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Next Generation Learning Visions • Innovations • Possibilities

Adapting Teaching Strategies to Align with Student Learning Styles – the SMALT approach

Presented

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by:

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BACKGROUND

















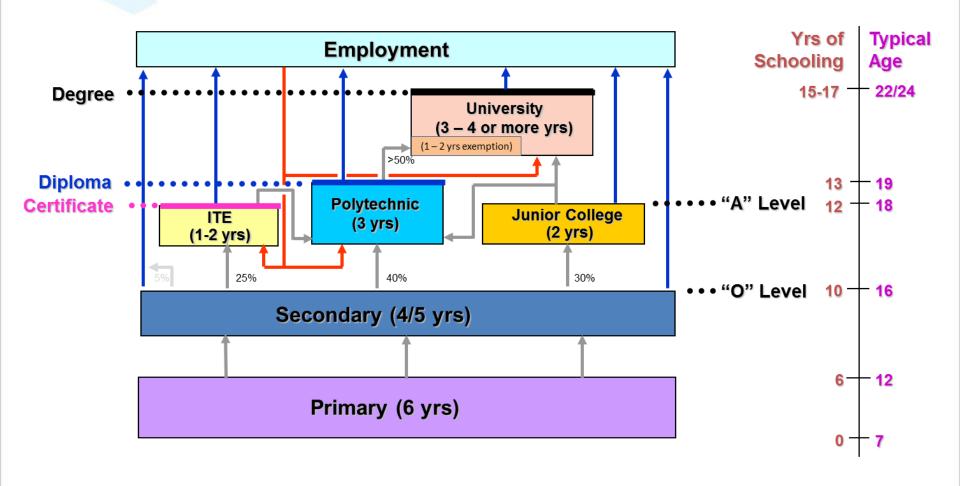






Singapore's Education **System**



























Nanyang Polytechnic

(NYP)



OUR VISION

A Premier Polytechnic of Global Distinction



OUR MISSION

We provide quality education and training to prepare students and adult learners for work and life, equipping them to be life-long learners and to contribute to the technological, economic and social development of Singapore.

We harness our resources, expertise, creativity and innovation to support the development of business and industry and to complement Singapore's globalization efforts.

Established in April 1992.

An innovative and progressive educational institution offering diploma and advanced/specialist diploma programs in multiple disciplines spanning 7 Schools with a total student enrolment of 16,090 & over 1,300 staff [of which 70% are Academic Faculty members]

Engineering	🙀 4970
Business Management	; 3230
Health Sciences	🙀 2780
Information Technology	יי 2130
Chemical & Life Sciences	יי 1350
Interactive & Media Design	🙀 1120
Design	🙀 510

























11 Exciting Engineering Programs!

- 1. Aeronautical & Aerospace Technology
- 2. Aerospace Systems & Management
- 3. Biomedical Engineering
- 4. Digital & Precision Engineering
- 5. Electrical Engineering with Eco Design
- 6. Electronics, Computer & Communications Engineering
- 7. Manufacturing Engineering
- 8. Mechatronics Engineering
- 9. Multimedia & Infocomm Technology
- 10. Nanotechnology & Materials Science
- 11. Telematics & Media Technology























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SMALT – SMART ADVISOR FOR LEARNING & TEACHING

























Students tend to learn in different ways and use different resources

Lesson delivery generally does not take into account diverse learning styles due to real-world resource constraints

- research shows student learns best when the teaching strategies match his learning styles
- students need to adapt learning styles that is most optimal for a given instructional outcome























For Teachers:

- How do we extend the current models of Learning Styles to include the behaviours of the Net-Gen-ers?
- How do we provide means to determine Group Learning Styles and hence suggest Teaching Strategies, that are aligned to the learning styles and instructional goals, to ensure maximum learning benefits for all in a class?
- How do we provide suggestions to create appropriate learning content/media/path for learners, based on their learning styles, to enhance their learning processes?

For Students:

 How do we promote agility in learning styles in order for students to learn in the most optimal way for each instructional goal?















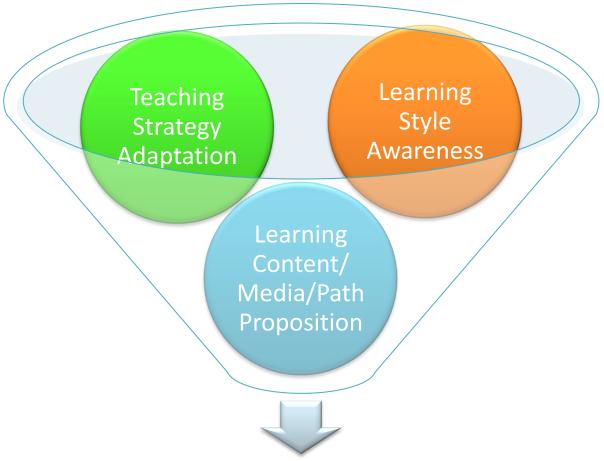






Research Outcome





SMALT – SMart Advisor for Learning & Teaching

























What it means to them?

SIGNIFICANCE

























Impact



Students

Dynamic alignment to student's learning efficacy

Promoting agility of learning styles and 'learning-to-learn' skills

student learns better when teaching strategies are aligned with his learning style

> allows better retention of knowledge and enhance learning interest

responds to strengths & weakness by aligning teaching strategies, shaping and extending learning styles

customized delivery of learning content/ media/path based on instructional goals

Teachers

Awareness of own learning styles & student diversity

> Teaching strategies that are aligned with students' learning styles and most optimal for instructional goals

Customized delivery of learning content/media/path























What is it and how we are building it

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE & APPROACH

















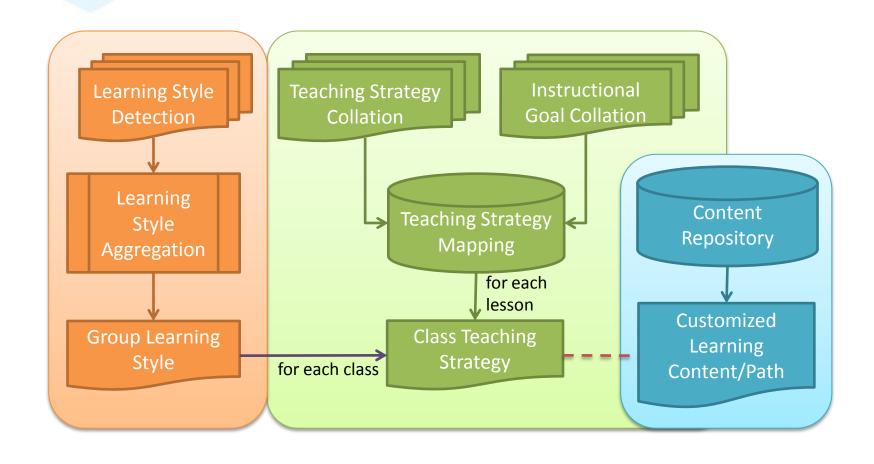






System Architecture

























Peking University, China

Project Approach



Learning Style **Detection & Analysis**

Teaching Strategy Alignment & Recommend ation

Learning Content/ Media/Path **Proposition**

- Extend to incorporate emerging styles of learning due to new media
- Establish implicit ways of detection
- Develop algorithm for determining Group Learning **Styles**

- Research into Teaching **Strategies**
- Research into Intelligent Searching & Mapping **Algorithms**
- Develop system to recommend aligned teaching strategies
- Develop framework for content-to-strategy alignment and customized learning path
- Develop system to suggest learning content/media/path based on recommended teaching strategies and instructional goals





















SMALT System



A software system for teachers that

- determines the Group Learning Style,
- recommends aligned Teaching Strategies, and
- promotes learning style agility in learners by recommending customized delivery of learning content/media/path























First step towards providing adaptation is selecting a good taxonomy of learning styles Second step is suggesting a method for identifying the learning style of the student

RESEARCH























Felder-Silverman LSM



ensitive vs Intuitive

- •like to solve problems
- more patient with
- more realistic and
- more practical and like to relate the learned material to the real
- prefer to learn abstract learning material, such as theories and their
- able to discover possibilities and relationships
- more innovative and creative

•Visual:

- •remember best and prefer to learn from diagrams and flow
- •Verbal:
- as written and spoken

Reflective ctive vs

- •learn best by working actively with the
- more interested in communication with others and prefer to learning by working in groups where they can discuss about the
- prefer to think about and reflect on the
- •prefer to work alone or maybe in a small group together with one good

equential vs

- •follow the logical stepwise paths in finding solutions.
- use holistic thinking process and learn in large leaps
- absorb learning material almost
- •able to solve complex problem, find connections between different areas, and put things together in novel ways but have difficulties in explaining
- more interested in overviews and in a broad knowledge



























LS Detection System





Implicit Detection

- based on the direct observation and analysis of learner behaviour, avoiding psychometric flaws
- based on continuous monitoring and analysis of learner behavioral patterns
- possibility of finer grained and more effective adaptation actions

Explicit Detection

- simple to use and diagnose
- could not demonstrate internal consistency
- supplementary amount of work
- can be easily "cheated"
- non-intentional influences
- difficult to motivate the students
- static













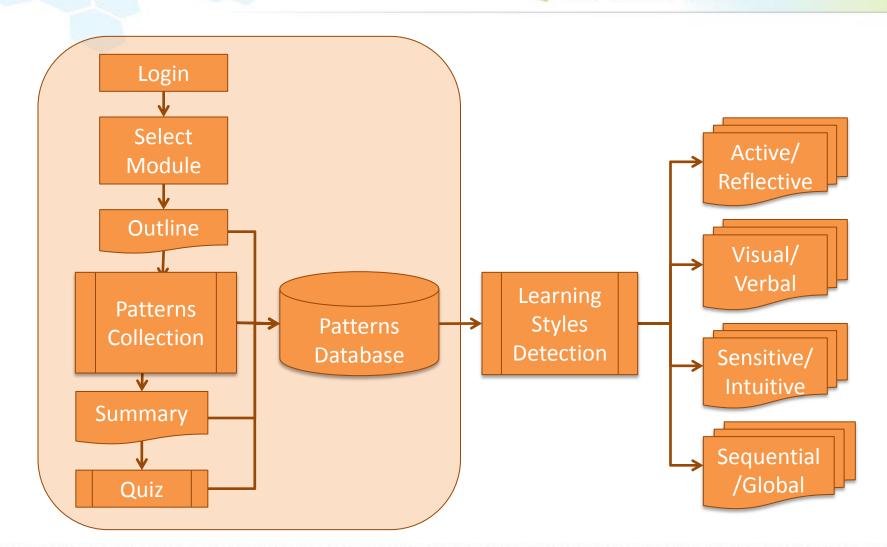


































Behavioural Patterns



FSLSM Dimensions	Behavioural Patterns								
Visual vs Verbal	 Choice of media type for learning content (text/image/sound/video) Time taken on different content Number of hits for different content Grade for image content 								
Sequential vs Global	 Navigation choices (click on course outlines or Next/Previous buttons) Number of times the student goes back to the content page Number of times the next and previous button is clicked Time taken on the content page 								
Sensitive vs Intuitive	 Sequence of the content (fundamental, abstract, illustration & concrete) Time taken on test and the content Number of times the student goes back to revise the question of the quiz 								
Active vs Reflective	Time taken for exercise and additional information								























Components of Teaching Strategies



Teaching Strategies

Learning Material

Instruction Method

Learning Activity

Student presentation and written

Sourse hypertext

Question and answer method

Case study

Apply the concepts in practice

Cooperative learning

Story telling























TS-LS Mapping Matrix



			Se	Sensitive		Intuitive		ve	Visual			Verba		al	Active		e Reflec		lective	Sec	qutnt	tial	G	Iobal	
			F	М	S	F	М	S	F	М	S	F	М	S	F	М	S	F	M S	F	М	S	F	М	S
Strategies		Audio		✓			✓		✓					✓						✓					✓
	ᄝ	Graphic		✓							✓													✓	
	Learning Material	Video			✓		✓			✓			✓								✓			✓	
	ar lat	Course hypertext					✓															✓	✓		
	≤ ⊏	Lesson objectives						✓					✓												✓
		Structured overview																✓							✓
	ъ	Presentation		✓						✓									✓		✓				
	임	Problem solving			✓											✓									
	et	Case study				✓													✓					✓	
	≥	Question and answer method		✓								✓							✓		✓				
<u>.</u>	l o	Project design method						✓								✓									✓
te	Instruction Method	Specific examples of concepts and procedures			✓																				
ت	וב ו	Apply the concepts in practice	✓																						
Sti	nst	Slide shows		✓			✓				✓		✓									✓	✓		
	_ =	Demonstration			✓						✓														
Teaching	Learning Activity	Games and simulations						✓			✓						✓								
ر ب		Role playing						✓									✓						✓		
ă		Discussion forum				✓								✓		✓									
<u> </u>		Brainstorming											✓		✓										
•		Cooperative learning															✓								
		Student response system	✓				✓										✓			✓					✓
	<u>6</u>	Student presentation and written papers		✓						✓													✓		
	=	Debate		✓													✓								
	Learı	Laboratory approach						✓									✓								
		Guide discovery															✓							✓	
		Homework		✓															✓		✓				
		Interview												✓	✓										
		Story telling												✓											























Future Work





Types of Learning Styles

Relationship of Learning Styles vs.

New Media

Learning Style Detection

Implicit Learning Style Detection within New Media interaction

Aggregate Group Learning Style



Teaching Strategy

Types of Teaching Strategies

Mapping of Teaching Strategies with **Instructional Goals**

Mapping of Teaching Strategies with **Group Learning Styles**



Classification of **Learning Content**

Mapping of Learning Content to **Instructional Goals**

Integrating Learning Content with **Teaching Strategies**























Improve learning and teaching effectiveness through dynamic alignment of teaching and learning styles

> Help realize full learning and teaching potential of students and teachers























Instruction begins when you, the teacher, learn from the learner. Put yourself in his place so that you may understand what he learns and the way he understands it.

(Kierkegaard)

























THANK YOU

























Peking University, China