine issues in-depth.

What does a good team should consist of?



The Leader

- Directs every starting questions.
- The prevention of chaos is provided by this role.
- Makes the discussion come to an end when something is done being discussed.



The Active Listener and Questioner

- Familiar with the topic and knows every detail, thinks about every possible other details.
- Complex thinking.

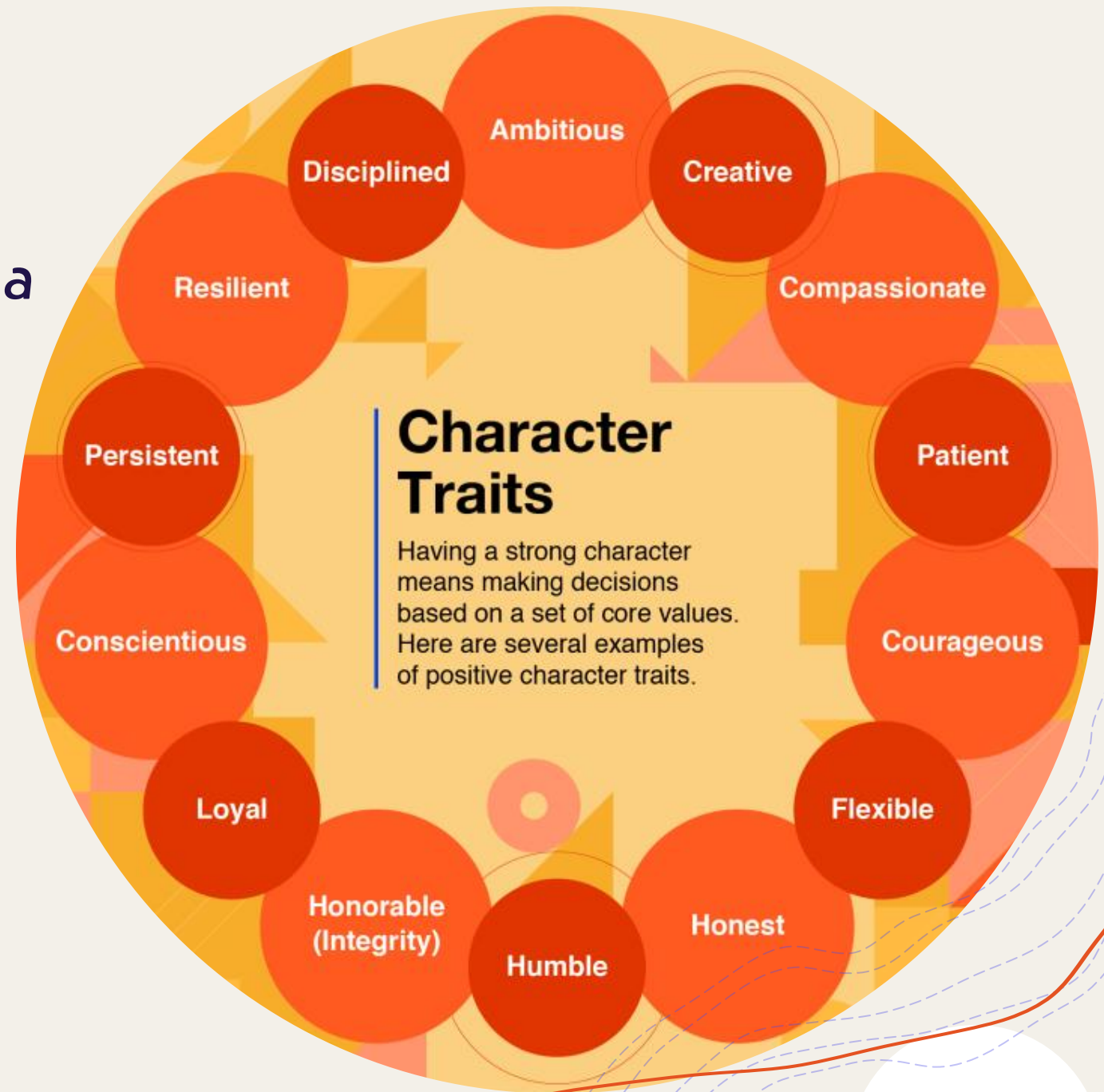


The Denier

- Confident and defending.
- Denies everything so other teammates can question everything all over once again.
- Provides the detection of possible errors.

Do characteristics affect your communication over a problem?

What role would you play in a democratic discussion?



Philosophical
questions that
will make you
think.

+What other methods could be thought of?

+Is there any better solution than asking a question for learning more?

+Is there any better way of active learning?

+Does learning require being present in the process?

THANK YOU

ANY QUESTIONS?

