# Learning Design with Technology

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THE KRESGE FOUNDATION



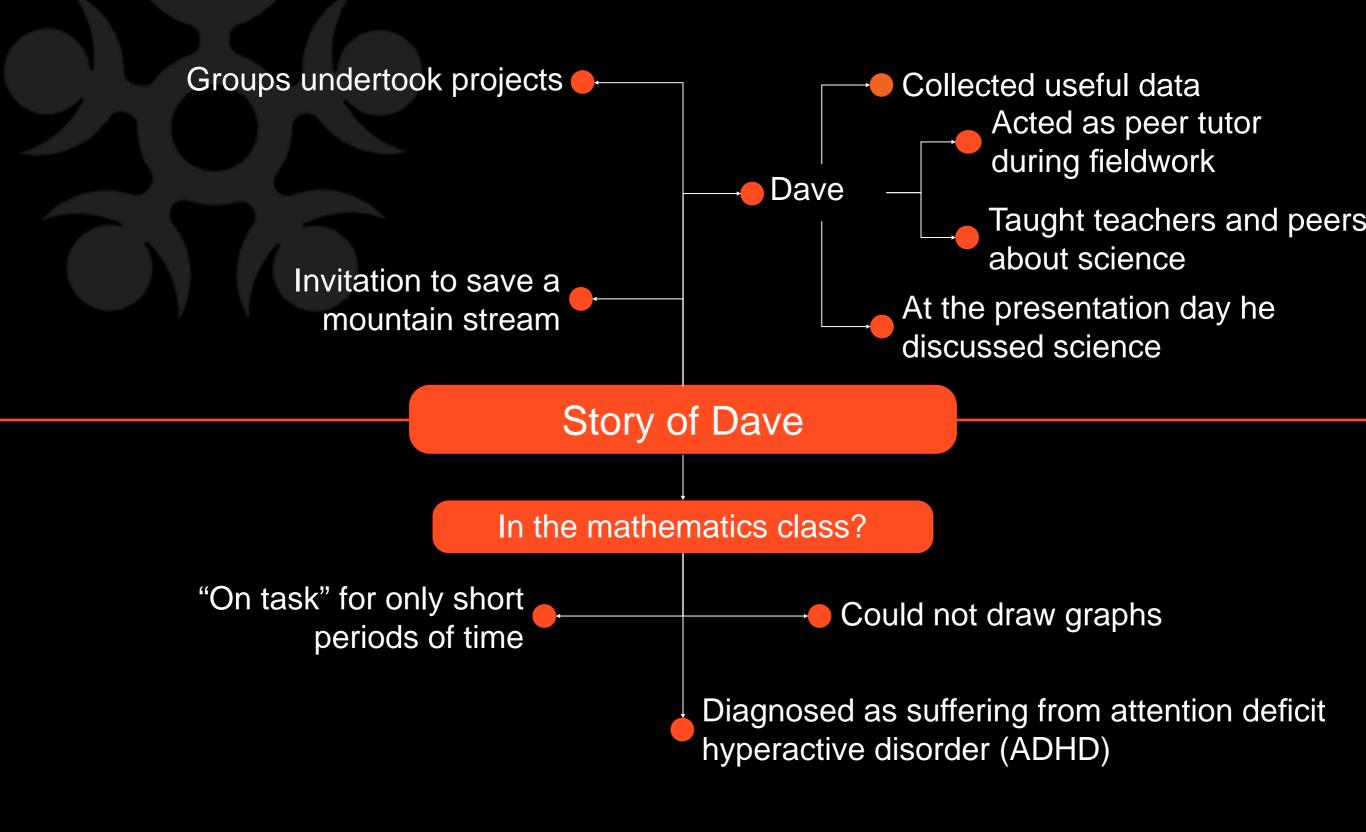
Is this an example of good learning design?



Conceptualising learning

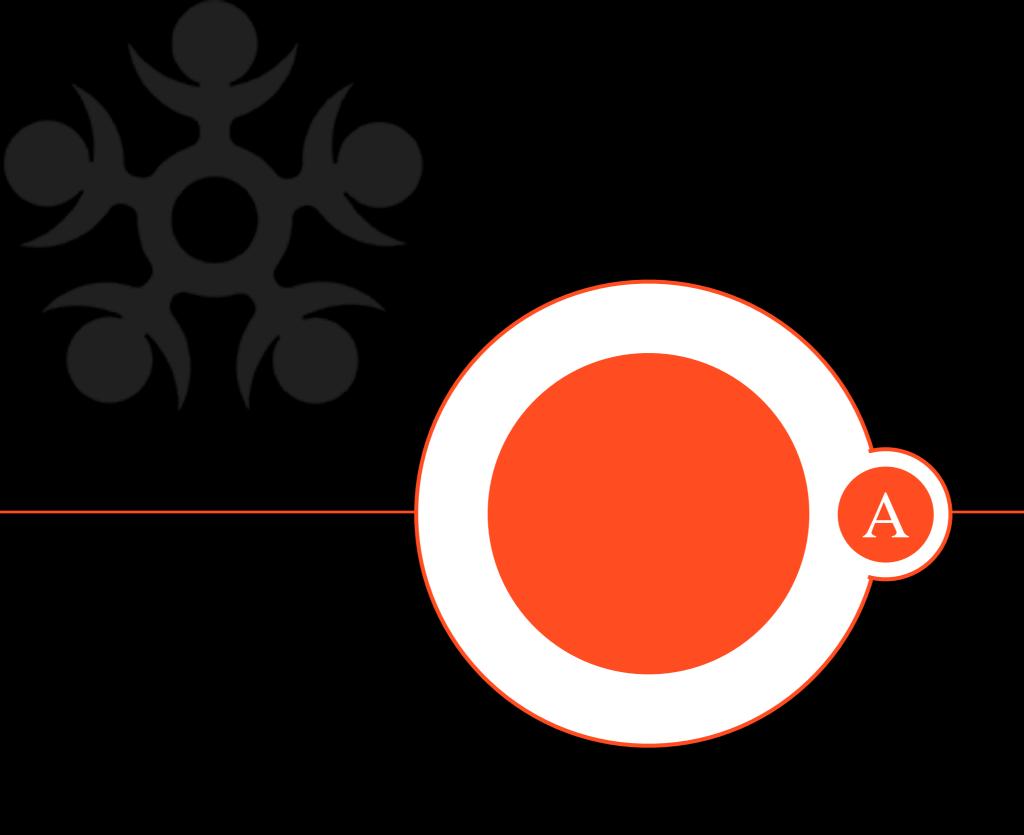


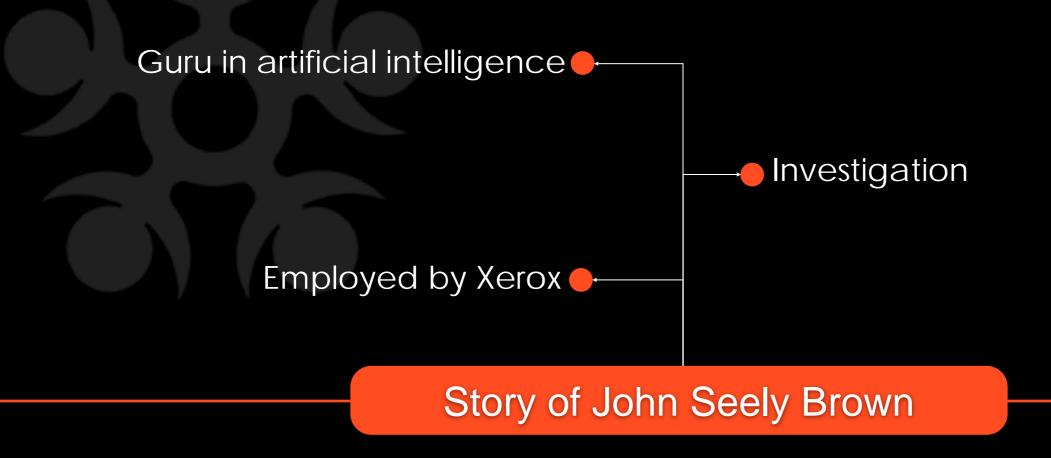
## Stories





# Explanation

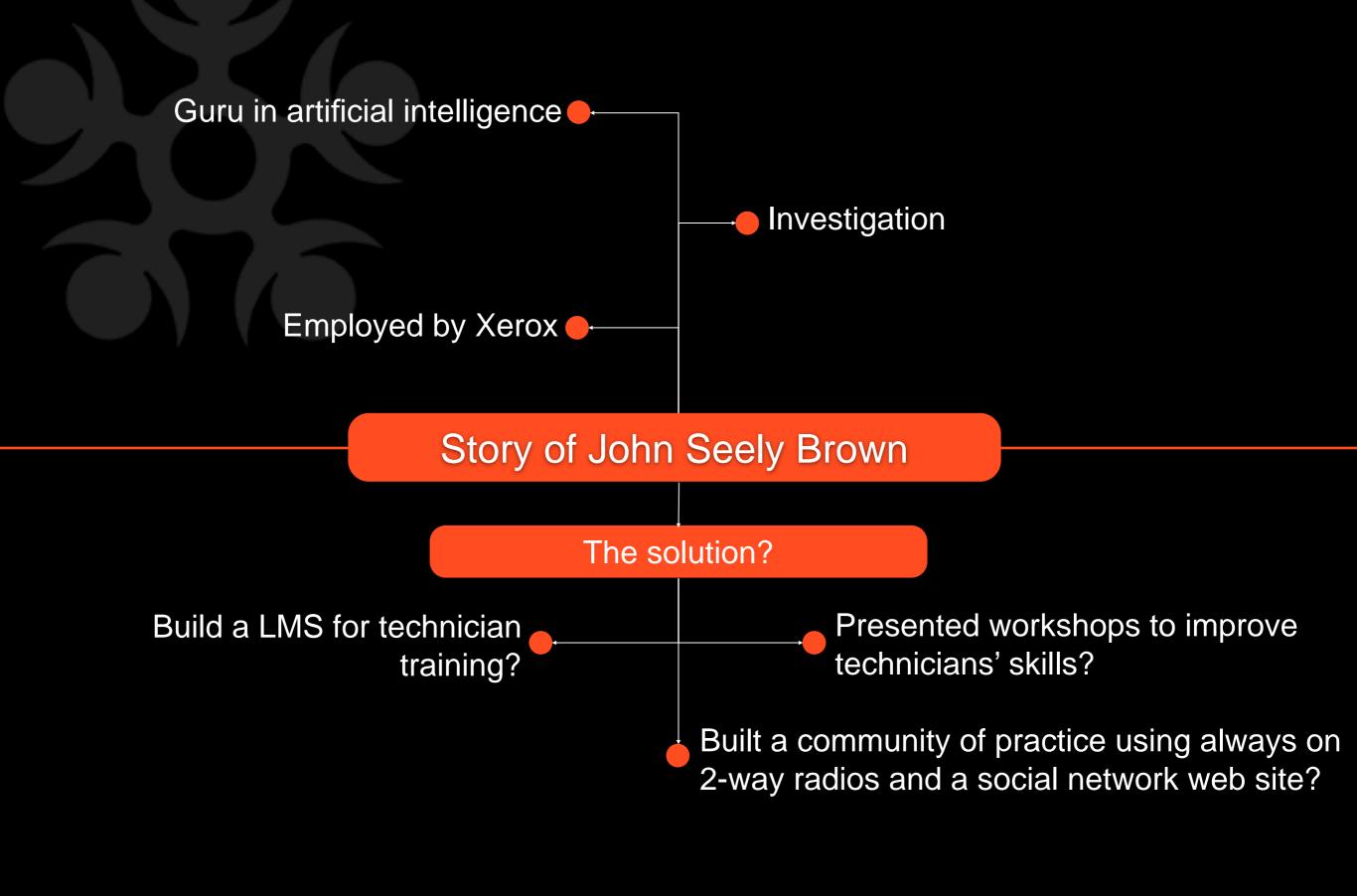




When John Seely Brown arrived at Xerox he discovered Xerox was spending many millions of dollars a year training tech reps on how to repair their office equipment such as copiers and printers. Xerox wondered if he could use any of these sophisticated artificial intelligence tools to enhance the ability of their tech reps to learn similar troubleshooting skills more cost effectively. This could be a substantial opportunity for Xerox since it has 21,000 tech reps around the world. What he did was to first hire some anthropologists.

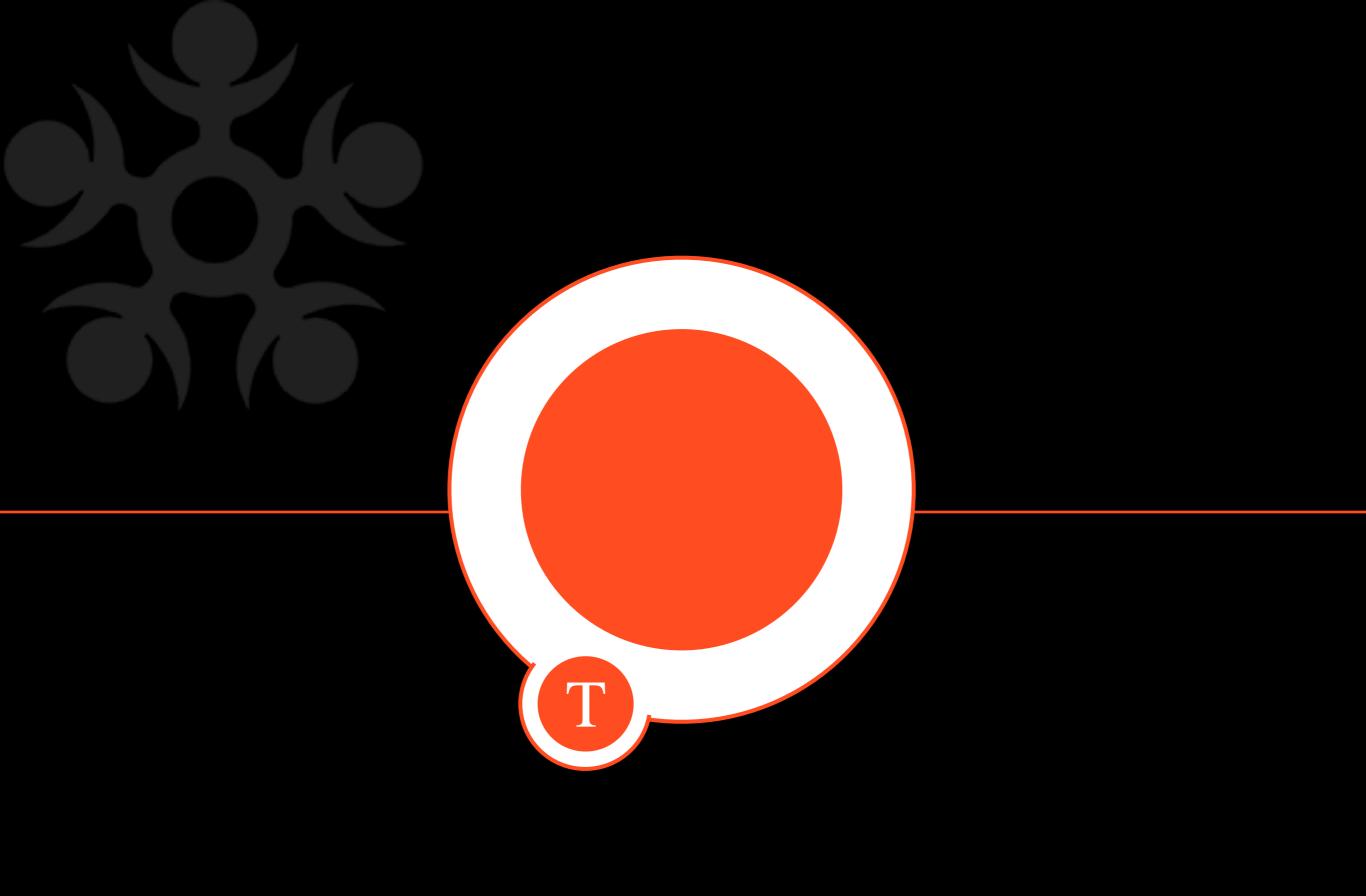
Anthropologists report: First of all, what happens is whenever a tech rep gets stuck he calls in another tech rep and then, standing around the problematic machine, they start to weave a story, a story that starts to explain some of the particular symptoms of the machine. And then some fragment of the initial story reminds them of something else which suggests a few more measurements to make which in turn produces some more data that reminds them of another fragment of a story, and so on. Troubleshooting for these guys is really just weaving together a narrative, a narrative that eventually explains all the symptoms and test data of this machine. And when they have made sense of all the data, the narrative is finished and the machine is diagnosed.

Conclusion: Troubleshooting is really story construction, not abstract logical reasoning.





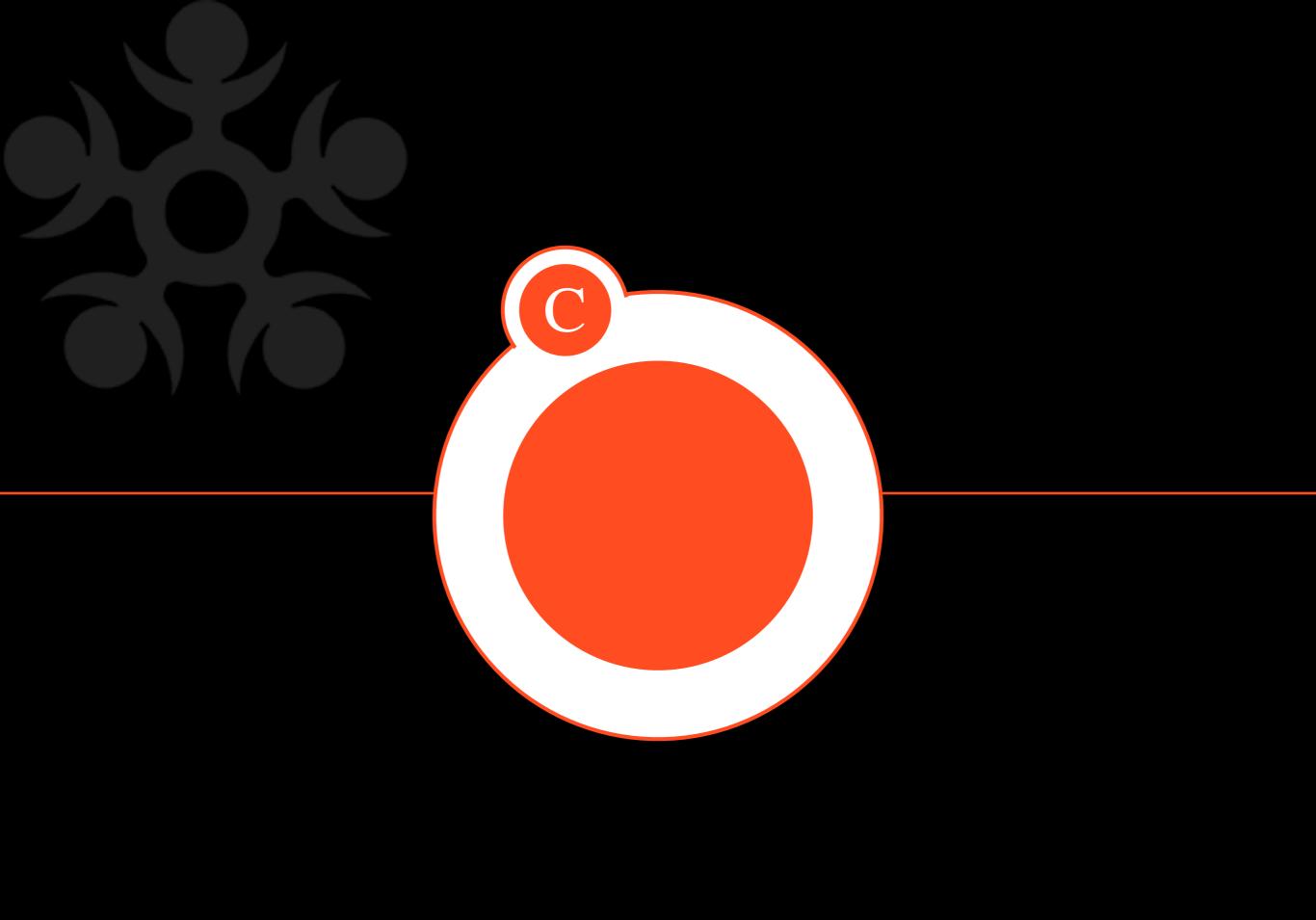
# Explanation







# Explanation





#### Authentic tasks (2010)

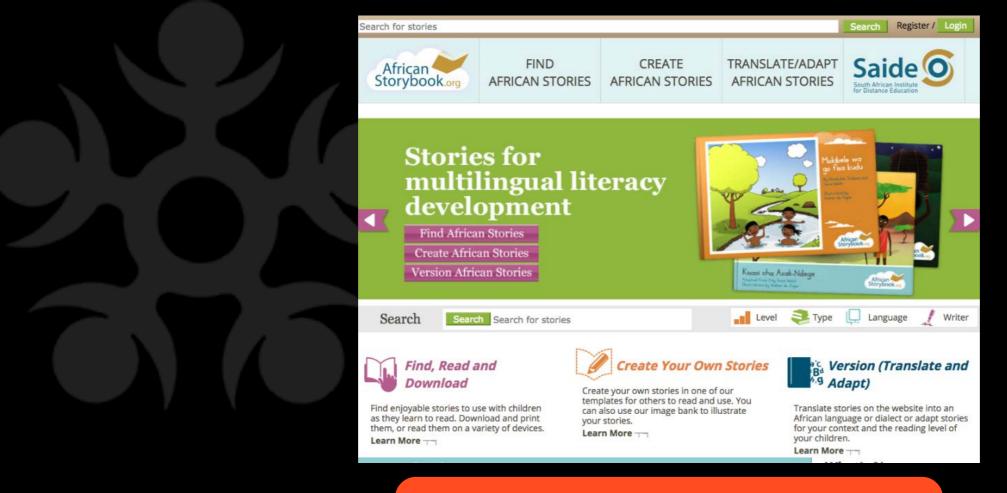
- Authentic context
- Authentic task
- Expert performances
- Multiple roles and perspectives
- Collaboration
- Reflection
- Articulation
- Coaching and scaffolding
- Authentic assessment

#### Role of technology

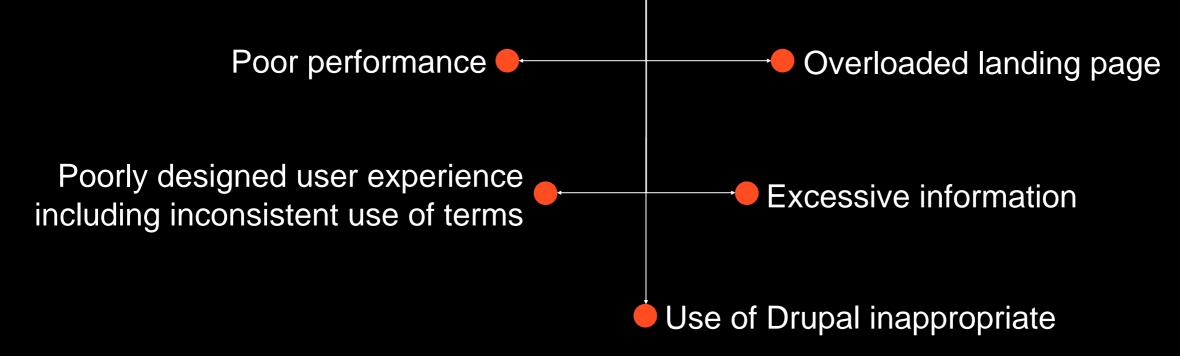
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- As enabler of communication
- As enabler of collaboration
- As an information transformation tool
- As a professional tool
- As extrinsic mediator



Technology design

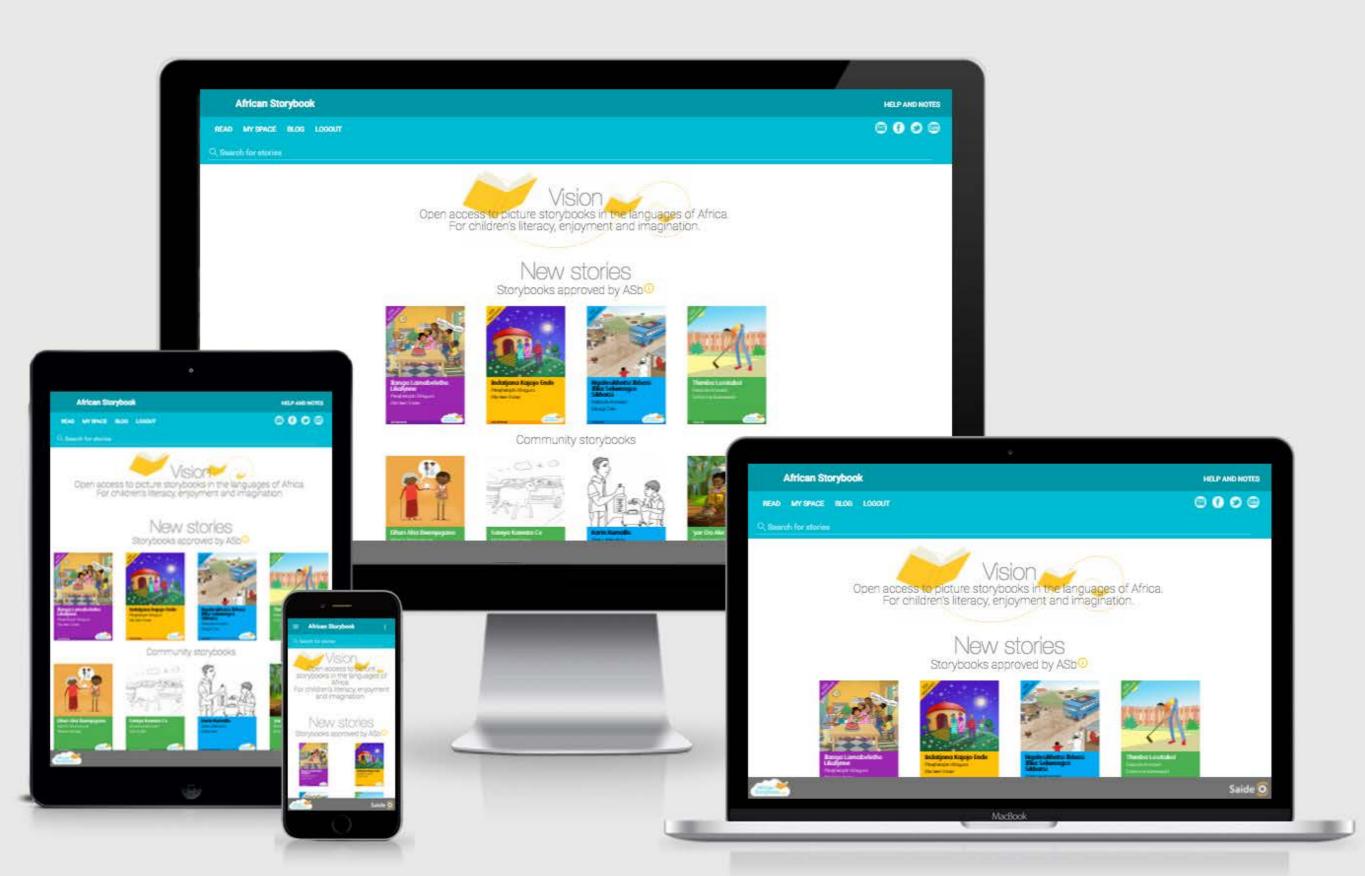


#### African Storybook review





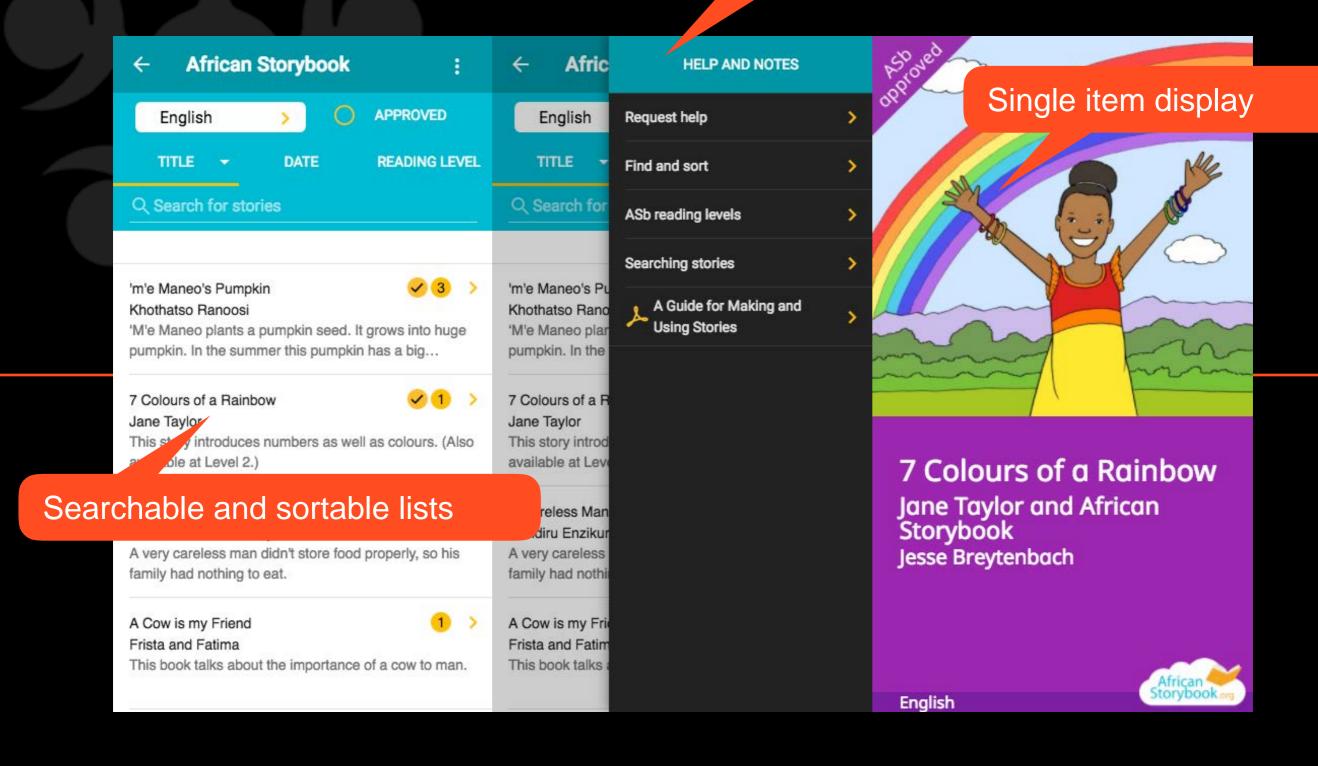
Redesign



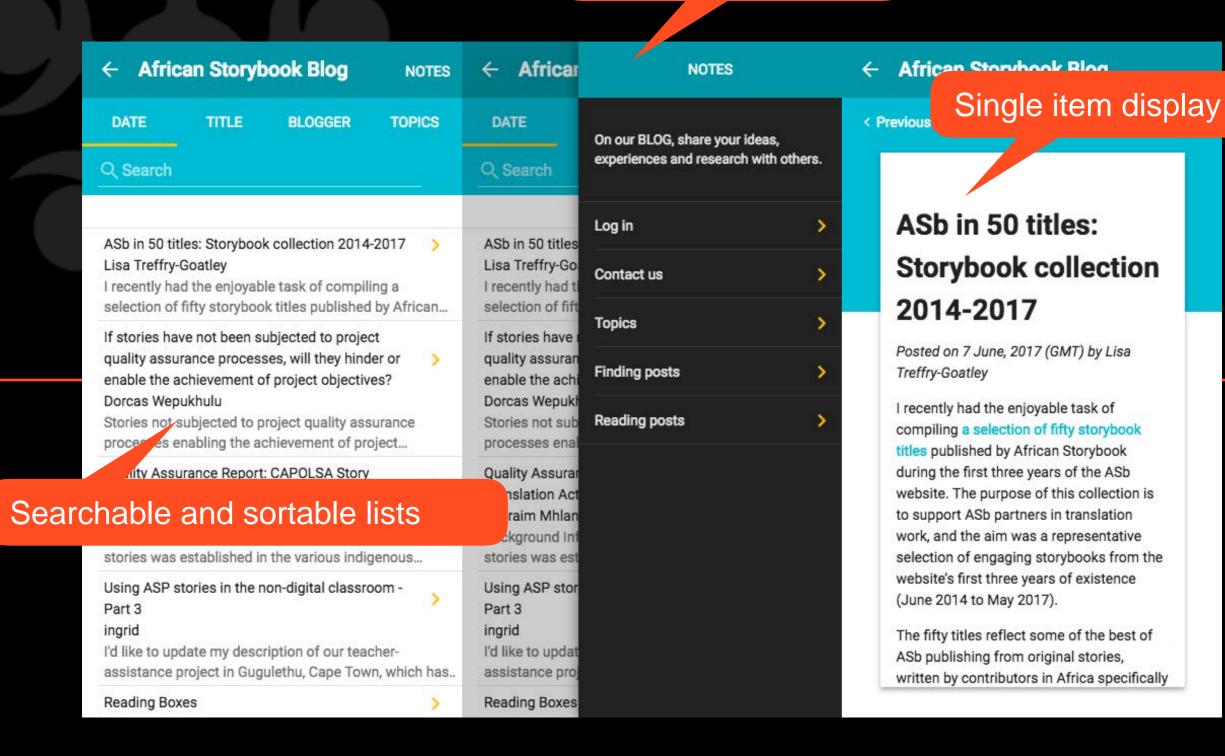


Solution: Repeatable patterns

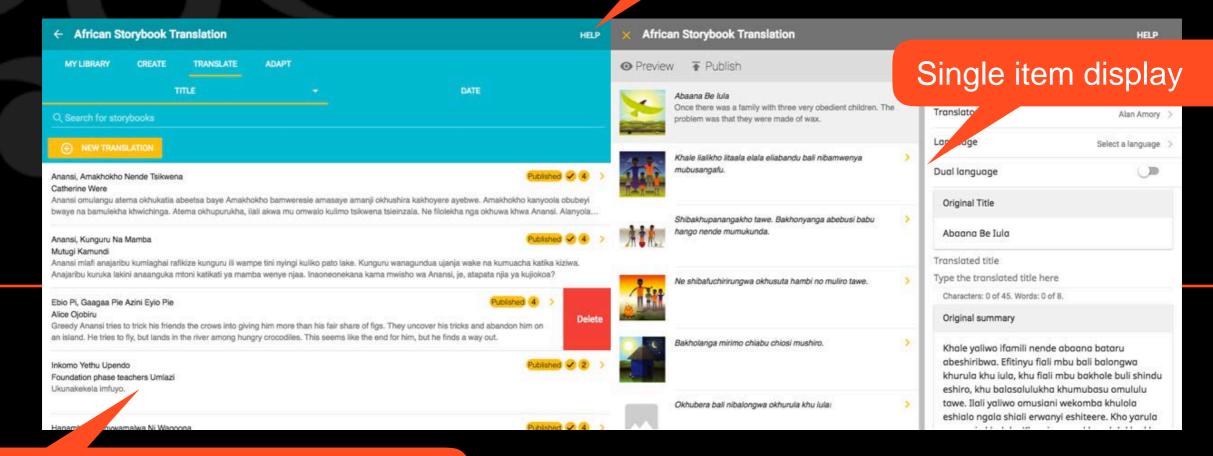
#### Integrated help



#### Integrated help



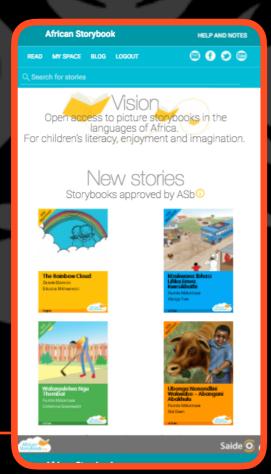
#### Integrated help



Searchable and sortable lists



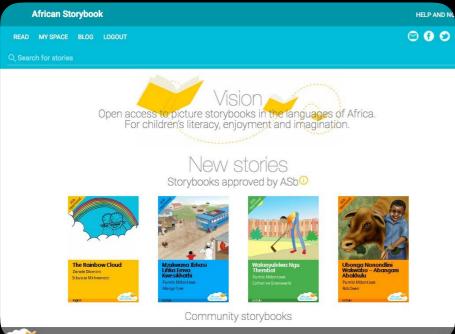
Solution: Extrinsic mediation



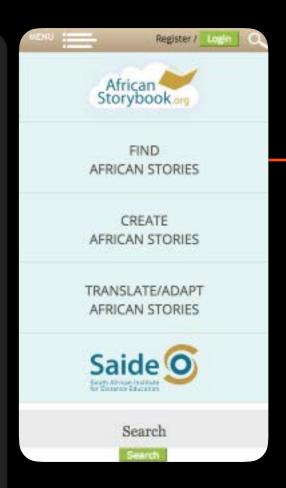


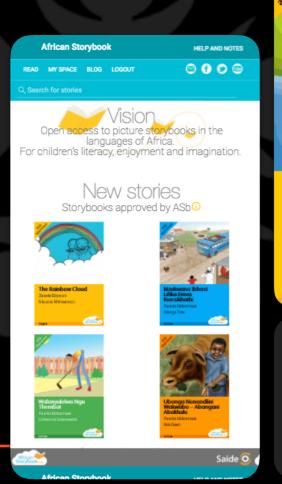


01



Me versus the world
Tracker bracelets are designed to form a part, an extension, of the individual ("personal technologies"). TV sets are external objects "out there in the world", with which we interact.

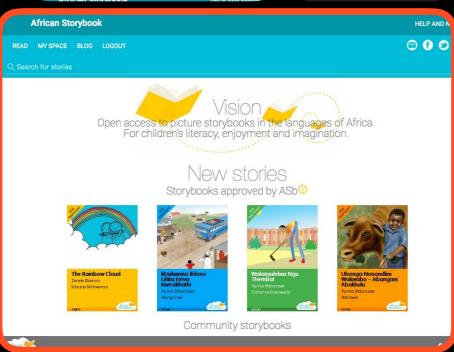






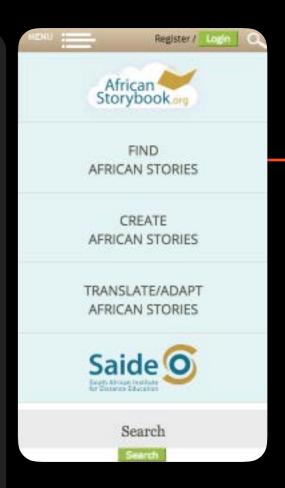


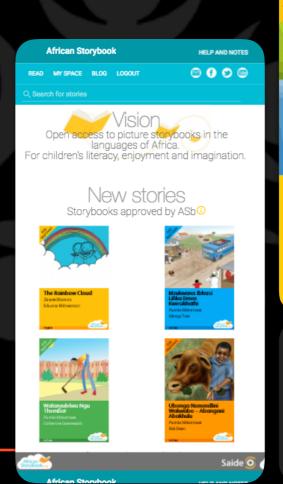




Mediational means
Coupling between different
means

Some activity trackers are designed so that they can be *used independently* from other devices, while other models can only be *used in combination* with a smartphone





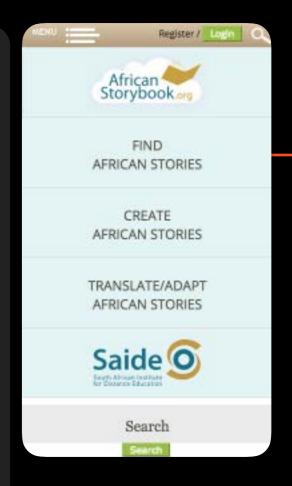


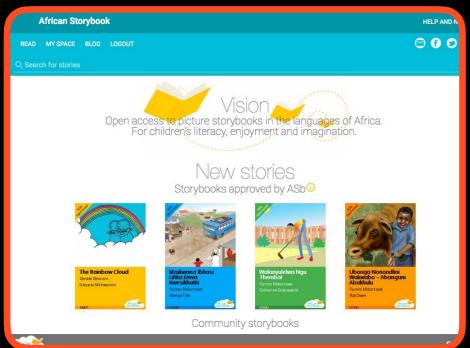




#### Mediational means Versatility

A vending machine can be used for one *single purpose* while others, for example, word processors, can be used for a *variety of purposes* 



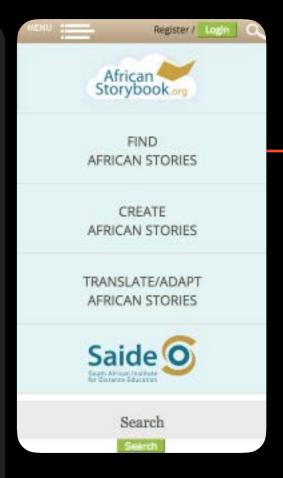


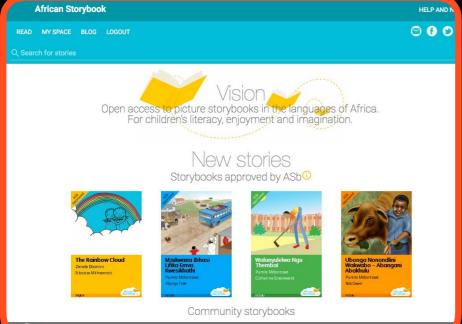


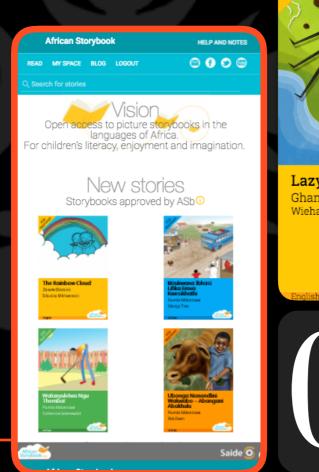




Subject of mediated activity Individual - collective A design that supports both individual and collective activities **⊕ 6 €** 



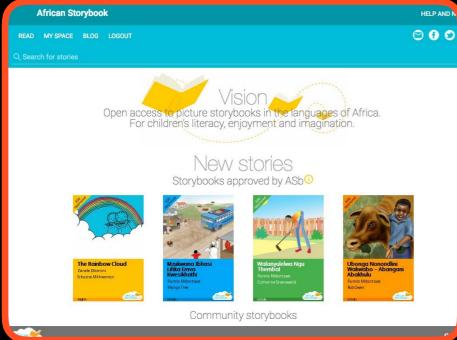






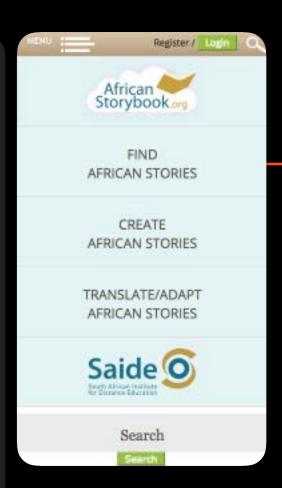






### Subject of mediated activity Impact

Impact of mediation on actors can either be short-term, such as helping to achieve an immediate goal, or *long-term*, such as intentional or unintentional transformation of an individual

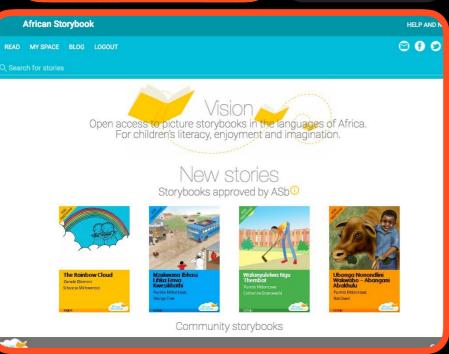




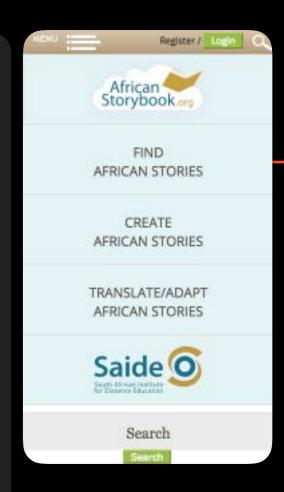






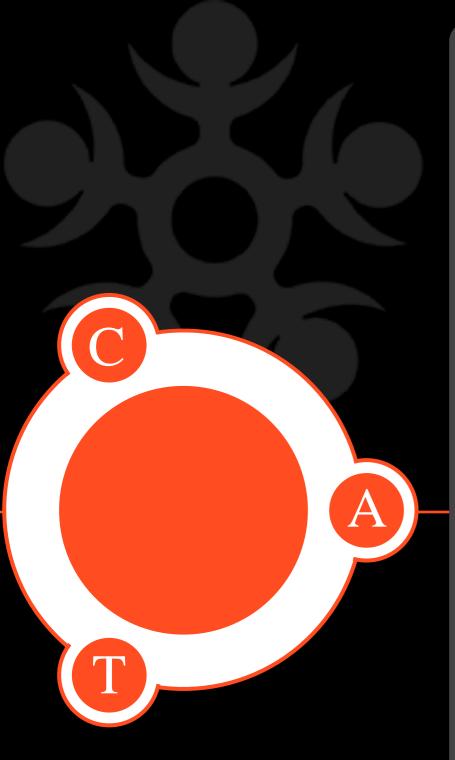


Dynamics of mediation
Disruptive or incremental
New technologies typically
substitute existing meditational
means, and the adoption of
new technologies causes remediation - re-mediation can
be associated with a
significant disruption





Learning design with technology



#### Authentic tasks (2010)

- Authentic context
- Authentic task
- Expert performances
- Multiple roles and perspectives
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- Authentic assessment

#### Role of technology

- As information stream
- As enabler of communication
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- As extrinsic mediator

#### Repeatable patterns

- Introduce new topic or learning outcome
- Stimulate engagement (student context and experience)
- Introduce new content
- Authentic task with assessment criteria
- Guided reflection
- Consolidation (feedback)

#### **Extrinsic mediator**

- Extension of individual versus external object
- Used independently or used in combination
- Single versus multiple purposes
- Individual and collective activities
- Short- to long term impact
- Re-mediation disruption



Authentic extrinsic mediation

#### Tools

- 1. Core readings
- 2. Software
  - Google spreadsheet
  - Google presentation
  - Mind mapping
  - Weebly
  - Story board

Honours BEd students

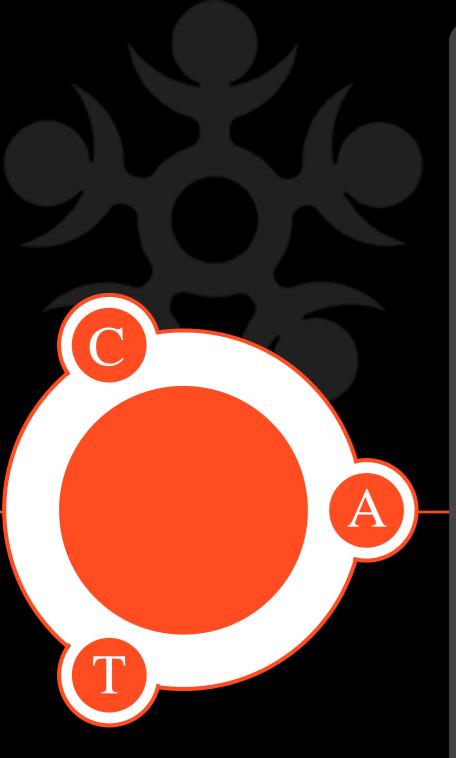
#### **Authentic Tasks**

- 1. Evaluation of school's e-maturity
- 2. Tools to support development of ematurity
- 3. Knowledge, skills and attitudes of current students
- 4. Use of open source, open access and open resources in teaching and learning
- 5. Planning for a future education system

#### Example 1

Table 1. Analyses of students' opinions from 2010 to a number of questionn airpletatements products a second control of the students of the st

Course	Complex activities	Mean	SD	Score ± SE
Item Educational IC	I Callabarati 30	60.73	10.66	2010 (n=27)
Finding information for mys	elf is a good way to lea	Irn 07	16.48	$5.36 \pm 0.18$
Working in groups supporte	g my lektefliegtive	56.07		$5.05 \pm 0.32$
Working in groups is effective		50.07	11.33	$5.00 \pm 0.27$
By the end of the module,	e integratedyas sessment Jean thiole in an lexp	egged 1	JVA)	$4.82 \pm 0.28$
I also learnt from information	for course design, Wilks 12 Out Palished Stood ens	ninda = ( Nind Na square	d = 0.523	$4.77 \pm 0.25$
I did not like the way the m	adules was presented in	athedoac	Jilaning,	
but I now an ignoring to the	with totthe education the	ry course	(p < 0.000)	$14.27 \pm 0.35$
I would prefentopbeogniveres	potentiy bebygrning material	<b>5</b> 6		$3.95 \pm 0.35$
I think the le Equirer typical 18 This	erveresmilet methedology	y courses v	vere simila	ag.86 ± 0.35
I would have prefered that the lecturer should decide	t the classes were more	structure	ed	$3.41 \pm 0.35$
The lecturer should decide	who are in groups	it or the		$1.91 \pm 0.27$
authent	ic task design principle	es.		



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Example 2



### **Interactive Learning and Teaching**

A school-based continuing professional development course for primary level community school teachers

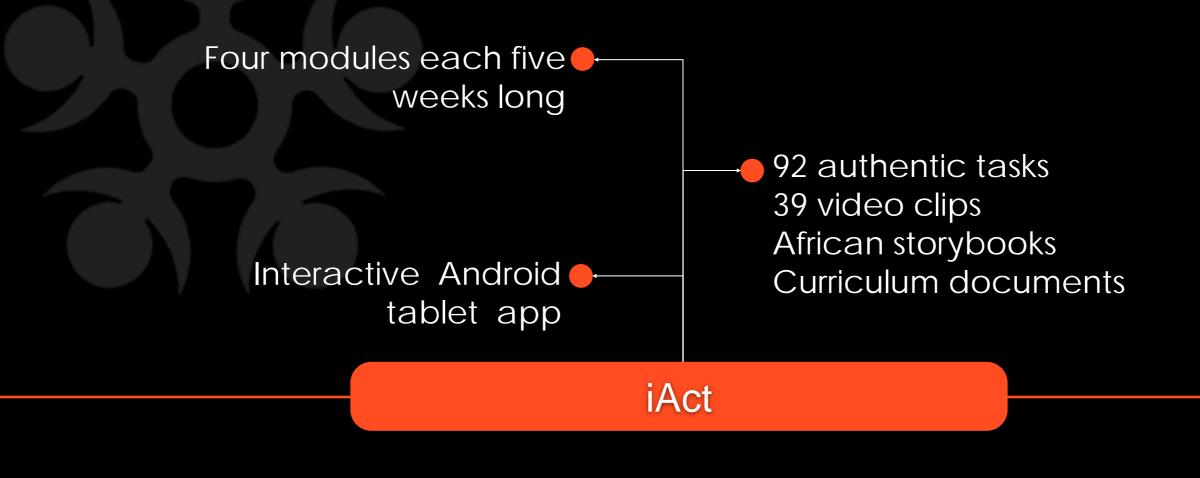


### Background

Welcome to the Interactive Learning and Teaching Course for primary school teachers in Zambian Community Schools.

The fact that there are over 3000 primary level Community Schools in Zambia is testament to the high value that many local communities place on education. It is also evidence of the commitment of teachers, parents and community leaders to providing educational opportunities to their children, even though this is often done in very difficult circumstances.

Equally the hard work of many individuals, community based





# (i) iAct - Interactive Learning and Teaching

Introduction: About the course, registration, exploring the app	>
Module One: Planning interactive learning	>
Module Two: Managing interactive learning	>
Module Three: Questioning for interactive learning	>
Module Four: Observing and investigating for interactive learning	>
Help	>
Acknowledgements	>
African Storybooks	>
Administration	>





### - iAct - Module 1 Planning interactive learning

WEEK 1 WEEK 2 WEEK 3 WEEK 4 WEEK 5

Activities Progress 1 2 3 4 5 6 TEST

Think about your own teaching experience

#### Time:

20 mins

#### Purpose:

To think about conditions in your schools.

### What you will need:

Your tablet, pen or pencil to make notes

#### What you will do:

- In your group watch Video 1 on your tablet.
- This is a video about school conditions that might be similar to yours.
- 1. As you watch video 1, ask yourself:
  - · Are these schools and classrooms like mine?
  - · Are they different?
  - In what ways are they the same?

**PLAY VIDEO 1** 

2. After watching the video, discuss the questions and write down three things which are the same.



### ← iAct - Module 4 Researching for interactive learning

WEEK 1 WEEK 2 WEEK 3 WEEK 4 WEEK 5

Activities 1 2 3 4

Progress

Observation and investigation activities in Integrated Science

#### Time:

1 Hour

#### Purpose:

- To watch and discuss the video clips that show how the teacher (Chintu) has created opportunities for learners to investigate and participate in a number of Science experiments using real materials that are found locally.
- To familiarise yourself with the "work station" approach to managing group work experiments in a context of limited resources.

#### What you will need:

- · The description of how to set up and use work stations
- Videos 32, 33 and 34 on the tablet
- A pen or pencil

#### What you will do:

- · Read about work stations and how they can be used.
- Watch the three video clips (32, 33 and 34) which provide examples of how
   Chintu created opportunities for her learners to investigate and participate in
   a number of Science experiments using real materials that are found locally.
- Think about and discuss how Chintu used Science work stations, setting up different experiments on each one, allowing learners to move from one to another.
- · Answer the questions in the space provided.



#### iAct - Module 4 Researching for interactive learning

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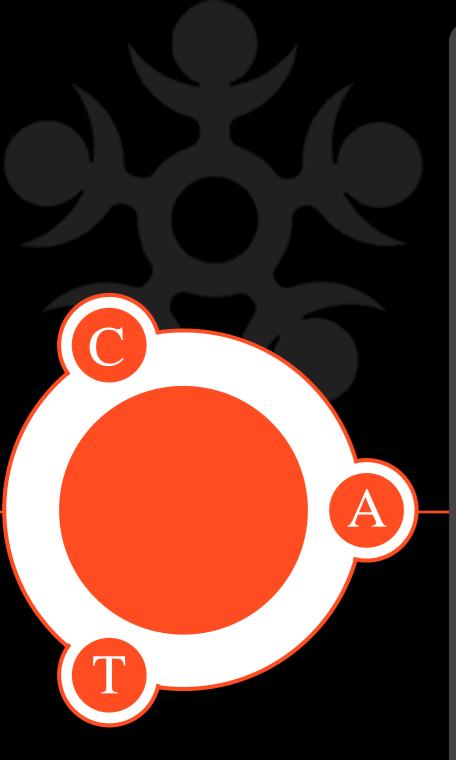
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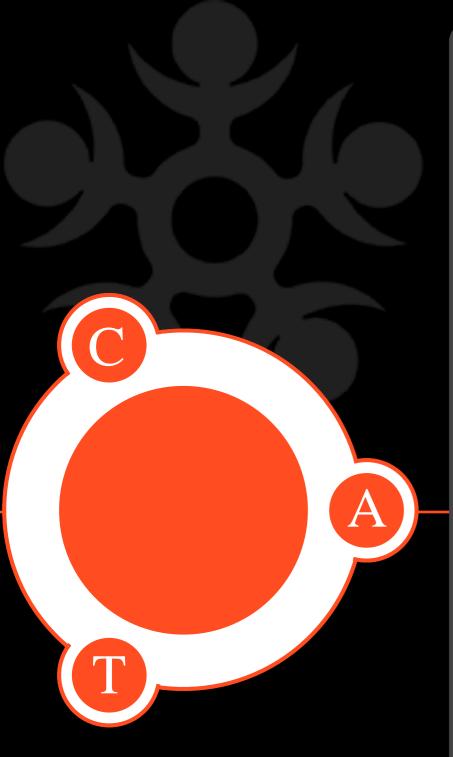
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What about the design of the MOOC?



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