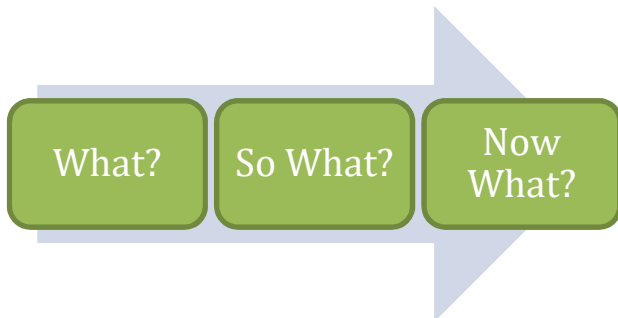


Models for Reflection

The following are some standard models for guiding reflection. Each has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Adapted from Borton (1970)



1 Borton's (1970) model of three simple prompts is very straightforward, but without additional support for deepening reflection can result in superficial responses.

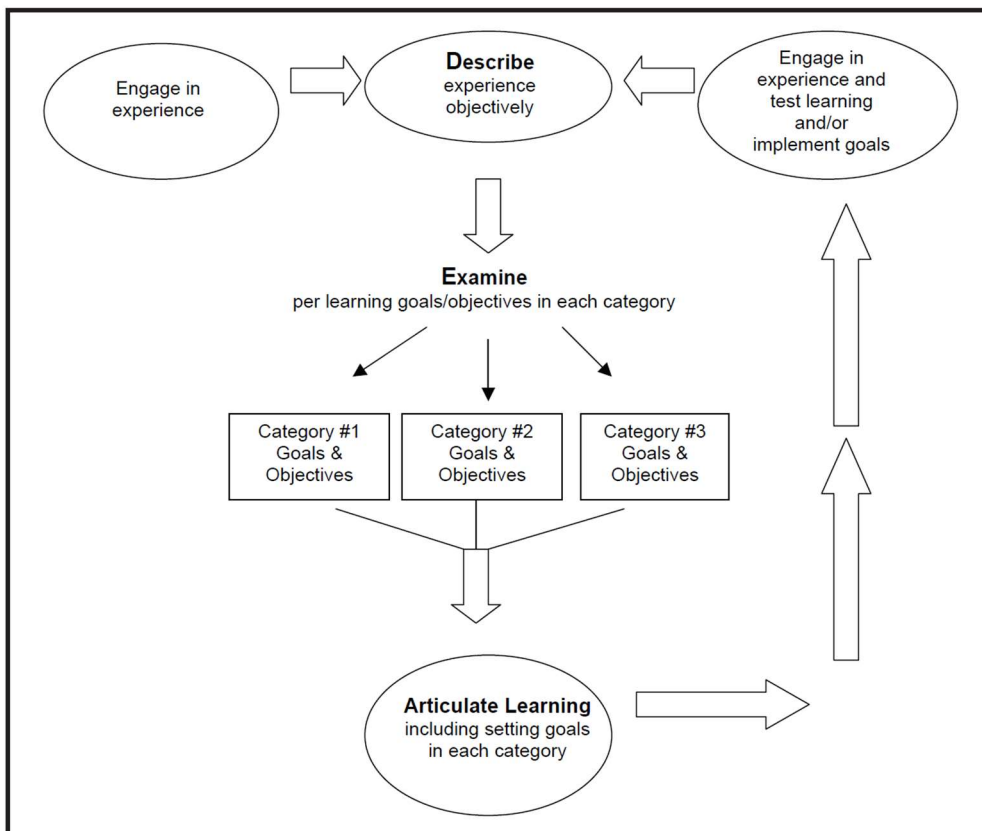
Brookfield (1998)

Lenses for reflection:

1. Own autobiography
2. Learner's eyes
3. Colleagues' perceptions
4. Theoretical, philosophical, and research literature

2. Brookfield's (1998) model is systematic and useful for professional development, but involves significant evidence gathering.

Ash and Clayton (2009)



3 Ash and Clayton's (2009) model fosters critical reflection on specific learning goals, but students will need guidance to use it effectively.

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