# Our ABC Evolution: University of Bristol

Suzi Wells and Suzanne Collins Digital Education Office



# Our first session

### Curriculum design workshop

Programme

Strategy EFIM30030

new module / module review

Academics

Workshop facilitators

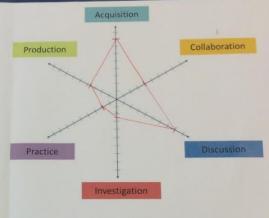
Workshop date

Module summary (tweet size description of your module):

to explicit on how organisations desily, implement and change their I Follow hadestanding the relationaries between starting encepts and what starting the aspects of

Hithrid Gratests to themis houter oblid it.

To double explore the congretage tracking in trough with using active learning nechnique."



#### Learning types activities graph

How do you envisage your module will look on the graph above? (in red - at the beginning of the workshop) Your module activity graph at the end of the workshop (in blue)



Where do you want to be on the scale (in red) What is your position at the end of the workshop (in blue)



Bristol Futures Sandpit Event





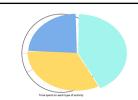
# Rapid curriculum design

Course name Human physical performance and Course rephysiss of Furie,

Dr Chen Sung



Week I



Learning type	2: 4	Acquisition
Digital technology		Face-to-face and other non-cell
Reading articles on Pataneticans		Reading books, papers
Ministring video on Tuture Lours		Matching demonstrations, master of
Listening to audio on Futural com		Listoming to Techanos, pressentations.
<ul> <li>Reading websites, documents and resources.</li> </ul>		v
□ Matching animations, releas		
□ Simming to podomtor other sade		



Learning outcomes



E.g. 1st year or first few weeks



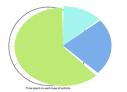




	Learning type: Practice			
	Digital technology Face-to-face and other non-online			
o,	Opic on Faturesiann		Proxitize exercises, problem sheets	
ř	Dring practice based projects, people in groups		Deing practice-based projects, pessibly in graves	
	Models and simulations		Lails and field-trips	
	Virtual laks and sintual field trips with postice-based tasks		Relegiey activities	
	Online role-play			

E.g. 2<sup>nd</sup> year or mid semester





Learning type	: Acquisition
Digital technology	Face-to-face and other non-ceiling
Reading articles on Patareticans	<ul> <li>Reading books, papers</li> </ul>
Maching video on Faturalizars	<ul> <li>Watching demonstrations, master classes</li> </ul>
Listening to audio on Futurations	<ul> <li>Sixtuning to loctures, presentations</li> </ul>
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<ul> <li>Matching animations, videos</li> </ul>	
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Digital technology	Face to face and other non-cells
Discussion on Faturationes	□ Tutorials
Online seninan, webinses, video conferencing	☐ Sominars
☐ Email discussion	C Incles docusiers
<ul> <li>Backchannel to live talk or lecture (which may itself be streamed or face-to-face)</li> </ul>	0
□ Discussion forum	0
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	0
	o
0	0
0	0
	0

Digital technology	Face-to-face and other non-online
Discussion on flutureLearn, where a substantial answer is required	<ul> <li>Essays, reports, statements</li> </ul>
Tecr review an FutureLears, where a substantial answer is required	O Designs, images, artefacts
Sing posts	Committee, video, audio
Essays, reports, statements	<ul> <li>Presentations, posters</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Designs, images, ortofacts</li> </ul>	C Particles
Animators, vilne, audio	
Presentations, slide decks	
C Partisies	

E.g. 3<sup>rd</sup> year or final phase

Week 4



	Learning type	e P	roduction
	Digital technology		face-to-face and other see-online
	Discussion on fluturelears, where a substantial answer is required		Essays, reports, statements
	Recrieves on FutureLears, where a substantial answer is required		Designs, images, artefacts
Q,	Fring posts		Animations, sideo, audio
ď	Essays, reports, statements		Presentations, postero
	Designs, images, artefacts		Particles
	Animations, video, sudio		
	Presentations, slide decks		
	Partidos		

Licentrianciam	Practice exercises, problem sheets
Insing practice-based projects, pleasibly in growers	Deing practice-based projects, possibly groups
Models and simulations	☐ Labs and Hold-trips
Virtual labs and virtual field-trigs with practice-based tasks	Referably patientses
Ordine rule-play	o V

Learning type: Practice

Learning type: Discussion		
Elgital technology	Face to face and other non-entire	
Discussion on Faturationers	C Torrido	
Chiline sensinan, webinan, video conferencing	□ Seminars	
□ Email discussion	C Incles docusiers	
Backchannel to live talk or lecture (which may itself be streamed or face-to-face)	o	
□ Discussion forum	O	
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Action plan

#### Tips for large online courses

Lessons learnt at Bristol and elsewhere

#### Developing an idea

Start with the learners. Who are they? What is their motivation (intrinsic and/or extrinsic)? How does the course fit into their lives? What is their journey through the course? And, as you plan in more detail, what are they doing at each stage?

Make sure your team has a shared understanding of what you and the University are trying to achieve by providing the course. What would success look like? Would it look different to different people?

Look at what other people have done. It can be tempting to fall into familiar patterns of course design. Enrol on some MOOCs to look around. Engage if you can. We've selected some examples to get you started (see "ideas for large online courses").

#### Planning your course

Learners often feel a personal connection with the lead educators. Who will be the face of your course? Will it be one member of staff or a team? Do you need to plan for people leaving the university?

Don't assume you have to use video for everything. Use video where it really does add something. Learners might well prefer text over a very straight-forward lecture-style presentation (even a short one).

Video doesn't necessarily need high production values. Low-cost DIY approaches to creating video, such as filming on a phone, can be very effective, so long as you have good audio quality.

Learners need support and encouragement to engage. How will students who are less confident (socially, academically, and technologically) be supported? Prompt the kinds of activity you want to see, rather than assuming they will happen. Provide clear aims and instructions. Incorporate orienting activities naturalistically within the course. So you might make sure they are encouraged to post, reply, and follow during the first week.

Set clear expectations from the start. As a student, how will I know if my engagement has with the course been a success? What should I hope to achieve? Don't over-promise - it's ok if the course isn't life-changing for everyone.

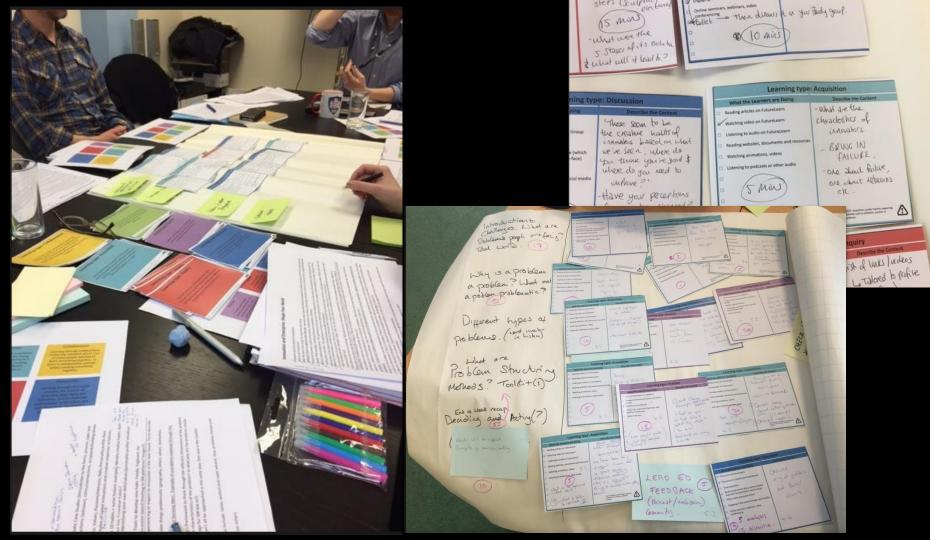
## Ideas for large online courses

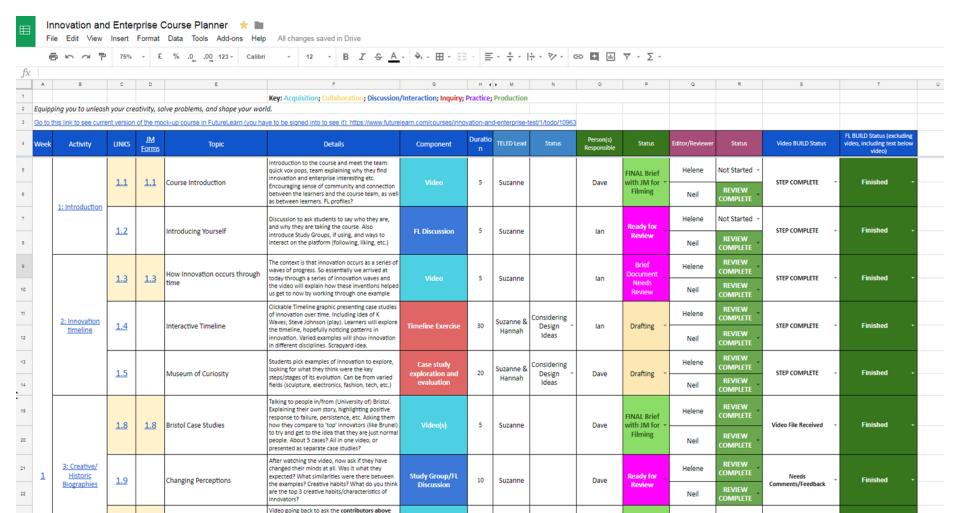
Pedagogies that scale, alternative approaches, opportunities

Crowdsourcing Large courses can provide a fantastic opportunity to hear from a wide range of learners, not just the course team. Allow students to contribute their ideas, and make mistakes safely. You could create videos where the course team reflect on this week's comments, and augment your course materials based on learner feedback.	Finishing with presentations or a competition An event, such as presenting projects to fellow students or even competing for a prize can be very motivating.  Law Without Walls gets students to propose solutions to real-world problems, which are then presented to a panel of judges including venture capitalists.	Assess for learning Assessment can be a good way to encourage active engaged learning. You might: ask student to reflect at the start of an activity, provide comparison statistics so students can see how their understanding fits within the wider cohort, allow peer feedback, or set quizzes fo self-assessment.
Face-to-face study groups Meeting with fellow students can be a great motivator.  "Learning Circles helps people set up regular public meetings to work through MOOCs with a small group of peers. Other people have used sites like Meetup.	Fast-track vs group working Some students prefer to fast- track through the material, working as individuals. Others appreciate a longer more collaborative route. And some may want to 'furk', reading but not engaging in more collaborative activities.	Contributing to something red Students might contribute to a citizen science project or to a collaborative online space such as Wikipedia. If you plan to do this, make sure you look for advice for educators for the site first.
Digital and physical artefacts Capturing data and making complex things on a small scale is becoming cheaper and easier. From imagelvideo/audio capture on mobile phones to cheap sensors like <u>PocketLab</u> to Arduing and Raspberry Pt clubs like <u>Bristol Hackspace</u> and events like <u>Bristol Hackspace</u> and events and the properties of Faire.	Short intense courses Making a course very short is one way to manage commitment and keep momentum.  How to change the world is a two-week challenge for UCL engineers. 700 students from different engineering disciplines are given global challenges to work on.	Students as teachers Teaching online and coordinatin distributed teams are useful skills.  ☐ Harvard Law School's Copyright/S hires current studen' as teaching fellows, each workin with a group of 25 students.
Bring in outside expertise Students can gain a lot from connections with professionals outside of academia.  #phonar is an internationally successful photography class (initially made available free online without the knowledge of its host university). One of its strengths is the active involvement of professional photographers.	Try before you buy Some courses allow students to engage on a lighter level before committing.  Innovating in Healthcare from Harvard ran as a MOCO but a couple of weeks in, students had the opportunity to form project teams and apply to be on a more intensive track.	Eyes on the prize Could you offer something for exceptional contributions to the course?  I Students from Harvard's Innovating in Healthcare create video pitches for their business ideas. These were voted on by fellow students, with the winner receiving video consultations or their ideas with the lead academic.

Full text: https://educationworks.blogs.ilrt.org/2016/05/tips-and-examples-for-large-online-courses/

Bristol Futures FutureLearn Courses







Files Name









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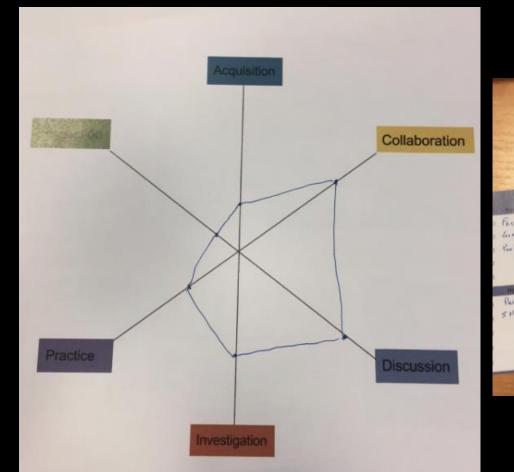


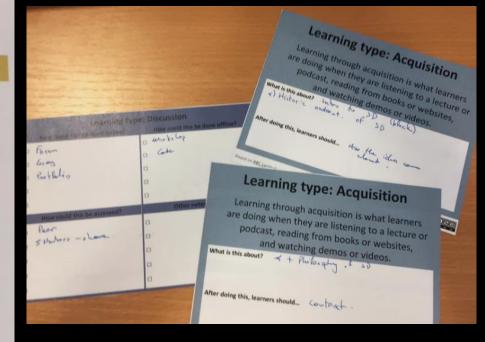




**Bristol Futures Optional Units** 

Idea Generation Sessions





## Learning types activities

	Investigation
۵	Analysing the ideas and information in a range of materials and resources
	Comparing texts
	Analysing data
	Web searches (forum, wiki)
	Open Educational Resources (external)
	Literature reviews and critiques
	(forum/blog/wiki/RSS)
	Field/lab observations (media/blog/wiki)
	Action research
	Authentic research / data analysis – write a paper
	Lead a group project

## Acquisition

_	Reading books/papers
	Reading multimedia, websites, digital
	documents
	Listening to podcasts/webcasts
	Watching demonstrations
	Further guided readings (library resources)
	Open Educational Resources (external)
	Webinars (virtual classroom)
	Q&A forum (forum, where teachers answer
	student questions)
	Video lectures (webcast)
	YouTube videos (external)
	Field/lab observations (media/blog/wiki)
	MCQs - formative with automatic feedback
	Portfolios (MyPortfolio)

## Practice ☐ Field trips ☐ MCQs - formative with automatic feedback ☐ Role play (online or offline) ☐ Reflective tasks – group or individual (online forum, offline seminar/group work) ☐ Case studies (forum, lesson) ☐ Rapid-fire exam questions ☐ Advanced role play – you are the consultant etc. ☐ Simulations Collaboration ☐ Collaborative wiki - what do we know about ...? ☐ Develop a shared resource library (database/glossary/wiki) ☐ Social networking – participate (external) ☐ Special interest groups – share on a topic (forum) ☐ Mentor other learners ☐ Discussing others' outputs

Discussion
Group discussions on the topic, problem, reading
(chat/blog/wiki/seminar/group work)
Web-conferencing tools (synch and a-synch)
Interview an expert (forum/chat/face-to-face)
Webinars (virtual classroom)
Model answers/examples of previous work
(forum)
Analyse chat text (in course or uploaded)
Job/professional reflections (blog)
Social networking – participate (external)
Reflective tasks – group or individual (forum)
Special interest groups - share on a topic (forum)

☐ Lead a group project

## Dradustion

	Froduction
	Essays
	Literature reviews and critiques
	(forum/blog/wiki/RSS)
	Producing
	blogs/videos/animations/models/designs
	MCQs - formative with automatic feedback
	Develop a shared resource library
	(database/glossary/wiki/webpage/blog)
	Shows/demonstrates learning (displays,
	posters, presentations)
	Portfolios and e-portfolios (MyPortfolio)
	Case studies (forum, lesson)
	Summarisation tasks (upload texts – individual
	or group)
	Interview an expert (video/forum/chat)
	Rapid-fire exam questions (forum)
	Concept mapping (external)
	Create video of performance (media)
	Audio commentary of performance (media)
	Skype or virtual classroom 'viva'
	Make and give a presentation (external)
	Video blog (external)
	Write a report (external)
	Make an analysis (external)
	Advanced role play – you are the consultant etc.
0	Action plans Authentic research / data analysis – write a
_	paper
	Prepare professional briefing
_	Create, make a case (study)
_	Create podcast (media)
_	Work assignment (blog/report)
	Interview professional colleagues

☐ Lead a group project

The evolution of our ABC cards

# **Learning type: Acquisition**

Learning through acquisition is what learners are doing when they are listening to a lecture or podcast, reading from books or websites, and watching demos or videos









# **Learning type: Acquisition** Conventional method Digital technology reading multimedia, websites, digital reading books, papers documents and resources listening to teacher presentations face-to-face, lectures listening to podcasts, webcasts watching demonstrations, master classes watching animations, videos

# **Learning type: Acquisition**

Learning through acquisition is what learners are doing when they are listening to a lecture or podcast, reading from books or websites, and watching demos or videos.

Based on ABC curriculum design resources by UCL Digital Education / CC BY-NC-SA 4.0



## **Learning type: Acquisition** Digital technology Face-to-face and other non-online Reading articles on FutureLearn Reading books, papers Watching video on FutureLearn Watching demonstrations, master classes Listening to audio on FutureLearn Listening to lectures, presentations Reading websites, documents and resources Watching animations, videos Listening to podcasts or other audio WARNING: Acquisition usually requires supporting activities such as reflection, practice or synthesis.

# **Learning type: Acquisition**

Learning through acquisition is what learners are doing when they are listening to a lecture or podcast, reading from books or websites, and watching demos or videos.

What is this about?

After doing this, learners should...

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Learning type: Acquisition			
	How could this be done online?	How could this be done offline?	
	How could this be assessed?	Other notes/ideas	
		NOTE: Acquisition usually requires	
		supporting activities such as reflection, practice or synthesis.	

Reflections on the ABC mini conference and the talk - University of Bristol

<a href="https://educationworks.blogs.ilrt.org/2018/03/abc-reflections-suzi/">https://educationworks.blogs.ilrt.org/2018/03/abc-reflections-suzi/</a>
<a href="https://educationworks.blogs.ilrt.org/2018/03/abc-mini-conference/">https://educationworks.blogs.ilrt.org/2018/03/abc-mini-conference/</a>