Somatic

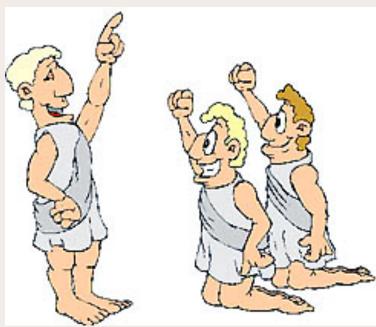
Seminario



The Vision

 Socrates believed that enabling students to think for themselves was more important than filling their heads with

"right answers."



The Vision

 Participants seek deeper understanding of complex ideas through rigorously thoughtful dialogue, rather than by memorizing bits of information.



What are Socratic Seminars?

 Highly motivating form of intellectual and scholarly discourse.



What are Socratic Seminars?

- Usually range from 30-50 minutes
 - An effective
 Socratic Seminar
 creates dialogue
 as opposed to
 debate.



Starting Dialogue

- Asking questions is the key!
- A leader <u>prompts</u> the use of dialogue
 - Participants learn to be less attached to their ideas and less reliant on persuasion for influencing opinions.
- Dialogue is a skill of collaboration that enables groups to

create collective thinking.

Starting Dialogue

- Students <u>must risk</u> making mistakes in order to learn how to learn to think critically, and work collaboratively.
- Teachers <u>support</u> this risk-taking when they take their own risks in learning how to improve themselves as teachers.

Dialogue is NOT Debate!



Debate

- Is oppositional
- One listens to counter arguments.
- Affirms participant's points of view.
- Defends
 assumptions as
 truth
- Creates a closeminded attitude

Dialogue

- Is collaborative
- One listens to find common ground
- Enlarges points of view
- Reveals
 assumptions for re evaluation
- Creates an openminded attitude

The Question

- An opening question has no right answer
 - It reflects a genuine curiosity on the part of the leader.

Should human embryos be cloned in order to save lives?



The Leader

- Helps participants clarify their positions when arguments become confused
- Involves reluctant participants while restraining their more vocal peers



Designing the Best

 At the end of a successful Socratic Seminar, participants often leave with more questions than they brought with them.



Benefits include:

- Time to engage in in-depth discussions, problem solving, and clarification of ideas
- Building a strong, collaborative work culture
- Enhanced knowledge and research base
- Increased success for all students
- Teaching respect for diverse ideas, people, and practices
- Creating a positive learning environment for all students

Conducting a "Fishbowl"

 A strategy to use when you have a LARGE class (over 25 students)

Divide the class into

"Inner" and

"Outer"

circles



Conducting a "Fishbowl"

- Inner circle = active participants
- Outer circle = students observe 2-3
 active participants for:
 - New ideas
 - Question asked
 - Referred to text

- Positive comments
- Negative Behavior
- Side conversations



Observer Write-up

- What was the most interesting question?
- What was the most interesting idea to come from a participant?
- What was the best thing you observed?
- What was the most troubling thing you observed?
- What do you think should be done differently in the next seminar?
- What do you wish you had said?

Guidelines for Questioning

- Ask hypothetical questions
- Ask questions with no right or wrong answers
- Continue to ask "why?"
 - Probe the responses of the participants with further questioning
- Allow yourself to both guide the discussion but to go with it as well



Example Questions

- By what reasoning did you come to that conclusion?
- What would you say to someone who said __?
- Are the reasons adequate? Why?
- What led you to that belief?
- How does that apply to this case?
- What would change your mind?
- Who is in the position to know if that is so?
- Why did you say "they?"
- What view would be in opposition to what you are saying?

Tips for Teachers

- Review & post rules
 - Listen carefully
 - Speak clearly one person at a time
 - Participate openly
 - Value others opinions, but refer to text when defending your position
 - Avoid side conversations
 - Give others your respect accept answers without judgement



Designed by

The AVID Team

