



# Getting the Blend Right

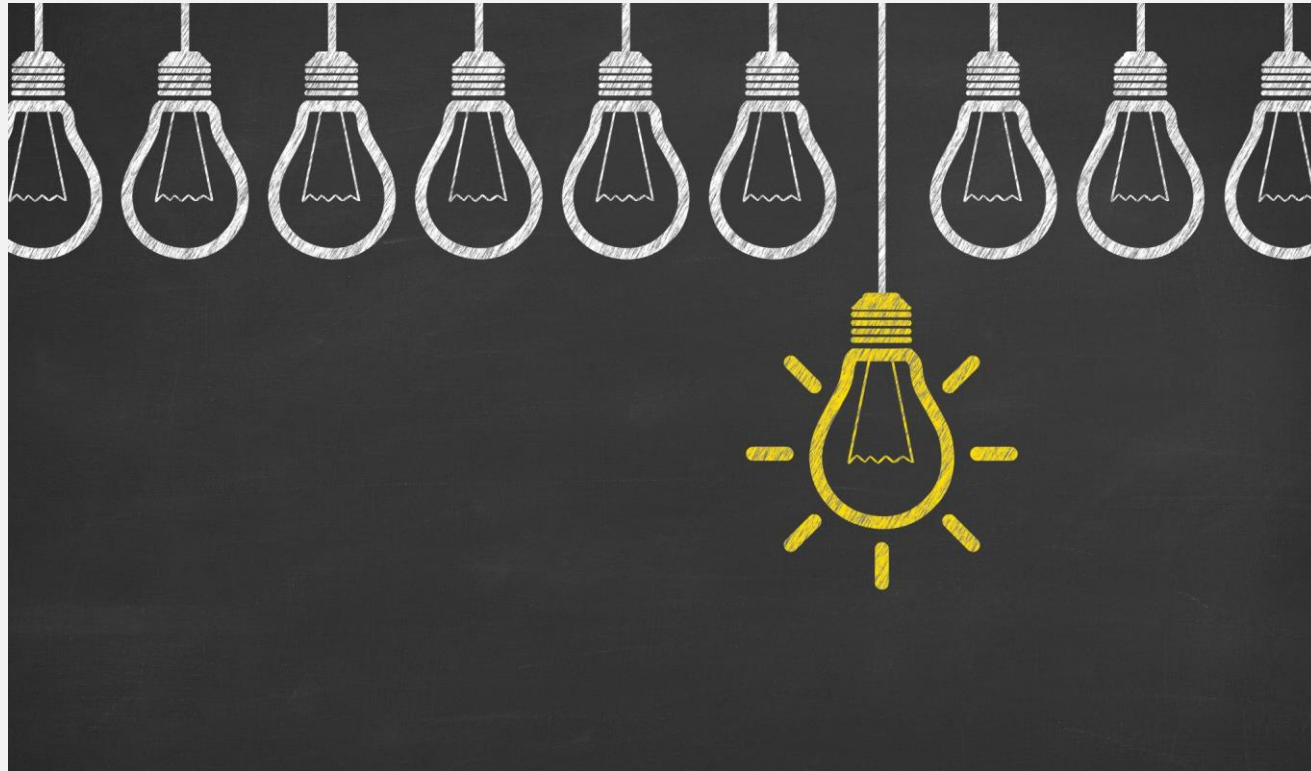
Inspiring students through  
blended learning

---

Dr Alison Gilmour  
University of Greenwich  
[@AlisonGilmour](#)



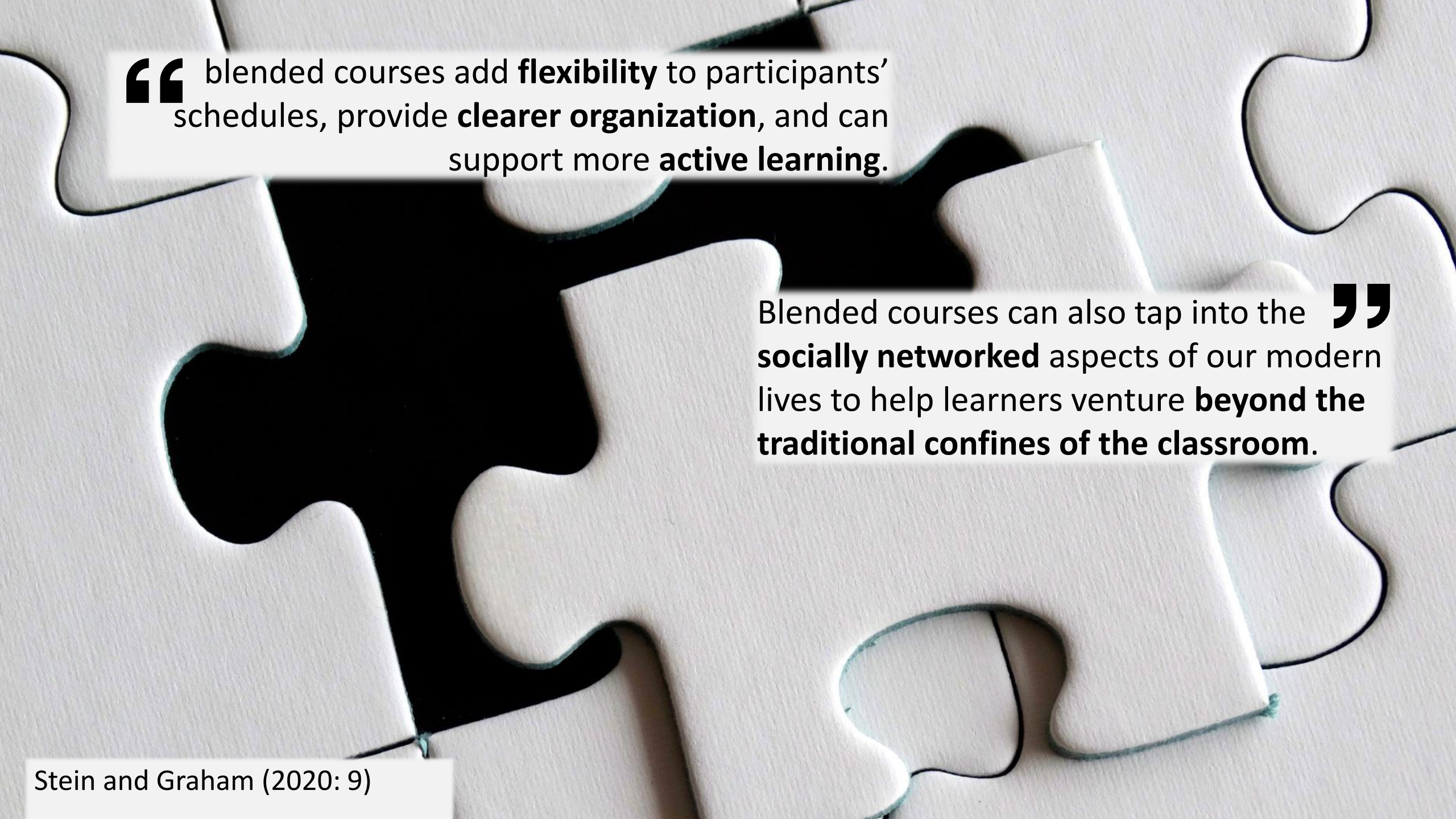
# Coherence, Connection, Care



Blended Learning: promises and pragmatism

Our role as teachers and 'The blend'

Motivating and ultimately ... caring



“ blended courses add **flexibility** to participants’ schedules, provide **clearer organization**, and can support more **active learning**.

Blended courses can also tap into the **socially networked** aspects of our modern lives to help learners venture **beyond the traditional confines of the classroom**. ”



# What do we mean by blended learning?



‘a combination of face-to-face learning and dynamic digital activities and content that facilitate anytime/anyplace learning.’

(JISC, 2020)



Our focus...



## Thinking pragmatically or critically?

- focus on the technology can result in less focus on pedagogy – from “how” to “why”?
- seeking to replicate rather than reconstruct
- absence of coherence and purpose
- absence of ‘social presence’  
(Garrison, Anderson and Archer, 2000)



# Blended learning: promises and pragmatism

For what purpose have you introduced digital technology?

To what extent have you considered the combination of activities and content as part of a coherent blended learning approach?

What does this mean, relative to your pedagogy?

A photograph of white letter tiles arranged on a light grey background. The tiles are arranged in two rows. The top row spells out the word 'TRAVEL' and the bottom row spells out 'TIPS'. The tiles are slightly shadowed, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

TRAVEL  
TIPS

Teachers as  
'travel  
guides'

(Laurillard, 2002)





# Our role as teachers

Designing  
Signposting and Rhythm  
Scaffolding and Facilitating

What type of learning?  
What activities?  
What space? Physical or digital?  
Synchronous or asynchronous?  
Your role before, during and after

# Laurillard's (2002) Conversational Framework & ABC Learning Design





# Laurillard's ABC Learning Design: Acquisition



In-class lecture or demonstration



Bite-sized curated content



Replacing a lecture with a series of 10-minute videos or a mix of curated open access content

# Laurillard's ABC Learning Design: Discussion



In-class discussion of a case study



Online discussion forum



Students answer three questions on the case study and are directed on ways of engaging with three peers



# Laurillard's ABC Learning Design: Collaboration



Development of group project



Shared collaborative documents  
such as Office 365/ One Note



Development of group  
presentation using Office365.

# Laurillard's ABC Learning Design: Production



In class presentation



Pre-recorded presentation



Advance delivery of  
presentation synchronous  
discussion in class



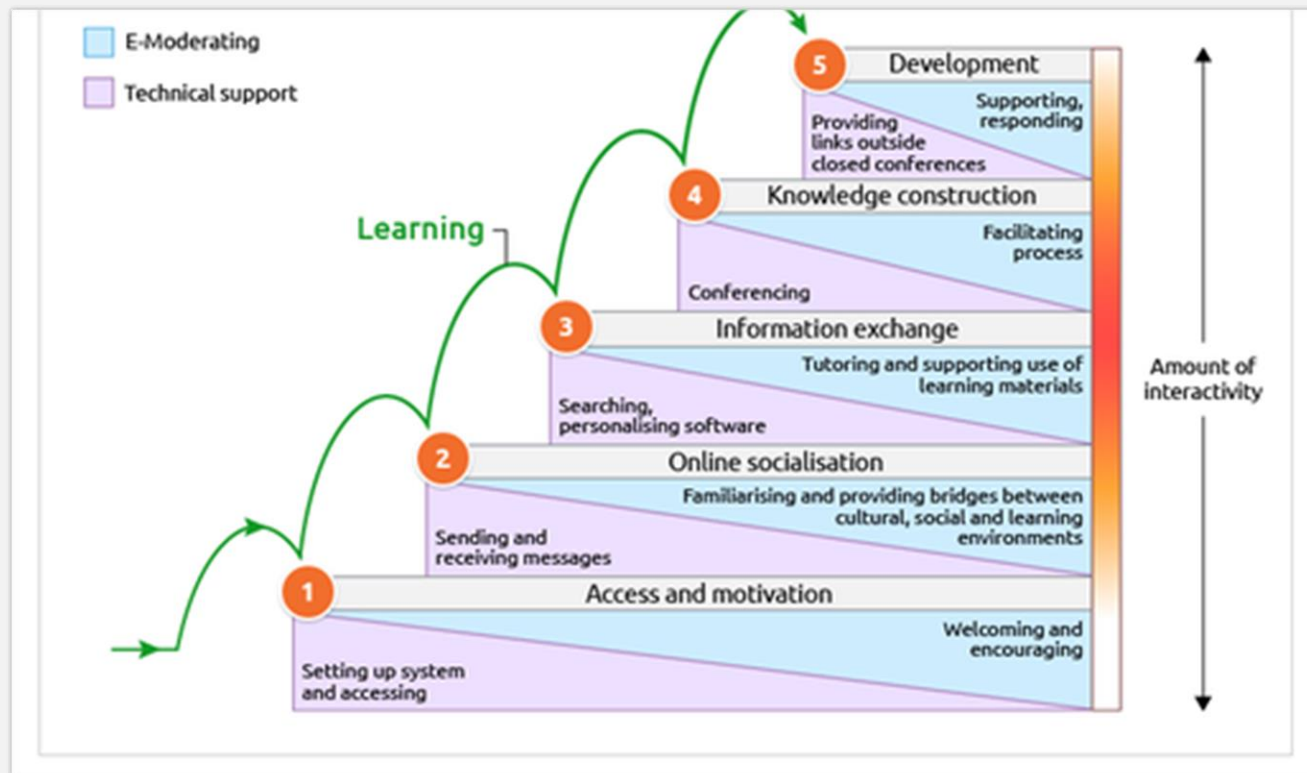
# Maximising student engagement

---

- Making the purpose and relevance clear
- Connecting learning
- Social presence underpins cognitive engagement and meaningful learning
- This is new for most learners therefore socialisation is important



# Gilly Salmon's E-tivities (2013)



- Less focus on content and more on how we build participation with structured activities.
- Attention to building skill and confidence.
- Motivate - Build - Pace



---

## Concluding thoughts – getting the blend right?

---

What you are trying to achieve?

Coherence to you and your students

Ask your students

Be iterative and responsive

Value different engagement  
equally

Proactively reach out





# The importance of care

---

‘The response to the Covid-19 pandemic has abruptly shifted more than one million students to fully online or remote instruction.

And what has become immediately clear is that students face much more than technological hurdles.’

(Stommel, Friend and Morris, 2020: 2)



# References

- Garrison, D. R., Anderson, T., & Archer, W. (2000) 'Critical inquiry in a text-based environment: Computer conferencing in higher education model', *The Internet and Higher Education*, 2(2-3), 87-105.
- Greenwich Students' Union (2020) *Covid-19: Impact on Students, Initial survey findings and highlights*. Available at: <https://www.greenwichsu.co.uk/asset/News/6001/GSU-Stakeholder-CV19-Survey-Initial-Findings.pdf> [Date accessed: 20.10.20]
- Horn, M. B. & Staker, H. (2011) *The Rise of Blended Learning*, cited in Barbara Means et al., (2014) *Learning online: what research tells us about whether, when and how*, Routledge: New York
- JISC (2020) *Developing blended learning approaches*. Available at: <https://www.jisc.ac.uk/guides/creating-blended-learning-content> [Date accessed 10.10.20]
- JISC (2020) *Student digital experience insights survey 2020: UK higher education (HE) survey findings*. Available at: <https://www.jisc.ac.uk/reports/student-digital-experience-insights-survey-2020-uk-higher-education> [Date accessed 21.09.20]

# References continued

- King, A. (1993) 'From Sage on the Stage to Guide on the Side', *College Teaching*, Vol.41, No.1 pp. 30-35.
- Laurillard, D. (2002) *Rethinking University Teaching: a framework for the effective use of learning technologies, Second Edition*. Oxon: RoutledgeFalmer.
- Salmon, G. (2013) *E-tivities The Key to Active Online Learning, Second Edition*. New York: Routledge.
- Stein, J. and Graham, C. (2020) *Blended Learning Essentials*. New York: Routledge.
- Stommel, J., Friend, C. and Morris, M. (2020) 'Introduction: The urgency of critical digital pedagogy' in Stommel, J., Friend, C. and Morris, S. (eds) *Critical Digital Pedagogy: A collection*. Washington: Hybrid Pedagogy Inc.
- Quality Assurance Agency (2020) *Building a Taxonomy for Digital Learning*. Available at: <https://www.qaa.ac.uk/docs/qaa/guidance/building-a-taxonomy-for-digital-learning.pdf> [Date accessed: 21.09.20]