Blended Learning A to Z: Myths, Models, and Moments of Magic

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What I will discuss...

- 1. Definitions of blended learning
- 2. Myths of blended learning
- 3. Models of blended learning
- 4. Examples of blended learning







Who Needs Blended and Online Learning?







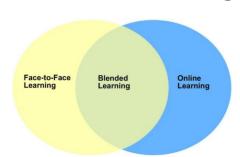








Answer: Blended Learning



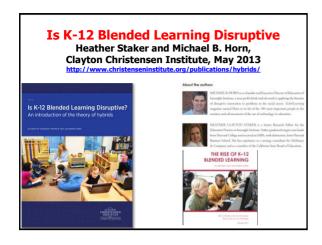
Myth #1: If you read the enough research you will be able to know the impact of blended learning.

- 1. Improved Pedagogy
 - More interactive instead of transmissive
 - Authentic, real world, etc.
- 2. Increased Access/Flexibility
- 3. Increased Cost Effectiveness







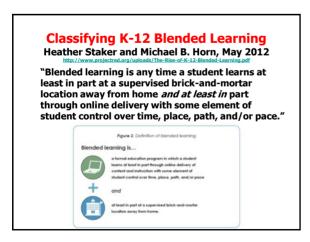


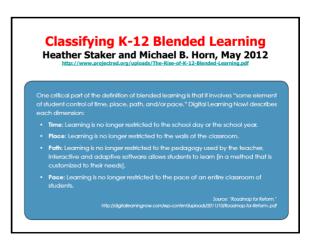




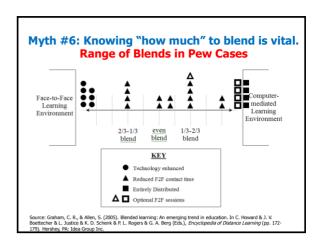
Myths #2: Blended learning is easy to define.
Myth #3: Blended learning is hard to define.
Blending Online and F2F Instruction

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









Myth #7: Blended learning works everywhere. Where is Blended Beneficial?

- Intro Classes (Spanish, psych, algebra, biology)
- AP Classes
- · Classes with low success rates
- · Classes with students working part-time
- Required classes
- Students are rural or spread over a distance
- Classes with certification or standardization
- · Classes with new requirements or standards
- · Writing intensive classes, theory classes, etc.
- · Lab classes?

Examples of Blended Learning

- Put assessments/reviews online
- Online discussions
- Online labs
- Put reference materials on Web
- Deliver pre-work online
- Provide office hours online
- Use mentoring/coaching tool
- Access experts live online



Myth #8: People learn more in face-to-face settings than blended or fully online ones.

Fully Online and Blended Learning Advantages 1. Increased Learning (better papers, higher scores)

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

objectives)



