

2. Cool Resource Provider

(Bonk, 2004) Capture and Videostream Lectures (e.g., Apreso CourseCaster)

- 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.



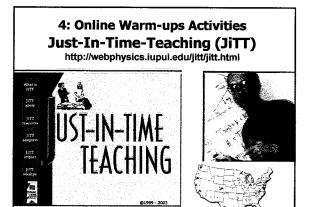


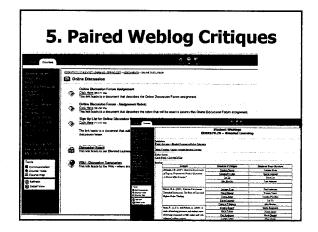
3. ORL or Library Day

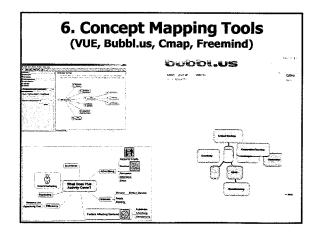
(L = Cost, M = Risk, M/H = Time) (Bonk, 1999)

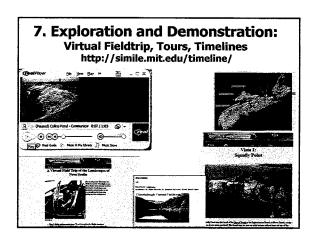


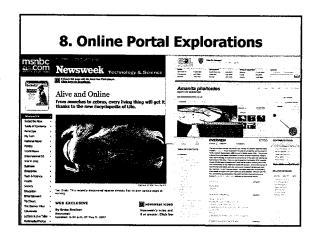
- Have students spend a day in the library or online finding and summarizing a set number of articles.
- Have them bring to class or post abstracts to an online forum.
- Share in small groups interested in similar topics.
- Perhaps give each student 1-2 minutes to describe what found in a chat.

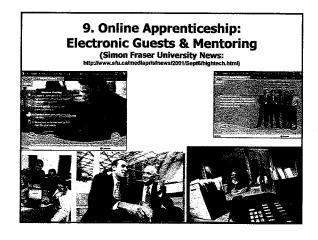


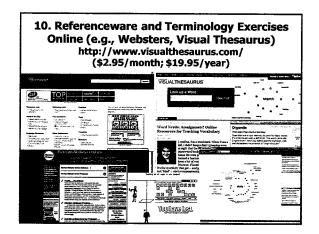


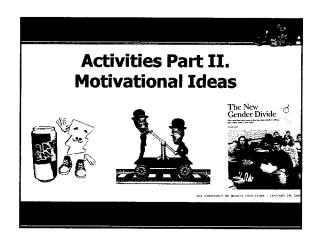












Three Most Vital Skills

The Online Teacher, TAFE, Guy Kemshal-Bell (April, 2001)

- Ability to engage the learner (30)
- Ability to motivate online learners (23)
- Ability to build relationships (19)
- Technical ability (18)
- Having a positive attitude (14)
- Adapt to individual needs (12)
- Innovation or creativity (11)



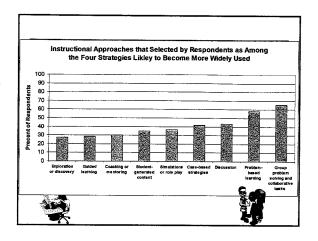
Intrinsic Motivation

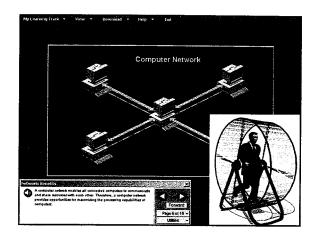
"...innate propensity to engage one's interests and exercise one's capabilities, and, in doing so, to seek out and master optimal challenges

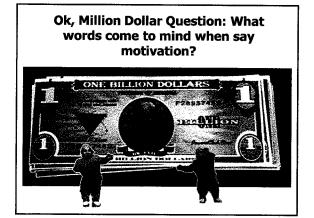
(i.e., it emerges from needs, inner strivings, and personal curiosity for growth)

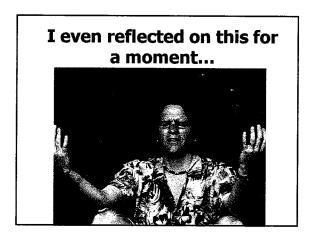
See: Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1985). Intrinsic motivation and self-determination in human behavior. NY: Plenum Press.











TEC-VARIETY Model for Online Motivation and Retention

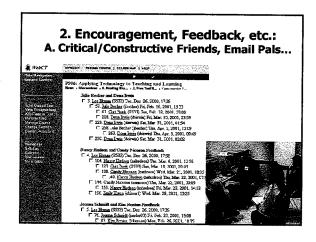
- Tone/Climate: Psych Safety, Comfort, Belonging
 Encouragement, Feedback: Responsive, Supports
- 3. Curiosity: Fun, Fantasy, Control
- 4. Variety: Novelty, Intrigue, Unknowns
- 5. Autonomy: Choice: Flexibility, Opportunities
- 6. Relevance: Meaningful, Authentic, Interesting
- Interactive: Collaborative,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

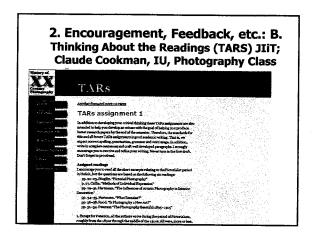
1. Tone/Climate:

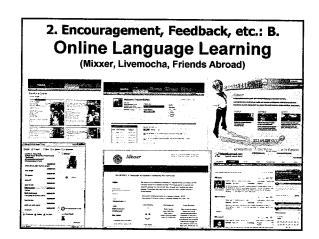
A. Coffee House Expectations

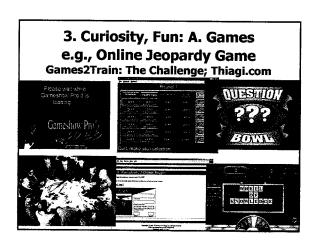
- 1. Have everyone post 2-3 course expectations
- 2. Instructor summarizes and comments on how they might be met
- **B. Public Commitments: Have** students share how they will fit the coursework into their busy schedules

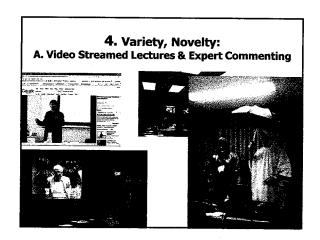














5. Autonomy, Choice: B. Multiple Topics

- 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. Relevance: Meaningfulness: A. Authentic Data Analysis



Jeanne Sept, IU, Archaeology of Human Origins; Components: From CD to Web

- A set of research q's and problems that archaeologists have posed about the site
- · A complete set of data from site
- · Students work collab to interpret age of site
- · Interpret of ancient environments
- · Analyze artifacts/fossils from site







7. Interactive, Collaborative:



- A. Panels of Experts: Be an Expert/Ask an Expert: Have each learner choose an area in which to become expert and moderate a forum for the class. Require participation in a certain number of forums (choice)
- B. Press Conference: Have a series of press conferences at the end of small group projects; one for each group)
- C. Symposia of Experts

7. Interactive, Collaborative: D. 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).
- E. Alternative: Facilitator-Starter-Wrapper (Alexander, 2001)
- Instead of starting discussion, student acts as moderator or questioner to push student thinking and give feedback

8. Engagement: A. Text Messaging Students at the Mennonite Centre for Newcomers

students at the Mennonite Centre for Newcomers are testing mobile learning - downloading an English grammar lesson, then answering a series of multiple choice, or true or false questions. (Edmonton)

CBCNEWS CANADA EDMONTON

Text-message course helping newcomers learn English

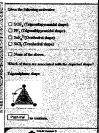
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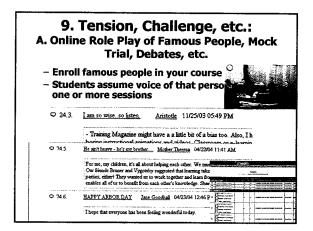
8. Engagement: B. Student Self-Testing (e.g., Calm Chemistry)

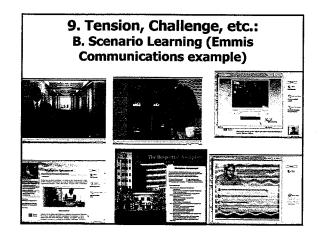


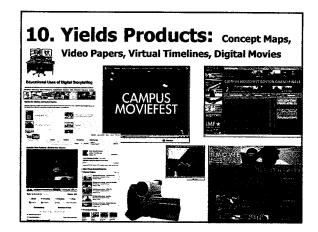


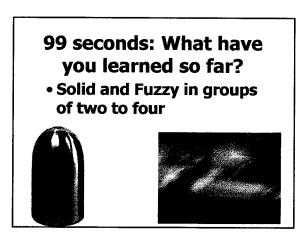


C. Commission State College Therman No. 1











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

Kolb (1984)

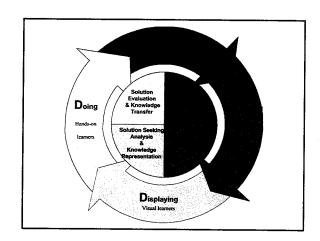
- According to Kolb, effective learning involves four phases:
 - from getting involved (Concrete Experience) to
 listening/observing (Reflective Observation) to
 - creating an idea (Abstract Conceptualization) to
 - making decisions (Active Experimentation).
- A person may become better at some of these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











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The R2D2 Method



- 1. Read (Auditory and Verbal Learners)
- 2. Reflect (Reflective Learners)
- 3. Display (Visual Learners)
- 4. Do (Tactile, Kinesthetic, Exploratory Learners)

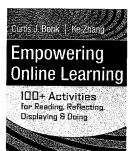










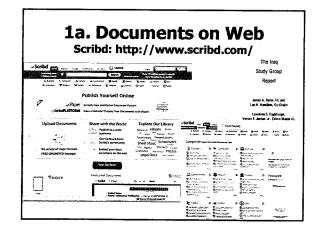


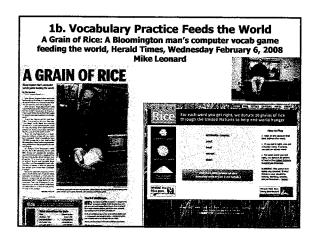
1. Auditory or Verbal Learners

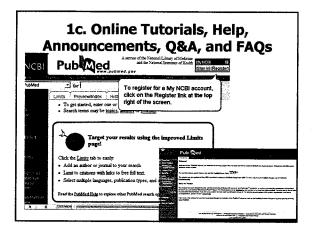
 Auditory and verbal learners prefer words, spoken or written explanations.











1d. Educational Applications of Podcasting (Essex, 2006, Leftwich, 2007)

- 1. Recordings of lectures (Coursecasting)
- 2. Supplemental textbook or entire book
- 3. Student projects
- 4. Interviews
- 5. Language lessons
- 6. Oral reports
- 7. K-12 classroom interactions
- 8. Downloadable library of resources
- 9. Recordings of performances



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2. Reflective and Solution 2. Reflective 2. Reflective 3. Reflective

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









2a. Post Model Answers

Question 1

Would it be illegal for Leura to recommend Billings instead of Lewis? Explain, being specific about the legal doctrines that would apply?

Answer

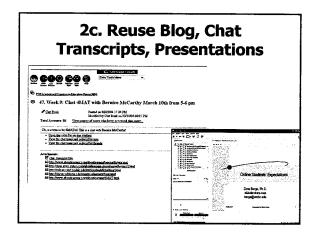
MINISTER 1 Under both. This VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and Section 1981 at is theged to distriminate on the basis of race or color, and Lewis would likely win a lewant using the claim of disparate treatment file were not recommended for the promotion. If Lewis does not of the time prince for the promotion. If Lewis does not of the time prince of t

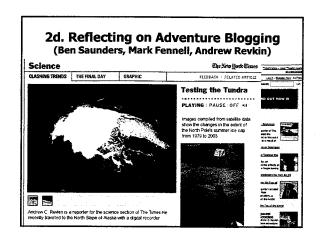
Tids III "probable descrimination based on rest, roles religion, exe, and neisonal origin in hiring, firing, 100 managements, 100, a crees to brassing and appreciate hirp propages, and most other employment described." ARRYCO is a covered entity under Tids IVII because they are "employing IS on more employees and engaging in an industry affecting interests commerce" and as the case forbunders position of "em off-to-marked 21,100,11, fact Cred Registra Ast of 1991 extended protection, from discrimination in employment to U.S., citizens working in foreign countries while perspected by ISS frame."

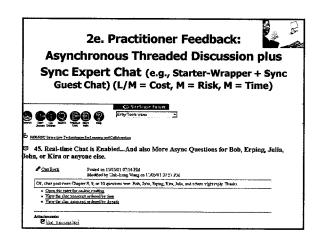
In this case, Title VIII's disperate impact is not applicable since ARPCO's policy clearly states to "promote the mos

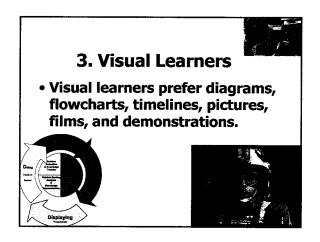
2b. Use of Weblogs (especially English writing class)

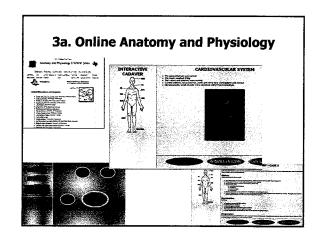
- Instructor or Tutor blog: resources, information, space to chat
- 2. Learner blog: reflections, sharing links and pics, fosters ownership of learning
- 3. Partner blog: work on team projects or activities
- Class blog: international exchanges, projects, PBL
- Revision: review and explode sentences from previous posts, add details
- 6. Nutshell: summarize themes or comments across blogs
- Blog on blog: reflections on feelings, confusions, and experiences with blogs

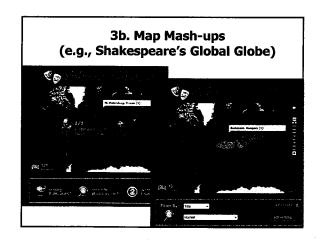


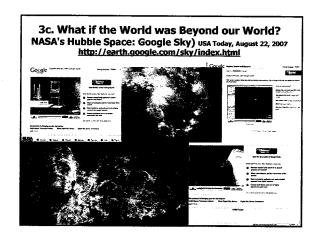


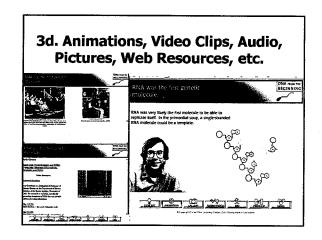


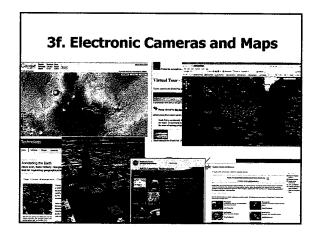


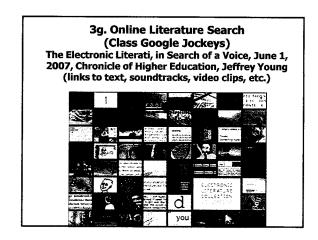


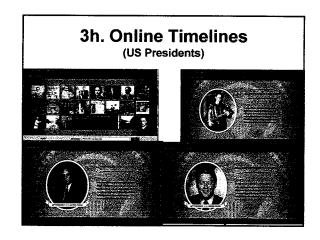


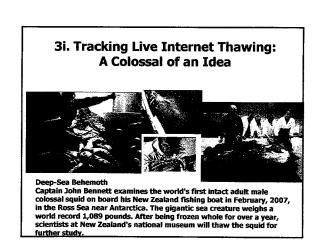


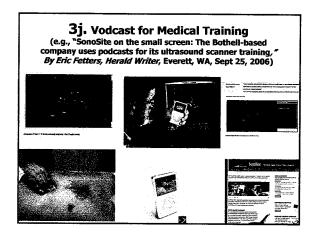


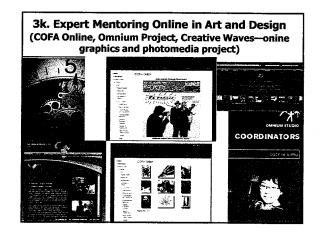




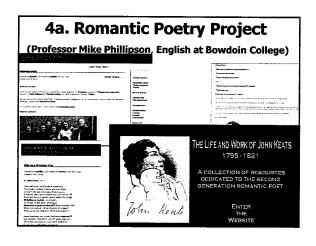














4c. Videoconferencing with Hearing Impaired Students Online

- 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



