

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





Experience. The difference.

1. Learner-Centered Learning Principles (American Psychological Association, 1993)

Cognitive and Metacognitive Factors 1. Nature of the learning process 2. Goals of the learning process

- Construction of knowledge
 Strategic thinking
- 5. Thinking about thinking
- 6. Context of learning

<u>Developmental and Social Factors</u> 10. Developmental influences on

- learning
 11. Social influences on learning

Individual Differences

- 12. Individual differences in learning
- 13. Learning and diversity

Motivational and Affective Factors

- 7. Motivational and emotional influences
- Intrinsic motivation to learn
 Effects of motivation on effort



Learner-Centered on the Web (Bonk & Cummings, 1998)

1. Safe Lrng Community:

6, 11

2. Foster Engagement:

1-6, 11.

3. Give Choice: 4. Facilitate Learning: 8, 9, 12

5. Offer Feedback:

2, 9, 11.

6. Apprentice Learning:

3, 6, 8, 11, 13.

3, 6, 7-9, 11, 13.

7. Use Recursive Tasks:

1, 3, 8-9, 10, 13.

8. Use Writing & Reflection:

3, 8, 12-13.

9. Build On Web Links:

2-4, 8-9, 12-14.

10. Be Clear & Prompt Help: 11. Evaluate Dimensionally:

2, 9, 11, 14.

12. Personalize in Future:

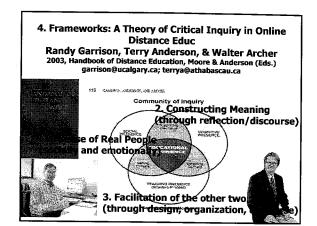
1-5, 14. 6, 8, 10-13.

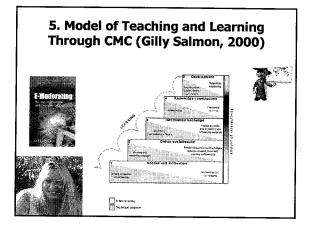
2. Constructivistic Teaching Principles (Brooks, 1990)

- 1. Build on student prior knowledge.
- 2. Make learning relevant.
- 3. Give students choice in learning activity.
- 4. Student autonomy & active Irng encouraged
- 5. Use of raw data sources & interactive materials
- 6. Encourage student dialogue
- 7. Seek elaboration on responses and
- 8. Pose contradictions to original hypothesis
- 9. Ask open-ended questions & allow wait time
- 10. Encourage reflection on experiences

3. Sociocultural Ideas (Bonk & Cunningham, 1998)

- 1. Shared Space and Build Intersubjectivity
- 2. Social Dialogue on Authentic Problems (mind is in social interactions and extends beyond skin)
- 3. Mentoring and Teleapprenticeships
- 4. Scaffolding and Electronic Assistance in ZPD
- 5. Group Processing and Reflection
- 6. Collaboration and Negotiation in ZPD
- 7. Choice and Challenge
- 8. Community of Learning with Experts & Peers
- 9. Portfolio Assessment and Feedback
- 10.Assisted Learning (e.g., task structuring)
- 11. Reciprocal Teaching & Peer Collaboration





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 Planning
2. Time ←	
Free or	Enterprise
3. Cost Inexpensive	Licenses
Instructor-Focus 4. Student-	Student-Focus
Centered Low	High

1. One minute papers or muddiest 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.

Good Staff

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

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



- 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 class)
- 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.

s s

7. Scavenger Hunt

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

1.Create a 20-30 item scavenger hunt





2. Post scores



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.













10. Human Graphs



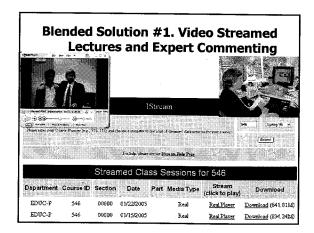
- In a videoconference or synchronous session, have students line up on a scale (e.g., 1 is low and 5 is high) on camera according to how they feel about something (e.g., topic, the book, class).
- Debrief

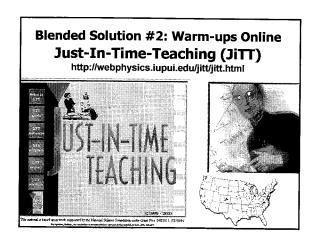
Part II: 24 Blended Learning Solutions



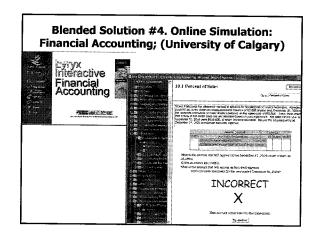
Ok, Million Dollar Question: How can you blend learning?

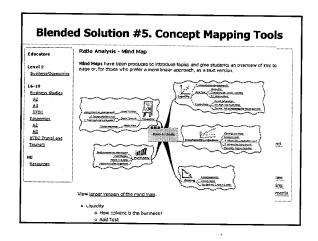


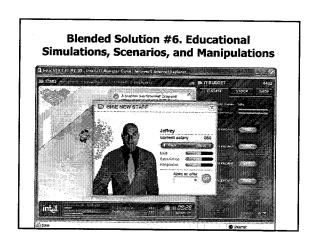


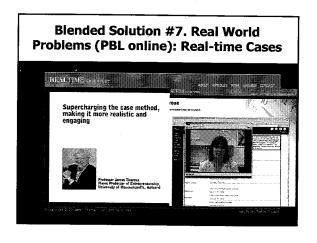


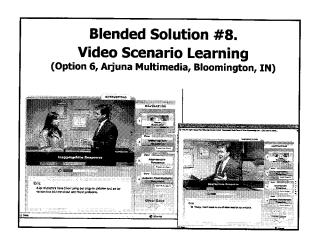


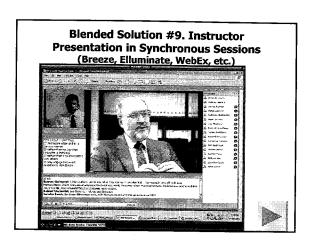


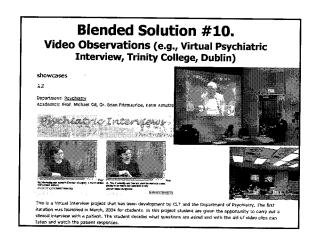


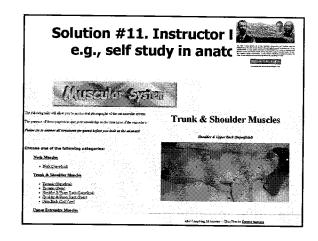


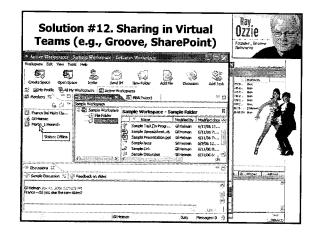


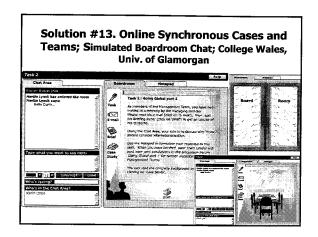


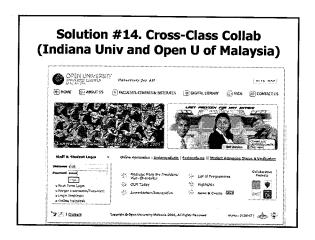


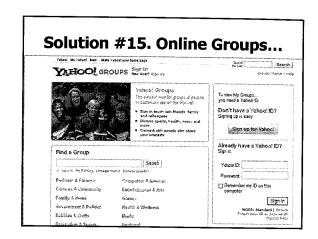


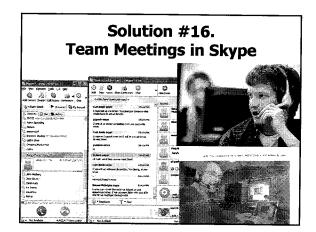


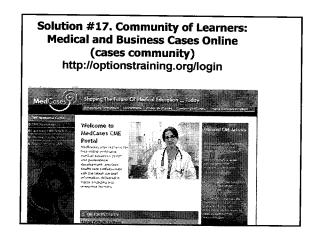


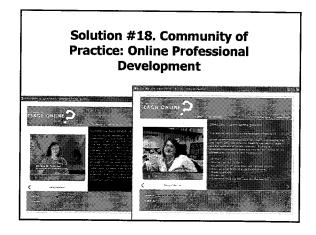


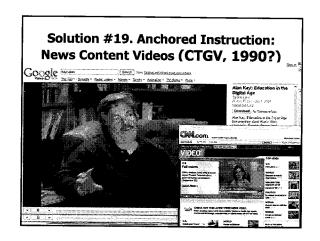


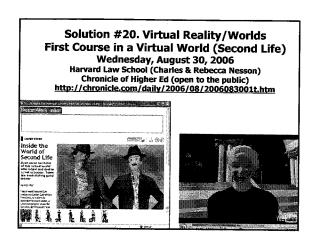


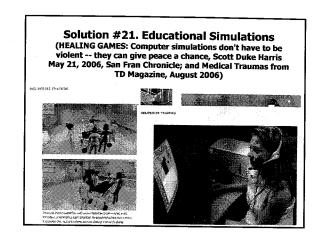




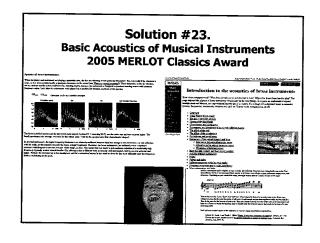


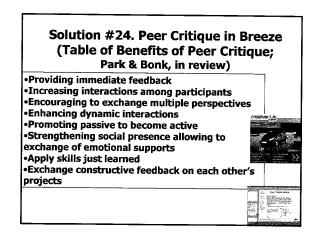


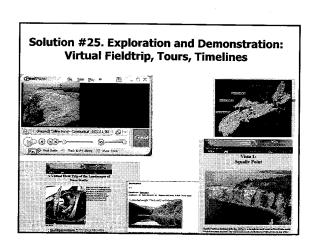


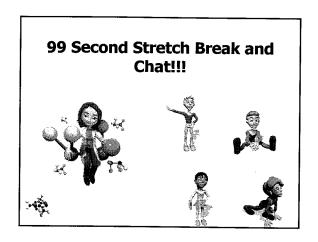




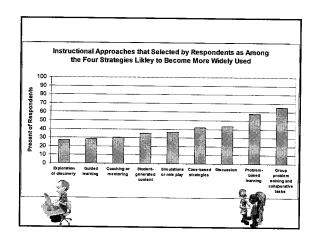












Intrinsic Motivational Terms

- 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,
- 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

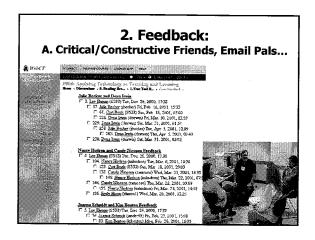
B. Coffee House Expectations

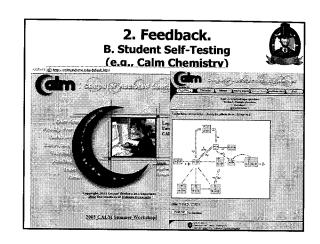
- 1. Have everyone post 2-3 course expectations
- 2. Instructor summarizes and comments on how they might be



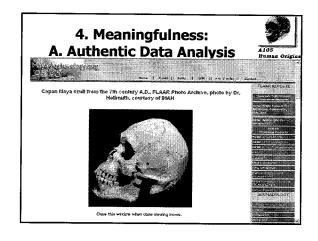


1. Tone: a. Scavenger Hunt (Find Fellow Students Social Networking Software) STUDENTS R STUDENTS R









5. Choice: A. Multiple Topics

- Generate multiple discussion prompts and ask students to participate in 2 out of 3
- Provide different discussion "tracks" (much like conference tracks) for students with different interests to choose among
- List possible topics and have students vote (students sign up for lead diff weeks)
- · Have students list and vote.

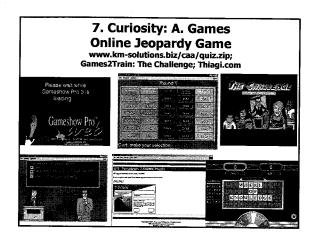
6. Variety: A. Discussion: Starter-

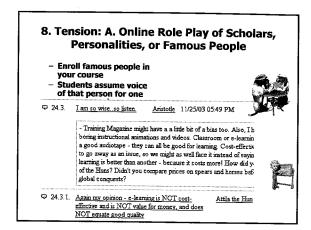


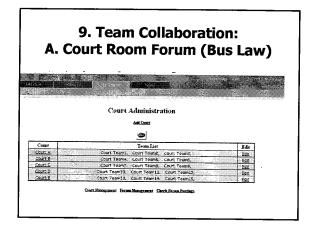
Wrapper (Hara, Bonk, & Angeli, 2000)

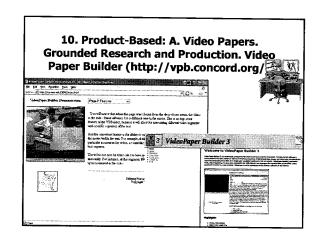
- Starter reads ahead and starts discussion and others participate and wrapper summarizes what was discussed.
- Start-wrapper with roles--same as #1 but include roles for debate (optimist, pessimist, devil's advocate).
- B. Alternative: Facilitator-Starter-Wrapper (Alexander, 2001)

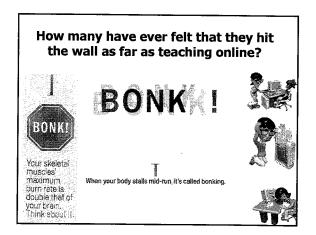
Instead of starting discussion, student acts as moderator or questioner to push student thinking and give feedback











99 seconds review: What have you learned so far?Turn to someone next to you and review...

Addressing Learning Styles



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





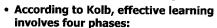
Poll 1: Which learning style do you prefer?

- 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)



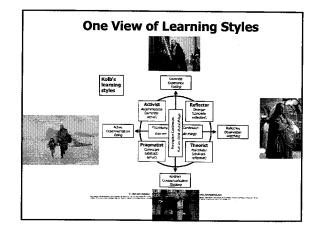
- from getting involved (Concrete Experience) to
- listening/observing (Reflective Observation) to
- creating an idea (Abstract Conceptualization) to
- making decisions (Active Experimentation).
- A person may become better at some of these learning skills than others; as a result, a learning style develops.

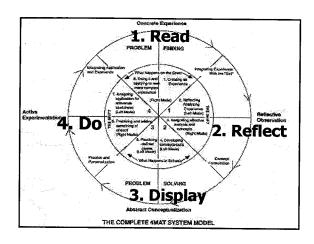


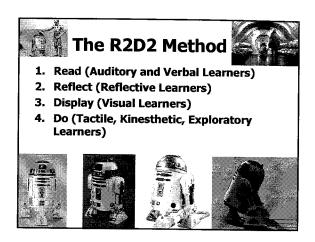


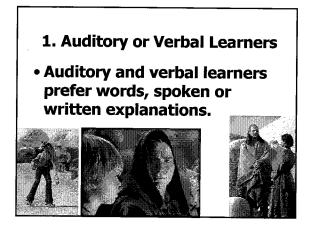


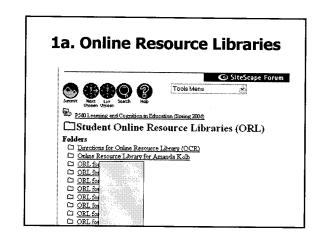


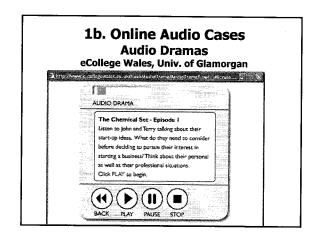


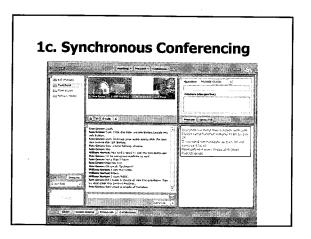












1d. Online Literature and Free Books

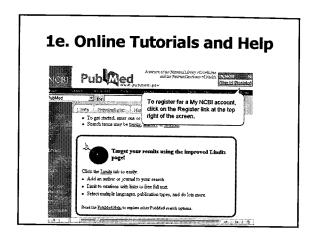
Google



The complete plays of Shakespeare. Now at your fingertips.

in Shakespeare's day, gaining greater access to his plays meant duking it out with the other "groundlings" for the best view of the stage, it took centuries for the modern printing press to bring plays like "Hamfet to people all around the world—and for the Bard to become one of the most quoted writters in history.

Now Shakespears's neuvre is even more accessible. Search within Hamket for 10 be or not to be 10 read the rest of his famous sollloouy. Find out who called the world his "orsler" and why. Browse through a familiar play – or follow your curiosity to discover a new one. And if you decide you want to this a copy. All definions' will show you every version in Gonole Flook Search, many of which are wellable for purchase.



2. Reflective and Modern Control of the Control of

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



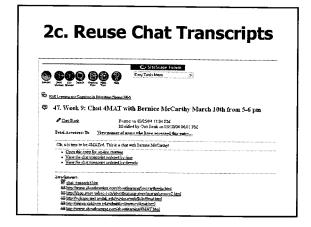


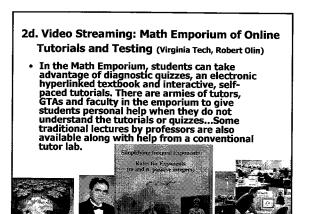


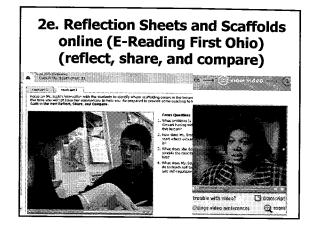


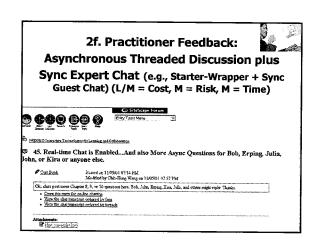
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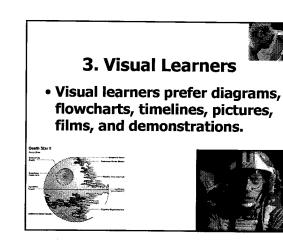
2b. Post Model Answers Implementations a Ultra Process Employment Law and Ethics Project Question 1 Would be sitegative as Ultra Process Answer 1 Under both Tale VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Section 1981 is is illegal to discriminate on the basis of race or color, and Lewis would apply? Answer 1 Under both Tale VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Section 1981 is is illegal to discriminate on the basis of race or color, and Lewis would likely win a leward using the claim of disparate tredment if he were not recommended for the promotion IT-Laws does not recommend Lewis, this is gailty of violating the law. None of the three primary defenser—executivy, ment, or boan false composition qualification—poly to the students ince Lewis has higher sensinity, equal shalls, and more direct experience with protor tools, than does the other candidate Frenk Billings. Tale VII "probable discrimination based on race, voltor siligan, ex, and national copies in himing, firing job assignments, pay, access to training and apprendiceship programs, and most other employment decisions." ARPCO is a covered only under Ital VII because they are "imploying to 10 more employees and negging an industry differing interstate commerce" and a time one frontoner point out "or November 21, 1991, the Own Rights Act of 11 or 1991 of 1991 of

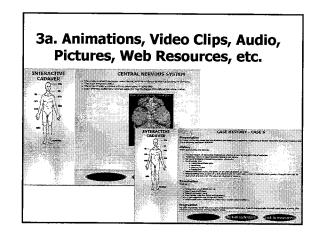


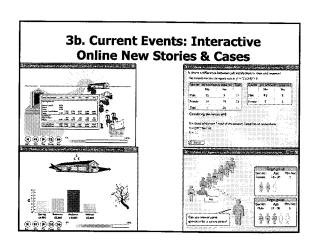


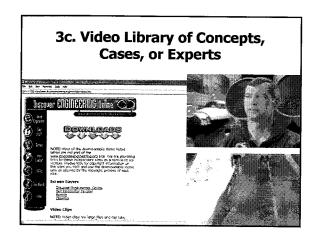


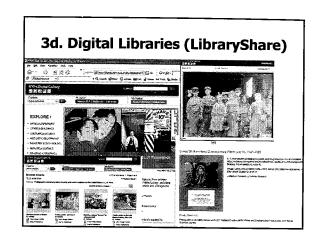


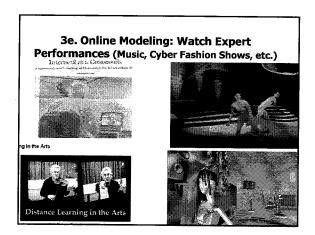


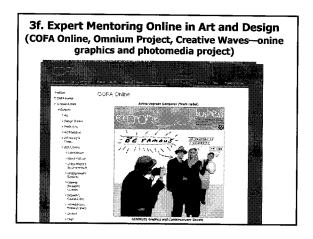


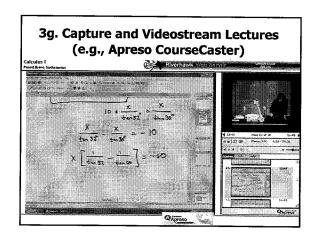


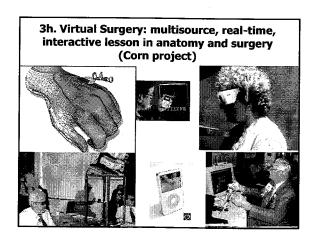




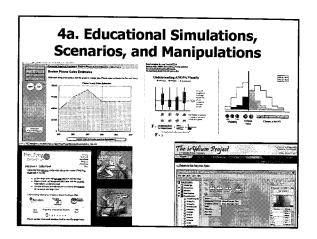












4b. Videoconferencing with Hearing Impaired Students Online

- 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



4c. Historical Documents discoverbabylon.org

 In its final form, the multiplayer game will let you march through threedimensional recreations of the first city-states, around 3000 B.C., the first empires, around 2300 B.C., and finally the famous Iron Age empire of Assyria...offers three-dimensional walkthroughs of sites in the Valley of the Kings.





