

Poll #1: Bonk's Web Addiction Questionnaire

- 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?

Part I of this the talk will cover:

- 1. Definitions of blended learning
- 2. Advantages and disadvantages
- 3. Models of blended learning
- 4. Examples of blended learning
- 5. Implications for blended learning







The Sloan Consortium (2003). Sizing the Opportunity: The Quality and Extent of Online Education in the U.S., 2002 and 2003 http://www.sloan-c.org/resources/sizing_opportunity.pdf Proportion of contract delivere delivere delivered online of Traditional Type of Course with an ordine technology used course with an ordine technology in delivered on writing or ordiny. Course with an ordine technology used course in writing or ordiny. Course with an ordine technology in delivered in writing or ordiny. So to 79% Web facilitated what is essentially a face to face course. Might such as designment, for course, Might such as designment, for course, the proposition of the content is delivered online. Spicially has no face-to-face needings. A clause where the vast bulk of the content is delivered online.

Blending Online and F2F Instruction

 "Blended learning refers to events that combine aspects of online and face-to-face instruction" (Rooney, 2003, p. 26; Ward & LaBranche, 2003, p. 22)

Where is Blended Beneficial?

http://www.center.rpi.edu/PewGrant/ProjDesc.html

- Large Classes (spanish, intro psych, algebra, elementary statistics, biology)
- · Classes with working students
- · Students spread over a distance
- · Classes with certification
- · Classes with need for standardization
- · New requirements for a profession
- · Writing intensive classes
- Theory classes

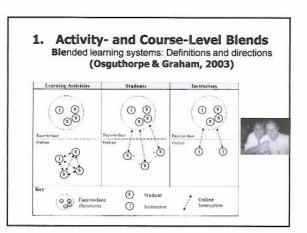


Fully Online and Blended Learning Advantages

- 1. Increased Learning (better papers, higher scores)
- 2. More effective pedagogy and interaction
- Course access at one's convenience and flexible completion (e.g., multiple ways to meet course objectives)
- Reduction in physical class or space needs, commuting, parking
- Increased opportunities for human interaction, communication, & contact among students
- 6. Introverts participate more



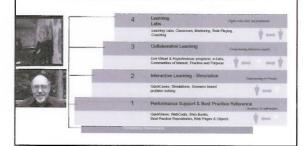
Models of Blending Blending occurs at the following four levels: Activity Level Course Level Program Level Institutional Level Administrator stakeholders



AMA Special Report, Effectively Implementing a Blended Learning Approach (Steven Shaw & Nicholas Igneri, 2006)



The IBM Four Tier Learning Model (2006)
Blending Learning for Business Impact – IBM's
case for learning success, 2006 Handbook of Blended
Learning, Nancy Lewis, VP, & Peter Orton, IBM



Institutional-level Blending

(Brian Linquist, 2006)

Example 2: University of Phoenix

- · Completely online courses
- · Residential F2F courses
- Blended Courses
 - Local Model = 5 week courses with first and last week F2F
 - Distance Model = 5 week courses with half first and half last week F2F (the last meeting of one course is coordinated to be back-toback with the first meeting of the next 5 week course)

Problem Situation #1: Brief FTF Experiences

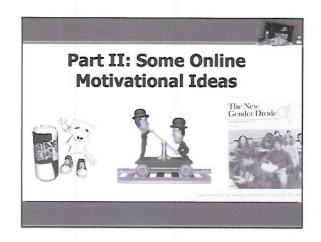
 Face-to-face (FTF) experiences are brief, one-week journeys.
 Need to need to build selfconfidence, create social supports, teams, camaraderie, etc.

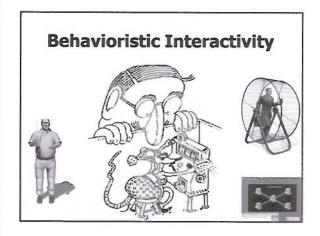
Blended Solution #1+. Sample Activities for Brief Meetings

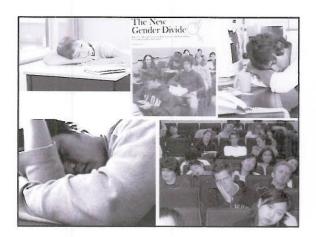
- Assign web buddies, email pals, critical friends based on interests, confidence, location, etc.
- 2. Ice breakers-paired introductions, corners.
- Solve case in team competitions with awards.
- 4. Test technology in a lab.
- Assign teams and exchange info for small teams using text messaging.
- 6. Library (digital and physical) scavenger hunt.
- 7. Do a podcast documenting the meeting.
- 8. Have everyone create a blog on the experience.
- 9. Open an e-portfolio for each student
- Brainstorm how might use technology in program.

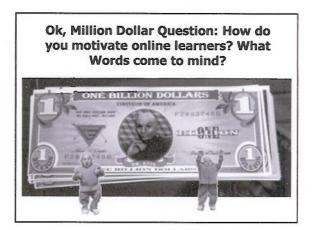
Implications and Challenges for Blended Learning

- 1. Faculty and students are more mobile.
- 2. Students more choices.
- 3. Student expectations rise.
- 4. Greater self-determined learning.
- 5. More corporate university partnerships.
- 6. Courses increasingly modular.
- Less predefined schedules.
- When teaching less clear; when learning less clear.









Motivation Research Highlights (Brophy)

- Supportive, appropriate challenge, meaningful, moderation/optimal.
- 2. Teach goal setting and self-reinforcement.
- 3. Offer rewards for good/improved performance.

- 4. Novelty, variety, choice, adaptable to interests.
 5. Game-like, fun, fantasy, curiosity, suspense, active.
 6. Higher levels, divergence, dissonance, interact with peers.
 7. Allow to create finished products.

 8. Revi
- 8. Provide immediate feedback, advance organizers.
- Show intensity, enthusiasm, interest, minimize anxiety.
- 10. Make content personal, concrete, familiar.

I even reflected on this for a moment...



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,
- 8. Engagement: Effort, Involvement, Excitement
- 9. Tension: Challenge, Dissonance, Controversy
- 10. Yields Products: Goal Driven, Products, Success, Ownership

- 1. Tone/Climate: Social Ice Breakers
- A. Public Commitments: Have students share how they will fit the coursework into their busy schedules



B. Favorite Websites

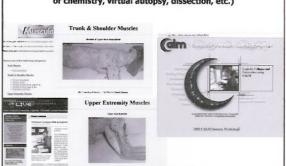
- Everyone posts 1-2 of their favorite Websites and explain why.
- 2. Peers comment on or rate them.

Tone/Climate: C. Video Course Intros
 (examples from Northern Virginia Community College
 and Indiana University KD (online MBA) program)



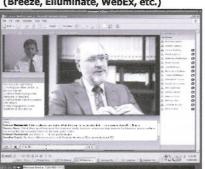
2. Encouragement, Feedback, etc.:

A. Online Self-Testing (e.g., self study in anatomy or chemistry, virtual autopsy, dissection, etc.)

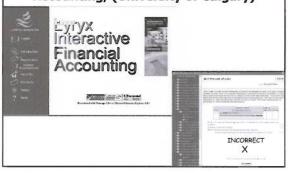


2. Encouragement, Feedback, etc.:

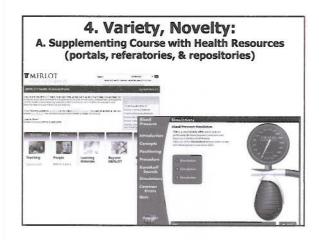
B. Instructor Presentation in Synchronous Sessions
(Breeze, Elluminate, WebEx, etc.)

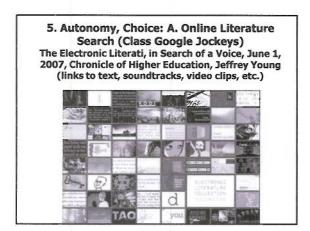


2. Encouragement, Feedback, etc.: c. Online Simulation: Financial Accounting; (University of Calgary)

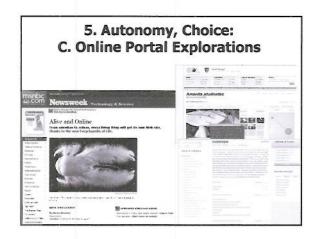




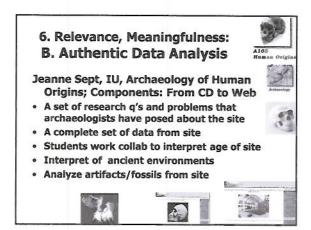


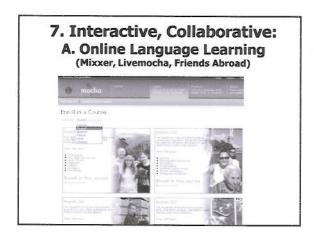


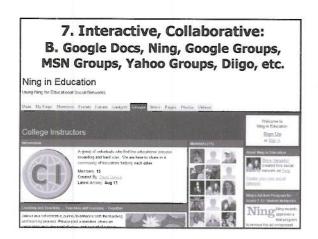


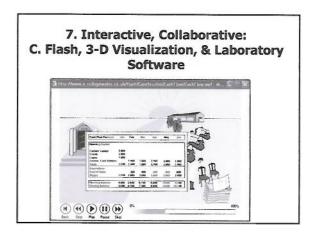


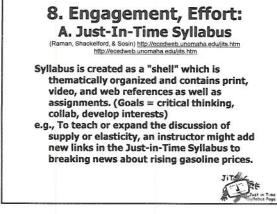


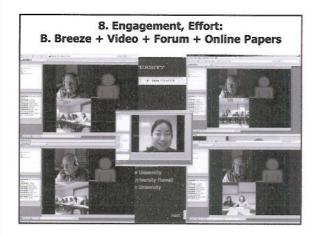


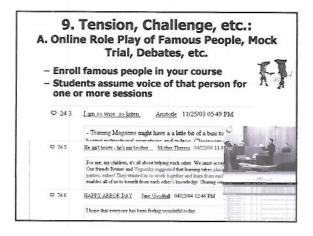


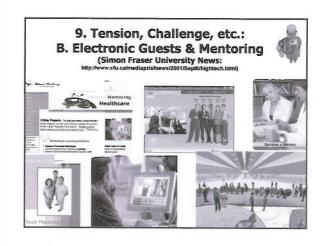


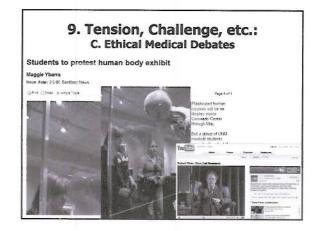




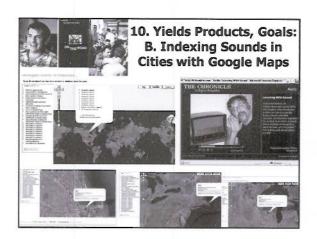


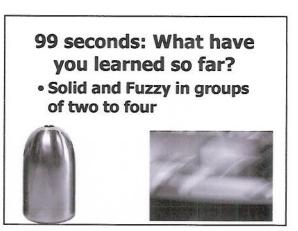






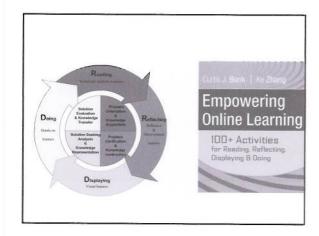






Part III. Addressing Learning Styles







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.



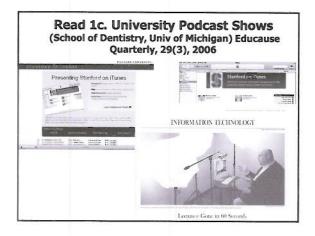


Read 1a. Publishing in Open Access Journals (e.g., PLOS)



Read 1b. Course Announcements (e.g., Teaching with Twitter)



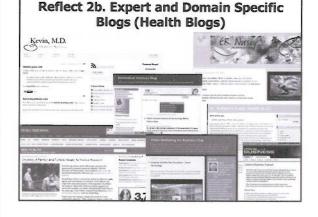


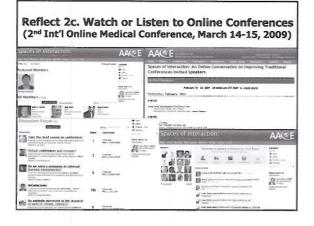
2. Reflective and Observational Learners • Reflective and observational learners prefer to reflect, observe, view, and watch learning; they make careful judgments and view things from different perspectives

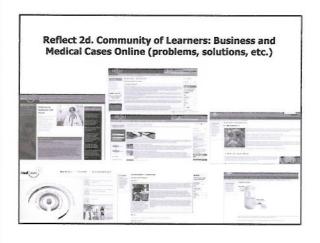
Reflect 2a. Blogs Uses (especially English writing class)

- 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
- Nutshell: summarize themes or comments across blogs
- 7. Blog on blog: reflections on feelings, confusions, and experiences with blogs

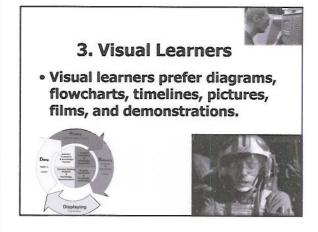


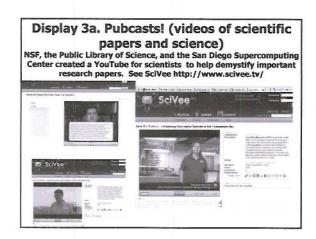


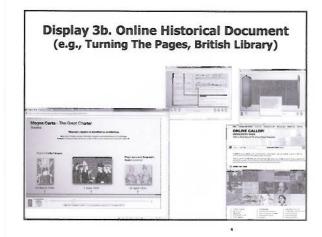


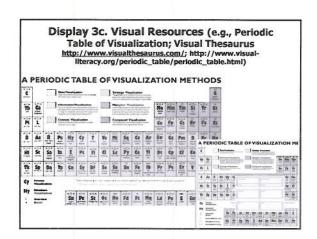


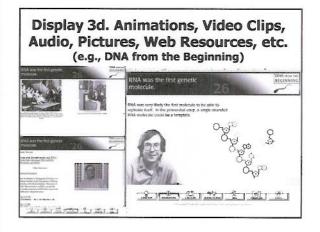


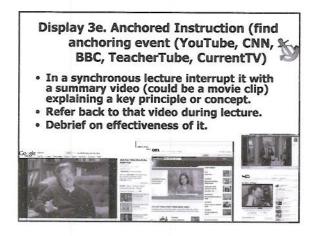






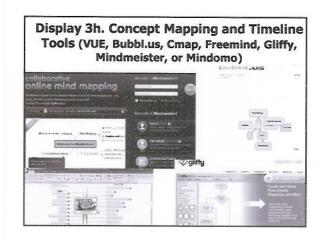




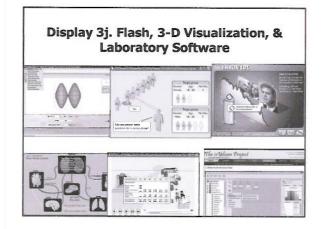


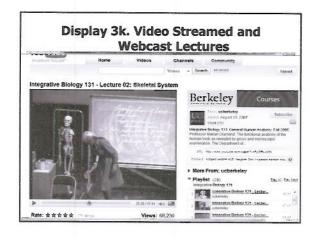


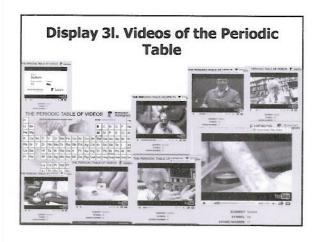




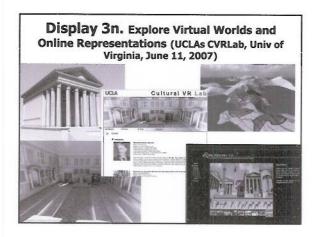


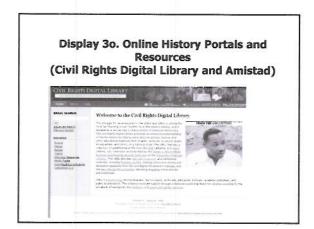






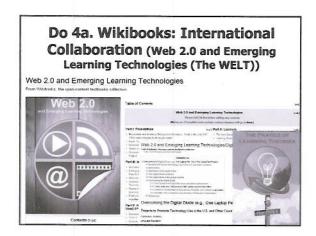


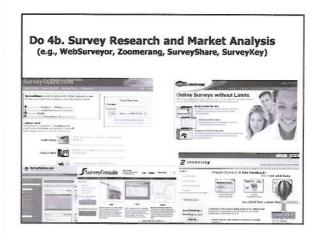


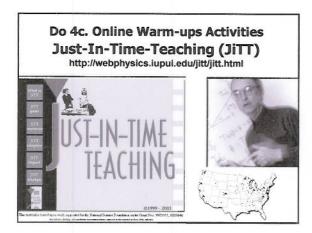


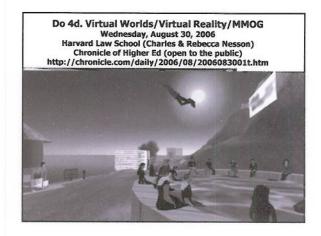
4. Tactile/Kinesthetic Learners

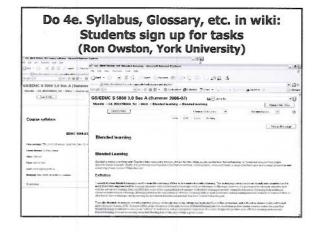
Tactile/kinesthetic senses can be engaged in the learning process are role play, dramatization, cooperative games, simulations, creative movement and dance, multi-sensory activities, manipulatives and hands-on projects.

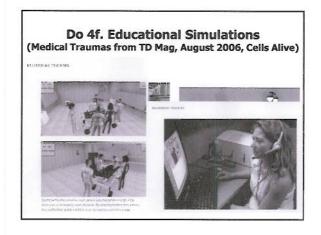


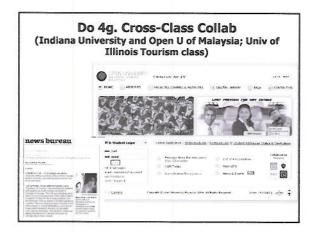


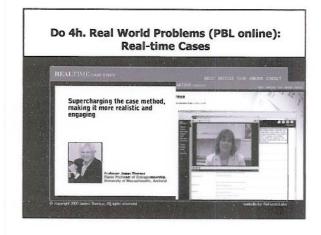


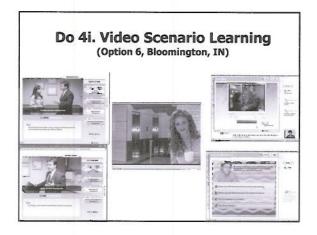


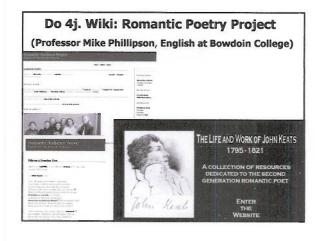














- Mobile
- Auditory
- Thought-stimulating
- Reflective/Real-World
- vIsually Interactive
- eXtremely Hands-on





