IDEAL MODEL OF PROBLEM SOLVING

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THE GOAL 

- WHAT IS PROBLEM-SOLVING?
- WHY ARE PROBLEM-SOLVING STRATEGIES IMPORTANT?
- IDEAL PROBLEM-SOLVING METHOD
- I – IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM.
- D – DEFINE AN OUTCOME
- A – ANTICIPATE OUTCOMES & ACT
- L – LOOK AND LEARN
- CONCLUSION

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WHAT IS PROBLEM-SOLVING

PROBLEM-SOLVING IS THE CAPACITY TO IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE A PROBLEM AND GENERATE SOLUTIONS TO FIX IT.

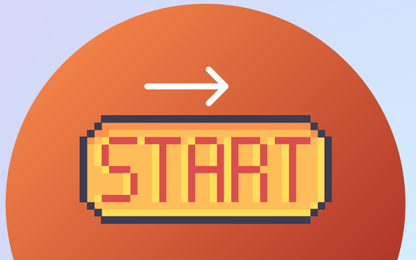
WHY ARE PROBLEM-SOLVING STRATEGIES IMPORTANT?

- Problem-solving strategies are important for diverse learners to manage challenging situations effectively
- Without a step-by-step model, learners may resort to challenging behaviors when faced with difficult tasks.
- The IDEAL Problem-Solving Method is a useful tool for teaching effective problem-solving skills.
- Effective problem-solving skills can lead to better academic and social outcomes and create a more positive and supportive learning environment

In 1984, Bransford and Stein published one of the most popular and well-regarded problem-solving methods. It's used both in industry and in education to help various learners establish a problem, generate solutions, and move forward quickly and efficiently.

IDEAL

- Identify the problem
- Define the cause
- Explore possibilities
- Act
- Look and Learn



1 – IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM.

- There’s no real way to create a solution to a problem unless you first know the scope of the problem.
- Encourage your learner to identify the issue in their own words.

I – IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM.

EXAMPLES OF IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS:

- "I HAVE A MATH QUIZ NEXT WEEK AND DON'T KNOW HOW TO DO THE PROBLEMS."
- "I CAN'T ACCESS MY DISTANCE LEARNING COURSE WEBSITE."
- "THE TRASH NEEDS TO BE TAKEN OUT, AND I CAN'T FIND ANY TRASH BAGS."

D – DEFINE AN OUTCOME

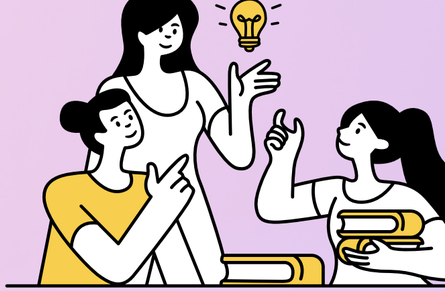
- The second step in the IDEAL problem-solving process is to define an outcome or goal for problem-solving.
- Multiple people can agree that a problem exist but have very different ideas on goals or outcomes
can agree that
- By deciding on an outlined objective first, it can speed up the process of identifying solutions.

D – DEFINE AN OUTCOME

EXAMPLES OF DEFINING OUTCOMES:

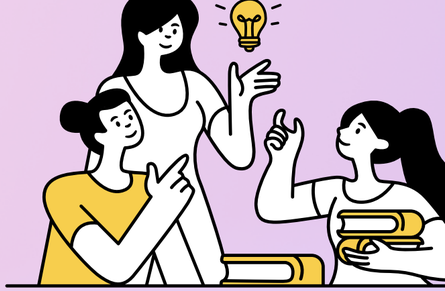
- “I WANT TO DO WELL ON MY MATH QUIZ.”
- “I GET ACCESS TO THE COURSE WEBSITE.”
- “THE TRASH GETS TAKEN OUT BEFORE THE TRASH PICKUP DAY TOMORROW.”

E – EXPLORE POSSIBLE STRATEGIES.



- Once you have an outcome, encourage your learner to brainstorm possible strategies.
- All possible solutions should be on the table during this stage, so encourage learners to make lists, use sticky notes, or voice memos to record any ideas.

E – EXPLORE POSSIBLE STRATEGIES.



EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE STRATEGIES TO SOLVE A PROBLEM:

- “I REVIEW THE TEXTBOOK; I ASK FOR MATH HELP FROM A FRIEND; I LOOK UP THE PROBLEMS ONLINE; I EMAIL MY TEACHER.”
- “I EMAIL MY TEACHER FOR THE COURSE ACCESS; I ASK FOR HELP FROM A CLASSMATE; I TRY TO RESET MY PASSWORD.”
- “I USE SOMETHING ELSE FOR A TRASH BAG; I PLACE AN ONLINE ORDER FOR BAGS; I TAKE THE TRASH OUT WITHOUT A BAG; I ASK A NEIGHBOR FOR A BAG; I GO SHOPPING FOR TRASH BAGS.”

A – ANTICIPATE OUTCOMES & ACT

- Decide which one is the best option to use first.
- Helping learners to evaluate the pros and cons of action steps can take practice.
- Ask questions like, “What might happen if you take this step?”

A – ANTICIPATE OUTCOMES & ACT

ASK QUESTIONS LIKE,

“WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF YOU TAKE THIS STEP?”

OR

“DOES THAT STEP MAKE YOU FEEL GOOD ABOUT MOVING FORWARD OR UNCERTAIN?”

L – LOOK AND LEARN

The final step in the IDEAL problem-solving model is to look and learn from an attempt to solve a problem.

L – LOOK AND LEARN

EXAMPLES OF LOOK AND LEARN STATEMENTS:

- **"I DIDN'T LEARN THE PROBLEMS FROM LOOKING AT THE TEXTBOOK, BUT IT DID HELP TO CALL A FRIEND. I'LL START THERE NEXT TIME."**

- **"WHEN I DIDN'T HAVE ACCESS TO THE COURSE WEBSITE, RESETTING MY PASSWORD WORKED."**

- **"I RAN OUT OF TRASH BAGS BECAUSE I FORGOT TO PUT THEM ON THE SHOPPING LIST. I'LL BUY AN EXTRA BOX OF TRASH BAGS TO HAVE THEM ON HAND, SO I DON'T RUN OUT NEXT TIME."**

CONCLUSION

Overall, the ideal model of problem-solving is a systematic and iterative process that involves critical thinking, creativity, and effective communication. It requires a commitment to continuous learning and improvement, as well as an ability to work collaboratively with others.

Thank you

HAVE A GOOD DAY!

ASK ANY QUESTIONS???