

An Interactive Course



Calm Down:

- ▶ *You can do this*
 - ▶ *Take a deep breath*
 - ▶ *Gather your wits*
 - ▶ *It is time to make a plan and to take action*
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▶ Definition:

The term *Interactive Course* typically describes material of an educational nature delivered in a format which allows the user to directly impact the materials' content, pace, and outcome.

Interactive Course:

Professor

Presenting Students

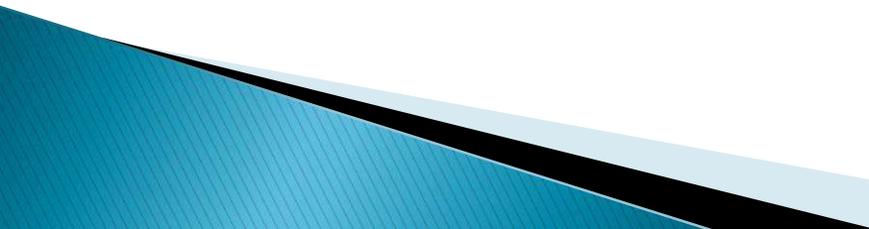
Remaining Students

Delivered in a team work format:

Professor 30/100:

- ▶ Deliver Course Syllabus.
 - ▶ Decide on Topics.
 - ▶ Hand out and Share Assignments.
 - ▶ Manage group's Development and Planning.
 - ▶ Always have in pocket a back up presentation.
 - ▶ Review and Assess shared presentation.
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Presenting Students: 60/100

- ▶ Prepare a full Professional PowerPoint Presentation.
 - ▶ To be Shared, via email, before 48 hours with the professor.
 - ▶ Team work presentation (Distributed responsibilities).
 - ▶ Capabilities to lead a successful debate with the guidance of the Professor.
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Remaining Students: 10/100

- ▶ Each one should prepare his own Technical Sheets.

Technical Sheet:

Is a document (Soft or Hard copy) that summarizes the component, the performance and other theoretical, technical characteristics of a topic.

Agenda:

Learning Styles

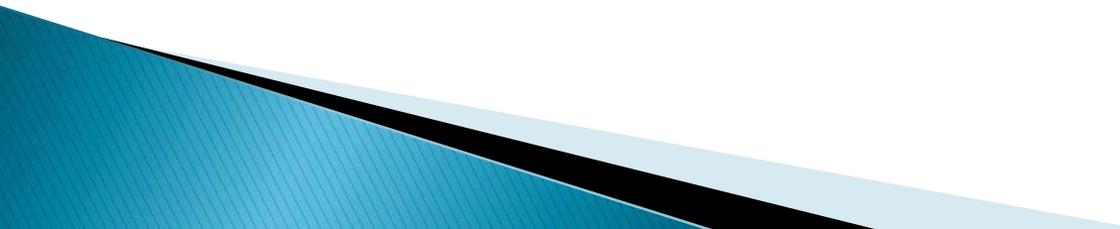
Visualization

Collaboration

Delivery Method:

- ▶ Course Material:
 - . PowerPoint Presentations
 - . Technical Sheets
 - . Handouts
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Interactive Instructions:

- ▶ Brainstorming
 - ▶ Cooperative Learning
 - ▶ Discussions and Debates
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Learning Styles:



Visual



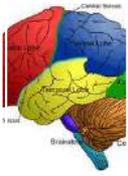
Auditory



Linguistic



Kinesthetic



Logical



Social



Solitary

Visual Learning Style:

Images

Color

Mind
Maps

Systems
Diagrams

Maps

Concept Mapping:

Identify
Relationships

Structure
Knowledge

Facilitate
retention,
recall

Summarize

Identify ideas /
processes

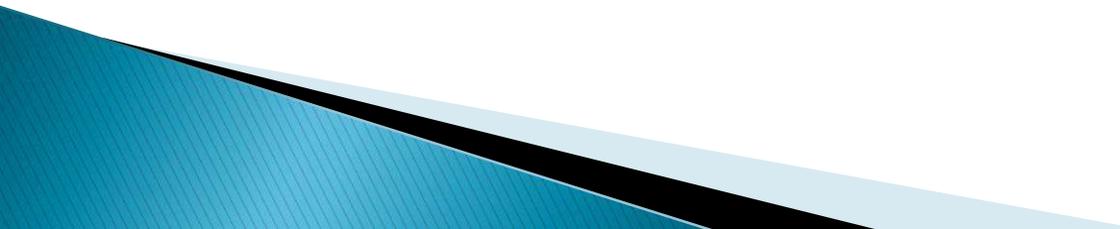
Role Playing:

- ▶ Students take on another identity, either made up or real.
 - ▶ When ideas are generated by a “nameless” person, there is less embarrassment.
 - ▶ Allows students to view problems from unusual viewpoints.
 - ▶ “Shy” learners contribute more
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Cooperative Learning:

- ▶ Asynchronous discussion.
 - ▶ Group Work.
 - ▶ More Communication between instructor and student and between students as well.
 - ▶ Students develop social and team skills.
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- ▶ Show learners that they can be helpful resources for each other.
 - ▶ Helpful in developing communication skills.
 - ▶ Help Students learn about each other.
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- ▶ Communicate, listen, brainstorm, evaluate options, identify good options, agree on solution.
 - ▶ Give learners “Real-World” problems to work.
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Text



Audio



Video



Hyperlinks



Images

A Rotating Practice:

- ▶ All Students or Learners has a role to play and roles are redistributed and reshuffled.

Thank you

