# Online Teaching: How To Keep Your Things Simple and Students Motivated



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# Hello!

## I am Dr Aini Marina

I am here to share with you how you can keep your online teaching simple and your students motivated.

First, we need to understand how efficiency in learning works!

# Cognitive Load and Efficiency in Learning

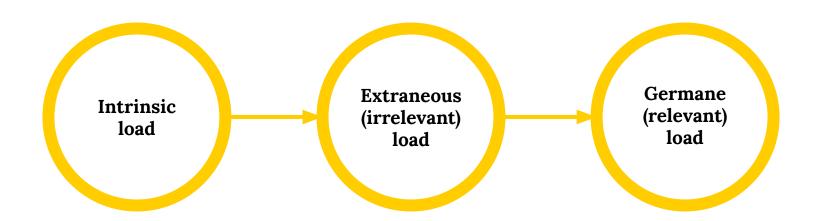
Let's start by quickly reviewing about the Cognitive Load Theory

Cognitive Load Theory is a universal set of learning principles that are proven to result in efficient instructional environments as a consequence of leveraging human cognitive learning processes

(Clark, Nguyen, Sweller, 2006)

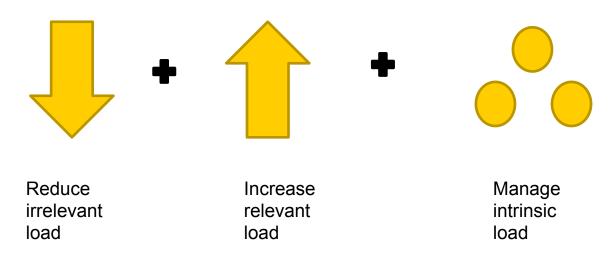


#### Types of cognitive load





#### The process is easy ..



# **E**fficient Learning



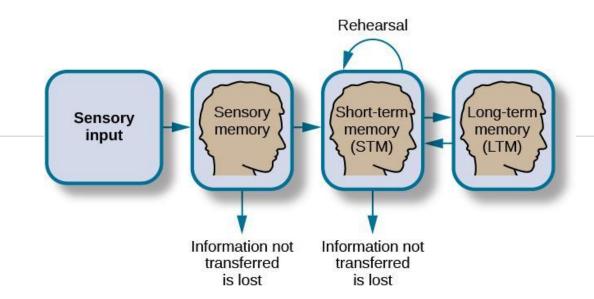
#### In other words..

Intrinsic load	=	Element interactivity	-	Task difficulty	=	Immutable by instructional intervention
Extraneous load	=	Unnecessary instructional design	=	Ineffective schema construction	=	Ineffective learning
Germane load	=	Instructional designs aligned to task difficulty	=	Effective schema construction	=	Effective learning

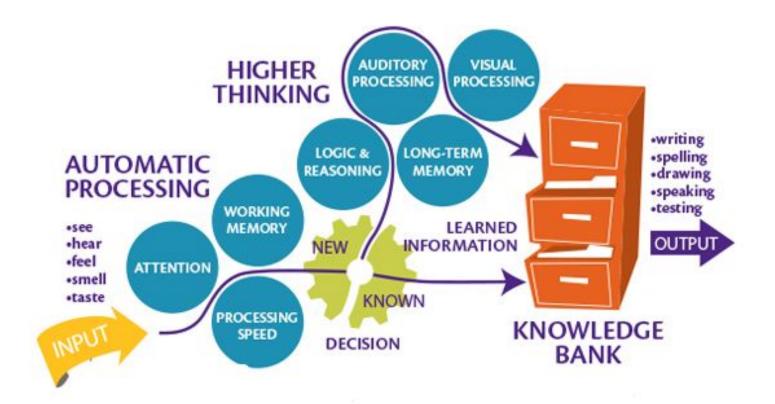
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# The Psychology of Efficiency

Now let's quickly review how the brain processes information

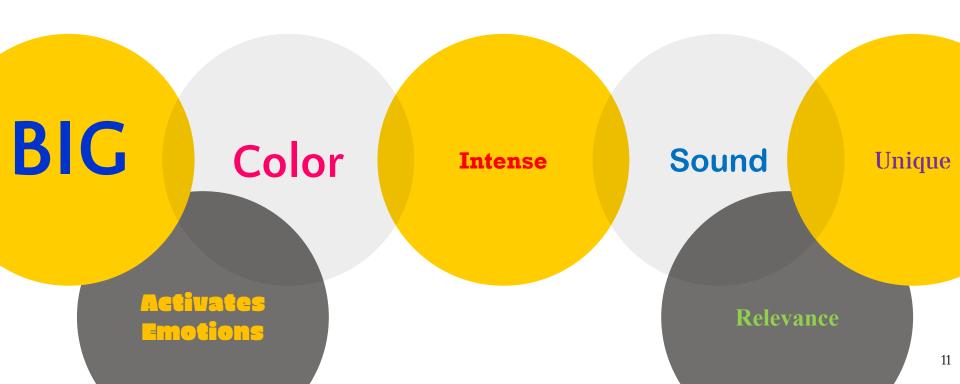


# How humans learn





#### What do we pay attention to?

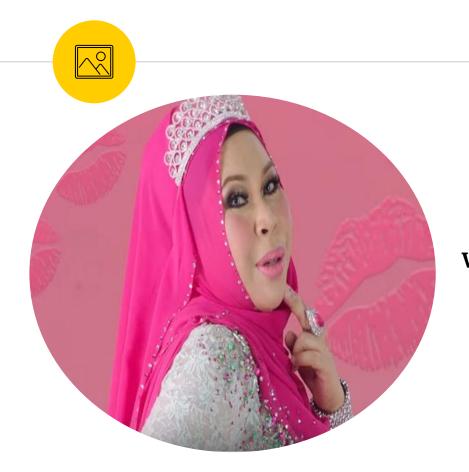


# 101,100,000

Number of views within 24-hour debut of music video on YouTube by BTS on Aug. 21, 2020.

>210million views as of today, Aug. 27.

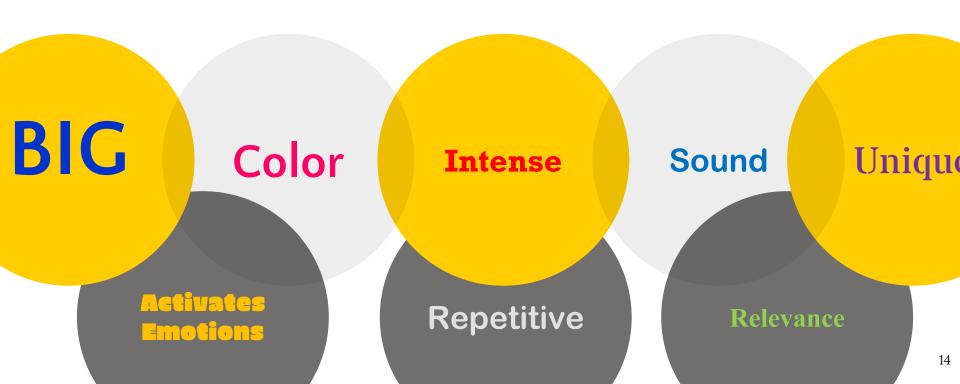




Why do all Malaysians have a "Vida" neuron?



..Because she checks on all of this!



Does our online content appeal to students? Are they highly relevant?

Let's start by quickly reviewing Cognitive Load (again)

The goal of your instruction is to free limited working memory from irrelevant mental effort and harness it for the work required to integrate new knowledge and skills into the schemas in long term memory.

(Clark, Nguyen, Sweller, 2006)



#### Cognitive Load and Learning

# Germane Cognitive Load

Productive mental effort needed to build effective new schemas.

Eg. studying examples.

# Extraneous Cognitive Load

Unproductive mental effort that does not lead to learning.

Incoherent content, poor explanation of visuals, unnecessary redundant tasks To make things simple, your online teaching sessions should use instructional methods that promote key learning events and at the same time avoid disrupting them.

(Clark, Nguyen, Sweller, 2006)

## Weed Your Online Instruction to Manage Limited Working Memory Capacity

Eliminate redundant information and activities at all costs.



#### Here's how.

#### **Pare Content Down to Essentials**

Write concise instructional materials.

Eliminate related but unnecessary technical content.

In online teaching, adopt minimalisim.

### Eliminate Extraneous Visuals, Texts and Audio

Omit extraneous words and pictures added for interest.

Emotional vs. cognitive sources of motivation

Omit Extraneous Auditory Content

## Eliminate Redundancy in Content Delivery Modes

Don't add words to self-explanatory visuals.

Don't describe visuals with words presented in both text and audio narration

Sequence on-screen text after audio to minimize redundancy.

Know when to narrate text (when visuals are not self-explanatory).

We also need to provide external memory support to reduce working memory load.

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Bypassing working memory



#### Here's how.

# Provide Performance Aids as External Memory Supplements

Readily accessible when needed in the learning environment. Eg. factual information and procedure guides, charts, "cheat sheets".

When to create? Where many procedures are involved.

# Design Performance Aids by Applying Cognitive Load Management Techniques

For spatial content, use visuals as the predominant display.

Why visuals work better?

Design self-explanatory visuals that omit text.

When words are needed, integrate text into the visual.

Integrate performance aids into the performance environment.



# Ways to sustain motivation in an online session

#### Tell a captivating story

Of all the starters in your toolkit, storytelling is among the most powerful and consistently successful.

Humans enjoy and learn from stories.

#### Use a powerful quote.

Employ the wise words of a well-known person because the name allows you to tap into his or her credibility, likeability, and notoriety

# Ask a rhetorical, thought-provoking question

In addition to yes-or-no questions, you can also arouse curiosity and motivate your learners to think about the answer

#### Show a gripping photo.

A picture is worth a thousand words — maybe even more.

Use photos instead of text when possible

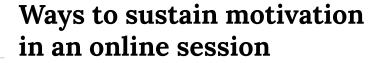
## State a shocking statistic or headline.

Its impact ideally persuades the learner to listen and respond positively to your recommendation and next steps.

Cue: BTS video.

#### Use a prop or creative visual aid.

A prop is a magnetic tool that hooks your learners and keeps them watching — or listening





#### Play a short video.

Videos evoke emotional responses



# Every brain is uniquely organized.

(Caine & Caine, 1994)





# Thank you for listening! Any thoughts to share?

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