

Why Use Video?

- 1. David Ausubel (1978) argued that knowledge was hierarchically organized.
- 2. New learning concepts and ideas to be subsumed under or anchored within prior learning experiences (i.e., meaningful info must be related to what already know).
- 3. Advance Organizers: Per Ausubel, we must provide a context, richer, deeper learning.





Why Use Video?

- 4. Dual coding theory (learning information verbally and visually is more richly stored): Alan Paivio.
- 5. Anchored instruction and macrocontexts: John Bransford and colleagues.
- 6. Multimedia theory: Richard Mayer.









Which of these video sharing sites do you use?

- 1. BBC News Video and Audio
- 2. CNN.com Video
- 3. MSNBC.com
- 4. Google Video, Yahoo Video
- 5. Current TV
- 6. Fora TV
- 7. MIT World
- 8. YouTube, YouTube Edu
- 9. TeacherTube
- 10. Link TV, Explore, Global Pulse, Latin Pulse
- 11. Howcast, Big Think, WonderHowTo, Explo.TV, NASA TV, ClipChef, TV Lesson, BookTV, Edutopia videos, MonkeySee, doFlick, the Research Channel, iVideosong









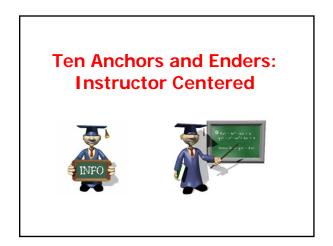




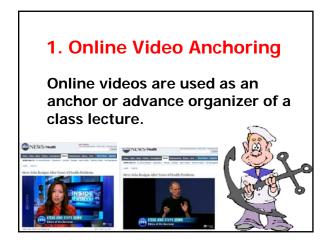
















and Discussions The instructor(s) finds videos and then posts them to the course management system for students to watch prior to or after class. If students participate in an online discussion based on such videos, the instructor should be clear about the length of post (e.g., two paragraphs) and how many comments of peers to respond to.

4. Online Class Previews





5. Anchor with Discussion

The instructor(s) finds videos and shows them in class and students discuss them in small groups with certain assigned tasks.







6. Pause and Reflect

The instructor(s) plays a portion of a YouTube video and pauses for reflections and then continues playing the video which is followed by still more class reflection.

7. Key Concept Reflections

Instructor shows the YouTube video and asks students to reflect on concepts embedded in it. He may replay the video 1-2 more times while prompting the class for certain key concepts. He might ask students to say "pause" when they see a concept from a particular chapter or unit displayed.

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Ten Anchors and Enders: Student Centered





1. Course Resource Provider Handouts

Students find videos and show them in class and discussion unfolds. Students assigned as the cool resource providers for the week are asked to create a handout for the videos and other course resources selected.



Interactive Multimedia Glossaries Umida Khikmatillaeva, Dec. 2011, P540 http://learningplanet.shutterfly.com/



4. Student Anchor Demonstrations

Each student brings a video to class and presents and explains how each one is related to course concepts. A coinciding handout of videos and concepts is recommended.

April 25, 2012 MIT+K-12 Making Video to Make a Difference http://k12videos.mit.edu/





WonderHowTo and Howcast



5. Anchor Creators

Students create their own YouTube videos to illustrate course concepts.







7. Video Anchor Competitions

Students find relevant videos and send the list to the instructor(s) for viewing and selecting. The students whose videos are selected might receive special class recognition or bonus points.

9. Video Anchor Debates

Students are asked to find YouTube or other online video content on the pro and con sides of a key class issue and then use them in face-to-face or online discussions and debates.





10. Anchor Creator Interviews

Students find YouTube videos relevant to course concepts and email interview the creator about the purpose and potential uses of the video or perhaps request that the creator join the class in a synchronous chat.





But who can use shared online video?







Advice and Guidelines

- 1. When using shared online videos, consider the learning theory or approach makes them more powerful than other media.
- 2. Assign students to reflect on why or how you used them.



Advice and Guidelines

- 3. Length of video for activities should be less than 10 minutes and preferably under 4 minutes.
- 4. Watch and approve all videos before selecting. And test for link rot.





Advice and Guidelines

- 5. Have back-up videos in case do not work or are taken down.
- 6. Considering offering online video creation as an option—can foster student creativity.





Final Thoughts

It is important for instructors to begin to reflect on the power of such online video technology, to experiment on their use, and to share their results.





Slides at: TrainingShare.com
Papers: PublicationShare.com
Book: http://worldisopen.com/

Questions, Comments, Share Ideas (Will Work, might work, won't work)



