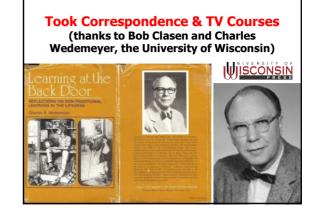
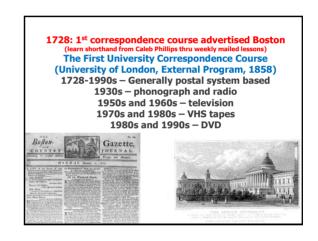
E-Learning: An Update to the Future Worldwide Curtis J. Bonk, Professor, Indiana University cjbonk@indiana.edu http://mypage.iu.edu/~cjbonk/







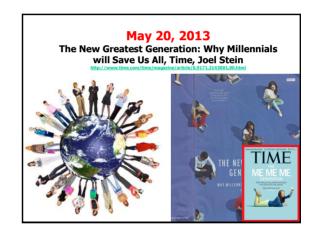


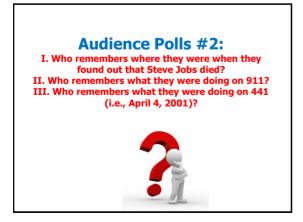


Life as an accountant/CPA in a high tech company in the 1980s...



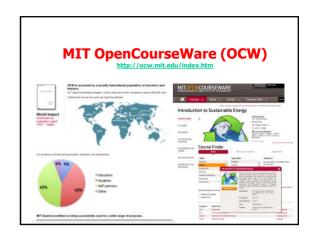


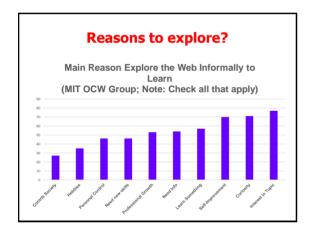




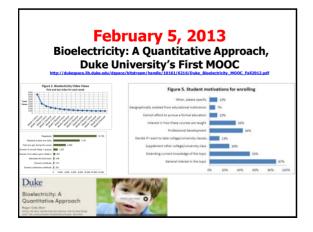


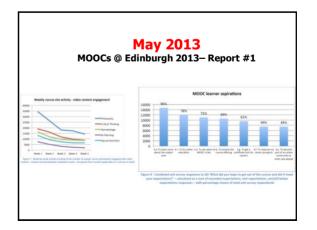








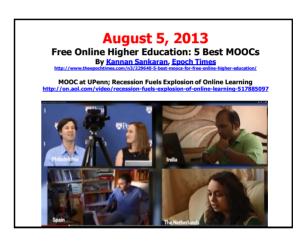


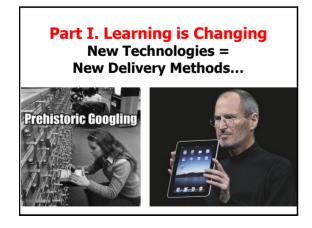












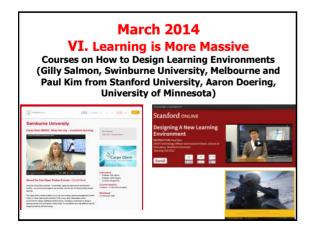


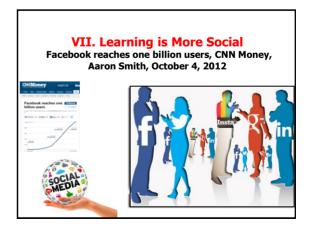












January 2014 VIII. Learning is More Online Grade Change: Tracking Online Education in the United States, 2013, The Sloan Consortium, I Elaine Allen & Jeff Seaman, 2013 Survey of Online Learning Report http://sloanconsortium.org/politications/aurws/grade-change-2013 Direct connect: http://www.onlinelearningsurvey.com/reports/gradechange.pdf ONLINE ENROLLMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT: FALL 2002 - FALL 2012 ONLINE ENROLLMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT: FALL 2002 - FALL 2012 Total 2002 - Fall 2003 - Fall 2004 - Fall 2006 - Fall 2007 - Fall 2008 - Fall 2019 - Fall 2011 - Fall 2012

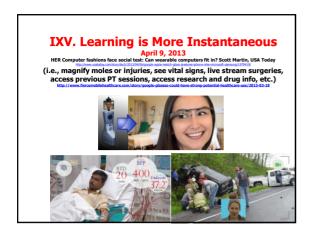


















Frank Basile, an aircraft technician, took an MITx course on circuits and electronics to increase his knowledge.



Joe Alfonso, a financial adviser from Oregon, is taking the online finance course as a "refresher."



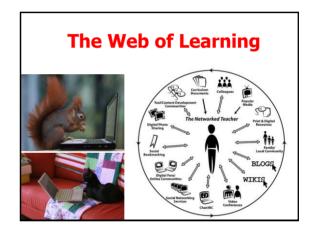










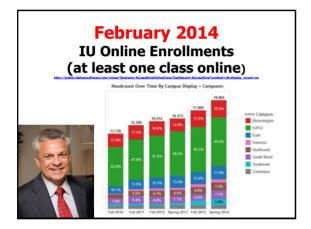


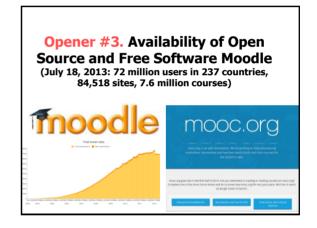


















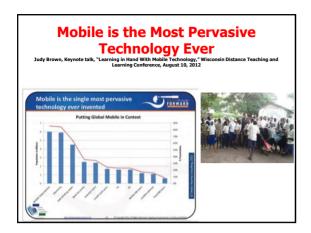














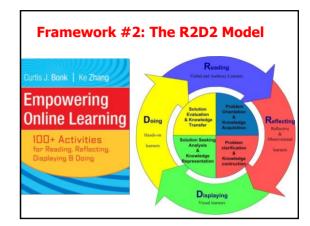








How can technology address diverse learner needs?



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.













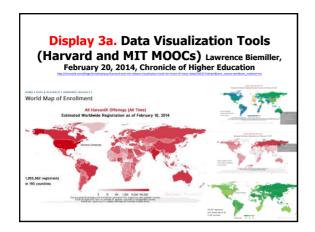




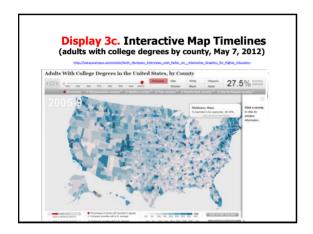






























Motivation Research Highlights

(Jere Brophy, Michigan State University)

- 1. 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, peer interaction.
- 7. Allow to create finished products.
- 8. Provide immediate feedback, advance organizers.
- 9. Show intensity, enthusiasm, interest, minimize anxiety.
- 10. Make content personal, concrete, familiar.



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.



Framework #3: TEC-VARIETY for Online Motivation and Retention

- 1. Tone/Climate: Psych Safety, Comfort, Belonging
- **Encouragement, Feedback: Responsive, Supports**
- 3. Curiosity: Fun, Fantasy, Control
- 4. Variety: Novelty, Intrique, Unknowns
- **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

Examples of TEC-VARIETY



1. Tone/Climate: A. Video Introductions, e.g., Flipgrid http://flipgrid.com/#429f88c5)



1. Tone/Climate: B. Share Visuals of Favorite Places (e.g., Panoramio,



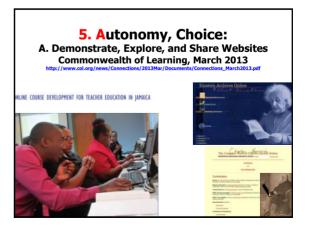


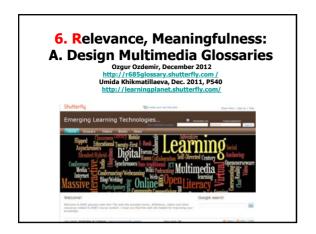




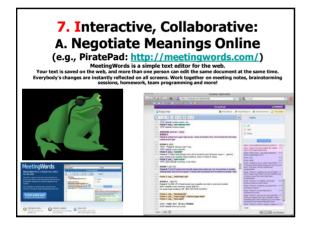




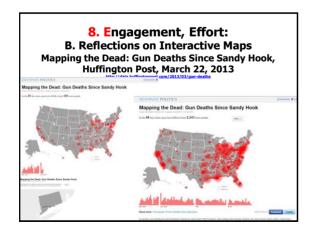


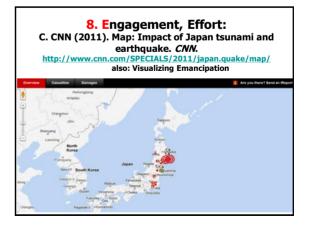














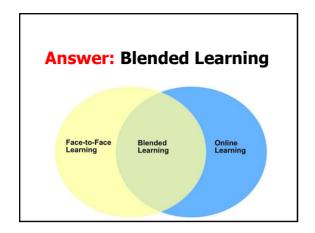












What I will discuss...

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

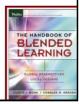






Myth #1: If you read the enough research you will be able to know the impact of blended learning.

- 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)

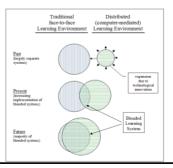


Classifying K-12 Blended Learning Heather Staker and Michael B. Horn, May 2012

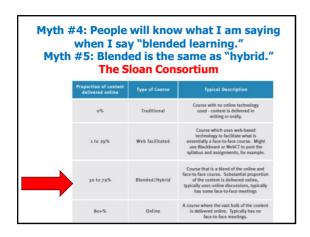
"Blended learning is any time a student learns at least in part at a supervised brick-and-mortar location away from home and at least in part through online delivery with some element of student control over time, place, path, and/or pace."

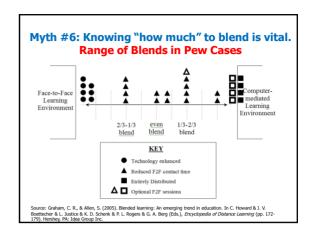


Historical Emergence of Blended (Graham, 2006)









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

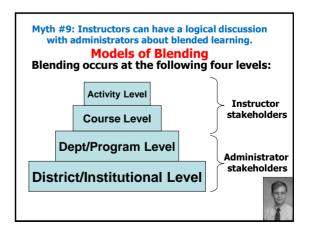


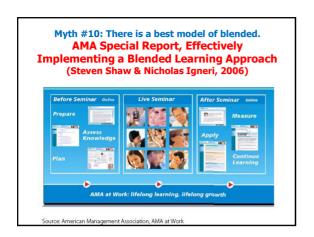
Myth #8: People learn more in face-to-face settings than blended or fully online ones.

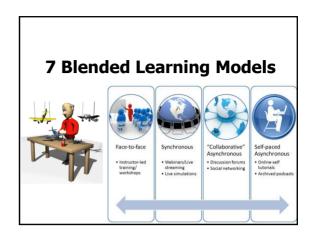
Fully Online and Blended Learning Advantages

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

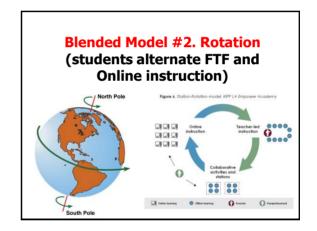


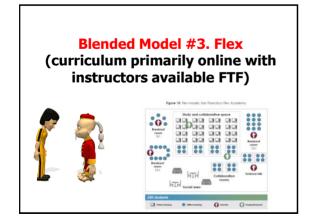


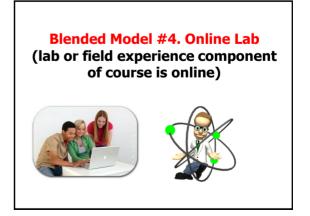


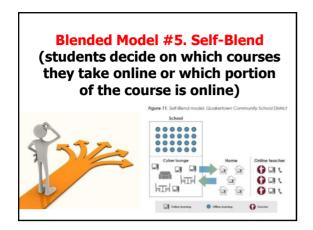




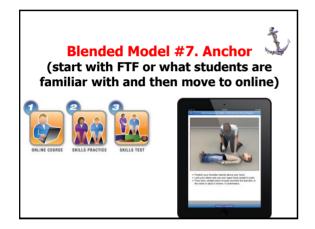


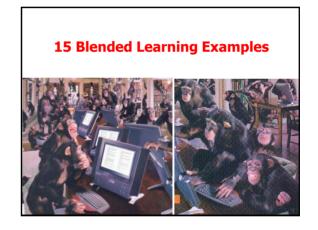








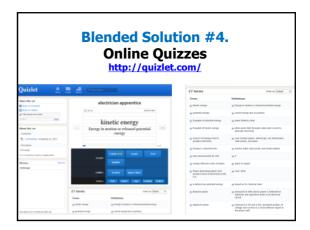






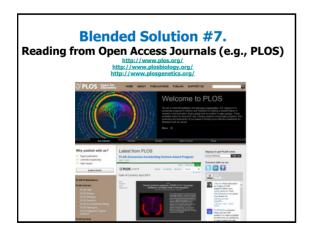








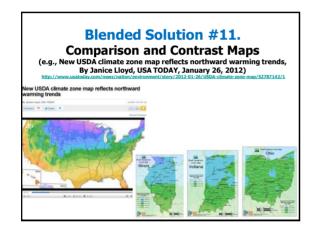




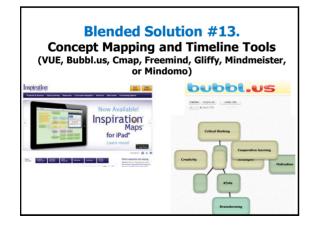




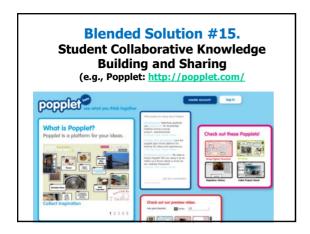












Again, this talk covered...

- 1. 1 Definition of blended learning
- 2. 10 Myths of blended learning
- 3. 7 Models of blended learning
- 4. 15 Examples of blended learning





