The Strengths & Weaknesses of Instructional Media

May 17, 2010



Skip Stahl; CAST

Session Overview

I. Neural Networks Recap



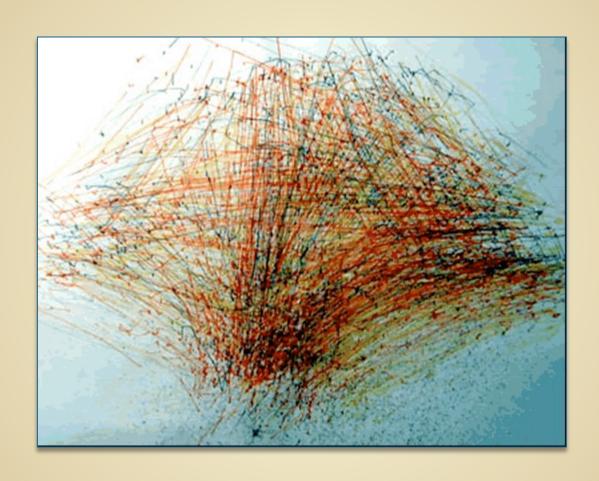
III. The Virtues & Barriers of Images

IV. The Virtues & Barriers of Lectures (Audio)







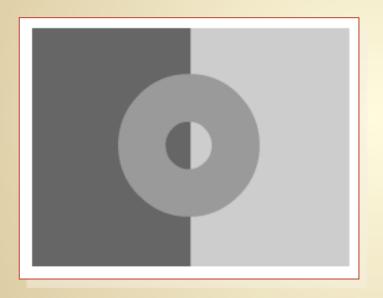


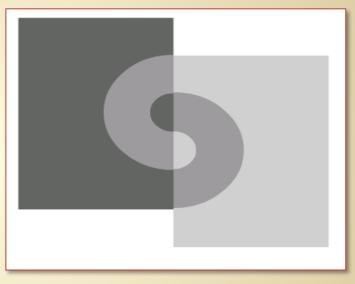
 Meaning is constructed "heterarchically" from the interplay of sensory information, perceptual constancies and cognitive experience.

- Processing is distributed
- Processing is distributed in parallel

- Recognition Networks
 - Recognition cortex (sensory –perceptual cortex in the posterior neocortex) is composed of neural networks adapted to recognize <u>regularities</u> in the environment.
 - Recognition cortex does not "respond" to these regularities, it generates them (top down affects bottom up)

The Kofka Ring

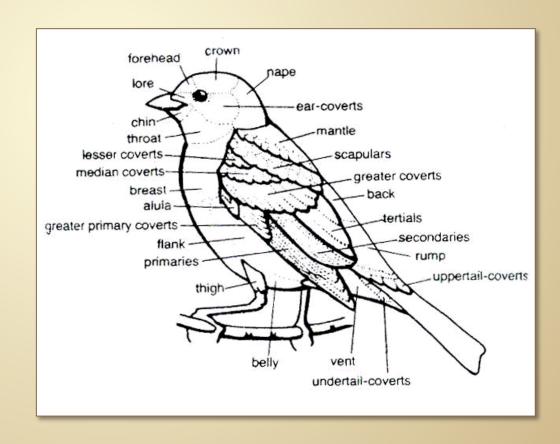




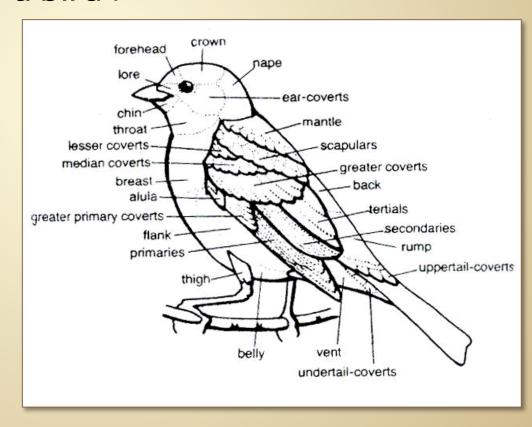
In the presence of the vertical "bar", the brightness difference without luminance difference is a standard case of simultaneous contrast. This is probably due to retinal mechanisms. Without the bar, filling-in (a cortical phenomenon) 'wins'.

- Recognition Networks
- Perception, memory and learning are all processes of categorization – all of them require lumping dissimilar things together.
- Perception, memory and learning are all processes of generalization – all of them generalize from some things to others

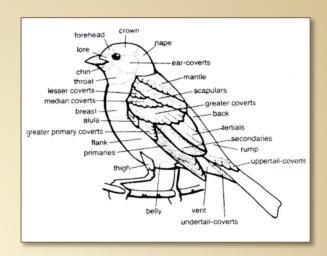
- Recognition Networks
 - What are the characteristic s of a bird?



- Recognition Networks
 - Characteristic s of a bird?
 - Flight?
 - Feathers?
 - Two legs?
 - Beak?



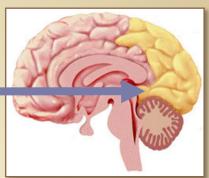
- Recognition Networks
 - Characteristic s of all birds?



- 1. They are <u>endothermic</u> <u>vertebrates</u>.
- 2. Their skin is covered with feathers.
- 3. They have four-chambered hearts
- 4. Their bones are lightweight and usually hollow.
- 5. Their forelimbs are modified as wings.
- 6. They lay eggs.

Principles of UDL

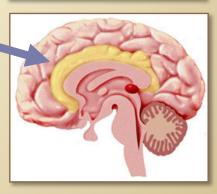
Multiple Means of Representation



Multiple Means of Expression



Multiple Means of Engagement



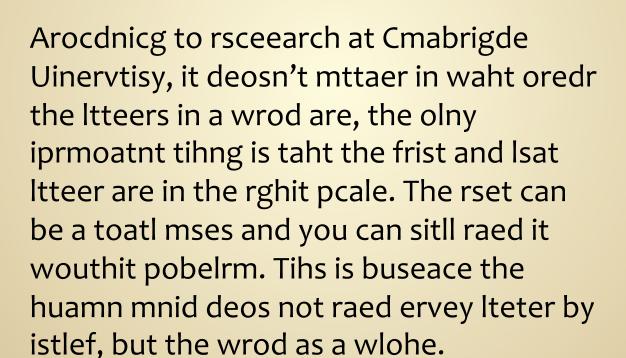




Simultaneous presentation of patterns:

- Visual patterns
- Phonological patterns
- Sound/Symbol patterns
- Semantic patterns

- Simultaneous presentation of patterns:
 - Visual patterns





- Simultaneous presentation of patterns:
 - Phonological patterns

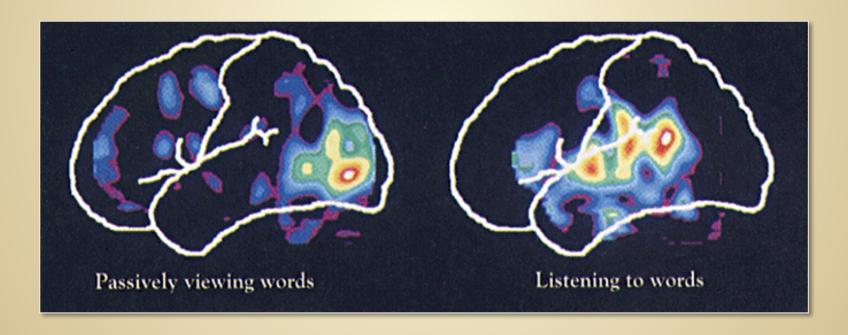


Phonological Awareness is a major component of skill in beginning readers and points to a developmental trajectory by which written language engages areas originally shaped by speech for learners on the path toward successful literacy acquisition.

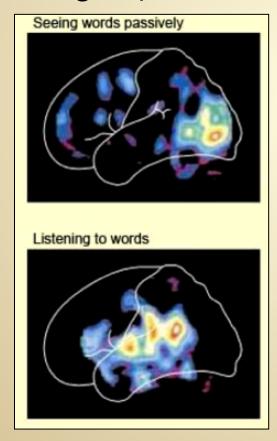
Frost SJ, Landi N, Mencl WE, Sandak R, Fulbright RK, Tejada ET, Jacobsen L, Grigorenko EL, Constable RT, Pugh KR. (2009)

- Simultaneous presentation of patterns:
 - Phonological patterns

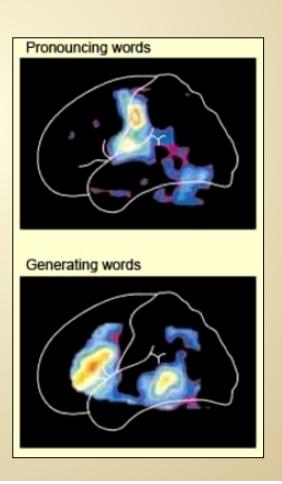




- Simultaneous presentation of patterns:
 - Phonological patterns







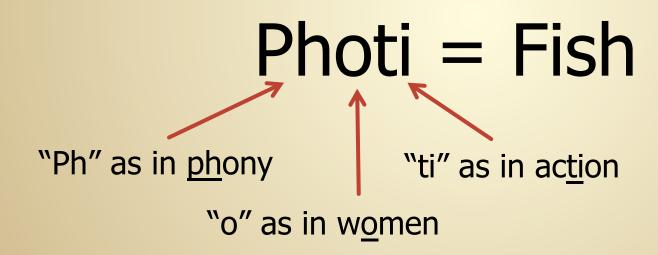
- Simultaneous presentation of patterns:
 - Sound/Symbol patterns



Photi = Fish

- Simultaneous presentation of patterns:
 - Sound/Symbol patterns









- Semantic patterns
 - "She Struggles with the adversities of her day-to-day existence"
 - "She Problems many!"





- Semantic patterns
 - "She Struggles with the adversities of her day-to-day existence"

(Standard written English)

"She Problems many!"

(American Sign Language)

The Barriers of Print



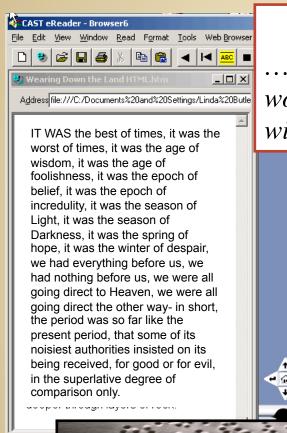
- 1. What happens if some patterns are hard to recognize?
 - Visual patterns (Blind/Low Vision)
 - Phonological patterns (Deaf/Hard of Hearing; ESL)
 - Sound/Symbol patterns (Dyslexia)
 - Semantic patterns (ADHD; Low Cognition; English as second language)

The Benefits of Digital Media





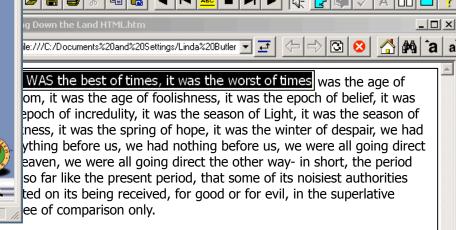
Representation



Tale of Two Cities

...It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness,





Window Read Format Tools Web Browser Favorites Help

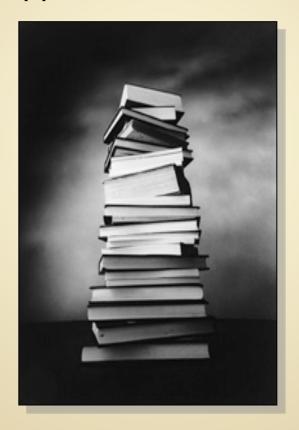
There were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a plain face, on the throne of England; there were a king with a large jaw and a queen with a fair face, on the throne of France. In both countries it was clearer than crystal to the lords of the State preserves of loaves and fishes, that things in general were settled for ever.





- Models Examples & non-examples
- Highlight critical features
- Highlight critical relationships

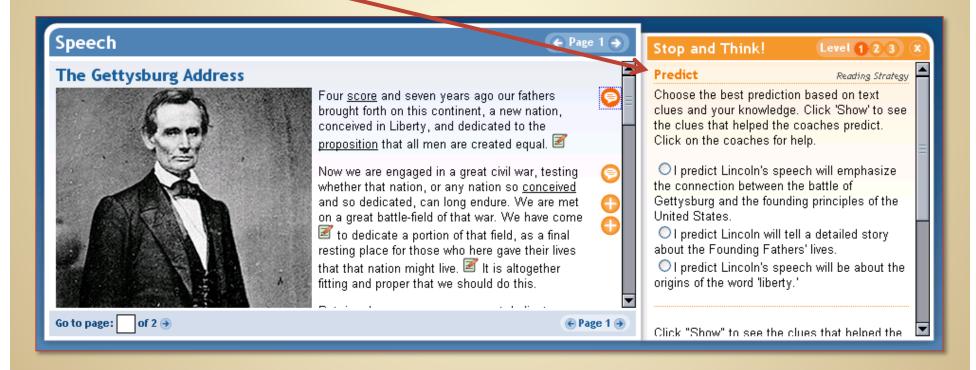
No Flexibility for support





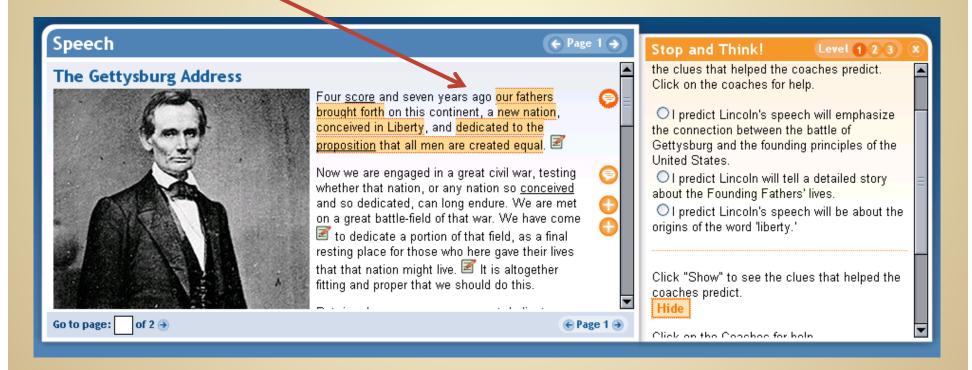
Digital media allows for embedded strategy support





Digital media allows for embedded strategy support





Engagement

Digital media allows for choices:





- Adjustable challenge & support
- Content & tools
- Context

• What are images good for?

16. THE GIANT SLIDE TRAIL (to the top of Sargent Mountain) Vertical change: 1200 feet (to a beight of 1373 f.a.s.k.) Level of difficulty: difficult.

Park: at the end of the gravel rend marked by a cedar post off route 198.



Hooding north on 18%, jest beyond Sangest Dr., on the left, a color post marks the Giant Slide staff in the right side of the road. Drives up the gravel road to the end, staying under the telephone pole line (3 mile). (The great read is fine to drive—4 event did in a K-car once). Another post invikwoedly marks the start of the road at the end of the road.

The Glast Slide trail climbs to the top of the island's second highest peak, rising and falling, and healing east, seeds, and each shang the way. The trail edient seperb views of the area accound Scotes Sound, and the view from the top of Surgest Mr. looks over most of the island.

From the parking area, the trail status to the left of where the coder post marks it. It rises over packed din for about .75 mile before crossing the soldern used contage path they connects the Hadlock Pond area to the Aum Berly's Pond area.

On the other side of the carriage path, the mail's direction changes from east to such, and the footing changes cooks and coots churre the unit as it approaches Sargent Brook. The brook and the trail share the same course for the most mine, intermity rocky, the trail rises steadly for 5 mile.

As the course strepture, the size of the roots that form the siver bed increases. Soon, the tail runs high over the right side of the book, as the water flows between the massive stores. The classes drops tweety is thirty feel in some places. The classes along the side of the water over steep grades and meets are the carriage path, this one the "Assort the Mountain" loop at the North Ridge (rail up Sargers.

Take a right on the path for .3 mile to rejoin the Giant Stide trail. It drops from the left side of the

carriage path. The unit's surface remains soft and mois although it putalish a rocky stream. Guat Siño cas between Girnor Feak on the left and Putalism Mt. on the right. After passing an old trail sign that marks trails up these peaks, the downward pitch increases, and the roat shares space with more rocks.

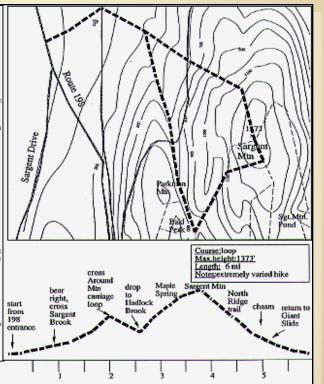
Mobitise mobes the footing alippary in places. At the interaction with the Hadfock Brook mal. Glant Slide ends. Follow the steep incline of Hadfock Brook shappy on the life now and Steple Spring. Calms mark the trails rapid ascess over the rocks sucked one on top of the other up the slipes. Continue toward Stayle Spring. You'll know.

Continue toward Majde Spring. You'll know you've neared the spring when reading wet ground covers the area before the Majde Spring sign. After the temperary levelling, the trail rises through low bush blatcheries before joining the south ridge trail. The peak of Surgest appears from the intersection.

Broad views agrees in all directions from the large pile of stones that mark Sargers's peak. The maintand stretches to the neeth, Sormes Sound and the idam's west side to the west, and Nintheast Harbor and the ocean to the south, beyond the long spine of Sargers Mit's south sidgs. The badd top of Peakbason rises in front of Permits Mit to the earth.

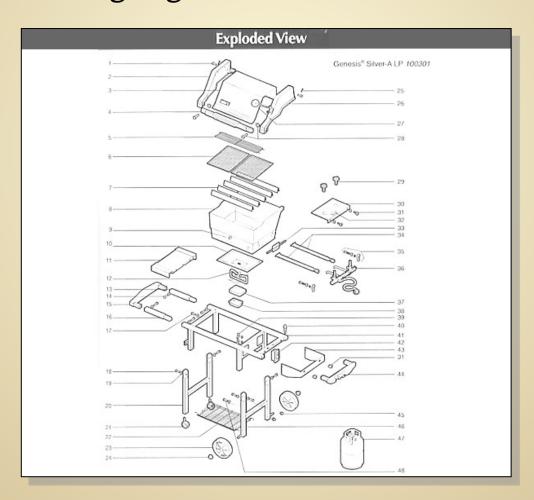
The hile continues over the top, down the North Ridge trail of Surpent. Calms mark the trail's descent toward Somes Sound.

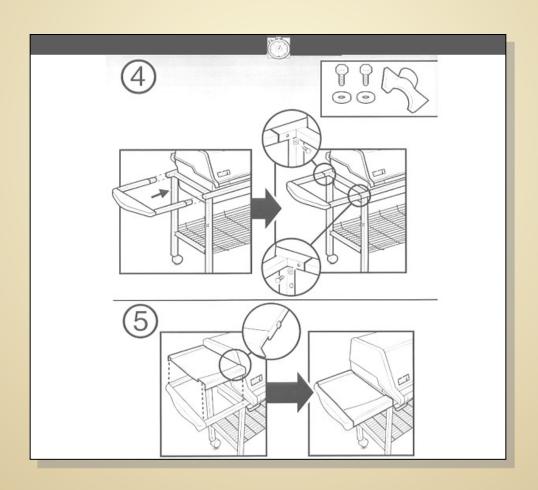
The trail deeps ever smooth rock and crosses the "Around the Mountain" loop again. The bike nagotiates the chasm once more, travels along Surgent Brook, crosses the Anni Betty's carriage path, and drops gontly back to the guidking area.

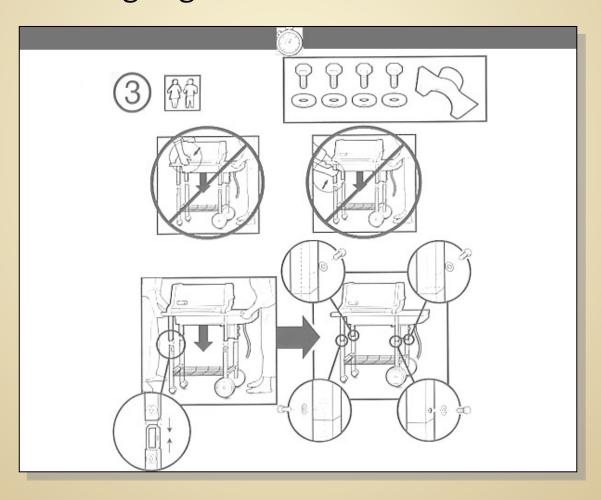




- 1) Representing concrete objects and the spaces between them.
- 2) Representing the relationships between objects: illustrating or capturing their relationships
- Representing context: capturing objects in actual context, maintaining figure and ground.
- 4) Capturing Simultaneity: e.g. parts and wholes simultaneously.









II. The Virtues of Images

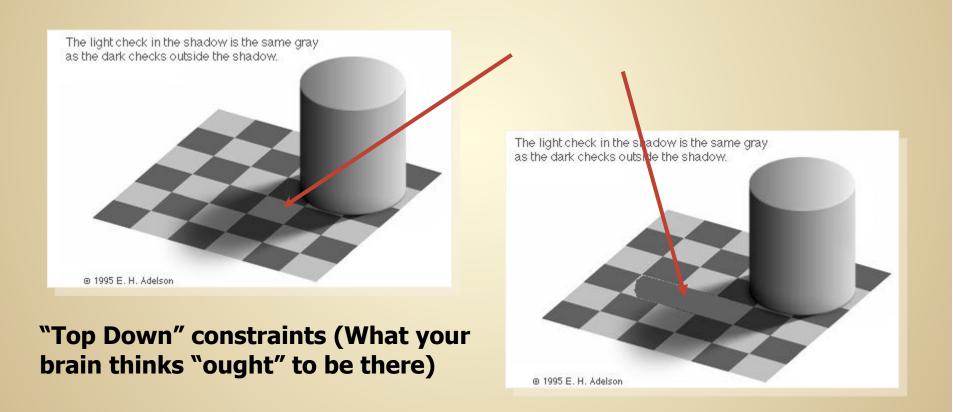
•What are images good for?



- Representing concrete objects and the spaces between them
- Representing the relationships between objects illustrating or capturing their relationships
- Representing context—capturing objects in actual context, maintaining figure and ground
- Capturing simultaneity, e.g., parts and wholes simultaneously

II. The Barriers of Images

•What challenges do images present to the learner?



II. The Barriers of Images

•What challenges to images present to the learner?





Clinton and who??

II. The Barriers of Images





- Sensory (vision)
- Perceptual (interpretative)
- Cognitive (understanding)

Representation

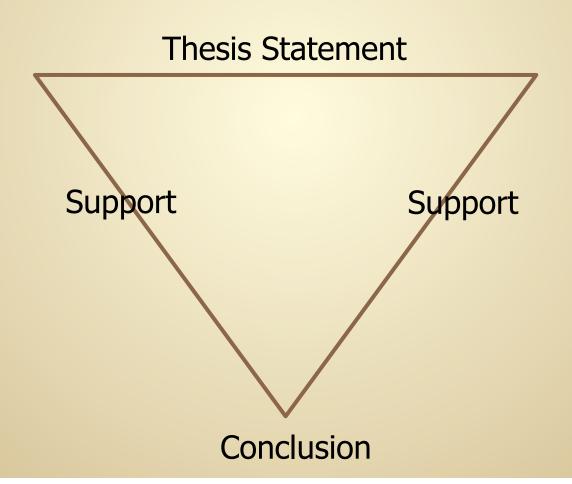
Text Equivalents



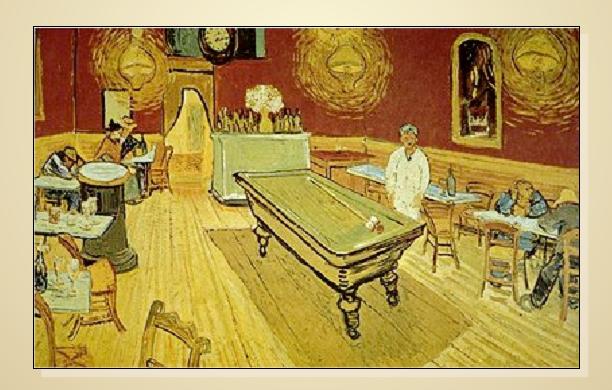
This black and white photo shows a makeshift home during the Depression. Two clotheslines are strung across the center of the picture in front of a wooden shed. Three children play on the ground in front of the shed and beneath the clothes hanging from the clotheslines. A small table with a large wooden bucket can be seen on the left. The ground is dirt or sand and is littered with scraps of wood and metal, baskets, and other debris. A leafless tree can be seen in the background on the left.

Expression

•To Write, Draw (Weir, R., Inside Higher Ed, 3.3.2010) http://www.insidehighered.com/advice/instant_mentor/weir21



•The power of color



•The power of color



The power of color

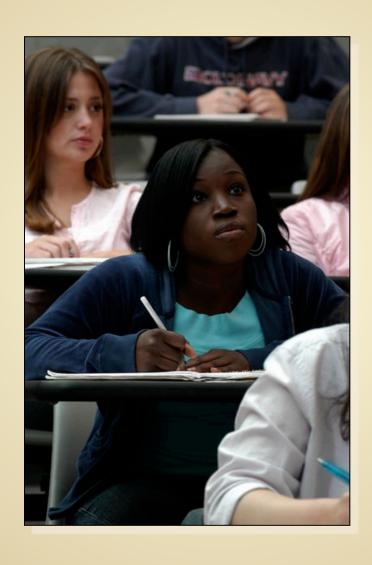




Evoking emotion



III The Virtues of Lectures (audio)





III The Virtues of Lectures (audio)



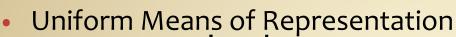


III The Virtues of Lectures (audio)



- The power and flexibility of the human voice and its accompaniments salience, emphasis, etc.
- Feedback and the wisdom of the crowd
- Amplification and the contagion of the crowd

III The Barriers of Lectures (audio)



—memory load
—executive load

implicit structurebackground knowledge

Uniform Means of Expression

passivitylack of interaction

—lack of construction

—impermanent

—linear only



 Uniform Means of Engagement

- recruiting interest
- maintaining attention
- rewarding success

Representation

What the pros say—



- Understand the audience
- 20 minutes—max! (except if interspersed with other media)
- Organization: Power. Punch.

Representation

Offer Alternatives:

- Audio amplification; multimedia
- Concept maps; structural scaffolds
- Visual & audio recording
- Guided notes
- Timer/pacing indicator

Expression

Offer Alternatives:

- Interpreting Q & A (large group)
- Follow-up discussion (small group)
- Assigned Note-takers
- Online discussion forums
- Office hours

Only connect—

- The primacy of questions
- The power of personal anecdote
- Affect, not data
- Eye contact



- What the pros say...
 - 1) Punch
 - 2) One theme
 - 3) <u>W</u>ait
 - 4) <u>Ear</u> conversational
 - 5) Retention Loop back



On PowerPoint



- An Aside on PowerPoint:
 -PowerPoint can give visual shape to an argument. "Language is a linear medium: one damn word after another. But ideas are multidimensional... When properly employed, PowerPoint makes the logical structure of an argument more transparent. Two channels sending the same information are better than one." Parker, New Yorker, May 28, 2001.

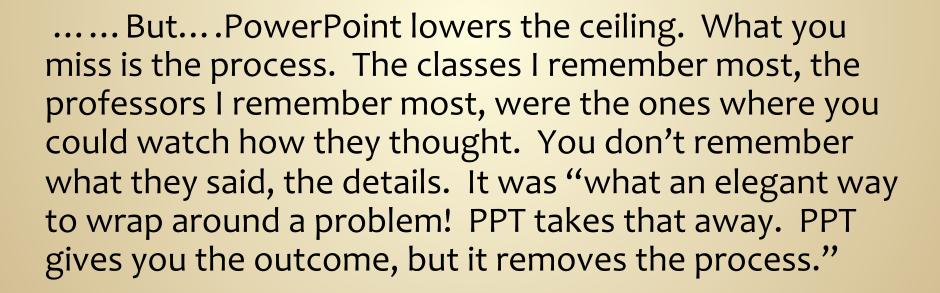
On PowerPoint



 An Aside on PowerPoint: from Clifford Nass at Stanford

..... PowerPoint lifts the floor of public speaking: a lecture is less likely to be poor if the speaker is using it. What PowerPoint does is very efficiently deliver content. What students gain is a lot more information – not just facts, but rules, ways of thinking, examples.

- On PowerPoint
- An Aside on PowerPoint: from Clifford Nass at Stanford





On PowerPoint

- An Aside on PowerPoint: from Clifford Nass at Stanford

....."PPT empowers the provider of simple content, but it risks squeezing out the provider of process – that is to say the rhetorician, the storyteller, the poet, the person whose thoughts cannot be arranged in the shape of an auto content slide."

It takes away risk, spontaneity, and the "danger" of new ideas on the fly.

- Death by PowerPoint
 - 1) Never begin or end with slides
 - 2) Don't read word slides
 - 3) Tell and show rather than show and tell
 - 4) Don't turn lights off
 - 5) Use blanks (like silences)
 - 6) One image per concept
 - 7) Graphics for good news, tables for bad



Session Summary

I. Neural Networks Recap





IV. The Virtues & Barriers of Lectures (Audio)







A Resource

The UDL Guidelines

I. Provide Multiple Means of Representation	II. Provide Multiple Means of Action and Expression	III. Provide Multiple Means of Engagement
Perception	Physical action	Recruiting interest
Language and symbols	Expressive skills and fluency	Sustaining effort and persistence
Comprehension	Executive function	Self-regulation

http://www.udlcenter.org/aboutudl/udlguidelines