

Emerging Technologies for Effective Teaching & Learning

Continuing Education Program for Next Education India Pvt Ltd
Conducted by Educational Technology, IIT Bombay
September 19-21, 2019





IIT BOMBAY

Effective integration of technology

Sahana Murthy

Strong pedagogy + meaningful technology

trumps

Sophisticated technology + mediocre pedagogy

Strong pedagogy + meaningful technology

trumps

Sophisticated technology + mediocre pedagogy

Technology must be chosen so that it can support meaningful pedagogy.
Pedagogy must be designed so that it meaningfully exploits technology.



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?



Getting to know each other better

Each one say one

- Your name
- Your school
- Which technology do you want to “effectively integrate”
– list one.

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?

...

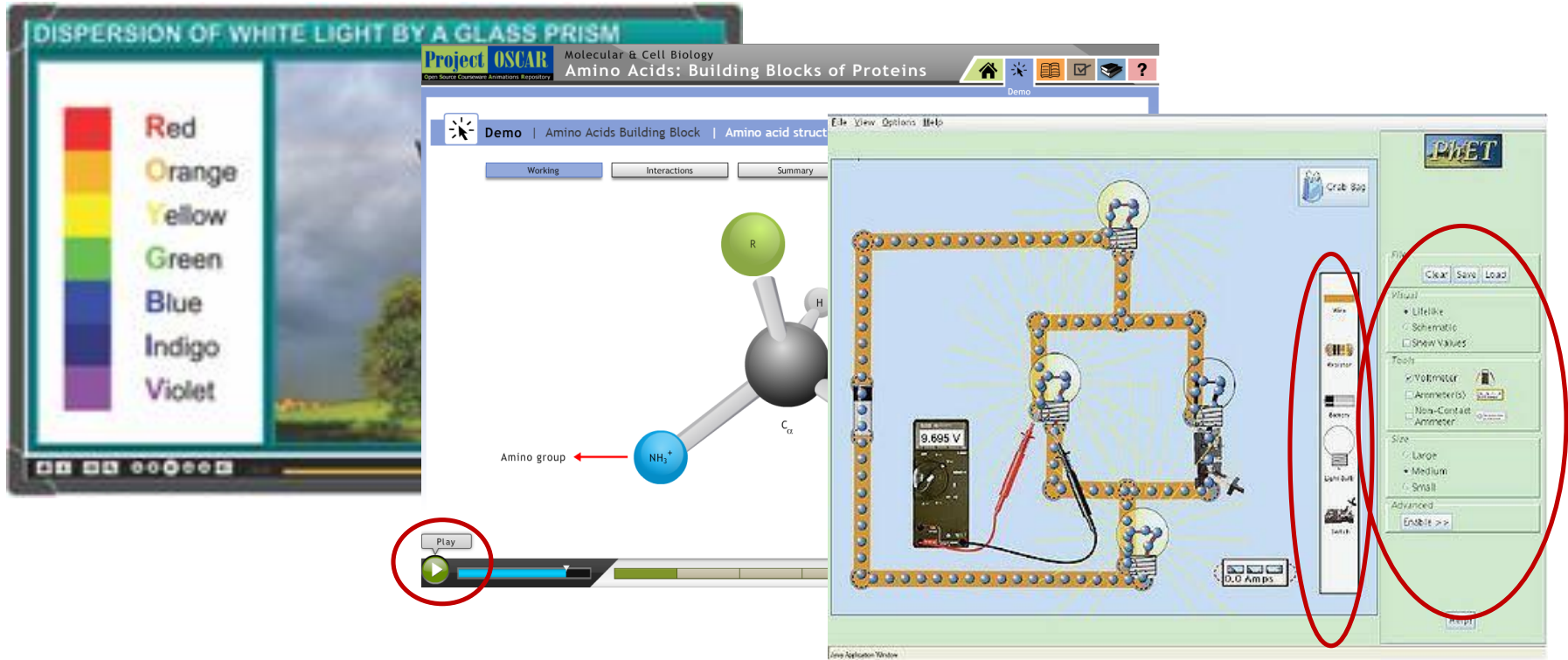
How to effectively integrate technology?



IIT BOMBAY

Visualizations (familiar, commonly available)

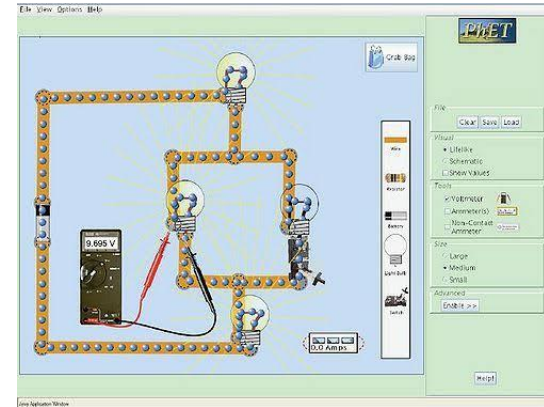
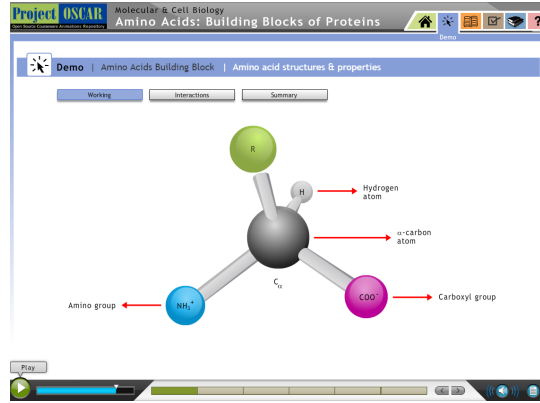
Visualizations in teaching-learning



The image displays three educational software interfaces:

- Left Panel:** A window titled "DISPERSION OF WHITE LIGHT BY A GLASS PRISM" showing a color spectrum with labels: Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Indigo, and Violet.
- Middle Panel:** A window titled "Project OSCAR Molecular & Cell Biology Amino Acids: Building Blocks of Proteins". It features a 3D ball-and-stick model of an amino acid with labels for the R group, H, C_α, and the amino group (NH₃⁺). A "Play" button and a progress bar are visible at the bottom.
- Right Panel:** A circuit simulation window titled "PIET". It shows a circuit with a 9.695 V battery, a voltmeter, and a 0.0 Amps ammeter. A red circle highlights the "Tools" and "Advanced" sections of the right-hand control panel.

Visualizations in teaching-learning



Visualizations – videos, animations, interactive simulations

Many repositories

Shown to provide learning benefits



Why do teachers use visualizations in class?

THINK: Write one purpose for using viz, including an example from your topic. (1 min)



Why do teachers use visualizations in class?

THINK: Write one purpose for using viz, including an example from your topic. (1 min)

PAIR: Turn to your neighbour(s), examine each other's purposes. Are they similar or different?

Together – come up with at least two different purposes. (3 min)



Why do teachers use visualizations in class?

THINK: Write one purpose for using viz, including an example from your topic. (1 min)

PAIR: Turn to your neighbour(s), examine each other's purposes. Are they similar or different?

Together – come up with at least two different purposes. (3 min)

SHARE: Share a purpose from your group with all participants.



Why do teachers use visualizations in class?

- Make invisible visible– atoms, cells ...
- Ability to visualize – 3D, internals ...
- Improved conceptual understanding
- Higher motivation, engagement
- Easier / less boring than blackboard

Learning goals

Imp goal but not always same as learning

Sometimes we have this goal

How do most instructors use visualizations in class?



IIT BOMBAY

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

Vote



IIT BOMBAY

Does demo + explanation of visualizations improve learning?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

Visualizations and learning: Evidence from research



[Demo + explanation] alone not effective
Potential benefits of visualization is lost if
students merely watch & hear



Active-learning strategy with
visualization led to improved
outcomes

Laakso, M. J., Myller, N., & Korhonen, A. (2009). Comparing learning performance of students using algorithm visualizations collaboratively on different engagement levels. Journal of Educational Technology & Society, 12(2), 267-282.

Banerjee, G., Murthy, S., & Iyer, S. (2015). Effect of active learning using program visualization in technology-constrained college classrooms. research and practice in technology Enhanced Learning, 10(1), 15.

Example – active learning with visualization

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



Summary – active learning with visualization

Observe 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

Predict phase

TEACHER:

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

STUDENTS:

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

Check & explain phase

TEACHER:

- Shows rest of viz, which contains result

STUDENTS:

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

Program Visualization

Predict output (or next step) of program

Observe Step 4 & Predict step 5

Pointer Arithmetic
Text

Back Forward

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));
    printf("Element 1 = %c\n", *(y++));
    printf("Element 2 = %c\n", *y);
    printf("Element ? = %c\n", *(y+1));
    return 0;
}
```

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	

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.

Program Visualization: Study

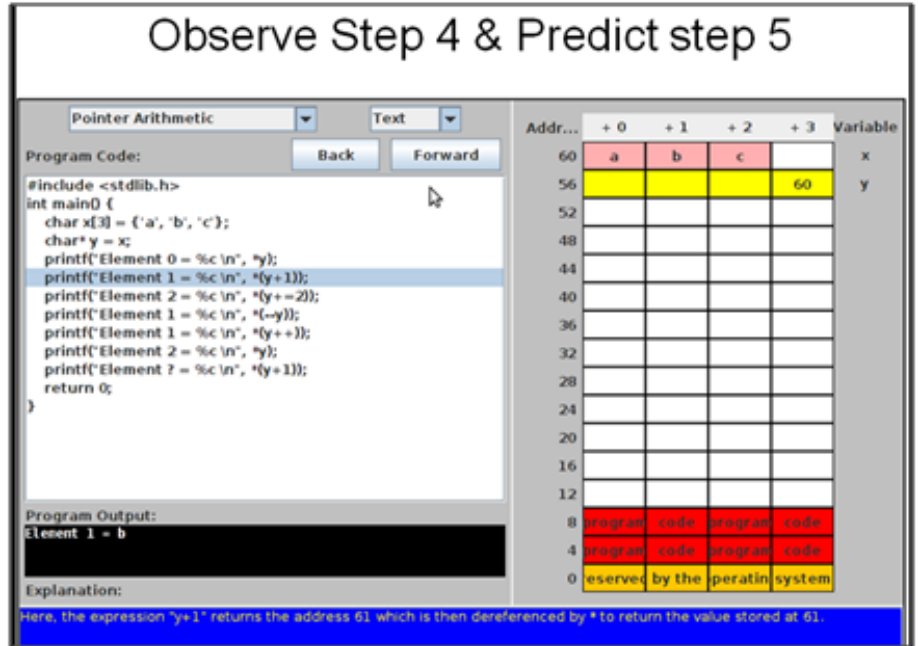
Controlled study, 2 groups:
 Viewing group (95 students)
 Prediction group (136 students)

Results:

For Prediction group

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

Observe Step 4 & Predict step 5



The screenshot shows a program visualization interface. On the left, the C code is displayed with the following content:

```

#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));
    printf("Element 1 = %c\n", *(y++));
    printf("Element 2 = %c\n", *y);
    printf("Element ? = %c\n", *(y+1));
    return 0;
}
    
```

Below the code, the "Program Output" section shows "Element 1 = b".

On the right, a memory table is displayed with the following structure:

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	

At the bottom, an "Explanation" section states: "Here, the expression 'y+1' returns the address 61 which is then dereferenced by * to return the value stored at 61."

Banerjee, G., Murthy, S., & Iyer, S. (2015). Effect of active learning using program visualization in technology-constrained college classrooms. *research and practice in technology Enhanced Learning*, 10(1), 15.

Takeaway



IIT BOMBAY

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.

USE STRATEGIES THAT HAVE BEEN:

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

example: peer-instruction

Meltzer, D. E., & Thornton, R. K. (2012). Resource letter ALIP-1: active-learning instruction in physics. American Journal of Physics, 80(6), 478-496.

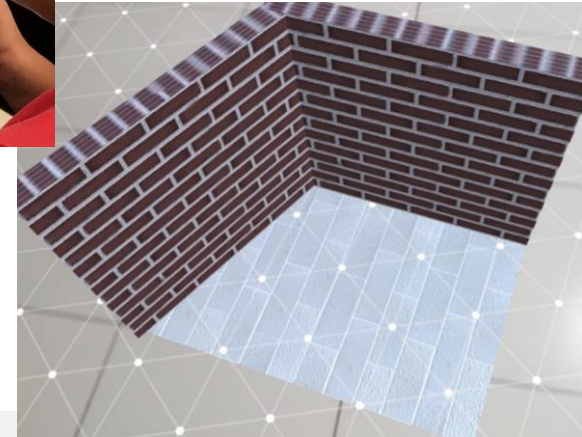


IIT BOMBAY

Augmented Reality

What are our intended goals for using AR?

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

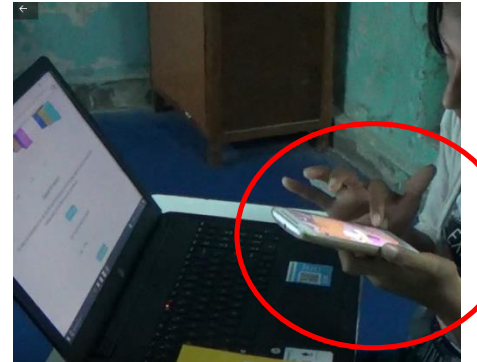


What does AR technology provide?

Affordances:

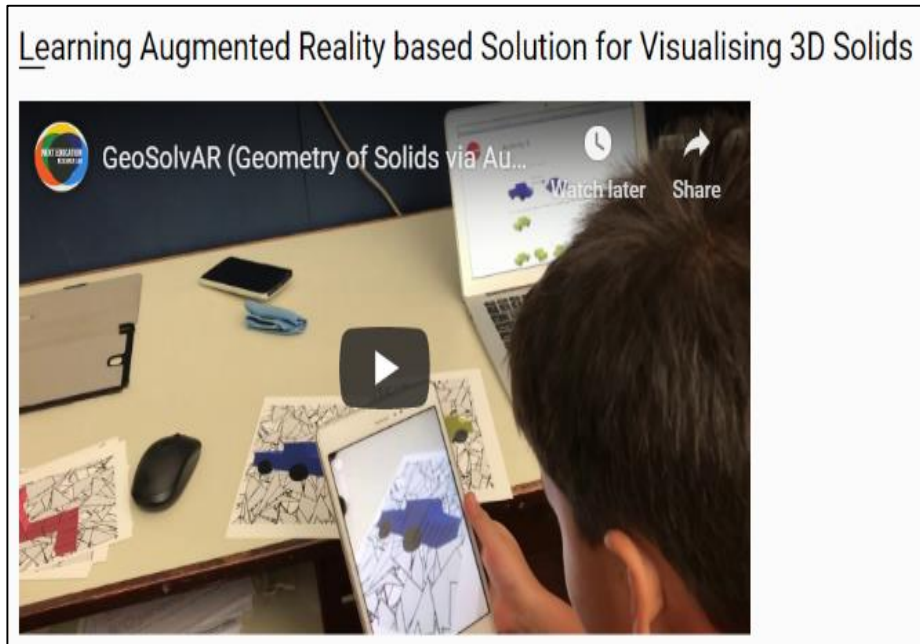
- Render 3D shapes
- Ability to rotate
- Ability to manipulate shapes

...



Active Learning with AR:

Recall from yesterday's demo : GeoSolvAR





Active Learning with AR:

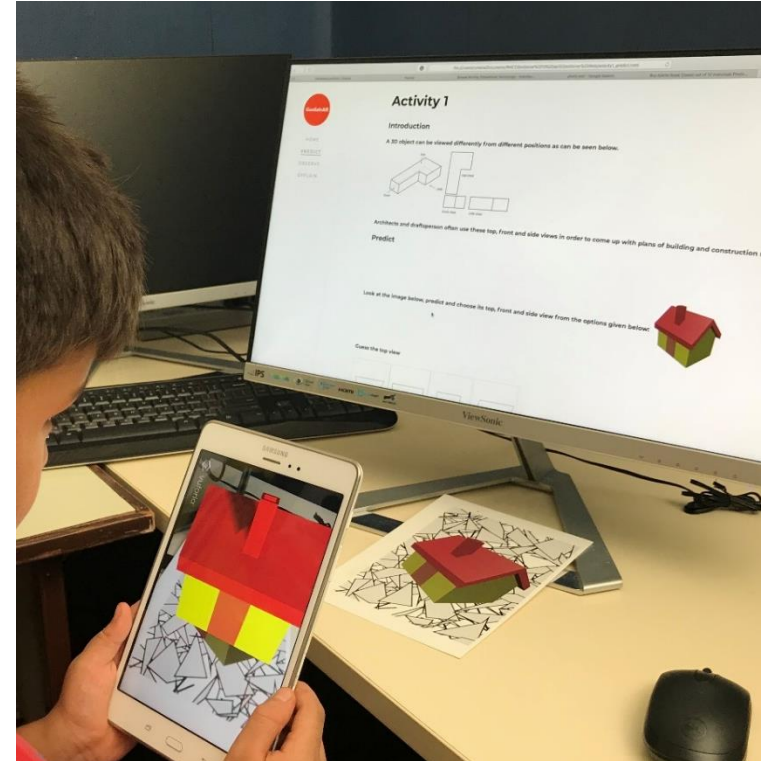
Basic Mantra : Do learner-centric activity using AR;
Do not leave their interaction with technology unguided

Active Learning with AR:

Recall from yesterday's demo:

Learning activity with GeoSolvAR

Predict-Observe-Explain strategy





Active Learning with AR:

Basic Mantra : Do learner-centric activity using AR;
Do not leave their interaction with technology unguided

TEACHER:

Poses an activity question to predict output for given input parameters



STUDENT:

Makes the predictions.
Uses AR to verify their predictions from observations made with AR
Example: Top, Side, Front view of given object



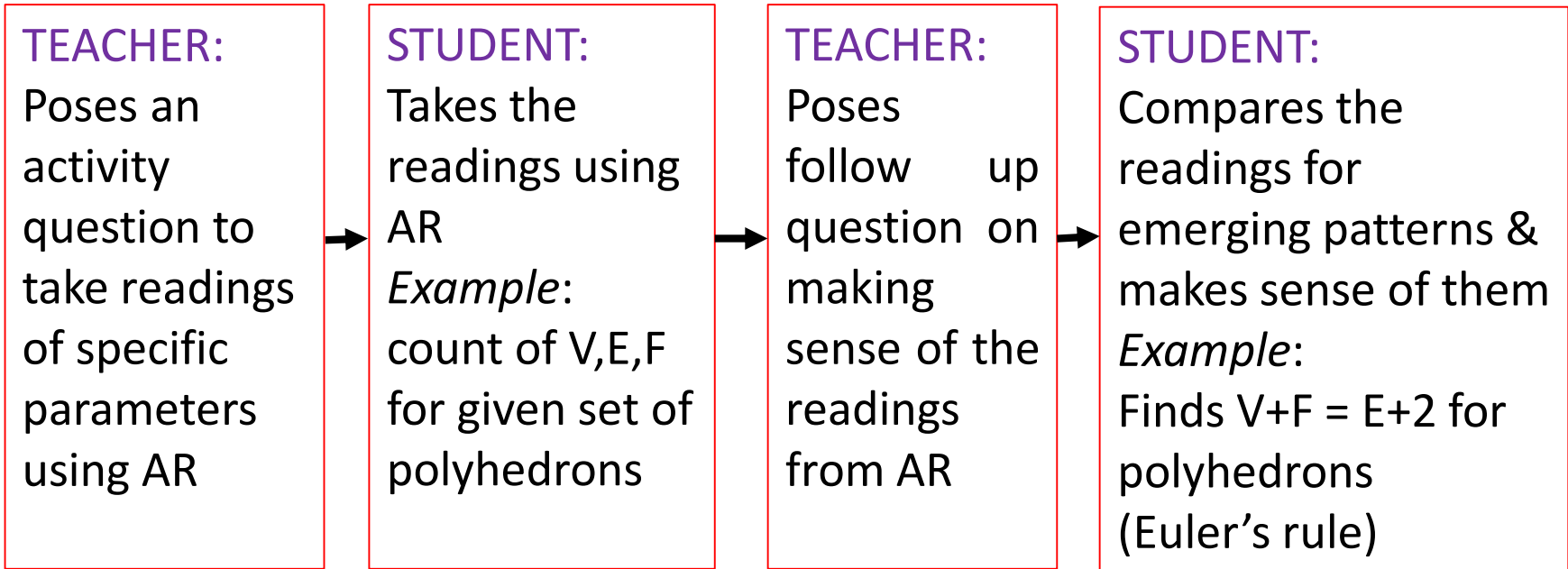
TEACHER + STUDENT:

Discusses explanation for their observations



Active Learning with AR:

Basic Mantra : Do learner-centric activity using AR;
Do not leave their interaction with technology unguided

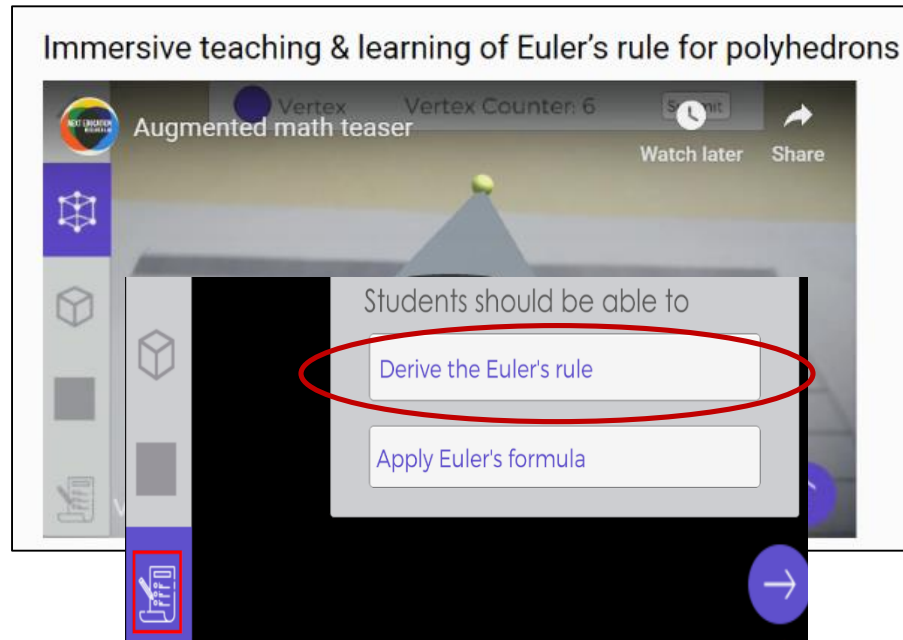


Active Learning with AR:

Recall from yesterday's demo :

Teaching-Learning activity
with *Augmented Math*

Inquiry Learning strategy



Pilot Study

8 participants, 5 activities each

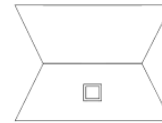
Audio and Video recordings,
interviews, QUIS
questionnaire, Pre-post test

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



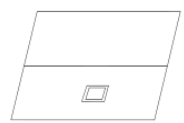
A



B



C



D



Takeaway - Design principles

Make sure design goal is clear:

Learning? Engagement? Efficiency? Accessibility? (there are 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 during implementation

Students do activity, get feedback while exploring technology

Evaluate if initial goal is achieved



IIT BOMBAY

Learning from Games

Vote – Math Blaster game



Is this an instance of effective integration of technology?

1) Yes 2) No

Vote – Math Blaster game



Go to www.menti.com and use the code **96 93 63**



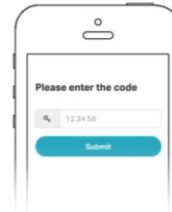
1

Grab your phone

www.menti.com

2

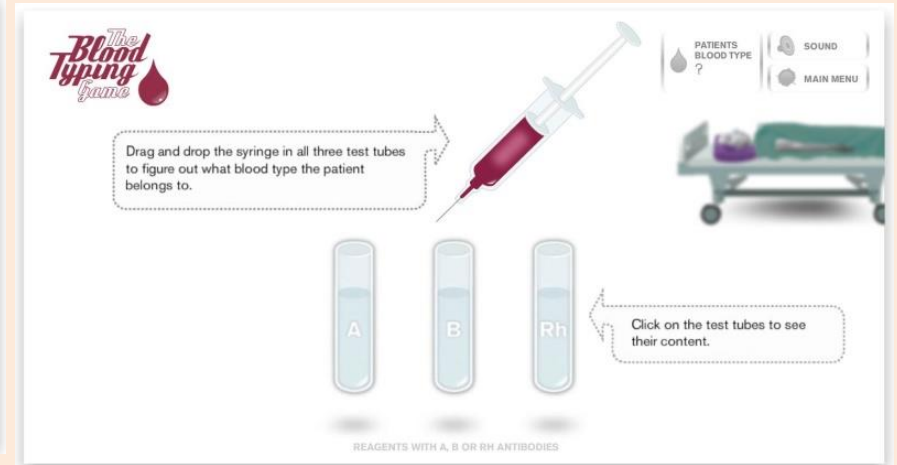
Go to www.menti.com



3

Enter the code 96 93 63 and vote!

Vote – Blood Typing game



Is this an instance of effective integration of technology?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No



Analyzing computer games

Games contain:

Activity

Context

Rules

Competition elements

levels, points

People like games because:

Responsive

Interactive

Engaging

Fun

What makes an educational game effective?



IIT BOMBAY

Each one say one, based on your votes



Examine evidence: Engagement, Learning

META-STUDIES: Review 300+ studies on games –

Engagement – HIGH; Learning - MIXED

“Some games provide effective instruction for some tasks some of the time, but these results may not be generalizable to other games”

“...need to balance motivational elements with learning processes”

Align game goal to learning goal

Make learning essential to game success

Summary - 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”,
 - Be specific, for ex “students should determine blood type of patients”
- What is the affordance of the technology?
 - Determine what it *really* provides towards the above goal
- What should students do beyond watch, listen, push buttons?
 - vote, make predictions, draw concept maps, solve problem – using tech



IIT BOMBAY

Thank you

www.et.iitb.ac.in