KAJIAN MENGENAI PENGGUNAAN E PEMBELAJARAN E LEARNING DI

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Apa yang dimaksud dengan pembelajaran berbasis E-Learning? E-learning adalah singkatan dari elektronic learning atau pembelajaran elektronik. Bullen & Jeans (2007:176) mendefinisikan e-learning sebagai proses pembelajaran yang menggunakan teknologi internet untuk memfasilitasi, menyampaikan, dan memungkinkan berjalannya proses pembelajaran jarak jauh.

Mengapa harus menggunakan E-Learning dalam kegiatan pembelajaran? Tetapi, melalui E-Learning, proses belajar menjadi lebih fleksibel dan nyaman sehingga meningkatkan motivasi siswa untuk belajar. Siswa dapat mengakses materi E-Learning nya kapan pun dan di mana pun menggunakan berbagai jenis gadget yang mereka miliki.

Jelaskan apa kelebihan yang menonjol dalam penggunaan E-Learning dalam pembelajaran? Dapat diakses dengan mudah Cukup menggunakan smartphone atau perangkat teknologi lain seperti laptop yang terhubung dengan internet Anda sudah bisa mengakses materi yang ingin dipelajari. Dengan menerapkan e-learning Anda dapat melakukan kegiatan pembelajaran di mana saja, kapan saja.

Sebutkan apa saja yang perlu disiapkan dalam menggunakan E-Learning? Utamanya, ada tiga hal yang perlu disiapkan oleh sekolah dan pengajar agar pembelajaran online bisa berjalan dengan baik. Yaitu perangkat dan akses internet, platform e Learning, dan metode pembelajaran online yang akan digunakan.

Jelaskan apa yang dimaksud dengan e-learning dan berikan contohnya? E-learning adalah model pembelajaran yang saat ini cukup populer. Anda bisa lihat dari banyaknya layanan kursus online seperti Zenius, Udemy, Niagahoster Course,

dll. Salah satu daya tarik e-learning adalah formatnya yang beragam. Mulai dari video, PDF, kuis, hingga game.

Apa yang anda ketahui tentang konsep pembelajaran dengan e-learning? Yaitu merupakan Sistem pembelajaran elektronik atau e-pembelajaran (Inggris: Electronic learning disingkat E-learning) dapat didefinisikan sebagai sebuah bentuk teknologi informasi yang diterapkan di bidang pendidikan berupa website yang dapat diakses di mana saja.

Ada 3 fungsi e-learning sebutkan sebagai apa saja? Setidaknya ada 3 (tiga) fungsi pem- belajaran elektronik terhadap kegiatan pem- belajaran di dalam kelas (classroom instruct- tion), yaitu sebagai suplemen yang sifatnya pilihan/opsional, pelengkap (komplemen), atau pengganti (substitusi) (Siahaan, 2002).

Mengapa pembelajaran dengan e-learning menjadi sangat penting saat ini? Dampak positif penggunaan E-Learning seperti : Siswa dapat melakukan pembelajaran dengan mudah dan efesien. Siswa dapat mengetahaui segala materi pembelajaran dengan mudah dan sesuai yang diinginkan oleh siswa. Siswa dapat mengikuti perkembangan teknologi yang berkembang semakin pesat.

Apa fungsi utama dari e-learning? Pembelajaran utama Fungsi terakhir dari e-Learning adalah sebagai pembelajaran utama. Artinya, sekolah tidak lagi menerapkan sistem pembelajaran secara offline. Hal ini sudah sangat umum dilakukan di luar negeri bahkan sebelum COVID-19 ada di seluruh dunia.

Mengapa e-learning bermanfaat? Di antara banyak manfaat pembelajaran online, Anda akan menemukan bahwa pendidikan virtual memungkinkan Anda menikmati jadwal yang lebih fleksibel, dapat mengurangi biaya gelar Anda, dan memungkinkan Anda mengembangkan karier dengan lebih mudah seiring dengan melanjutkan pendidikan Anda .

Apa itu e-learning serta kelebihan dan kekurangannya? Ada kelebihan pembelajaran online seperti aksesibilitas, biaya rendah, dan kenyamanan . Namun, kelas online juga memiliki kelemahan seperti kurangnya interaksi manusia, masalah plagiarisme, dan terputusnya hubungan dengan instruktur.

E-learning mencakup apa saja? E-learning dapat mencakup berbagai bentuk, termasuk kursus daring, webinar, video pembelajaran, platform belajar daring, dan banyak lagi.

Apa saja aspek penting dalam E-Learning?

Apa contoh aplikasi E-Learning?

Apa saja tiga kriteria E-Learning?

Bagaimana cara menggunakan e-learning? Tetapkan tujuan yang dapat diikuti oleh siswa Anda, gunakan multimedia dan alat (dengan bijak), jaga agar informasi Anda tetap sederhana, libatkan siswa dengan aktivitas latihan yang menyenangkan, uji siswa Anda, dan kaitkan konten Anda ke dalam konteks dunia nyata . Ini adalah kunci keberhasilan kursus eLearning.

Bagaimana konsep e-learning? E-Learning atau electronic learning merupakan sebuah metode pembelajaran dengan memanfaatkan alat-alat elektronik secara dalam jaringan atau online. E-Learning memungkinkan proses mengajar dan belajar dapat dilakukan oleh siapa pun, kapan pun, dan di mana pun.

Apakah e-learning termasuk model pembelajaran? Salah satu model pembelajaran yang ditawarkan adalah model inovasi e-learning. e-Learning atau electronic learning kini semakin dikenal sebagai salah satu cara untuk mengatasi masalah pendidikan, baik di negara-negara maju maupun di negara yang sedang berkembang.

Apa itu e-learning dengan kata sederhana? eLearning (e-learning, pembelajaran elektronik) adalah jenis pendidikan online, pelatihan, dan berbagi pengetahuan yang dilakukan melalui Internet . Hal ini dapat dimanfaatkan dalam berbagai situasi, seperti pendidikan akademis, pelatihan perusahaan, pengembangan profesional berkelanjutan, dan kursus pengembangan keterampilan.

Materi pelajaran dalam e-learning dapat berupa apa saja? Materi yang disajikan e-learning dapat berupa teks yang dibentuk dalam format dokumen, berbentuk video pembelajaran, berbentuk audio atau suara penjelasan saja, bahkan ada juga yang dalam bentuk streaming video di YouTube.

Komponen pembelajaran apa yang penting yang harus ada di e-learning? Tiga komponen kegiatan belajar online yaitu: 1) model belajar online berbasis pedagogik, 2) strategi belajar dan pembelajaran secara online, dan 3) teknologi yang digunakan belajar online.

Apa yang dimaksud dengan pembelajaran Based learning? PBL merupakan metode pembelajaran dimana mahasiswa dihadapkan dengan masalah-masalah kesehatan yang ada dalam kehidupan nyata, untuk kemudian digunakan sebagai pemicu dalam belajar.

Apa yang dimaksud dengan media pembelajaran e-learning? E-Learning merupakan sebuah media elektronik yang dapat dimanfaatkan dalam kegiatan pembelajaran.Guru dapat menilai perubahan siswa dengan penggunaan E-Learning.Guru menilai bentuk keaktifan atau hasil belajar siswa melalui pembelajaran E-Learning.E-Learning juga dapat digunakan dengan media blog seperti google ...

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Jelaskan apa yang dimaksud dengan pendekatan e-learning? Pengertian lain, E-learning adalah pembelajaran jarak jauh (distance learning) yang memanfaatkan teknologi komputer, jaringan komputer dan/ atau internet.

What is an example of a noun clause with answers?

What are the 10 examples of clauses with answers?

What questions are noun clauses? If the clause answers the question, "who?" or "what?", then it is a noun clause. If the clause answers one of these questions: "where?", "how?", "when?", or "why?", then it is an adverbial clause.

How to identify a noun clause worksheet?

What are the 4 types of noun clauses? There are four types of noun clauses: a noun clause as subject; a noun clause as object of a verb; a noun clause as object of a preposition; and a noun clause in apposition to a noun.

How to identify a noun clause easily? How to Identify a Noun Clause? You can identify a noun clause in two steps: First, check if there is a noun and a verb. Then, analyse if it plays any of the functions of a noun (subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement and object of a preposition).

What is an example of a noun clause 20? 20 Examples of Noun Clauses Below are 20 examples: that she found no answers that prices are falling rapidly that our national economy is in trouble that we all want a better life that the earth is round what you just said what kept them in the dark what I may never understand what you first reported to the headmaster ...

What are the 7 types of clauses with examples?

What is an example of a complex sentence with a noun clause? 2 We introduce noun clause statements with that after: — – some adjectives: It's obvious that he's going to be late. — – some nouns: ? - some verbs: It's a pity that he's going to be late. I know that he's going to be late. 3 We often use noun clauses after 'reporting verbs' like say, tell (me), think, know [> 15.2-3].

What is noun clause example words? Noun clauses most often begin with the subordinating conjunction that. Other words that may begin a noun clause are if, how, what, whatever, when, where, whether, which, who, whoever, whom and why.

How to teach noun clause?

What is that noun clauses grammar? We use a noun + that-clause to express opinions and feelings, often about certainty and possibility. We also use that with reporting nouns.

What are 10 examples of clauses with answers?

What is the formula for a noun clause? 1. A noun clause is formed with subordinator + subject + verb (+ rest of clause). Noun clauses usually begin with

words called subordinating conjunctions or subordinators.

What is the order of a noun clause? Within a noun clause itself, the subject always precedes the verb. This is true even when a noun clause begins with a question word, such as where, what, when, how, who, whom, whose, what, which, and whether. Sometimes the word order is the same in a question and a noun clause that answers that question.

What is an example of a noun clause question?

What are the 5 functions of noun clauses? A noun clause is a dependent clause that acts as a noun. It can be used as the subject, direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition, subject complement, or appositive.

What is an example of a noun clause as an object? Other times, noun clauses can act as the object of a preposition in the independent clause. For example: I like to keep a schedule of when I have upcoming appointments . In the sentence above, the noun clause 'when I have upcoming appointments' is acting as the object of the preposition 'of.

What is a noun clause for dummies? A noun clause is a clause that functions as a noun. Like all clauses, a noun clause has a subject and a verb. Lots of noun clauses start with 'that,' 'how,' or a 'wh'-word (e.g., 'why,' 'what'). Noun clauses can function as subjects, objects, or complements.

What are noun clauses for beginners? Noun clauses are dependent clauses. This means they have a subject and a verb, but they do not express a complete idea by themselves. A noun clause usually begins with a relative pronoun like that, which, who, whoever, whomever, whose, what, or whatsoever.

What is the rule of noun clause? A noun clause is a type of subordinate clause (dependent clause) that acts as a noun in a sentence. In the noun clause example, "I like who you are," the noun clause "who you are" acts as a single noun, specifically the direct object of the verb like.

How do you know if a sentence is a noun clause? A noun clause has a noun and a verb. In other words, a noun clause has a subject and a predicate, like a sentence, but because it is dependent, it doesn't express a complete thought. A noun phrase is

a group of words that includes a noun but no verb.

What are 5 examples of clauses?

What is an example of a noun clause as a complement? A noun clause can also serve as a subject complement to rename the subject of a clause. Subject complements are also called predicate nominatives or predicate nouns. Carlie's problem was that she didn't practice enough. Harry's crowning achievement at school was when he became class president.

How to learn clauses easily?

How to tell if a clause is independent or dependent? According to the Purdue OWL, an independent clause is "a group of words that contains a subject and verb and expresses a complete thought." A dependent clause is "a group of words that contains a subject and verb but does not express a complete thought."

What is the difference between a sentence and a clause? A clause is a word group that contains a verb and its subject, and that is used as a sentence or as part of a sentence. thought. Example: A friend is someone who can be trusted and helpful. A sentence is a a group of words that contains a subject and a verb, and that expresses a complete thought and meaning.

What is noun clause example words? Noun clauses most often begin with the subordinating conjunction that. Other words that may begin a noun clause are if, how, what, whatever, when, where, whether, which, who, whoever, whom and why.

What are 5 examples of clauses?

What are 5 examples of noun phrases?

What is an example of a noun clause 20? 20 Examples of Noun Clauses Below are 20 examples: that she found no answers that prices are falling rapidly that our national economy is in trouble that we all want a better life that the earth is round what you just said what kept them in the dark what I may never understand what you first reported to the headmaster ...

What is a noun clause for dummies? A noun clause is a clause that functions as a noun. Like all clauses, a noun clause has a subject and a verb. Lots of noun clauses start with 'that,' 'how,' or a 'wh'-word (e.g., 'why,' 'what'). Noun clauses can function as subjects, objects, or complements.

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What is that noun clauses grammar? We use a noun + that-clause to express opinions and feelings, often about certainty and possibility. We also use that with reporting nouns.

How to learn clauses easily?

How to find out clauses in a sentence? Clauses are differentiated from phrases by the simple fact that their subjects and verbs are linked and agree. For example: Sentence with 1 Clause: Chandar (subject) loves (verb) to bake. The clause in this sentence is Chandar loves to bake.

What are the rules for clauses? The only defining characteristic of a clause is that it must contain a related subject and verb. Clauses play a variety of roles in English and because of this, there are numerous ways to structure and combine them.

How to identify a noun clause? A noun clause has a noun and a verb. In other words, a noun clause has a subject and a predicate, like a sentence, but because it is dependent, it doesn't express a complete thought. A noun phrase is a group of words that includes a noun but no verb.

What is the difference between a noun phrase and a noun clause? Both noun clauses and noun phrases are groups of words that work together as a single noun. The difference is that noun clauses contain a verb, but noun phrases do not. Noun clauses also usually start with a relative pronoun, whereas noun phrases do not.

How to find out noun phrase in a sentence? In order to identify the noun phrase in a sentence, the heading noun has to be identified first. Then all the modifiers before and after it have to be identified. This group of words will be the noun phrase of the sentence.

What are 5 examples of noun clauses?

What is the noun clause rule? A noun clause is a dependent clause that acts as a noun. It can be used as the subject, direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition, subject complement, or appositive. Subject: What I had forgotten was that I had a test today. Direct object: You must choose which flavor of ice cream you want.

What is the formula for a noun clause? 1. A noun clause is formed with subordinator + subject + verb (+ rest of clause). Noun clauses usually begin with words called subordinating conjunctions or subordinators.

Unlock Your Managerial Accounting Skills with the Test Bank for Garrison 14th Edition

Mastering managerial accounting fundamentals is essential for business professionals. The Test Bank for Garrison Managerial Accounting 14th Edition provides a comprehensive resource to enhance your understanding and prepare for exams. Here's a question and answer excerpt from the test bank to demonstrate its value:

Question 1:

A company uses a process costing system. The following information is available for the conversion department for a month:

- Units transferred out: 10,000
- Unit materials cost: $5 per unit
- Unit conversion cost: $4 per unit
- Beginning work in process: 2,000 units (50% complete for conversion costs)
- Ending work in process: 3,000 units (20% complete for conversion costs)

Calculate the equivalent units of production for conversion costs.

Answer:

- Equivalent units = Units completed and transferred out + Equivalent units in ending WIP
- Equivalent units in ending WIP = Ending WIP x % complete for conversion costs
- Equivalent units in ending WIP = 3,000 units x 20% = 600 units
- Equivalent units = 10,000 units + 600 units = 10,600 units

Question 2:

A company uses a job order costing system. The following costs were incurred for Job No. 123:

- Direct materials: $1,000
- Direct labor: $1,500
- Indirect costs applied: $600 (predermined overhead rate = 40%)

Calculate the total cost assigned to Job No. 123.

Answer:

- Total cost = Direct materials + Direct labor + Indirect costs
- Total cost = $1,000 + $1,500 + $600 = $3,100

Question 3:

A company is considering a project that requires an initial investment of $100,000. The project is expected to generate revenues of $20,000 per year for 5 years. If the company's required rate of return is 10%, what is the project's net present value (NPV)?

Answer:

- NPV = Present value of future cash flows - Initial investment
- Present value factor at 10% for 5 years = 3.7908 (from a present value table)
- Present value of future cash flows = $20,000 x 3.7908 = $75,816

- NPV = $75,816 - $100,000 = -$24,184

The Test Bank for Garrison Managerial Accounting 14th Edition offers a vast collection of questions and solutions covering all chapters of the textbook. By practicing these questions, you can identify areas where you need further improvement and reinforce your knowledge of key concepts.

The Oxford History of the Prison: Exploring the Practice of Punishment in Western Society

Introduction:

The Oxford History of the Prison is a monumental work that delves into the complex history of imprisonment and punishment in Western society. This thought-provoking text examines the evolution of prison systems, the theories behind punishment, and the impact of incarceration on individuals and society.

Question 1: What were the early forms of imprisonment?

In pre-modern societies, imprisonment was primarily used for detention before trial or execution. Dungeons and towers served as makeshift prisons, where conditions were often harsh and inhumane. From the 16th century onwards, specialized prisons emerged, designed to confine and punish offenders.

Question 2: What were the main theories justifying punishment?

Retribution, deterrence, and rehabilitation have been the dominant theories guiding punishment practices over time. Retribution emphasizes the principle of "an eye for an eye," while deterrence aims to prevent future crimes by instilling fear in potential offenders. Rehabilitation seeks to reform criminals by providing them with education, therapy, and skills.

Question 3: How have prison systems evolved over time?

Prisons have undergone significant transformations, from the notorious panopticons of the 19th century to more modern rehabilitative models. The emphasis has shifted from harsh punishment to providing rehabilitation programs, healthcare, and education to inmates. However, challenges such as overcrowding, recidivism, and

inhumane treatment persist in many prisons today.

Question 4: What are the social consequences of imprisonment?

Incarceration has far-reaching consequences beyond the prison walls. It leads to family separation, job loss, and increased poverty. Children of incarcerated parents face numerous developmental and educational challenges. Moreover, the high rates of incarceration in Western societies have raised concerns about racial and economic disparities in the criminal justice system.

Question 5: What are the alternatives to imprisonment?

Recognizing the limitations of imprisonment, researchers and policymakers have explored alternative approaches to punishment. These include community-based programs, such as probation, parole, and restorative justice, which aim to keep offenders out of prison while providing support and accountability.

Conclusion:

The Oxford History of the Prison provides a comprehensive and thought-provoking examination of the practice of punishment in Western society. By exploring the historical evolution, theoretical underpinnings, and social consequences of imprisonment, this text challenges us to rethink our approach to crime and punishment and to strive for more just and humane systems.

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