







# Rationale Behind Web Conferencing

- Reflect on real world
- Receive mentoring and advice
- Articulate ideas and questions for the expert
- Try out initial kernels of ideas
- Novice on the boundary peers into discipline
- Form new social connections
- See new perspectives
- Get excited about a discovery, issue, idea, finding, etc.

# **Principles of Connectivism**

- Learning and knowledge rests in diversity of opinions.
  Learning is a process of connecting specialized nodes or
- information sources. 3. Learning is a process of connecting entities
- Nurturing and maintaining connections is needed to facilitate continual learning.
   Ability to see connections between fields, ideas, and concepts
- Ability to see connections between fields, ideas, and concepts is a core skill.
   Capacity to know more is more critical than what is currently
- known.
- 7. Currency (accurate, up-to-date knowledge) is the intent of all connectivist learning activities.

## **Quote from George Siemens**

"The pipe is more important than the content within the pipe. Our ability to learn what we need for tomorrow is more important than what we know today."

Siemens, 2004





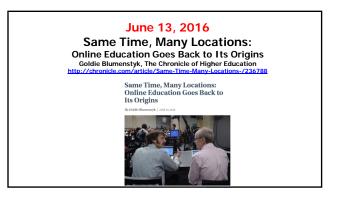








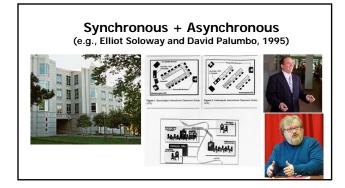


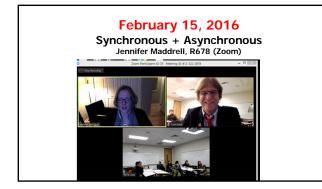


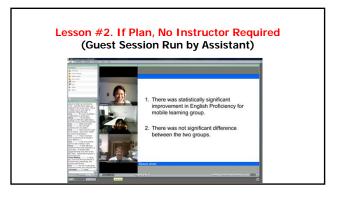


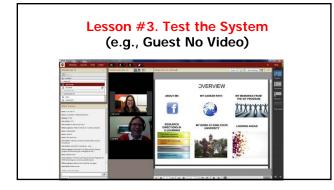


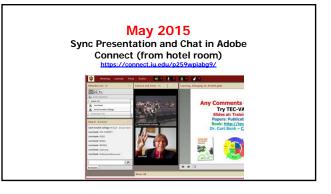


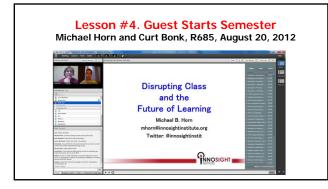
























#### Part III: Twenty Pedagogical Activities for Class-Related Videoconferencing or Web Conferencing with Experts





#### 2. Expert Demonstrations and Audience Questioning

The guest expert demonstrates a certain technique, idea, principle, etc., while the learners observe and ask follow-up questions.





# 3. Question and Answer Sessions

The guest expert responds to questions posed by the audience based on a particular topic (the audience might read or watch ahead of time).



# 4. Responding to Book or Article Quotes

The learners come to the synchronous session with quotes from those articles or resources for the guest expert to respond to.



## 5. Responding to Publication Visuals

Students find visuals from the culture or country of the guest to respond to; alternatively, they might find charts, tables, figures, and graphs from articles, books, or presentations of the guest expert.





# 6. Expert Panel

A panel might set up to discuss a particular issue, trend, controversial topic, cultural practice, research finding, announcement, etc.



## 7. Expert Cultural Sessions

The guest might conduct a short presentation of some aspect of their culture followed by questions from the class.





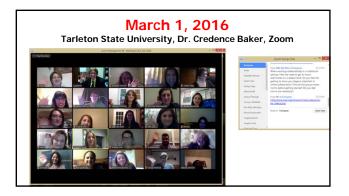
### 8. Expert Interviews and Discussions Students might read the biography or resume of the guest as well as available articles, books, and other resources about this person. Next, the

the guest as well as available articles, books, and other resources about this person. Next, the guest might respond to questions from the class based on these resources.

















## 9. Expert Life Stories

The guest expert might detail different stories or situations that he or she has encountered related to a certain topic of the class. Students in the class can comment on them and ask questions as needed.



# 10. Expert Session Archive Reviews and Discussions

A class might watch one or more guest expert sessions from a previous semester and form discussion groups based on controversial, confusing, or complex aspects of such sessions.











**BUILDER** 

















