| Principles | Questions | Approach |
|---|--|----------|
| Adult learners are self- directing . They learn best when they have some responsibility for what and how they will learn. | What are ways you can incorporate opportunities for learners to make decisions about their own learning? (i.e. the type of task, order of activities, what learning goal to focus on) | |
| Prior experience shapes who the adult learner is and how he/she approaches problems. | What are ways you can "tap in" to learners' experiences? How can you use their experiences as a resource for learning? What are ways you can connect prior experiences and learning with new knowledge? | |
| Adults are motivated to learn if it is relevant , practical , and will help them to deal with real - world situations | What will the activity enable your learners to do in their regular practice? How will the learning benefit them and help them achieve their goals? | |
| Adult learners are goal- oriented and interested in using learning to solve problems , rather than memorizing content | What are ways you can make the activity applicable to challenges faced by the learner? How can you present new knowledge and skills in the context of real-world problems? | |

Resources:

Knowles M, Swanson RA, Holton EF, eds. The Adult Learner, 7th edition: The definitive classic in adult education and human resource development. Burlington, MA: Elsevier Inc, 2011 Collins, J. Education Techniques for Lifelong Learning: Principles of Adult Learning. RadioGraphics 2004; 24:1483-1489