

Figure 18.1: Four Pillars of Flipped Learning: FLIP

F: Flexible Environments. Educators often physically rearrange their learning space to accommodate the lesson or unit, which may involve group work or independent study. Educators are also flexible in their expectations of student timelines for learning and how they assess students.

L: Learning Culture. There is a deliberate shift from a teacher-centered classroom to a student-centered approach, where in-class time is meant for exploring topics in greater depth and creating richer learning opportunities through various student-centered pedagogies. Students are actively involved in their own learning in a way that is personally meaningful.

I: Intentional Content. Educators believe the model is able to help students gain conceptual understanding as well as procedural fluency. They evaluate what they need to teach and what materials students should explore on their own.

P: Professional Educators. During class time, teachers observe their students, providing them with feedback relevant in the moment and assessing their work. While professional educators remain very important, they take on less visibly prominent roles in the flipped classroom.
