

Task

- Ideas definitely Can Use (Circle or write down)
- Ideas you might use (check off or write down in a separate column)
- Ideas you cannot use (cross off or put at the bottom)

Low Risk	High Risk
1. Risk ←	
Easy to Embed	Extensive
2. Time ←	Planning
Free or	Enterprise
3. Cost Enexpensive	Licenses
Instructor-Focus 4. Student-	Student-Focus
Centered Low	High

Part I: 10 Learning Centered **Technology Ideas**





Experience. The difference.

- 1. Learner-Centered Learning Principles (American Psychological Association, 1993)
- Nature of the learning process
 Goals of the learning process
 Construction of knowledge
- 4. Strategic thinking
- 5. Thinking about thinking 6. Context of learning
- Cognitive and Metacognitive Factors

 1. Nature of the learning process

 1. Developmental influences on
 - learning
 11. Social influences on learning

 - Individual Differences

 12. Individual differences in learning
 13. Learning and diversity

 - 14. Standards and asset
- Motivational and Affective Factors
 7. Motivational and emotional influences
 8. Intrinsic motivation to learn
- 9. Effects of motivation on effort



1. One minute papers or muddlest point papers

(L = Cost, M = Risk, M = Time)

- Have students write for 3-5 minutes what was the most difficult concept from a class, presentation, or chapter. What could the instructor clarify better.
- Send to the instructor via email or online forum.
- Optional: Share with a peer before sharing with instructor or a class.

Oxxil And 2. Cool Resource Provider (Bonk, 2004) (L = Cost, M = Risk, M = Time)

- Have students sign up to be a cool resource provider once during the semester.
- Have them find additional paper, people, electronic resources, etc.
- Share and explain what found with class via synchronous meeting or asynchronous discussion post.



3. Library Day

(L = Cost, M = Risk, M/H = Time)(Bonk, 1999)



- · Have students spend a day in the library or online finding and summarizing a set number of articles.
- · Have them bring to class or post abstracts to an online forum.
- · Share in small groups interested in similar topics.
- Perhaps give each student 1-2 minutes to describe what found in a chat.



4. Jigsaw



- Form home or base groups of 4-6 students.
- Student move to expert groups discussion ideas in a chat.
- Share knowledge in expert groups and help each other master the material in an online forum.
- Come back to base group to share or teach teammates.
- Students present in group what learned.

5. 99 Second Quotes





- · Everyone brings in a quote that they like from the readings
- You get 99 seconds to share it and explain why you choose it in a sync chat or videoconference
- Options
 - Discussion wrapped around each quote
 - Small group linkages-force small groups to link quotes and present them
 - Debate value of each quote in an online forum

6. Structured Controversy and Instructor (or student) Generated Virtual Debates

(L = Cost, M = Risk, M = Time)

- 1. Select controversial topic (with input from
- 2. Divide class into subtopic pairs: one critic and one defender.
- 3. Assign each pair a perspective or subtopic
- 4. Critics and defenders post initial position statements in an online thread
- 5. Rebut person in one's pair
- 6. Reply to 2+ positions with comments or q's
- 7. Formulate and post personal positions.

7. Scavenger Hunt

(L = Cost, L = Risk, M = Time)

1.Create a 20-30 item scavenger hunt







8. Pruning the Tree (i.e., 20 questions)

- During a synchronous chat or videoconference, have a recently learned concept or answer in your head.
- Students can only ask yes/no types of questions.
- If guess and wrong they are out and can no longer guess.
- · The winner guesses correctly.



9. Numbered Heads Together

- a. Assign a task and divide into groups (perhaps 4-6/group).
- b. Perhaps assign group names across class or perhaps some competition between them.
- c. Count off from 1 to 4.
- d. Discuss problem or issue assigned.
- e. Instructor calls on groups & numbers.
 - e.g., in a research methods class, one person reads intro, another the method, another the findings, discussion, implications, etc.

















- In a videoconference or synchronous session, have students line up on a scale (e.g., 1 is low and 5 is high) on camera according to how they feel about something (e.g., topic, the book, class).
- Debrief

Part II: 24 Blended Learning Solutions



EDUC-P



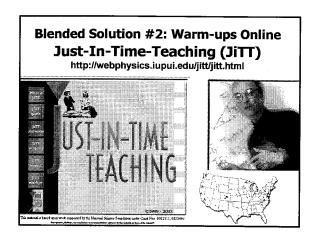
Real Player Download (894.2424)

Ok, Million Dollar Question: How can you blend learning?

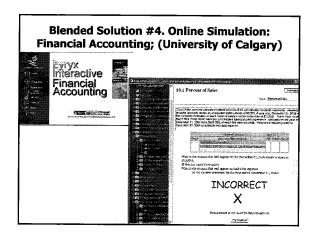


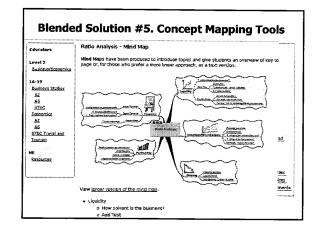
Blended Solution #1. Video Streamed Lectures and Expert Commenting IStream Istream

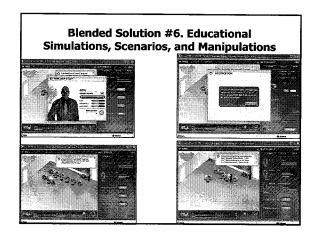
00000 01/15/2005

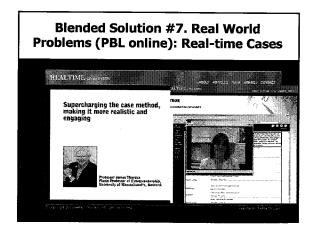


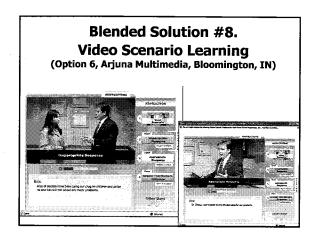


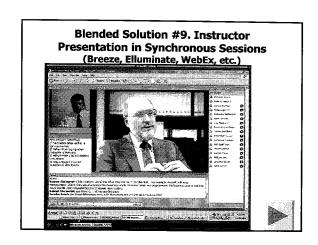


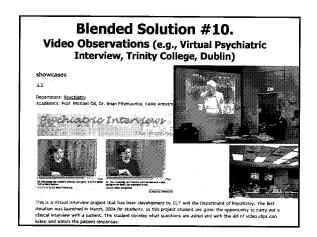


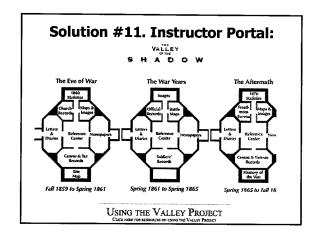


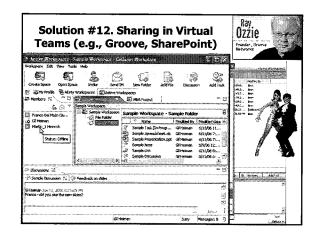


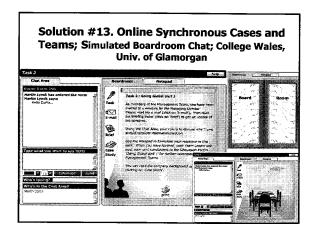


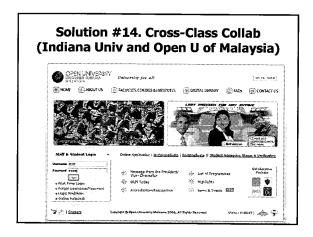


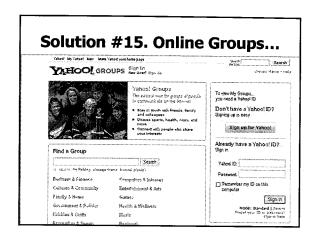


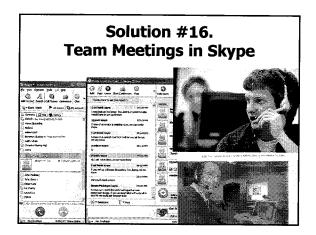


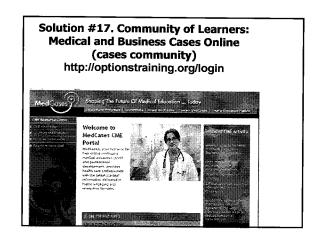


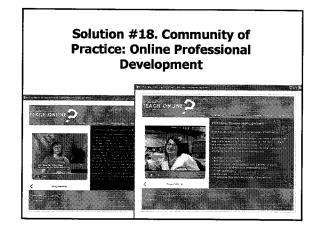


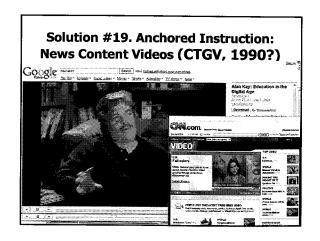


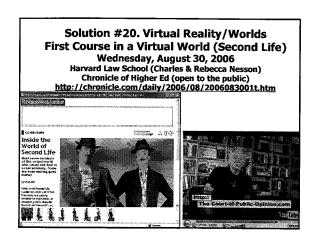


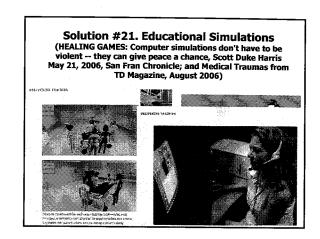




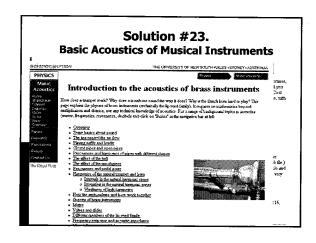


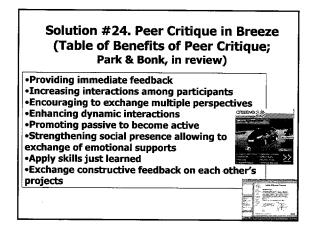


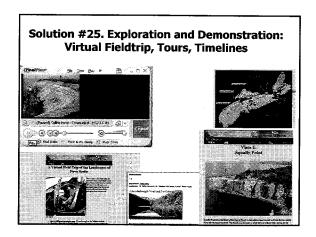


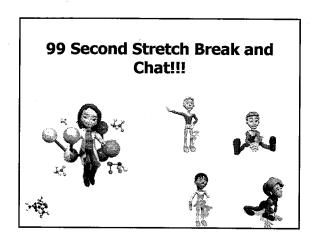




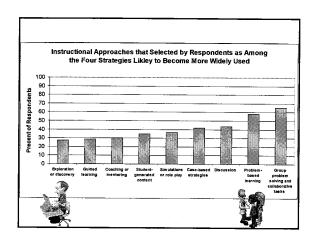












Intrinsic Motivational Terms

- 1. Tone/Climate: Psych Safety, Comfort, Belonging
- 2. Feedback: Responsive, Supports, Encouragement
- 3. Engagement: Effort, Involvement, Excitement
- 4. Meaningfulness: Interesting, Relevant, Authentic
- 5. Choice: Flexibility, Opportunities, Autonomy 6. Variety: Novelty, Intrigue, Unknowns
- 7. Curiosity: Fun, Fantasy, Control
- 8. Tension: Challenge, Dissonance, Controversy
- 9. Interactive: Collaborative, Team-Based, Community
- 10. Goal Driven: Product-Based, Success, Ownership

1. Tone/Climate: Ice Breakers

A. Eight Nouns Activity:

- 1. Introduce self using 8 nouns
- 2. Explain why choose each noun
- 3. Comment on 1-2 peer postings





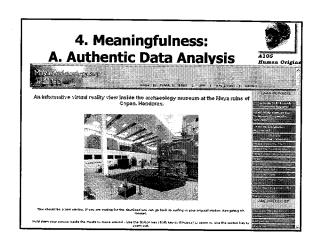
- 1. Have everyone post 2-3 course expectations
- 2. Instructor summarizes and comments on how they might be

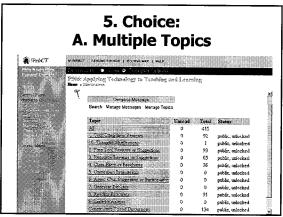


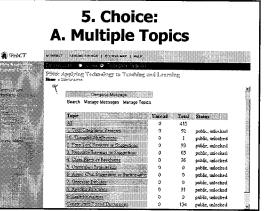


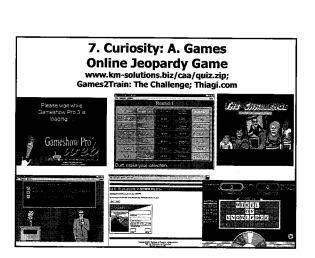
2. Feedback: A. Critical/Constructive Friends, Email Pals...



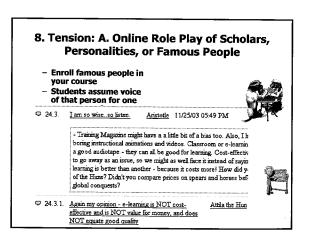


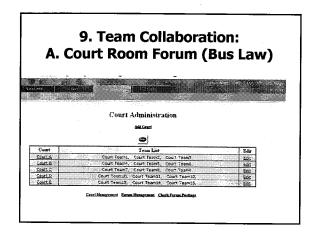


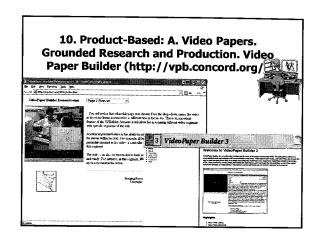


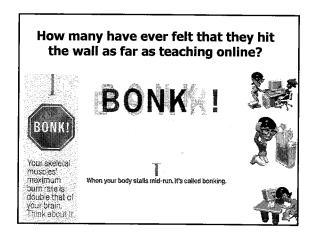


6. Variety: A. Discussion: Starter-Wrapper (Hara, Bonk, & Angeli, 2000) Starter reads ahead and starts discussion and others participate and wrapper summarizes what was discussed. Start-wrapper with roles--same as #1 but include roles for debate (optimist, pessimist, devil's advocate). **B. Alternative: Facilitator-Starter-**Wrapper (Alexander, 2001) Instead of starting discussion, student acts as moderator or questioner to push student thinking and give feedback









99 seconds review: What have you learned so far?

 Turn to someone next to you and review...





Why Address Learning Styles?

- Promotes reflection on teaching
- Move from just one mode of delivery
- View from different viewpoints
- · Offer variety in the class
- Might lower drop-out rates
- Fosters experimentation





VARK learning styles (Fleming & Mills (1992a, 1992b): Four types of learners and learning styles:

- (1) visual;
- (2) auditory;
- (3) reading/writing;
- (4) kinesthetic, tactile, or exploratory,



Poll 1: Which learning style do you prefer?

- a. Read (Auditory and Verbal Learners)
- b. Reflect (Reflective Learners)
- c. Display (Visual Learners)
- d. Do (Tactile, Kinesthetic, Exploratory Learners)

VARK learning styles (Fleming & Mills (1992a, 1992b). Four types of learners and learning styles

- Visual learners prefer diagrams, flowcharts, graphics (they do not mention video, film, Webcasts, or PowerPoint presentations).
- 2. Auditory learners prefer to hearing directions, lectures, or verbal information.
- 3. Reading and writing learners prefer text passages, words, and written explanations.
- 4. Tactile or kinesthetic learners learn best by connecting to reality through examples, practices, or simulations.

Kolb (1984)



- According to Kolb, effective learning involves four phases:
- from getting involved (Concrete Experience) to
- listening/observing (Reflective Observation) to
- creating an idea (Abstract Conceptualization) to
- making decisions (Active Experimentation).
- A person may become better at some of these learning skills than others; as a result, a learning style develops.









Correction States of Learning Styles | Correction | Corr

Abstract Conceptualization vs. Concrete Experiences

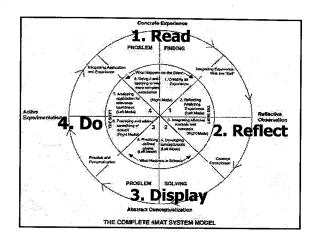
- (AC) I am rational and logical.
- (CE) I am practical and down to earth.
- (AC) I plan events to the last detail.
- (CE) I like realistic, but flexible plans.
- (AC) I am difficult to get to know.
- (CE) I am easy to get to know.



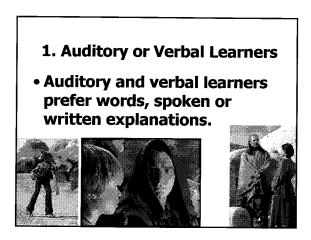
Active Experimentation vs. Reflective Observation

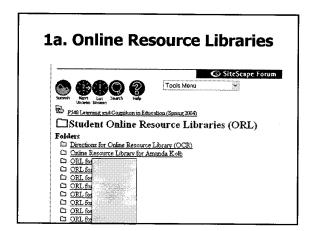
- (AE) I often produce off-the-cuff ideas.
- (RO) I am thorough and methodical.
- (AE) I am flexible and open minded.
- (RO) I am careful and cautious.
- (AE) I am loud and outgoing.
- (RO) I am quite and somewhat shy.

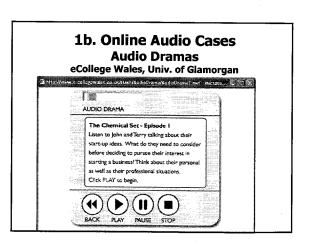


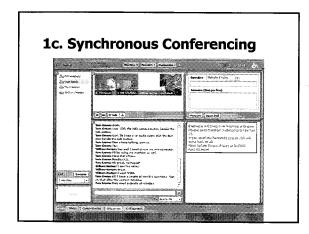












2. Reflective and Observational Learners Reflective and observational learners prefer to reflect, observed.

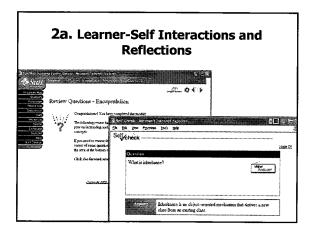
 Reflective and observational learners prefer to reflect, observe, view, and watch learning; they make careful judgments and view things from different perspectives



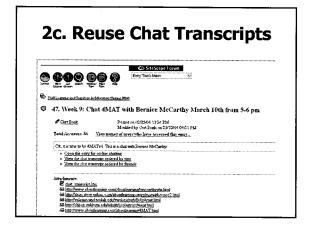


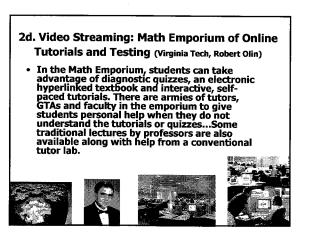


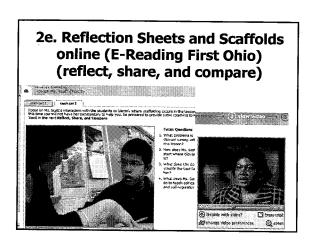


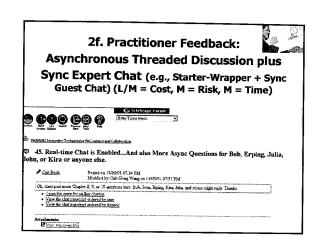


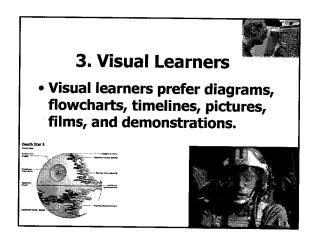
2b. Post Model Answers Employment Law and Ethics Project Question 1 Would be lifeged for Laure to recommend Billings instead of Lewis? Explain, being specific about the legal doctrine that would apply? Answer 1 Under both Talk VIII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Section 1981 it is alleged to distriminate on the basis of roce or color, end Lewis would likely win a lewand using the claim of dispense treatment if he were not recommended for the promotion. If Laure does not recommend Lewis, this is guilty of violating the law. None of the three primary defenses—emencity, and, or bona fide occupational qualification—payly to this situation inter Lewis has higher sensionly, equal skills, and more direct apprinture with power tools, then does the other candidate French Billings. Talls VIII "probable discontinuation based on area, color, reigion, exp. and ential origin in hising, firing job assignments, pay, access to braining and appreciation programs, and most other amployment decisions." ARPCO is a covered entity under Ture VIII Decrease they or "employing 15 on ame employees and engaging in an industry affecting intersides commerce" and a fite rose forticate point out "a of Neventher 21, 1591, the Civil Rights Act of 1991 standard protection from disconnication an employment but on foreign contents while maployment by U.S. france" In this case, Tall VIII depended impact is not applicable since ARECO; solicy clearly states to "promote the most

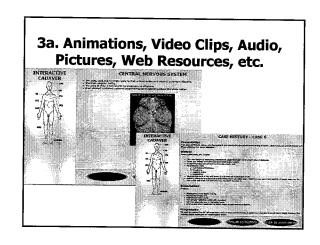


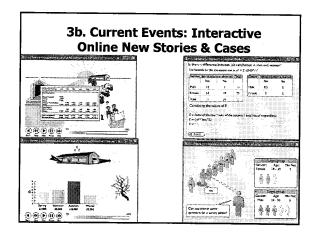


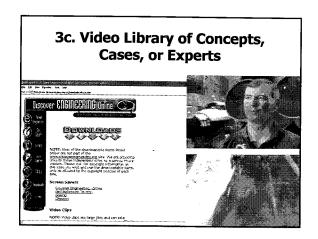


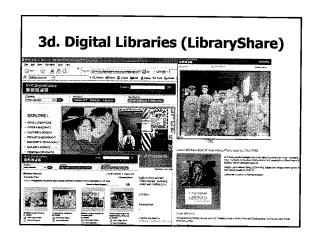


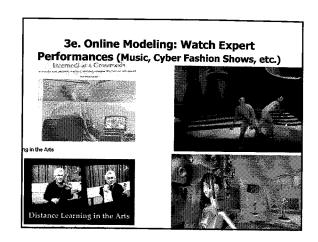


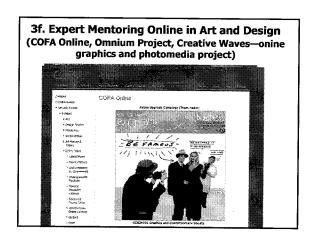


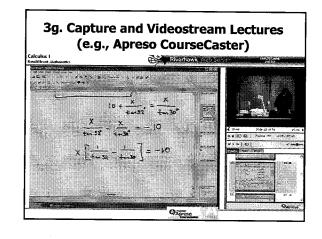


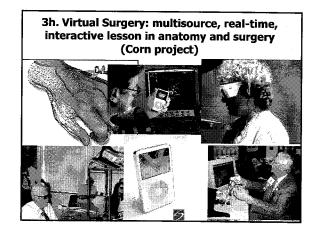




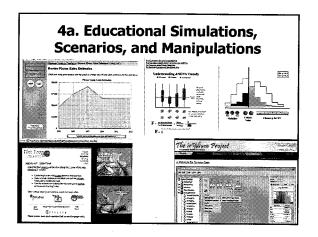












4b. Videoconferencing with Hearing Impaired Students Online

- College students tutoring high schools on their homework
- Instructors observing how teacher education students are doing in field placements (practice presentation and communication skills)
- Interpret speaker via Web cam



