

DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTIONS

Problem-based learning (PBL) is a teaching method in which students work in groups in order to solve a complex problem. The solution found is less important than the learning process so it is better not to produce a deliverable.

In PBL, there are three phases. First phase: the students analyse the problem and a tutor guides them only if they ask for it. Second phase: individually, the students study the information needed to carry out the action plan. Third phase: in groups again, they share their new knowledge, draw up a synthesis and try to solve the problem.

BENEFITS

- 1. Engagement and autonomy**
Students are motivated to find answers to their study goals
- 2. Lifelong learning**
This method is suited to long-term knowledge retention and foster lifelong learning
- 3. Problem-solving skills**
Students will develop critical thinking and problem solving skills, needed in the workplace
- 4. Peer exchange**
They will learn from their peers



Step 1: in Groups

Analysing the problem
Building the action plan



Step 2: Individually

Carrying out the action plan



Step 3: in Groups

Validating learning outcomes
Identifying shortcomings

CHALLENGES

- 1. Tutoring, not teaching**
Teachers are the facilitators of learning, not the fount of knowledge
- 2. Less learning outcomes**
The amount of content delivered through this method may be sparser than in traditional lectures
- 3. Time needed**
Scripting and planning is hard work at the beginning
- 4. Defining learning outcomes**
On the 1st phase, it can be difficult for students to define what they need to learn

REFERENCES

Barrows H.S., Tamblyn, R. (1980). *Problem-Based Learning: An Approach to Medical Education*. Springer Publishing Co
Boud D. & Feletti G. (1997). *The Challenge of problem-based learning* (2nd ed.) . Routledge.