Virtual Learning? Autonomous learning?

Students, learning styles and the impact of ICT.



Concepts and contexts Learning and ICT Underlying issues What ICT contributes to learning Supporting and developing learning Issues for education Ways forward



Concepts and Contexts



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The background

As the use of a new technology changes human practices, our ways of speaking about that technology change our language and our understanding. This new way of speaking in turn creates changes in the world we construct.

(Winograd & Flores, (1988) Understanding Computers and Cognition

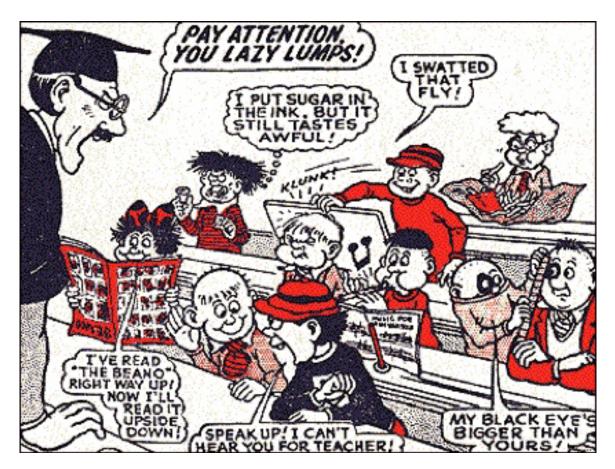


What you *ought* to be learning at school

"... is that you don't need to be taught in order to learn ... recognizing the importance of the teacher is very different from reducing learning to the passive side of being taught. This is the fundamental cleavage between theories of education: empowerment of the individual versus instruction and being taught."

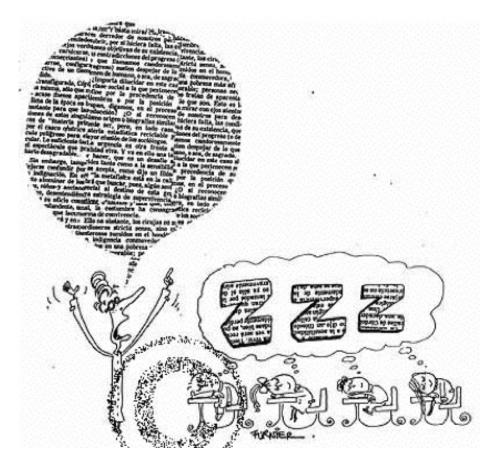
Papert, S. (1990) A critique of technocentrism in thinking about the school of the future, Ecr Memo No. 2

What you are learning at school



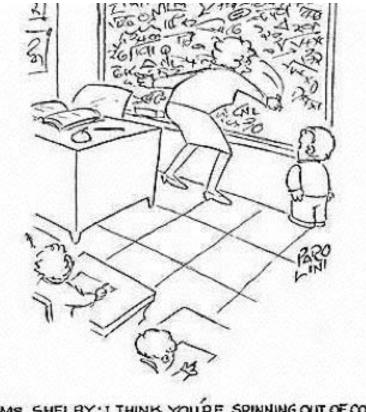


What you are learning at school





What you are learning at school



MS. SHELBY: I THINK YOU'RE SPINNING OUT OF CONTROL"



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Learning and ICT



Changes in ICT use by young people during the past 15 years:

move from productivity tool to digital recreational prosthetic;ICT is part of the landscape of the home;the real cost of digital tools continues to fall.



Access to information and resources

provide powerful and interactive tools for learning;

learners are liberated: Institutions are alienated.



Digital tools provide:

An encyclopedia and reference set for the twenty-first century; tools for a digital economy; individual education; a learning machine.



Lessons from young users (Year 6) (May 2010)

94% have the use of a computer at home:42% have one of their own,

the others share a computer

They use their computers for a range of activities, many of them creative.

Most use their computer daily.

virtual

Lessons from young users (Year 6) (n=93)

How did you learn how to use your Netbook?

'Help' tells you how to use it	I worked it out myself	My friends and I worked together	We had a demonstration in an ICT lesson	We had lessons on how to use it
3%	51%	36%	48%	61%



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Underlying Issues



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Plagiarism Attribution Style vs. Substance Technology as a means of production Critical Thinking



Approaches to learning

Conventional stages of A New Paradigm? learning (Piaget; Bruner): Sensori-motor; Concrete; Iconic.

There are no mistakes; Use Edit: Undo; Edit: Clear; Exit: Don't Save.



How did (do?) teachers learn?

They listen; they make notes; they practise; they use reference books; they ask questions; they listen; they make notes; they etc ... etc ...

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How do students learn?

They watch; they have tasks to complete; they zap; they wander around; they leave things; they collaborate; and go for best fit.

A New Paradigm for Learning: Bricoleurs in Cyberspace New learning patterns; ostensiveness; cyber-semiotics; making-do; allusion, reference and quotation.



They use the tools at hand:

Computers; Digital cameras; Cell phones; Social networking; File sharing; Pirateware; The Web.



What ICT contributes to learning



Personal (digital) learning technologies facilitate:

Visual learning

Activity learning

Language-based learning

Logical and mathematical learning



Supporting and developing learning



Student awareness

Teaching styles are correlated with teachers' preferred learning styles.

- Mis-matches, between learning style imposed by the teacher, the lesson and the individual's preferred style.
- Successful learning identified with skills and bodily-kinaesthetic intelligence, or musicalrhythmic intelligence.



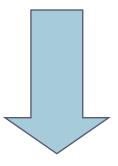
Strong base in perception of learning as skillbased.

Range of learning references increases as students move through school.

Skills reduce in importance.



Concrete perceivers & active processors

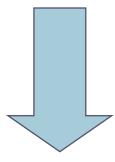


Abstract perceivers & reflective processors

(Kolb)



Concrete operations



Formal operations

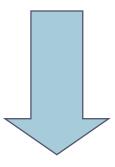




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Iconic representation



Symbolic representation





Institutional learning





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Experiential Learning





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Improving Own Learning & Performance



Pa

performance



Help set targets and plan bow these will be met Second Inc. the action you will take tection public. For such target and state, its adhead to hop you havage your how to get the segment and reach, including are self more purposed program, and where and when the set

Take responsibility for some decisions about your learning woll Receipt your addet party to complete free or time, taking your play when saveled to compare fair server, or providents subspectra needs as proteins is cleare efficient of any if facing placenge product all datas as for weaking that best performs to produce produce produce the second second second second second produce is and facing and second is all datas and second is all datas and second sec

Review progress and provide evidence of achievements ently want you liven that accurpaneous isomorp system and predication warrangs and true to improve or pathetratics (the quality of poor work, the way you work).

Improving own learning and performance: level 2





When I'm taught people tell me the things I am learning, but when I am learning I do it myself. _{Y7, F}

You're taught by listening and you learn by practice. Y8, F

Learning is something you do for yourself. Being taught is something the teacher does for you.

Y9, F



Teachers shout at you. I don't shout at myself.

Y7, M

They talk, we listen.

Y9, M

When you're taught they tell you and you still don't know. But when you learn you know what it is.

Y10, M

You learn at your own rate but you are taught at somebody else's pace.

Y10, M

learning

People will say something and if it makes sense to me I remember it. My brain is quite organised into sections and new facts usually slot in nicely where they should be. If I don't understand things first time then I usually find a pictorial explanation helps. Y10, M



I display all the things I need to know on my bedroom wall. When I learn I am alone with all the info. displayed.

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Y12, F
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When I want to learn I push harder for information. When I have to I just take the information in. I learn things through different note styles, such as spider diagrams, bullet points and using a dictaphone.

Y12, F



Student comments

I have learned how to help children ... put makeup on and shave my legs etc. I have learned how to change the style of my hair ... how to horse ride.

Y10, F



Issues for Education



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Implications for education

Students' preferred learning styles correlate with multiple intelligences (Gardner). HOWEVER -

Predominant medium for transmission of knowledge is language.

Learning is correlated with 'facts' and memorisation of information.

School-based learning & failure synonymous.



Implications for education

Students recognise importance of discovery in learning.

('Working heuristic of discovery' - Bruner.) Students stress activity and fun as central to learning.

BUT

Institutional indicators of success measured through logic and language.



Success through logic and language





Issues for education

Within the straight-jacket of curricula and examinations, can education modify its praxis?

Content is of less significance than the processes and interactions of learning.

SO

Does ICT provide students with the tool for autonomous learning - and set them free from institutional limitations? Virtual learning? Autonomous learning?



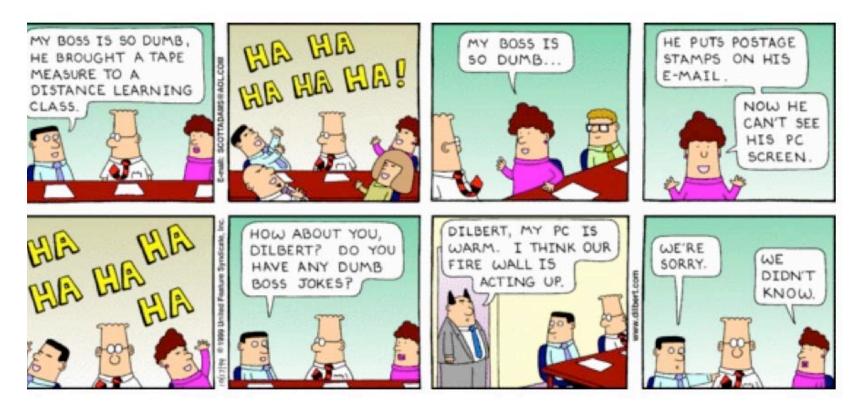
ICT and learning

Combines:

iconic representations - GUI environment; ostensiveness - point and click; ludic elements built into programs; constant feedback from error messages; automatic correction facilities; built-in user support; collaboration.



Our students need technical knowledge





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Cyborgs sitting in the classroom

A man-machine system ... routine checks and monitoring undertaken automatically ... setting humans free ... to create ... to think ...

to feel.





Digital tools and online access

Enable learners to communicate with each other across the world – effectively;

- enable students to publish their work to a vast audience instantly;
- enable learners to find and fetch information from every corner of the earth – painlessly;
- enable organisations to communicate with young people and educators efficiently.

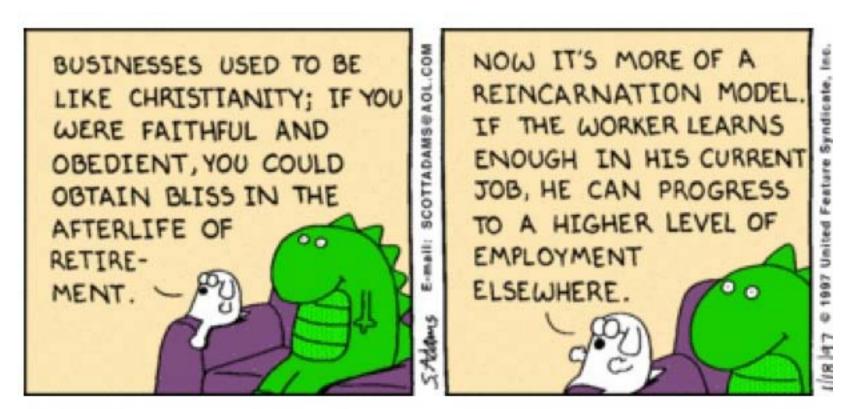


Digital tools and online access

Link students with others; with ideas; with involvement; with success.



There are no certainties





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There are no certainties





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Ways forward



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Can Autonomous Learners:

Understand why they are learning as well as what they have to learn

Choose appropriately from a range of activities

Find and use resources independently

See whether their learning is progressing or not, and change what they are doing to bring about improvements

Change what they are doing in response to changing circumstances

Exploit opportunities for working in groups as well as working alone



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