

Emerging Technologies for Effective Teaching & Learning

Continuing Education Program for Next Education India Pvt Ltd

Conducted by Educational Technology, IIT Bombay

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Next. Education™
Transforming Education

Effective integration of technology

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Recall – Padlet activity yesterday

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What are your top teaching-learn x +

← → C padlet.com/iyer_sridhar/7umhz4heg1ud

padlet

Sridhar Iyer + 45 • 1m

Icon What are your top teaching-learning concerns?
As a school leader, what are your top three concerns about the teaching and learning happening in your school?

Smart learning technology

Use of technology for depth of analysis

Address needs of different children

Connect Bloom's taxonomy higher levels learning objectives to ICT in class

Facilitate learning

Maintain interest in the subject

Frequently asked questions during demo

How to use the technology well?

How to incorporate technology in the teaching-learning process?

What should a teacher do with the technology in the classroom
for effective learning?

...

How to effectively integrate technology

How to effectively integrate technology

Answer already given yesterday!

How to effectively integrate technology

Technology must be chosen so that it can support meaningful pedagogy.

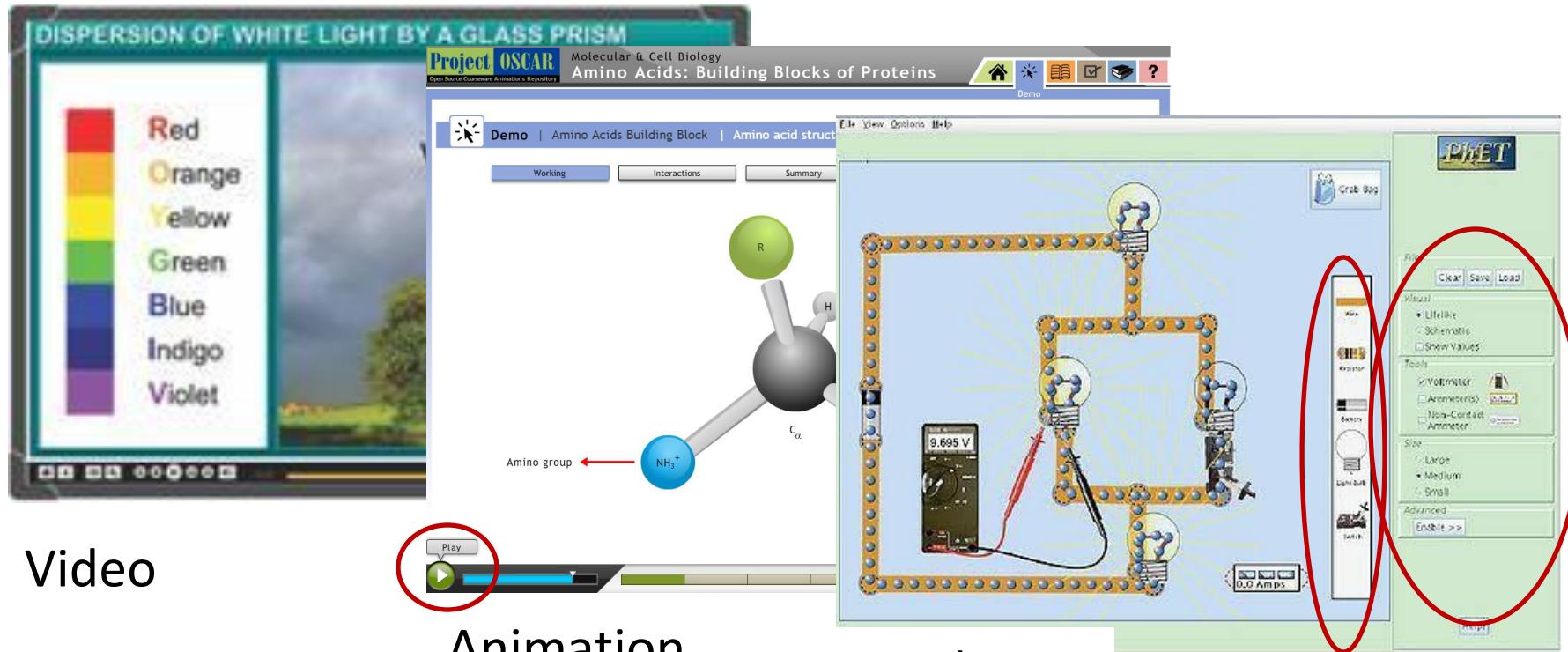
Pedagogy must be designed so that it meaningfully exploits technology.

How to effectively integrate technology

This session

Example 1: Digital visualizations

Digital visualizations commonly used



The image displays three types of digital visualizations:

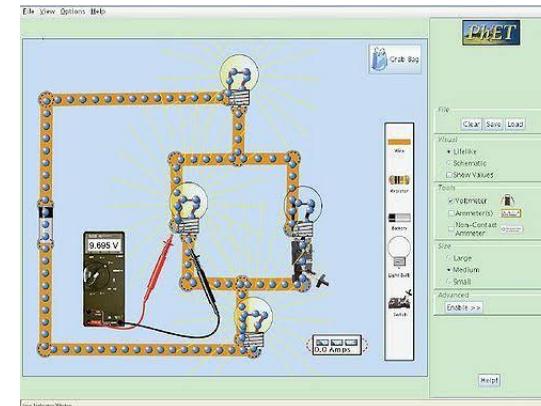
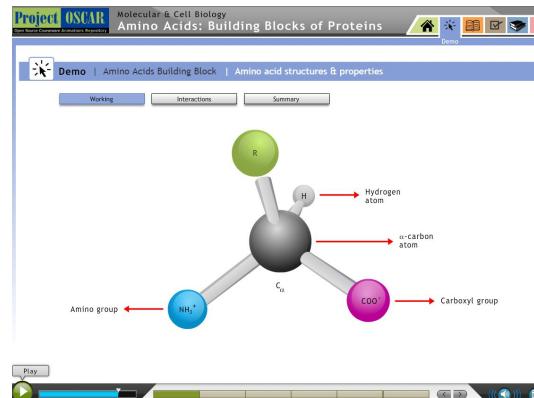
- Video:** A screenshot of a video player showing a color spectrum from red to violet next to a photograph of light dispersion through a prism.
- Animation:** A molecular model of an amino acid structure. It shows a central grey sphere labeled C_α bonded to a blue sphere labeled NH_3^+ (labeled "Amino group") and a green sphere labeled "R". A small white sphere labeled "H" is also attached. A "Play" button is visible at the bottom left of the animation frame.
- Simulation:** A circuit simulation interface from PhET. It features a complex circuit made of resistors, capacitors, and light bulbs. A voltmeter shows 9.895 V and an ammeter shows 0.0 Amps. A red circle highlights the "Tools" panel on the right, which includes a "Circuit" tab and various measurement instruments like a voltmeter, ammeter, and multimeter.

Video

Animation

Simulation

Digital visualizations commonly used



Stand-alone or part of digital classrooms, virtual classrooms
 Many repositories
 Shown to provide learning benefits

What is the purpose of using visualizations?

What is the purpose of using visualizations?

- Make invisible visible – atoms, cells ...
- Ability to visualize – 3D, internals ...
- Improved conceptual understanding
- Reasoning, problem-solving

Learning goals

- Motivation, engagement, interest

*Imp goal but not always
same as learning*

- Easier / less boring than blackboard

Sometimes

How do most instructors use visualizations in class?

How do most instructors use visualizations in class?

- Teacher will play/ show/ demonstrate visualization, along with narrative explanation
- Students will watch and ask for clarification if needed



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Does demo + explanation of visualizations improve learning?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

Visualizations and learning: Evidence from research



[Demo + explanation] by itself is not effective

Potential benefits of visualization is lost if students merely watch & hear

Visualizations and learning: Evidence from research



[Demo + explanation] by itself is not effective

Potential benefits of visualization is lost if students merely watch & hear



Active-learning strategy with visualization led to improved outcomes

(Laasko et al 2009; Windschitl & Andre 1998, Banerjee, Murthy & Iyer 2015)

Discussion of voting question

Does demo + explanation of visualizations improve learning?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No, not by itself

Need to incorporate active learning

How to do active learning with digital visualizations

Observe

A helium balloon is attached to a string tied to the bottom of a cart on wheels. The sides of the cart are encased in clear plastic. A person will abruptly push the cart to the left.



Predict and vote

A helium balloon is attached to a string tied to the bottom of a cart on wheels. The sides of the cart are encased in clear plastic. A person will abruptly push the cart to the left.

VOTE - Will the balloon move?

- 1) No it will stay in place
- 2) Yes, backward
- 3) Yes, forward



Check and reflect

Watch the video.

Did the balloon move?

- 1) No it stayed in place
- 2) Yes, it moved backward
- 3) Yes, it moved forward

Did you change your answer?



Summary – active learning with visualization

Observe phase

Predict phase

Check & explain phase

TEACHER:

- Play viz upto the point the stimulus is shown.
- PAUSE before result.
Don't show rest of viz yet.

STUDENTS:

Observe first part of viz

TEACHER:

- Ask students to make prediction: "What will happen if ..."

STUDENTS:

- Make prediction – write / vote
- Discuss w each other

TEACHER:

- Shows rest of viz, which contains result

STUDENTS:

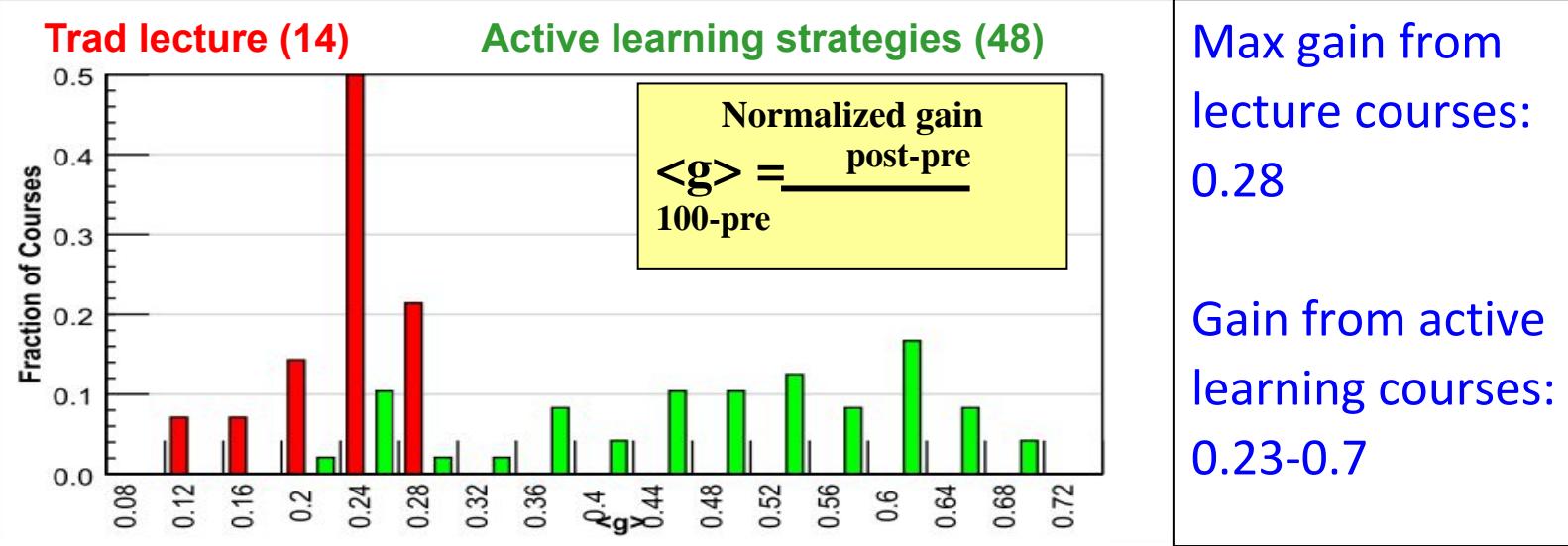
- Check their prediction by viewing the result in viz
- Explain reason and discrepancies if any

Evidence from research for active learning

Comparative study of 62 Physics courses, 6542 students

School, high school, college

Pre-post test of conceptual reasoning – Force Concept Inventory



Program visualization

Predict output (or next step) of program

Observe Step 4 & Predict step 5

Pointer Arithmetic

Program Code:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
int main() {
    char x[3] = {'a', 'b', 'c'};
    char *y = x;
    printf("Element 0 = %c\n", *y);
    printf("Element 1 = %c\n", *(y+1));
    printf("Element 2 = %c\n", *(y+2));
    printf("Element 1 = %c\n", *(y-1));
    printf("Element 1 = %c\n", *(y+3));
    printf("Element 2 = %c\n", *(y+1));
    printf("Element ? = %c\n", *(y+1));
    return 0;
}
```

Program Output:

```
Element 1 = b
```

Explanation:

Here, the expression "y+1" returns the address 61 which is then dereferenced by * to return the value stored at 61.

Addr...	+ 0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	Variable
60	a	b	c		x
56				60	y
52					
48					
44					
40					
36					
32					
28					
24					
20					
16					
12					
8	program	code	program	code	
4	program	code	program	code	
0	reserved	by the	operatin	system	

Study: Viewing vs Prediction

Controlled study, 2 groups:

- Viewing group (95 students)
- Prediction group (136 students)

Results:

For Prediction group

- Higher engagement in class
- Higher rate of problem-solving

(Banerjee, Murthy & Iyer 2015)

Observe Step 4 & Predict step 5

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Program Output:

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Takeaway

Visualizations can lead to improved learning outcomes only
if accompanied by active learning strategies.

Think & vote

Is active learning the same as doing activity?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

What is active learning?

- Students go beyond listening, copying of notes, execution of prescribed procedures.
- Teacher designs activities that require students to express their thinking: discuss, draw, reason, solve, reflect.

What is active learning?

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- Students go beyond listening, copying of notes, execution of prescribed procedures.
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USE STRATEGIES THAT HAVE BEEN:

- Explicitly based on theories of learning.
- Evaluated repeatedly through empirical research.

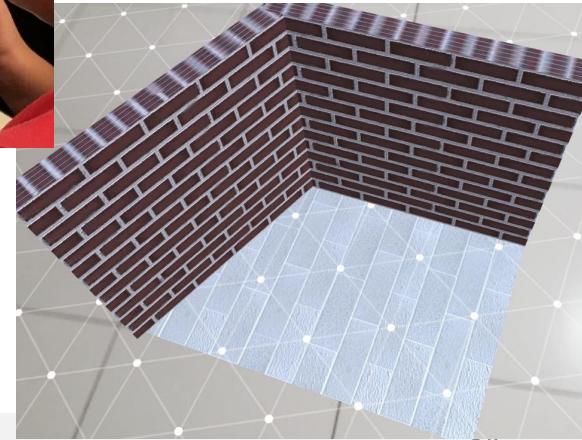
example: peer-instruction

Example 2: Augmented Reality

What are our intended goals for using AR?

- Visualize 3D objects
- Rotate and view
- Measure angles in along various orientations

...

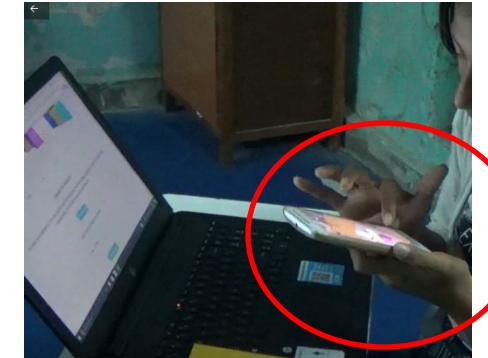
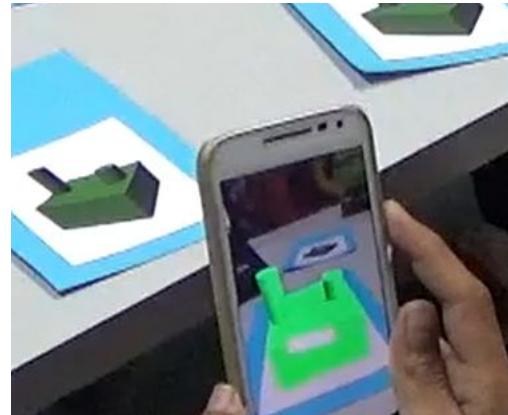


What does AR provide?

Affordances:

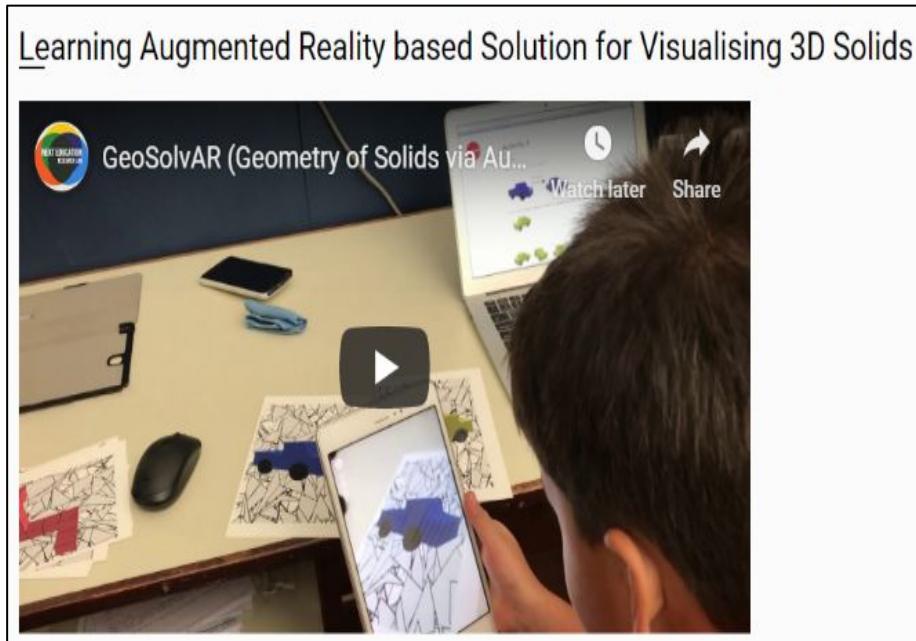
- Render 3D shapes
- Ability to rotate
- Ability to manipulate shapes

...



Active Learning with AR:

Recall from yesterday's demo : GeoSolvAR

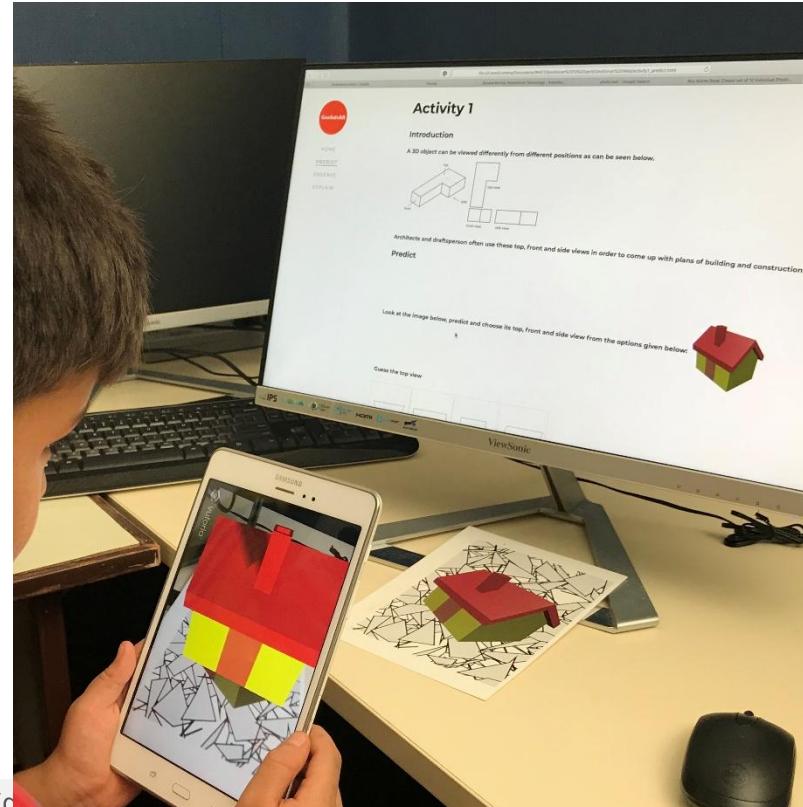


Active Learning with AR:

Recall from yesterday's demo

Learning activity with GeoSolvAR

Predict-Observe-Explain strategy



Active Learning with AR:

Basic Mantra : Do active-learning + reflection

Do not leave their interaction with technology unguided

TEACHER:

Poses an activity question to predict output for given input parameters

STUDENTS:

Make predictions.
Use AR to verify their predictions from observations
Example: Top, Side, Front view of object

TEACHER + STUDENTS:

Discussion of prediction & explanation,
Reflect what went wrong

Pilot Study

8 participants, 5 activities each

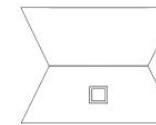
Audio and Video recordings,
interviews, QMIS
questionnaire, Pre-post test

Findings (usability):

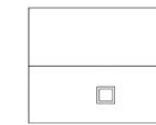
- Perceived ease of use – high
- Students frequently used AR to rotate, while making prediction

Activity Type I

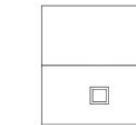
Look at the image below, predict and choose its top view from the given options below



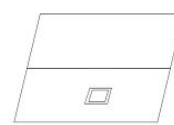
A



B



C



D

Principles to follow

How to effectively integrate tech for learning

- What is the learning goal?
 - Avoid meaningless goals like “Teacher should use more of the new tech”
 - Avoid generic goals “Students should improve understanding”,
- What is the affordance of the technology?
 - Determine what it *really* provides towards the chosen goals
- What should students do beyond watch, listen, push buttons?
 - vote, make predictions, draw concept maps, discuss with peers, reflect

Design principles

Make sure design goal is clear:

Learning? Engagement? Efficiency? Accessibility? (not all the same)

Create pedagogical activities to harness technology affordance

Create a learning activity with focus question, requiring the use of tech

Use active learning and reflection during implementation

Students do activity, get feedback while exploring technology

Evaluate if initial goal is achieved

Tea Break

Thank you

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