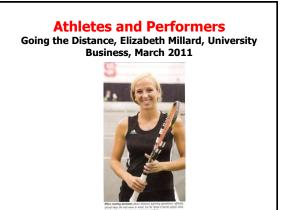
# **Blended Learning A to Z:** Myths, Models, and Moments of Magic

Curt Bonk, Professor, Indiana University cjbonk@indiana.edu http://mypage.iu.edu/~cjbonk





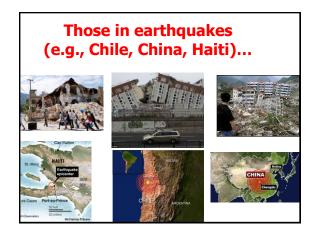
# Who Needs Blended and Online Learning? Guess Who





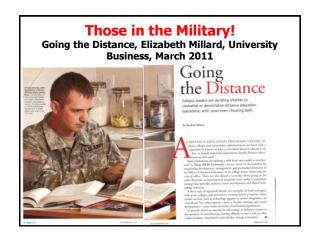




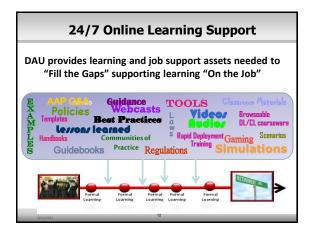








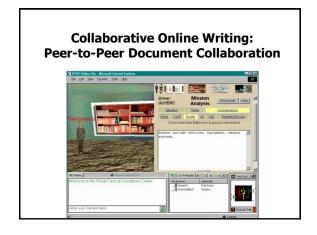


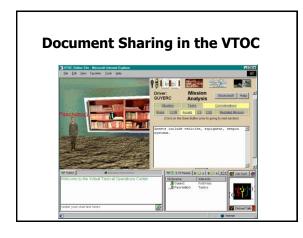






















### What I will discuss...

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



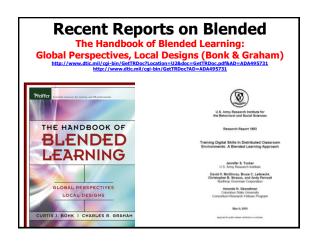




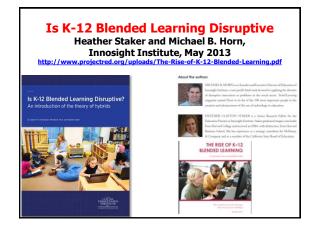
Myth #1: If you read the enough research you will be able to know the impact of blended learning.

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















# **Blended Learning Defined** and Explained



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."



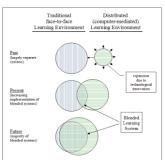
# **Classifying K-12 Blended Learning**

Heather Staker and Michael B. Horn, May 2012

One critical part of the definition of blended learning is that it involves "some element of student control of time, place, path, and/orpace." Digital Learning Now! describes

- Path: Learning is no longer restricted to the pedagogy used by the teacher. Interactive and adaptive software allows students to learn [in a method that is

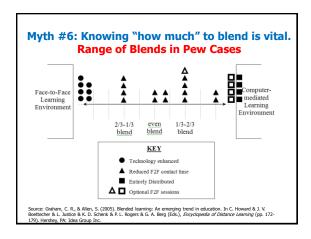
# **Historical Emergence of Blended** (Graham, 2006)





Myth #4: People will know what I am saying when I say "blended learning." Myth #5: Blended is the same as "hybrid."

i ne Sioan Consortium				
Proportion of content delivered online	Type of Course	Typical Description		
o%	Traditional	Course with no online technology used - content is delivered in writing or orally.		
1 to 29%	Web facilitated	Course which uses web-based technology to facilitate what is essentially a face-to-face course. Might use Blackboard or WebCT to post the syllabus and assignments, for example.		
30 to 79%	Blended/Hybrid	Course that is a blend of the online and face-to-face course. Substantial proportion of the content is delivered online, typically uses online discussions, typically has some face-to-face meetings		
80+%	Online	A course where the vast bulk of the content is delivered online. Typically has no face-to-face meetings.		



# 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



Myth #9: Instructors can have a logical discussion with administrators about blended learning.

Models of Blending
Blending occurs at the following four levels:

Activity Level

Course Level

Dept/Program Level

District/Institutional Level

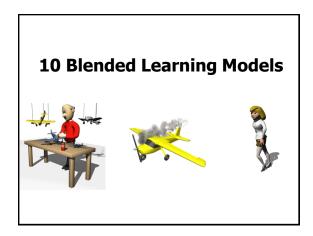
Administrator stakeholders

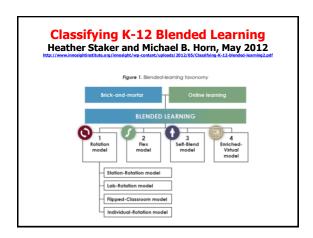
Myth #10: There is a best model of blended.

AMA Special Report, Effectively
Implementing a Blended Learning Approach
(Steven Shaw & Nicholas Igneri, 2006)

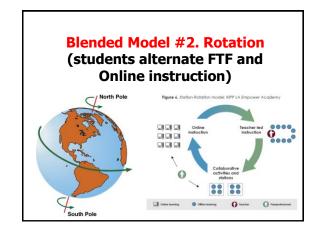
Before Seminar Coults
Prepare
Assess
Knowledge
Plan
AMA at Work: lifelong learning. lifelong growth

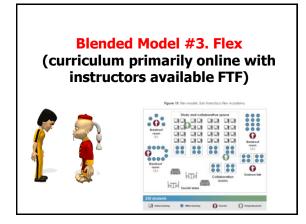
Source American Management Association, AMA at Work

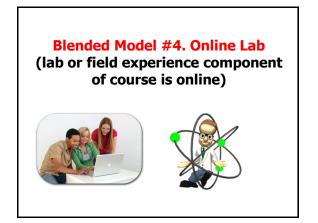


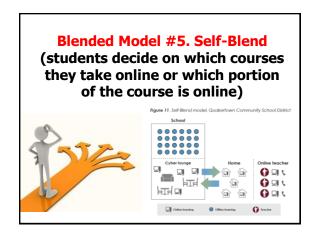


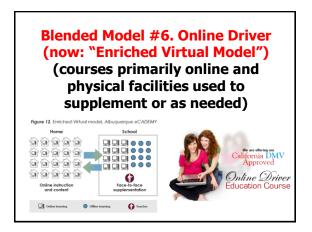


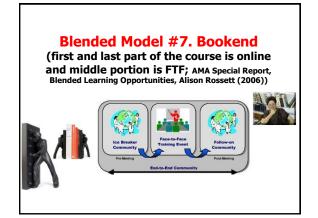


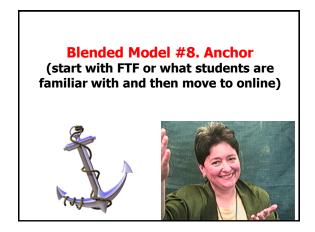


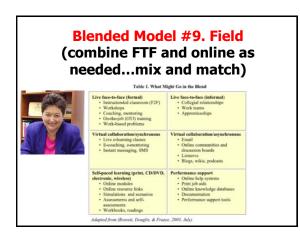


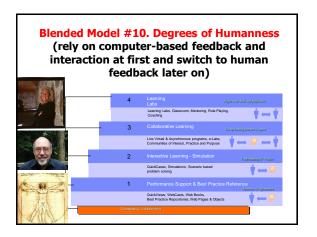


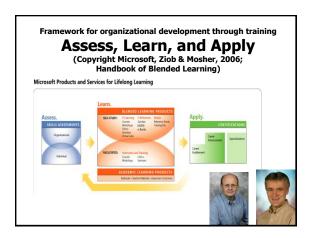


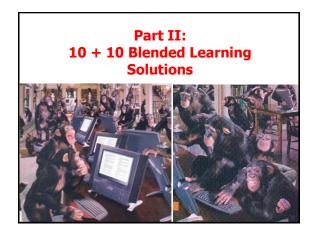


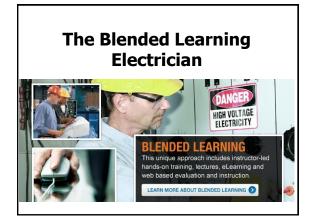




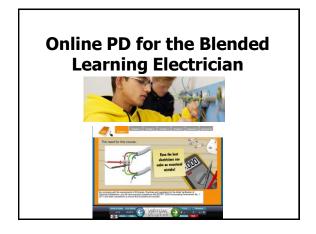






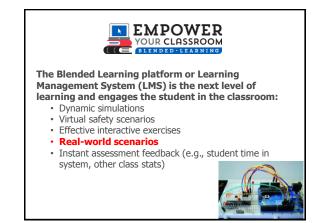


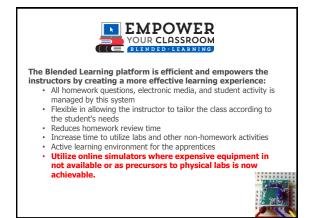


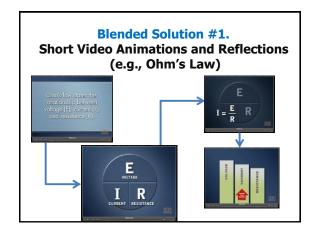


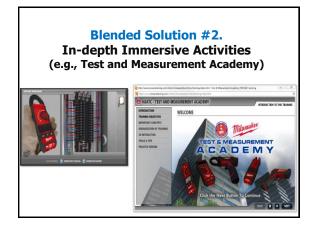




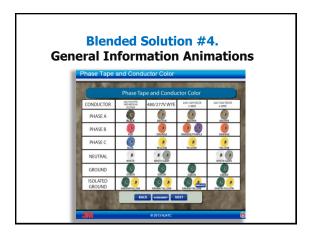


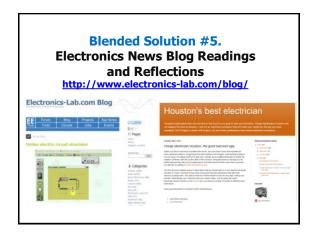










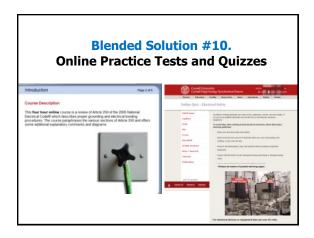




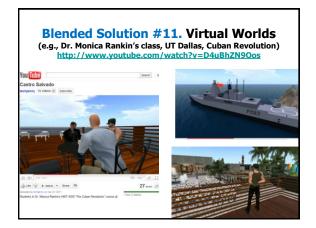


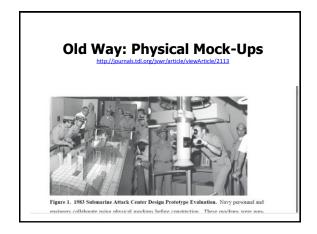




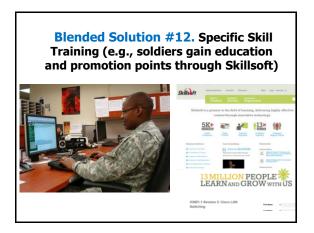












Blended Solution #13.
Tactical Maneuver Training and
Executive Coaching





Blended Solution #14.
Simulation Games

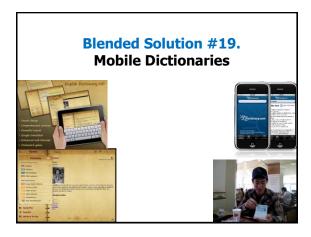
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# Again, this talk covered...

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



& S	tand a	nd Share I	deas
• Mi	ght Work:		

