



Hybrid/Blended Learning*

Panelists

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Moderator

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*Teaching

Hybrid Teaching:

- *A necessity* (and distinguished characteristic of bricks-and-mortars university)
- As opposed to, but also driven by, MOOCs or Massive On-Line Courses (one-to-many)
- Derives from an (evolving) understanding of how learning happens- *Engaged Learning*
- *Socratic Method (400 BC)*

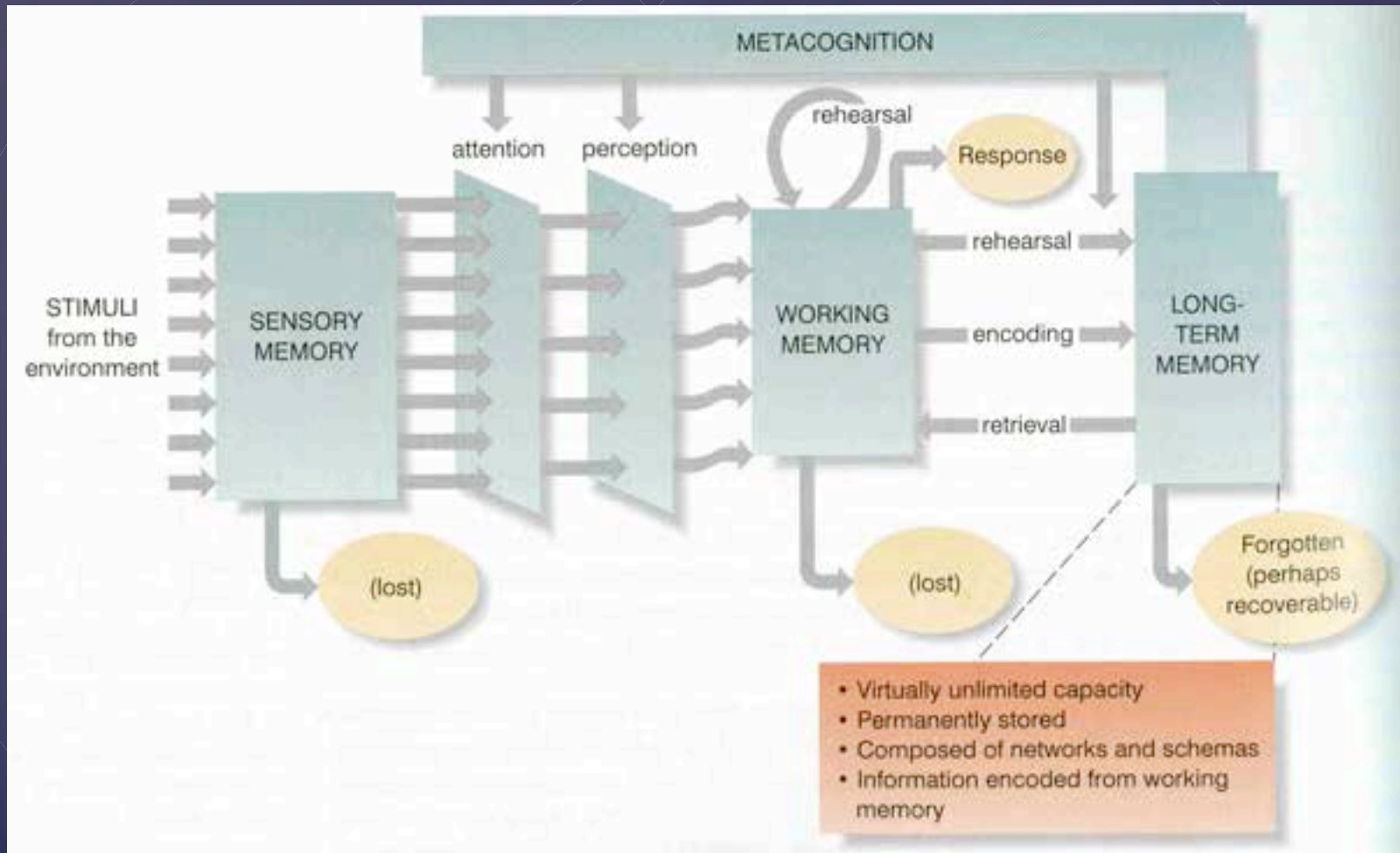
THE EVOLUTION OF KNOWLEDGE (HENCE EDUCATION?)

FROM DAVID DEUTSCH'S BOOK "THE BEGINNING OF INFINITY"

- › *Variation* creates new ideas, conjectures
- › *Selection* favors those that pass criticism and tests
- › Both require dialogue and discussion, hence *interactivity*
- › Universities are the crucibles for such creation

- › Teaching only as good as the learning that takes place
- › Education meaningless when reduced to a list of content topics for which the student quickly learns the facts, takes the test, and then forgets it all

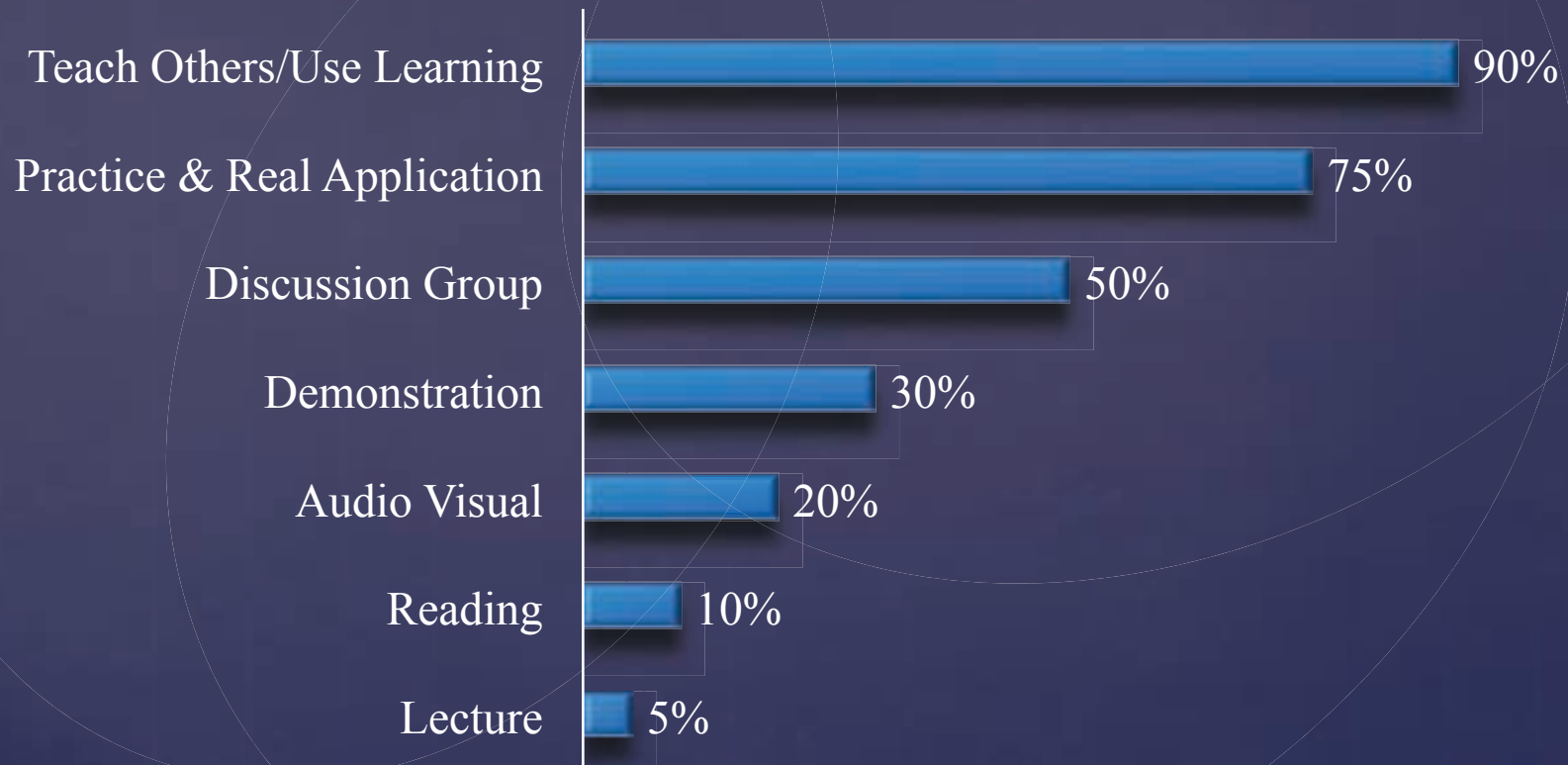
Information Processing



Eggen & Kauchak, 2001

Knowledge Retention

Percentage of Transfer



Glaser, 2000, Bransford et.al., 2007, Ragusa, 2013

Excellent pedagogy does not necessarily require technology; however, it can benefit greatly from it.

Engaged learning:

(1) Taxonomy- classify courses according to content, type, and objectives (from conceptual to capstone)

(2) Provide mechanisms to maximize learning (e.g. demos, within course investigations, applied problem solving, flipped classroom).

It is the latter which technology empowers (at two different levels, undergraduate and professional MS).

Factors to Consider in Technology Selection

Course type(s):

- Conceptually focused
- Principle focused
- Laboratory
- Design
- Capstone

Pedagogy and course content guides technological choices (not the reverse)

Technology is meaningful if it increases opportunities for student engagement with each other and with faculty

Opportunities for Technology Use

Flipped course (or outside of courses in non-flipped)

Collaboration outside of class

Review and interaction with mini-lectures (never longer than 15 mins) with formative interaction and just-in-time learning via assessment
Collaborative assignments in small groups outside of class (e.g. discussion rooms)

Collaboration in-class

Shared problem solving
Think -pair-share
ACT (alone , compare , teach)
Student generated demos
Collaborative design (also outside of class)

USC Engineering Engagement with Technology

1. Distance Education Network- since 1972
2. iPodia platform for global partnerships
3. In-house technology: no “income-sharing” with a for-profit entity

DEN@VITERBI: CELEBRATING 40 YEARS!



1972

ITV offers first courses via microwave delivery (local)



1980

Early 1980's: DEN's first students outside California via tape delivery



1988

Mid 1980's: DEN adds numerous companies to list of corporate students

1997

1997's: DEN launches satellite delivery



DEN: 1999-NOW



1999

2001

2004

2005

2006

2010

Internet delivery introduced

Programs and courses entirely webcast

DEN adds 28th Master's program. Now, more than 40 MS programs

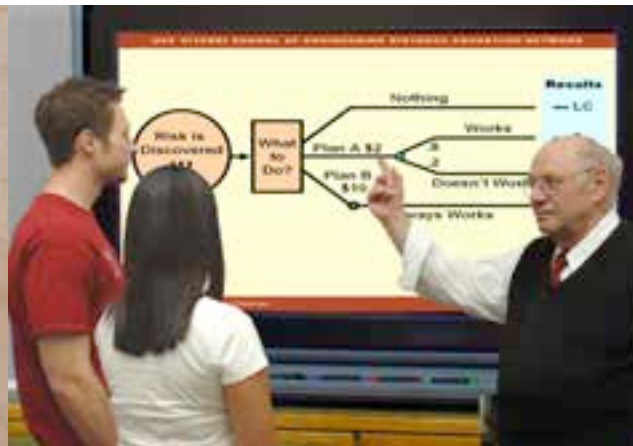
Partnerships formed with Chevron and Korean Airlines

Integrated enhanced interactivity e.g. Web Ex, Adobe Connect

I-Podia introduced; Kuwait Oil Company Research Center established



ENGINEERING 101



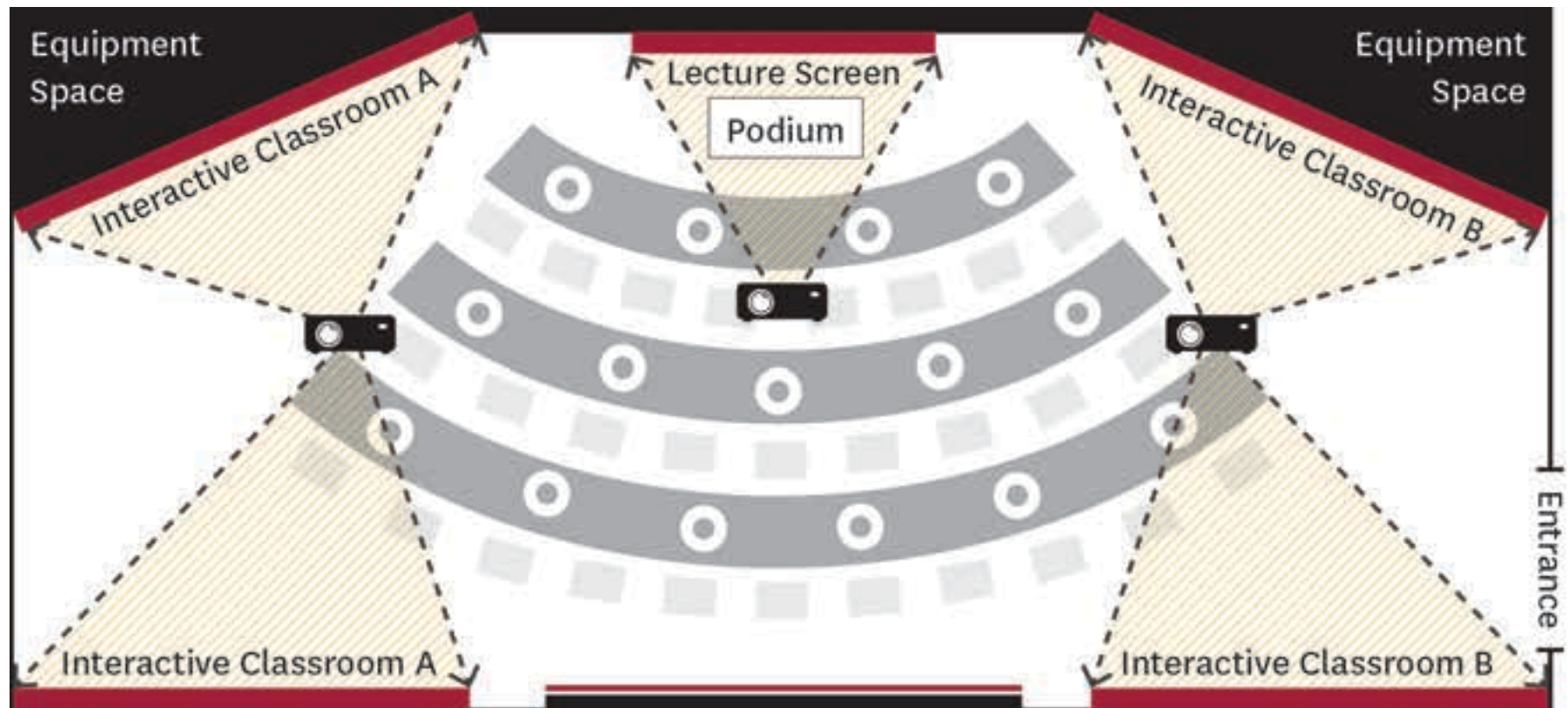
October 31, 2013

DEN: On-line students are no different than on-campus



- ⌘ All students (DEN or on-campus) meet the **same** admissions criteria and receive **identical** academic instruction
- ⌘ DEN is a delivery mechanism that enables students around the world access to the **same** education as on campus
- ⌘ Classes are taught by the **same** professors in an integrated classroom environment. Material is always **current** and the **same** as for on campus

iPODIA : INTERACTIVE, SYNCRHONOUS, GLOBAL





USC+PKU+NTU

USC students in Los Angeles @ 7pm, Tue.



PKU Students: Beijing @ 10am, Wed.



NTU Students: Taipei @ 10am, Wed.

Needs for and from Technology

Must be flexible for use across course types

Should be used synchronously and asynchronously

Need ability to conduct automated assessments

accommodate both quantitative (e.g. multiple choice) and qualitative (e.g. open choice, narrative) solutions

Must facilitate engaging pedagogy

Must enable scalability of programs and courses

Must be updatable to accommodate changes in student and faculty needs (and technological advances).