

## I. Student Technology Myths

- 1. They all are Web 2.0 savvy and equipped.
- 2. Some will dominate and intimidate others.
- 3. Will be too off task and social online.
- 4. Online cheating is the key reason not to teach with tech.
- 5. Online students are located far away.

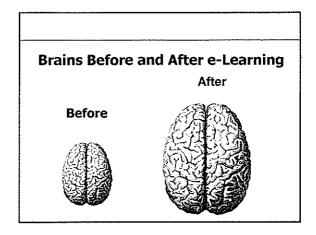


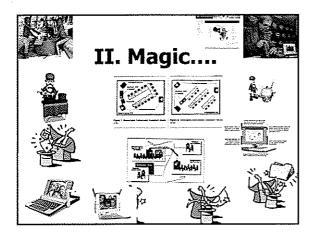
## Simulation: Xer

 "The skill to be valued in the twentyfirst century is not the length of attention span, but the ability to multitask - to do many things well at once.... [and] the ability to process visual information very rapidly." (Rushkoff, 1996:50)

## **Learner Control: Xer**

- Xers expect a range of options, in terms of what they learn and how they learn it.
   They require autonomy and flexibility for their own learning. They demand a variety of instructional methods from which they can choose to learn, e.g., videotapes, selfpaced modules, interactive CDs.
  - "Online gives me something to do when I'm bored with the professor."
  - "I respect myself more as a selfteacher."
    - Dziuban, Moskal, & Hartman (2005)





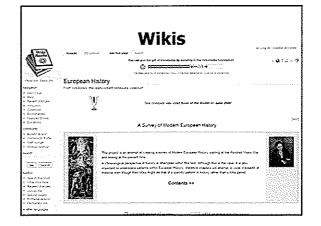


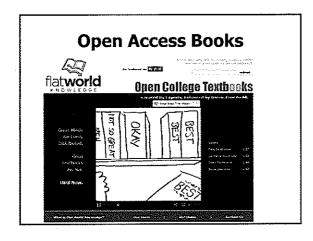
# **Podcast Questions**

- 1. Who has listened to a podcast?
- 2. Who listens to a certain podcast on a regular basis?
- 3. Who has created a podcast?
- 4. Who has created a vodcast?
- 5. Who thinks podcasting is simply more talking heads?



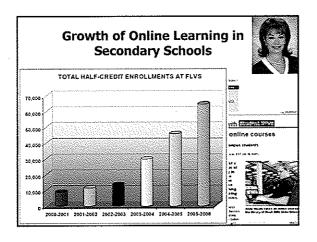


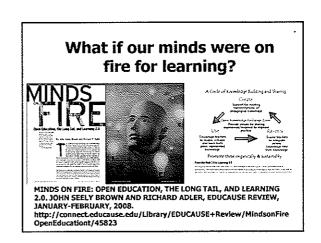


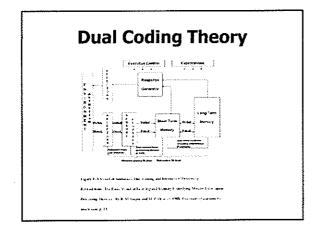


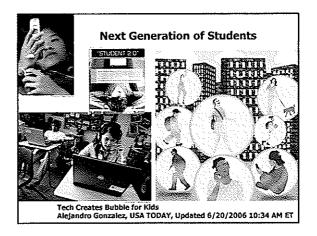
## **Wiki Questions**

- 1. Who regularly reads Wikipedia articles just for fun?
- 2. Who regularly reads Wikibooks?
- 3. Who seeks Wikipedia for content?
- 4. Who has edited or written new articles on Wikipedia or Wikibooks?
- 5. Who thinks it is ok for college students to cite from Wikipedia?

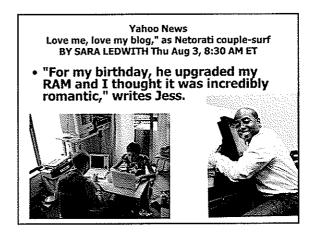






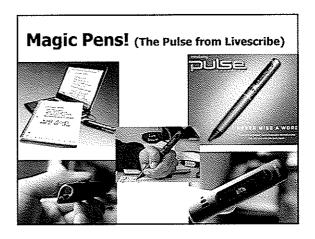


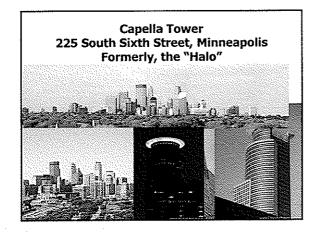


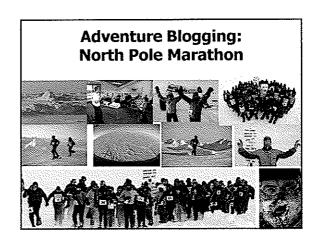


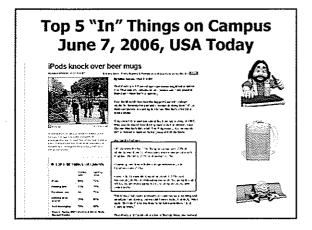
## **Bonk's Addiction Q'er**

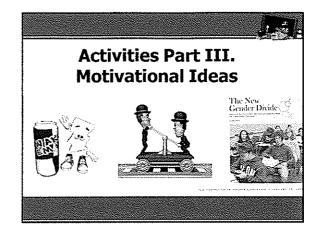
- 1. Who has 2 or more cell phones with Internet access?
- 2. Who has 2 or more laptop computers with wireless connections?
- 3. Who is on email in the morning? At noon? Who does it at night?
- 4. Who suffers from nervous tension when you cannot get on email?
- 5. Who is on the Web right now?











# Most ID Models in the 1980s Prescriptive



## Skinner (1904-1990) Quote.

 I did not direct my life. I didn't design it. I never made decisions. Things always came up and made them for me. That's what life is.



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## **Behavioristic Interactivity**











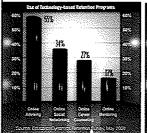


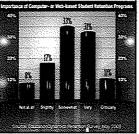
# **Top Reasons for Dropping Out**

(Deosnews, May 2004; Frankola, 2001)

- · Lack of time
- · Lack of management oversight
- Lack of motivation
- Lack of student support
- Individual learning preference
- · Poorly designed course
- · Substandard/Inexperienced instructor

#### Student Retention: Are Schools Taking Advantage of Technology? 5/13/2008 By David Nagel Campus Technology





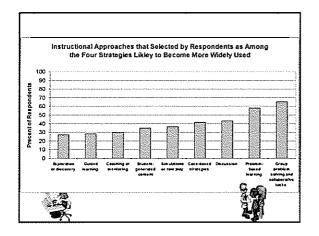
# Ok, Million Dollar Question: How do you motivate online learners?











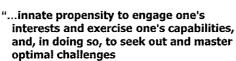
## **Three Most Vital Skills**

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**



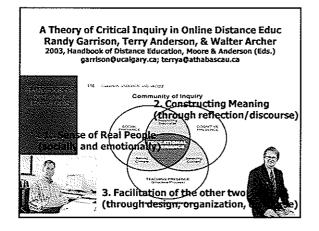
(i.e., it emerges from needs, inner strivings, and personal curiosity for growth)

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



## I even reflected on this for a moment...I thought about the people I met





# Factors in Creating any Community (Rick Schwier)

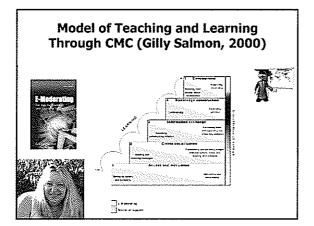
- (1) membership/identity
- (2) influence
- (3) fulfill of indiv needs/rewards
- (4) shared events & emotional connections

(McMillan & Chavis, 1986).

History, stories, expression, identity, participation, respect, autonomy, celebration, team building, shape group, Rick Schwier, 1999; University of Saskatchewan, richard.schwier@usask.ca)







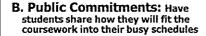
## TEC-VARIETY Model for Online Motivation and Retention

- 1. Tone/Climate: Psych Safety, Comfort, Belonging
- 2. Encouragement, Feedback: Responsive, Supports
- 3. Curiosity: Fun, Fantasy, Control
- 4. Variety: Novelty, Intrigue, Unknowns
- 5. Autonomy: Choice: Flexibility, Opportunities
- 6. Relevance: Meaningful, Authentic, Interesting
- 7. Interactive: Collaborative, Team-Based, Community
- 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



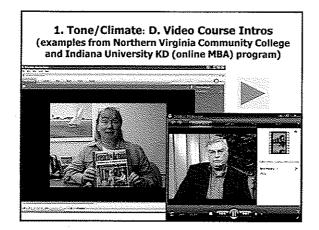


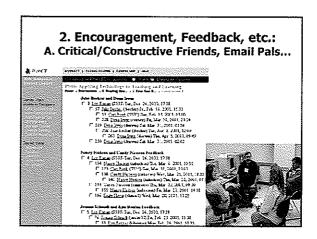
## 1. Tone/Climate: C. Accomplishment Hunt

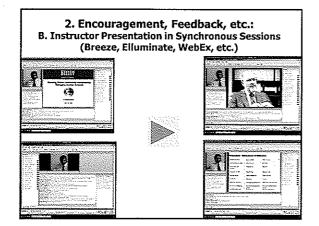
(L = Cost, M = Risk, M = Time)

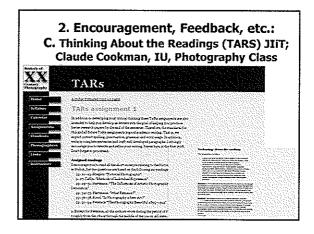
- a. Turn in 2-3 accomplishments (e.g., past summer, during college, during life);
- b. Teacher lists 1-2 of those for each student on a sheet without names.
- c. Participants have to ask "Is this you?" If yes, get a signature.

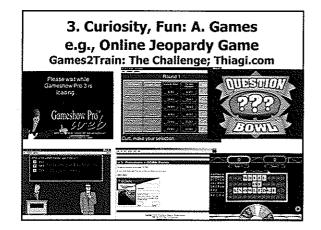


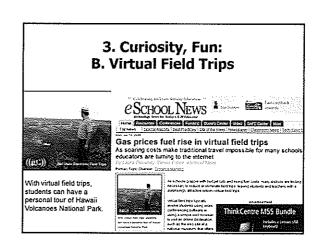


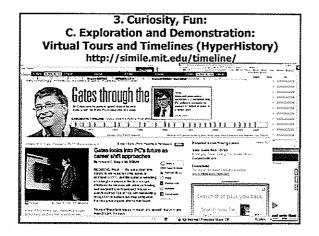














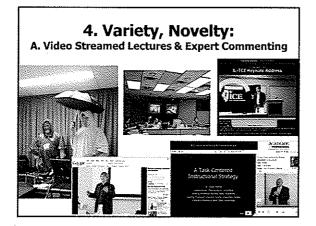
# 3. Curiosity, Fun: D. Electronic Seance

- Students read books from famous dead people
- · Convene when dark (sync or asynchronous).
- Present present day problem for them to solve
- Participate from within those characters (e.g., read direct quotes from books or articles)
- · Invite expert guests from other campuses
- · Keep chat open for set time period
- Debrief



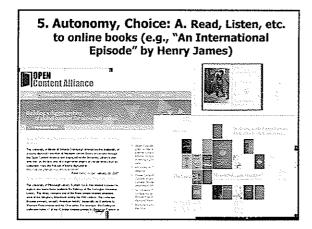






# 4. Variety, Novelty: B. Brainstorming Chat

- Come up with interesting or topic or problem to solve
- Anonymously brainstorm ideas in a chat discussion
- · Encourage spin off ideas
- · Post list of ideas generated
- · Rank or rate ideas and submit to instructor
- Calculate average ratings and distribute to group



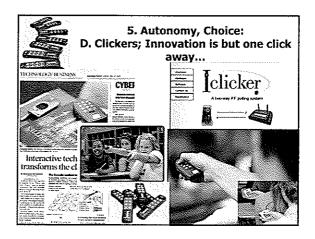
5. Autonomy, Choice: B. Online Literature
Search (Class Google Jockeys)
The Electronic Literati, in Search of a Voice, June 1,
2007, Chronicle of Higher Education, Jeffrey Young
(links to text, soundtracks, video clips, etc.)

#### 5. Autonomy, Choice: C. Volunteer Technology Demos (Bonk, 1996)

- · Take students to a computer lab.
- Have students conduct a technology demonstration that relates to something from the class (replaces an assignment).
- Include handout
- Debrief



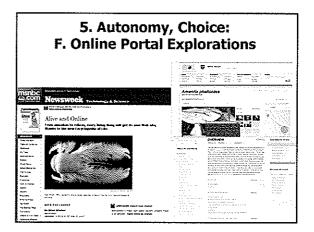




#### 5. Autonomy, Choice: E. Multiple Topic Forums or Task Options

- 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.





# What have you learned so far?

 Solid and Fuzzy in groups of two to four



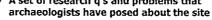


# 6. Relevance, Meaningfulness: A. Authentic Data Analysis



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

A set of research q's and problems that

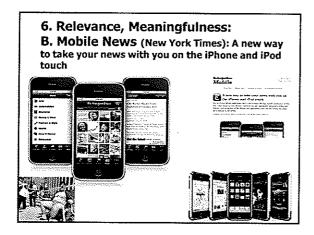


- A complete set of data from site
- · Students work collab to interpret age of site
- · Interpret of ancient environments
- · Analyze artifacts/fossils from site









#### 6. Relevance, Meaningfulness: C. 99 Second Quotes (L = Cost, M = Risk, M = Time)



- Everyone brings in a quote that they like from the
- 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

# 7. Interactive, Collaborative: A. Online Language Learning (Mixxer, Livemocha, Friends Abroad)

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

# 7. Interactive, Collaborative:



- D. 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)
- E. Press Conference: Have a series of press conferences at the end of small group projects; one for each group)
- F. Symposia of Experts
- G. Structured Controversy

- 7. Interactive, Collaborative:
  G. Mock Trials with Occupational Roles
  (L = Cost, H = Risk, M/H = Time)
- a. Create a scenario (e.g., school reform in the community) and hand out to students to read.
- a. Ask for volunteers for different roles.
- b. Perhaps consider having key person on the pro and con side of issue make a statement.
- Discuss issues from in role (instructor is the hired moderator or one to make opening statement; he/she collects ideas on document camera or board).
- d. Come to compromise.





### 7. Interactive, Collaborative: **H. Peer Mentoring Sessions** (Bonk, 1996)

- 1. Have students sign up for a chapter wherein they feel comfortable and one that they do
- 2. Have a couple of mentoring sessions in class.
- 3. Debrief on how it went.



## 7. Interactive, Collaborative: I. Human Graph

- Class lines up: (1-5)
- 1 = Strongly agree,
- 3 = neutral,
- 5 = strongly disagree
- e.q., this workshop is great!
- 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,

# 7. Interactive, Collaborative:

#### J. Numbered Heads Together

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

















# 8. Engagement, Effort:

A. Text Messaging

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) Friday, February 9, 2007, CBC News

#### CBCnews CANADA | EDMONTON

Text-message course helping newcomers le



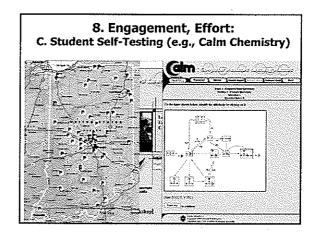
## 8. Engagement, Effort: **B. Just-In-Time Syllabus**

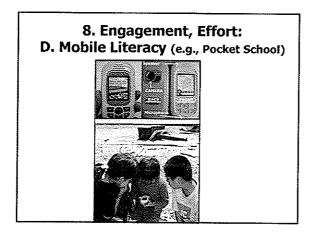
(Raman, Shackettord, & Sosin) http://ecodweb.ynomaha.edu/its.htm http://ecodweb.ynomaha.edu/its.htm

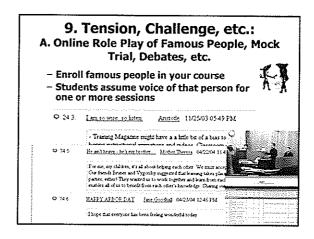
Syllabus is created as a "shell" which is thematically organized and contains print, video, and web references as well as assignments. (Goals = critical thinking, collab, develop interests)

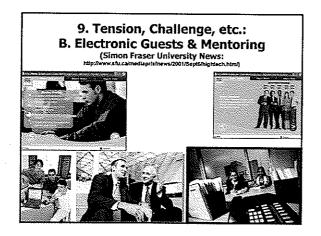
e.g., To teach or expand the discussion of supply or elasticity, an instructor might add new links in the Just-in-Time Syllabus to breaking news about rising gasoline prices.

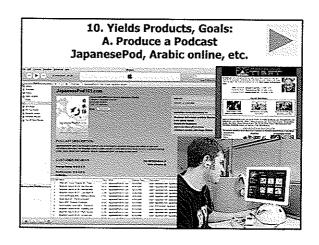




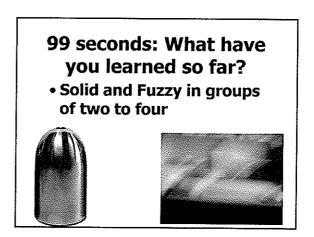












Time for Convergence!!! (activities that do not fit neatly)

Combining Web 2.0 and Other Online Technology Trends (Twelve Examples)

