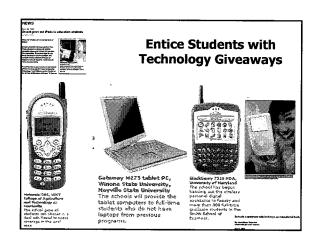


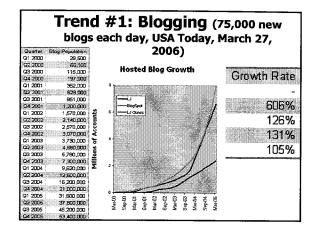


Effects of interactive multimedia in distance learning

Giti Javidi and Ehsan Sheybani, 2004, In Proceedings of the IASTED International Conference WEB-BASED EDUCATION

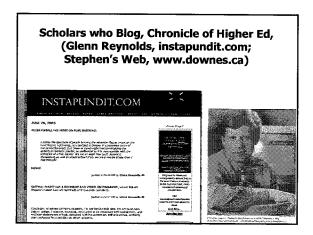
"The advancement in technology is shaping every aspect of our life, including education. One decade ago, the Internet was not critical to education. However, now, it has become an integral part of learning process. Internet technology is having a dramatic effect on colleges and universities, producing what may be the most challenging period in the history of higher education."





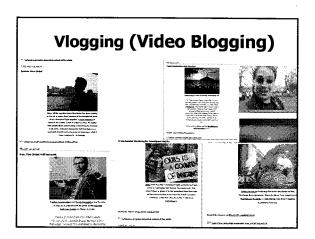
Blogging Questions

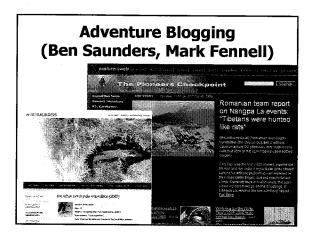
- 1. Who has a blog? Any for a specific class?
- 2. Who regularly reads other people's blogs?
- 3. Who assigns blogging tasks?
- 4. Who has created a video blog?
- 5. Who thinks it is an utter waste of time to blog?



Use of Weblogs (especially English writing class)

- 1. Instructor or Tutor blog: resources, information,
- 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
- 5. 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







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?

How use in teaching

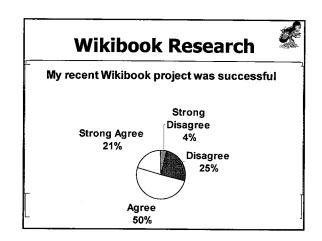
- 1. Provide space for free writing
- 2. Debate course topics and readings
- 3. Share resources (websites, conferences, writing, etc.)
- 4. Maintain group progress journal
- 5. Require group or class essay
- 6. Have student revise Wikipedia pages
- 7. Write a wikibook

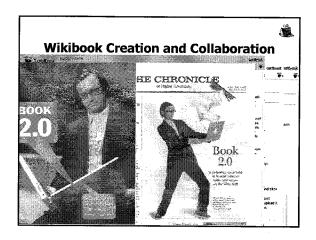
What is a wiki?

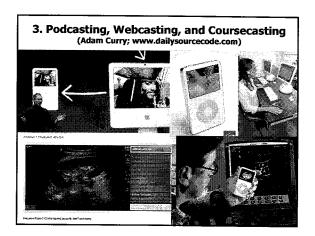
- Ward Cunningham, in 1995
- The name, wiki, is based on the Hawaiian term wiki-wiki, meaning "quick"





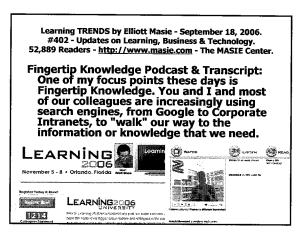




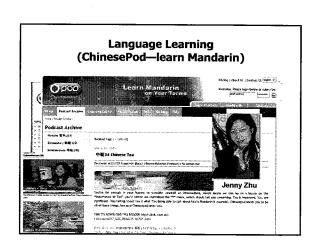


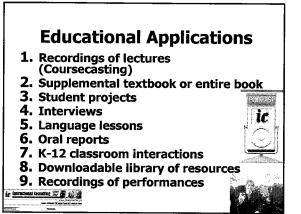
Podcast Questions

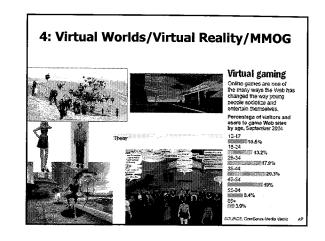
- 1. Who has listened to a podcast?
- 2. Who listens to a certain podcast on a regular basis?
- 3. Who has created a podcast?
- 4. Who has created a vodcast?
- 5. Who thinks podcasting is simply more talking heads?

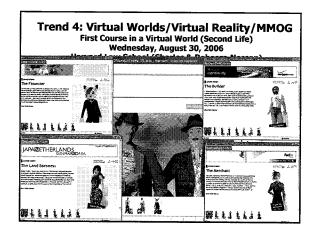




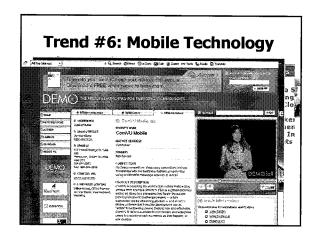


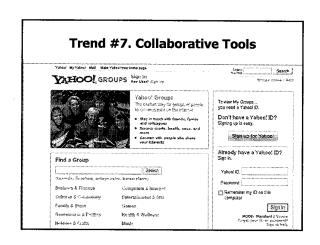


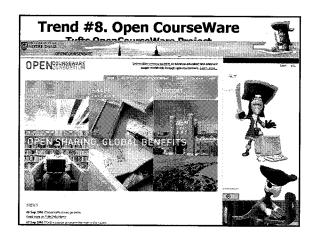


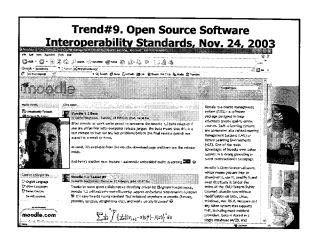


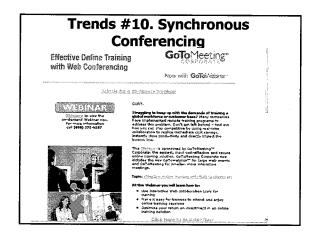


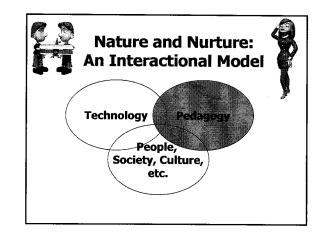




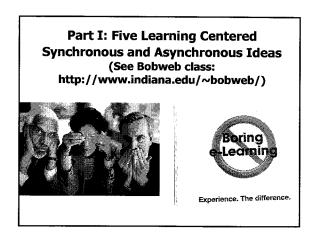








Low Risk	High Risk
1. Risk ←	
Easy to Embed	Extensive
2. Time ←	Planning
Free or	Enterprise
3. Cost Inexpensive	Licenses
Instructor-Focus 4. Student-	Student-Focus
Centered Low	High



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

<u>Cognitive and Metacognitive Factors</u> <u>Developmental and Social Factors</u> 1. Nature of the learning process 10. Developmental influences on

- Nature of the learning process
 Goals of the learning process
- 3. Construction of knowledge
- 4. Strategic thinking
- 5. Thinking about thinking 6. Context of learning

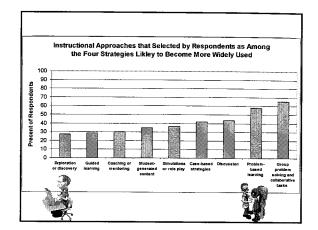
11. Social influences on learning

- <u>Individual Differences</u>
 12. Individual differences in learning
- 13. Learning and diversity

Motivational and Affective Factors 7. Motivational and emotional influences

- 8. Intrinsic motivation to learn
 9. Effects of motivation on effort





1. Anchored Instruction (find anchoring event (CTGV, 1990?) (L/M = Cost, M = Risk, M = Time)

- In a synchronous lecture interrupt it with a summary video (could be a movie clip) explaining a key principle or concept.
- Refer back to that video during lecture.
- Debrief on effectiveness of it.



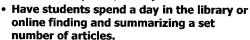
Null leeG 2. Cool Resource Provider (Bonk, 2004) (L = Cost, M = Risk, M = Time)

- 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. ORL or Library Day

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



- Have them bring to class or post abstracts to an online forum.
- Share in small groups interested in similar
- · Perhaps give each student 1-2 minutes to describe what found in a chat.

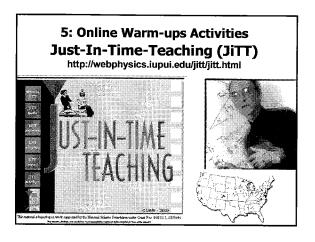


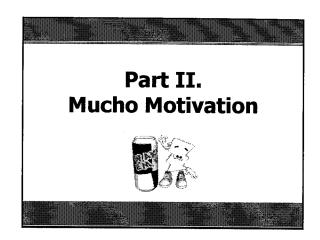
4. 99 Second Quotes

(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

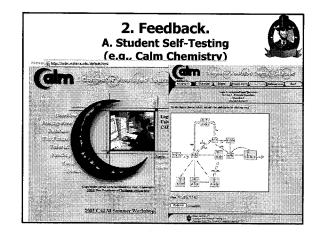




Intrinsic Motivational Terms

- 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



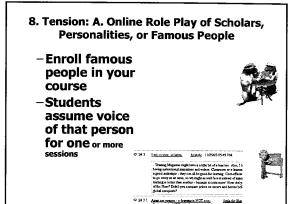


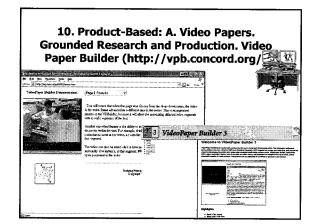


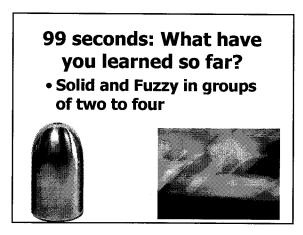
5. Choice: A. Multiple Topics

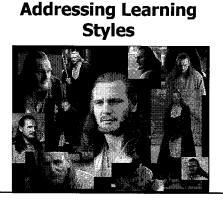
- Generate multiple discussion prompts and ask students to participate in 2 out of 3
- Provide different discussion "tracks" (much like conference tracks) for students with different interests to choose among
- List possible topics and have students vote (students sign up for lead diff weeks)
- · Have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







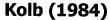


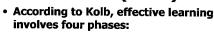


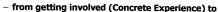
Why Address Learning Styles? • Promotes reflection on teaching • Move from just one mode of delivery • View from different viewpoints • Offer variety in the class • Might lower drop-out rates • Fosters experimentation

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)







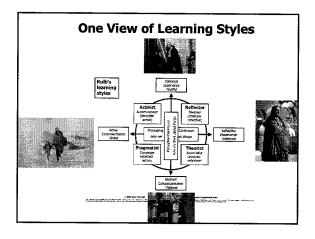
- listening/observing (Reflective Observation) to
- creating an idea (Abstract Conceptualization) to
- making decisions (Active Experimentation).
- A person may become better at some of these learning skills than others; as a result, a learning style develops.

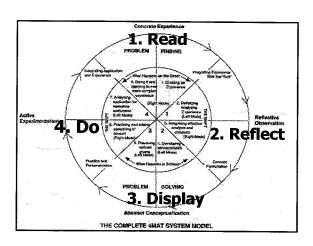














The R2D2 Method



- 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

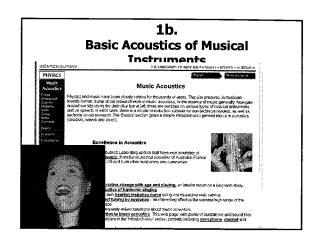
 Auditory and verbal learners prefer words, spoken or written explanations.

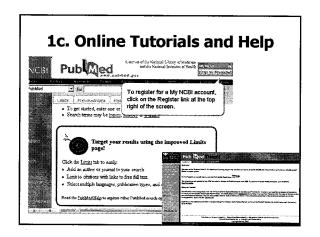


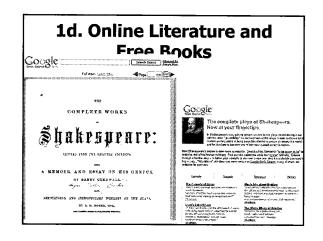


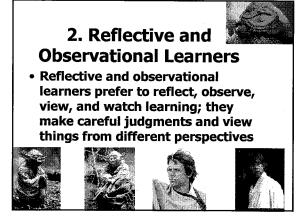


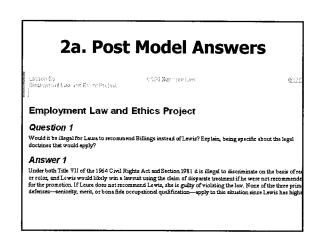


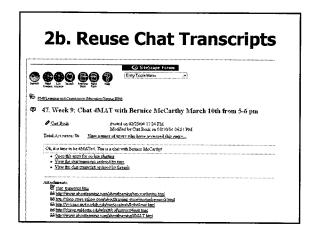


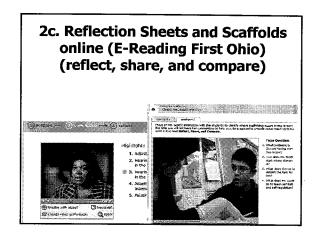


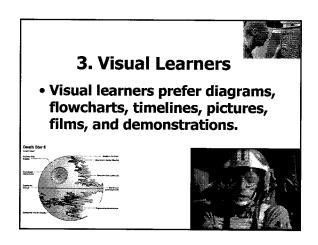


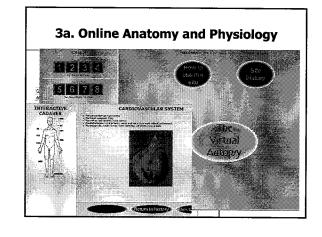


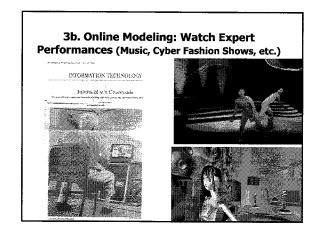


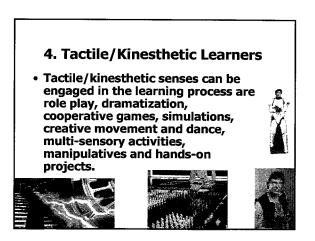












4a. Videoconferencing with Hearing Impaired Students Online

- 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



