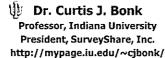
Workshop Part 1. Addressing Diverse Online Learner Needs with the Read, Reflect, Display, and Do (R2D2) Model











cjbonk@indiana.edu



Part I. Technology Let's Think Outside the Box!

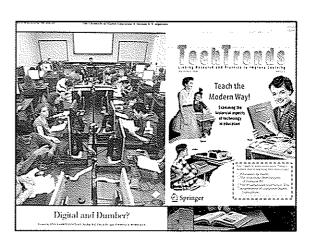
(For 99 Seconds—what technologies that you might not think about using for learning, might students today prefer to use?)

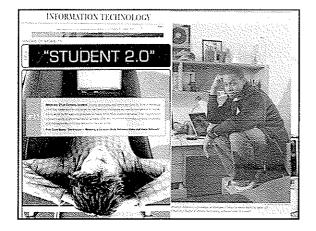




Poll #1: How many ideas did you write down?

- a. None—my brain malfunctioned.
- b. 1 (and it is a lonely #).
- c. 2 (it can be as bad as one).
- d. 3-5
- e. 6-10
- f. Higher than I can count!



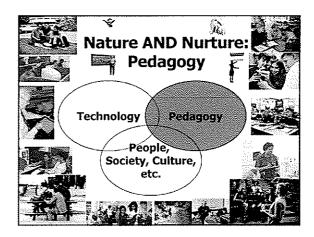


Yahoo News Love me, love my blog," as Netorati couple-surf BY SARA LEDWITH Thu Aug 3, 8:30 AM ET

- Nick Currie and his girlfriend Shizu Yuasa (R) surf the internet over breakfast in Tokyo in this handout photo. As the Internet evolves --with its webcams, iPods, Instant Messaging, broadband, wi-fi and weblogs -- its image as a relationship-wrecker is changing. Now a sociable habit is emerging among the Netorati: couple-surfing. (Nick Currie/Handout/Reuters)
- "For my birthday, he upgraded my RAM and I thought it was incredibly romantic," writes Jess.

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?



Part II. 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



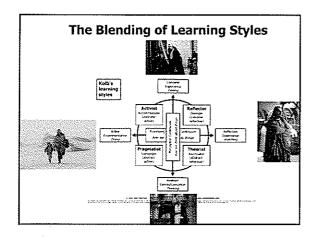


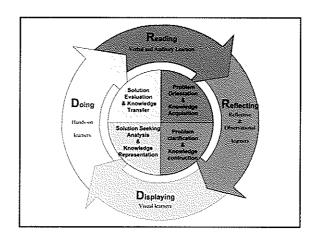
Poll 1: Which learning style do you prefer?

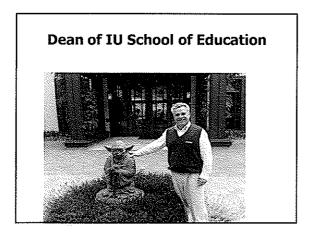
- a. Read (Auditory and Verbal Learners)
- b. Reflect (Reflective Learners)
- c. Display (Visual Learners)
- d. Do (Tactile, Kinesthetic, Exploratory Learners)

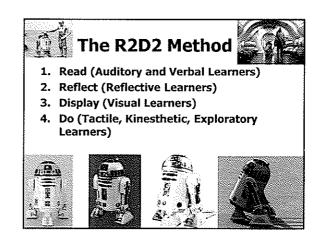
VARK learning styles (Fleming & Mills (1992a, 1992b). Four types of learners and learning styles

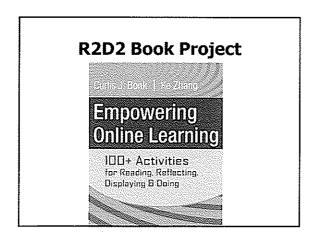
- Visual learners prefer diagrams, flowcharts, graphics (they do not mention video, film, Webcasts, or PowerPoint presentations).
- 2. Auditory learners prefer to hearing directions, lectures, or verbal information.
- 3. Reading and writing learners prefer text passages, words, and written explanations.
- Tactile or kinesthetic learners learn best by connecting to reality through examples, practices, or simulations.

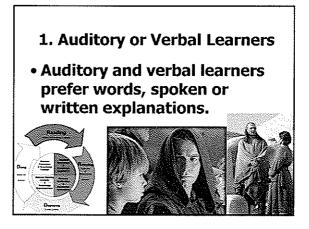


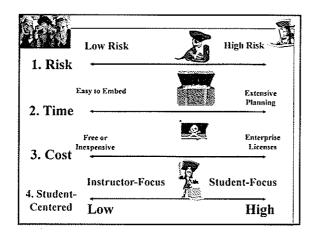


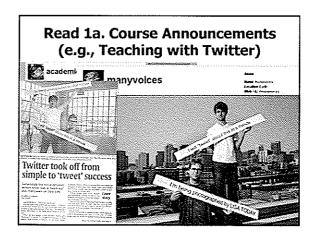


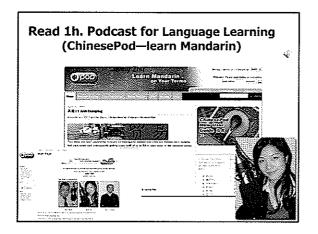


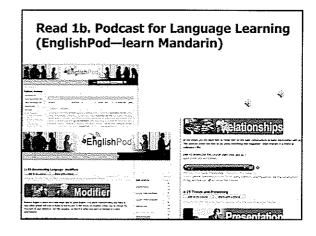






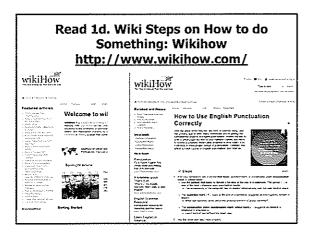


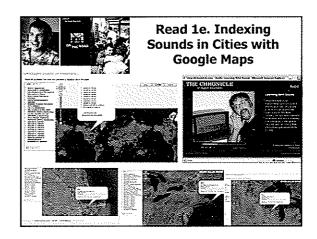


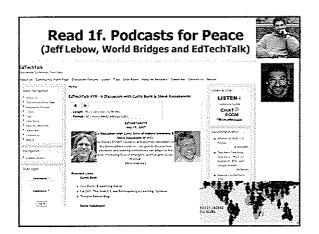


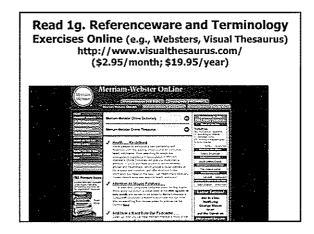


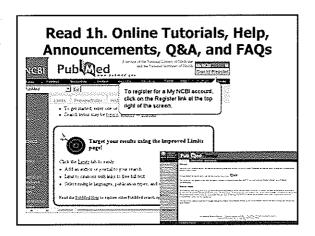
Read 1c. Educational Applications of Podcasting (Essex, 2006, Leftwich, 2007) 1. Recordings of lectures (Coursecasting) 2. Supplemental textbook or entire book 3. Student projects 4. Interviews 5. Language lessons 6. Oral reports 7. K-12 classroom interactions 8. Downloadable library of resources 9. Recordings of performances

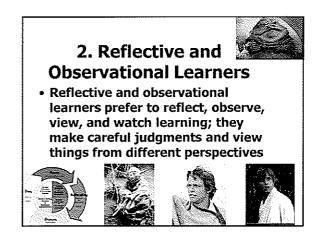


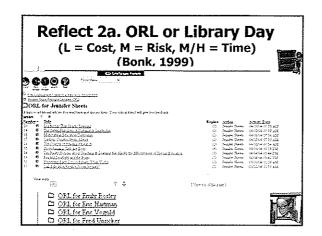


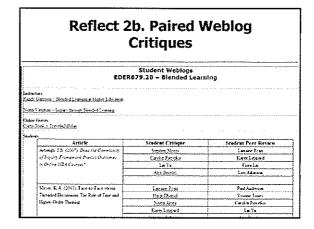






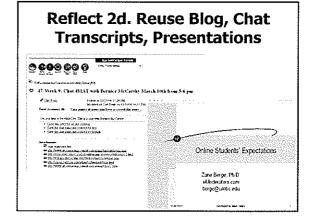


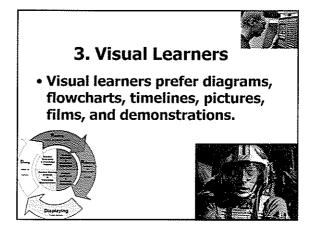


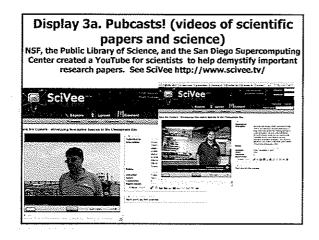


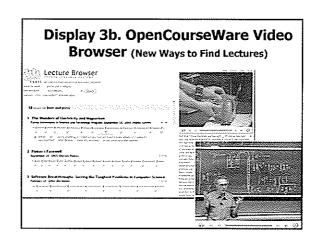
Reflect 2c. Partner & Team Blogs (especially English writing class)

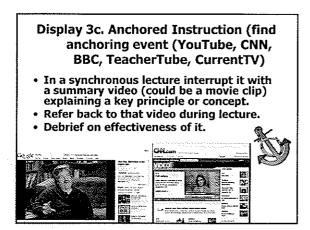
- Instructor or Tutor blog: resources, information, space to chat
- Learner blog: reflections, sharing links and pics, fosters ownership of learning
- 3. Partner blog: work on team projects or activities
- 4. Class blog: International exchanges, projects, PBL
- 5. Revision: review and explode sentences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

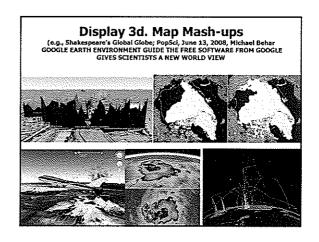


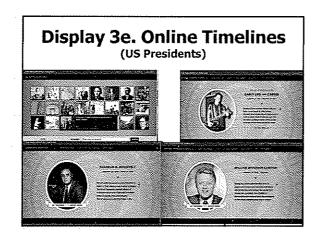


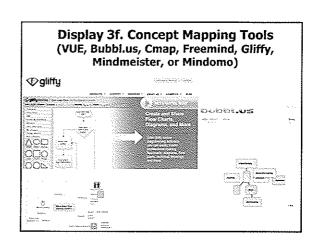








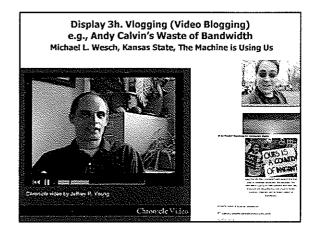




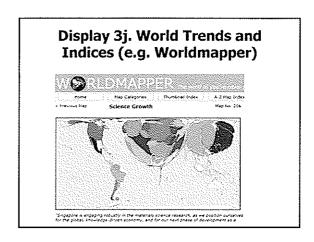
Display 3g. Historical Documents discoverbabylon.org

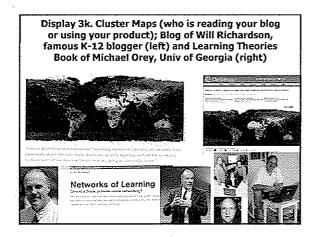
 In its final form, the multiplayer game will let you march through threedimensional recreations of the first city-states, around 3000 B.C., the first empires, around 2300 B.C., and finally the famous Iron Age empire of Assyria...offers three-dimensional walkthroughs of sites in the Valley of the Kings.

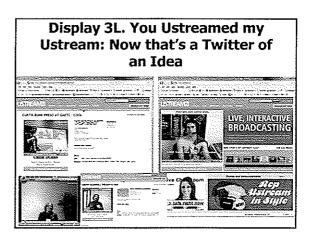




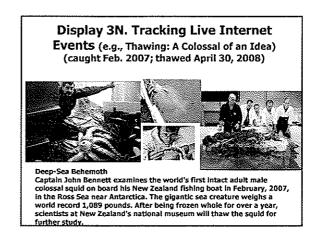
Display 3i. Online Research Channels (Research Channel, UChannel) The Control of the Control of



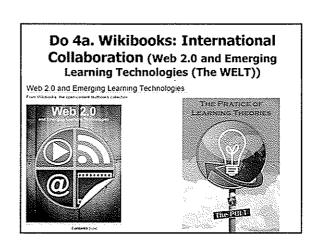


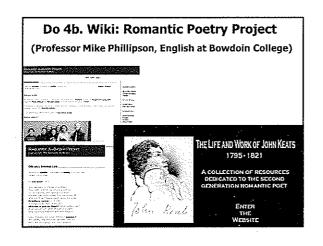


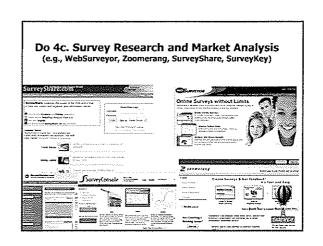


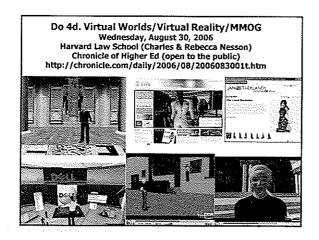


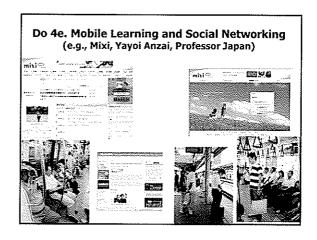


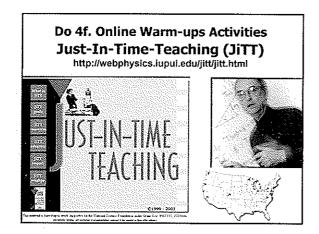


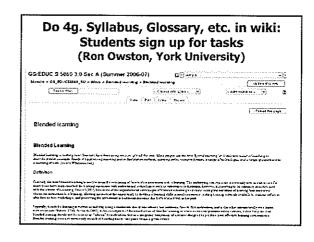


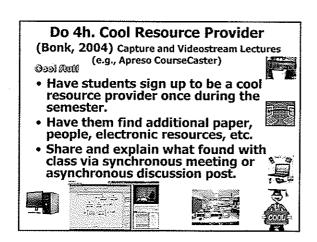


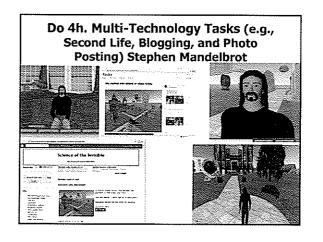


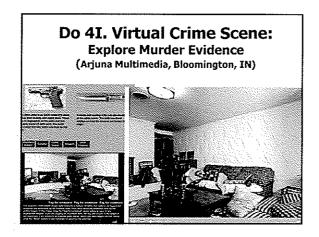


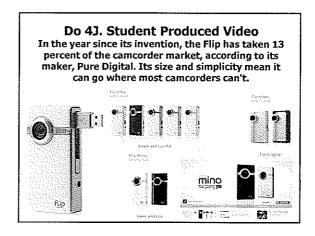


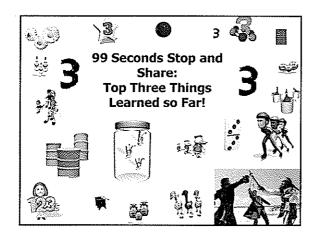


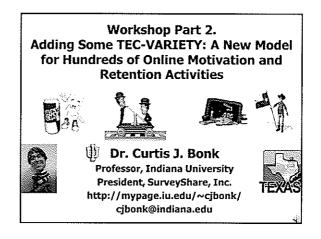


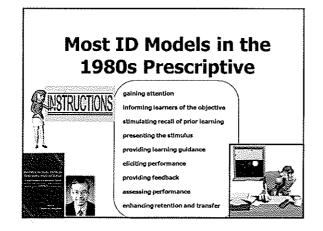


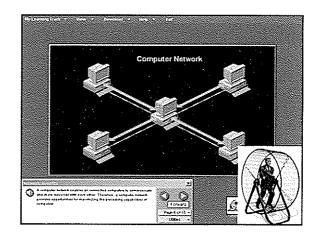










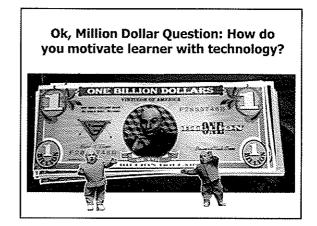


Three Most Vital Skills

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

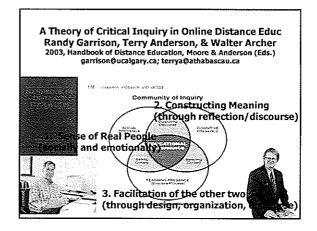
- · Ability to engage the learner (30)
- · Ability to motivate online learners (23)
- . Ability to build relationships (19)
- · Technical ability (18)
- · Having a positive attitude (14)
- · Adapt to individual needs (12)
- . Innovation or creativity (11)





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





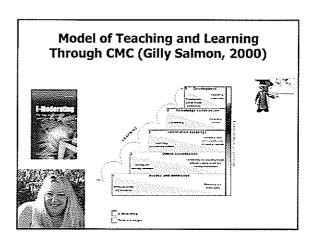
Factors in Creating any Community (Rick Schwier)

- (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
- Interactive: Collaborative, Team-Based, Community
- 8. Engagement: Effort, Involvement, Excitement
- 9. Tension: Challenge, Dissonance, Controversy
- 10. Yields Products: Goal Driven, Products, Success, Ownership

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.



1. Tone/Climate:

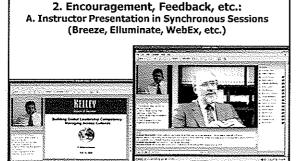
A. Coffee House Expectations

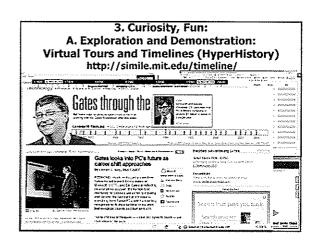
- 1. Have everyone post 2-3 course expectations
- 2. Instructor summarizes and comments on how they might be met
- B. Public Commitments: Have students share how they will fit the coursework into their busy schedules

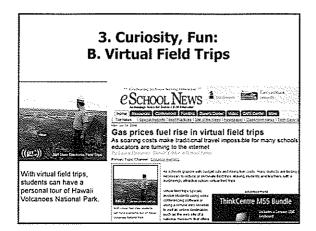


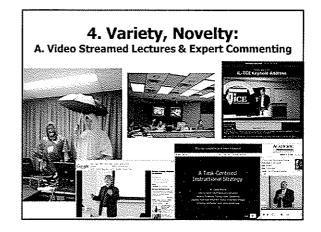


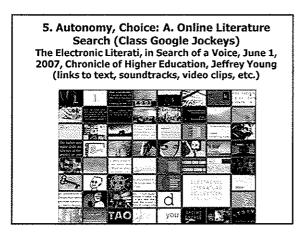










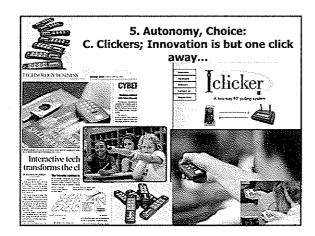


5. Autonomy, Choice: B. Volunteer Technology Demos (Bonk, 1996)

- 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

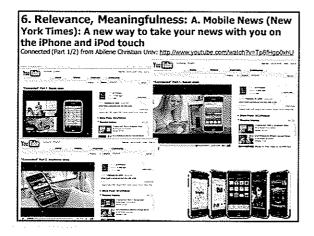






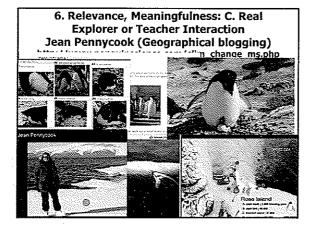
5. Autonomy, Choice: D. Multiple Topic Forums or Task Options

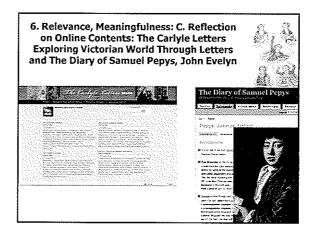
- Generate multiple discussion prompts and ask students to participate in 2 out of 3
- Provide different discussion "tracks" (much like conference tracks) for students with different interests to choose among
- List possible topics and have students vote (students sign up for lead diff weeks)
- Have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

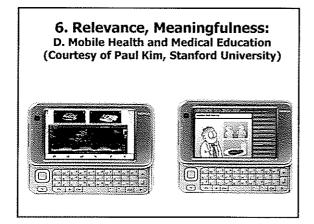


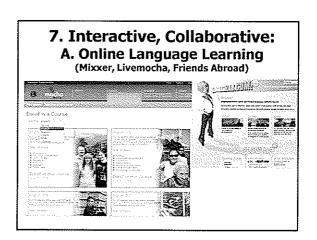
6. Relevance, Meaningfulness: **B. 99 Second Quotes** (L = Cost, M = Risk, M = Time)

- · 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
- - 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







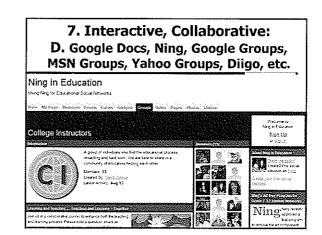


7. Interactive, Collaborative: B. Discussion: Starter-



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



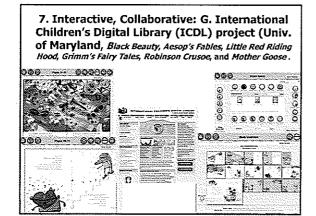
7. Interactive, Collaborative: E. Online Peer Mentoring Sessions

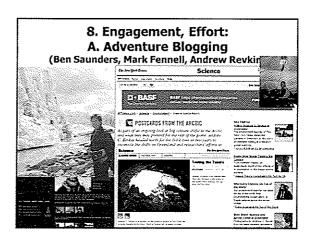
- Have students sign up online for a chapter wherein they feel comfortable and one that they do not.
- 2. Have a couple of mentoring sessions in class or online.
- 3. Debrief on how it went.



7. Interactive, Collaborative: F. Human Graph

- Class lines up: (1-5)
- 1 = Strongly agree,
- 3 = neutral,
- 5 = strongly disagree
- · e.g., 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, class).





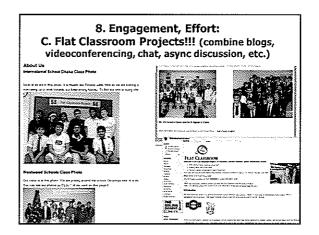
8. Engagement, Effort: B. Just-In-Time Syllabus

(Raman, Shackelford, & Sosin) http://ecodweb.unomaha.edu/its.htm http://ecodweb.unomaha.edu/its.htm

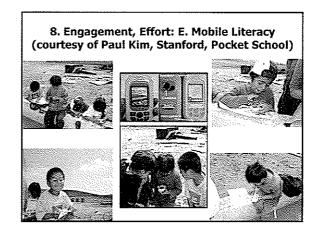
Syllabus is created as a "shell" which is thematically organized and contains print, video, and web references as well as assignments. (Goals = critical thinking, collab. develop interests)

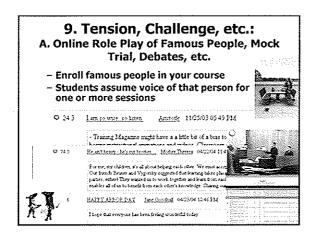
collab, develop interests)
e.g., To teach or expand the discussion of supply or elasticity, an instructor might add new links in the Just-in-Time Syllabus to breaking news about rising gasoline prices.

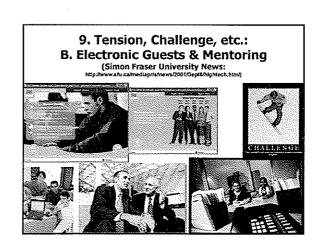


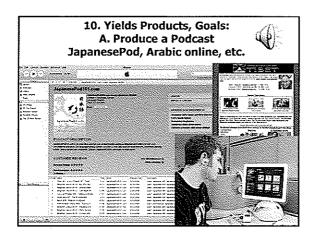


8. Engagement, Effort: D. Interactive Online Conferences http://itunes.stanford.edu/

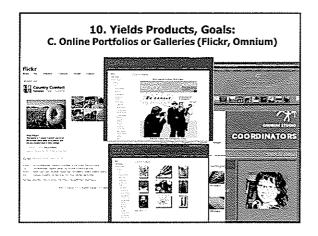


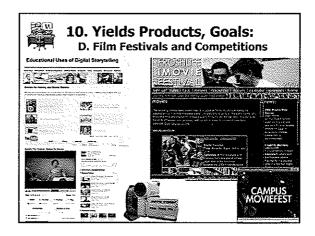












Poll #2: How many ideas did you get from this workshop so far?

- a. None-you are an idiot.
- b. 1 (and it is a lonely #).
- c. 2 (it can be as bad as one).
- d. 3-5
- e. 6-10
- f. Higher than I can count!

