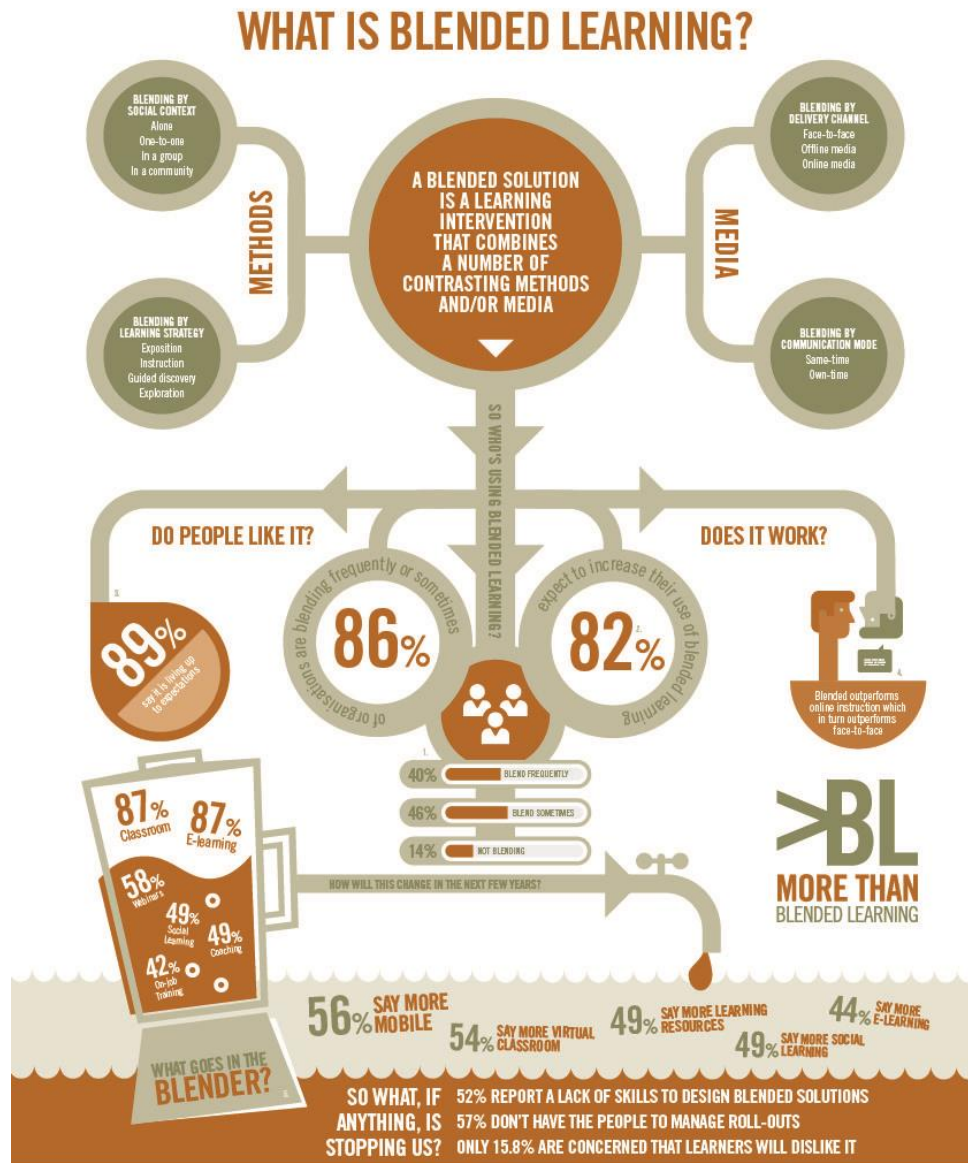


Types of Blended Learning

Blended learning is a model that combines online and face-to-face learning spaces and experiences



1. Blended Learning – Current Use, Challenges and Best Practices (2013), The Oxford Group for City & Guilds Kines.

2. New Learning Agenda – Towards Maturity Benchmark Study (2013), Towards Maturity.

3. Current learning trends in the USA and Europe (2010), CE3OS.

4. Evaluation of Evidence-Based Practices in Online Learning: A Meta-Analysis and Review of Online Learning Studies, US Department of Education (2010).

5. Large Scale, Blended Learning Development Benchmark (2012) by Chapman Alliance is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 3.0 Unported License. Based on a work at www.chapmanalliance.com

*Sources include **TeachThought**, the [Christensen Institute](#) and [blendedlearning.org](#),
Blended: Using Disruptive Innovation to Improve Schools 9 ©2014 Michael B. Horn and
Heather Staker

Blended learning is a formal education program in which a student learns at least in part through online learning with some element of student control over time, place, path, and/or pace and at least in part at a supervised brick and-mortar location away from home. The modalities along each student's learning path within a course or subject are connected to provide an integrated learning experience. The majority of blended-learning programs resemble one of four models: Rotation, Flex, A La Carte, and Enriched Virtual. The Rotation model includes four sub-models: Station Rotation, Lab Rotation, Flipped Classroom, and Individual Rotation. Below, we identify and describe different types of blended learning.

1. **Station Rotation:** A course or subject in which students rotate on a fixed schedule or at the teacher's discretion between learning modalities, at least one of which is online learning. Other modalities might include activities such as small-group or full-class instruction, group projects, individual tutoring, and pencil-and-paper assignments. Students experience the rotation within a contained classroom or group of classrooms.
2. **Lab Rotation:** This model is the same as the Station Rotation, except that students rotate to a computer lab for the online-learning station.
3. **Flipped Classroom:** A course or subject in which students participate in online learning off-site in place of traditional homework and then attend the brick-and-mortar school for face-to-face, teacher-guided practice or projects. The primary delivery of content and instruction is online, which differentiates a Flipped Classroom from students who are merely doing homework practice online at night.
4. **Individual Rotation:** A course or subject in which each student has an individualized playlist and does not necessarily rotate to each available station or modality. An algorithm or teacher(s) sets individual student schedules.
5. **Flex:** A course or subject in which online learning is the backbone of student learning, even if it directs students to offline activities at times. Students move on

an individually customized, fluid schedule among learning modalities. The teacher of record is on-site, and students learn mostly on the brick-and-mortar campus, except for any homework assignments. The teacher of record or other adults provide face-to-face support on a flexible and adaptive as-needed basis through activities such as small-group instruction, group projects, and individual tutoring. Some implementations have substantial face-to-face support, whereas others have minimal support. For example, some Flex models may have face-to-face certified teachers who supplement the online learning on a daily basis, whereas others may provide little face-to-face enrichment.

6. **A La Carte:** A course that a student takes entirely online to accompany other experiences that the student is having at a brick-and-mortar school or learning center. The teacher of record for the A La Carte course is the online teacher. Students may take the A La Carte course either on the brick-and-mortar campus or off-site. This differs from full-time online learning because it is not a whole-school experience. Students take some courses a la carte and others face-to-face at a brick-and-mortar campus.
7. **Enriched Virtual:** A course or subject in which students have required face-to-face learning sessions with their teacher of record and then are free to complete their remaining coursework remotely from the face-to-face teacher. Online learning is the backbone of student learning when the students are located remotely. The same person generally serves as both the online and face-to-face teacher. Many Enriched Virtual programs began as full-time online schools and then developed blended programs to provide students with brick-and-mortar school experiences. The Enriched Virtual model differs from the Flipped Classroom because in the Enriched Virtual programs, students meet face-to-face with their teachers every weekday. It differs from a fully online course because face-to-face learning sessions are more than optional office hours or social events; they are required.

<http://www-static.dreambox.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/white-paper-introduction-to-blended-learning-for-elementary-schools.pdf>

In the conclusion of the study Elementary School–Wide implementation of a Blended Learning program for reading intervention, the authors express; “Blended learning is growing as a pedagogical approach to instruction in elementary school, despite little research on its effectiveness at that age level. This study found that students in a Title I school made great progress in a blended learning program and subsequently demonstrated significant growth on standardized reading tests. Gains remained robust even when controlling for student grade level, initial student skill level, and EL status, showing that the benefits of the blended learning program were found to be similar across various types of students. These findings are particularly noteworthy because they show how a blended learning approach can provide supportive benefits for students from low-SES backgrounds or students who were ELs, who historically fall behind their peers in reading development Campaign for Grade-Level Reading (2014; National Center for Education Statistics, 2016).”

Proposed Blended Learning Framework

Implementation Overview Phase 1

During Phase 1: BL lesson plan- students will rotate through four different learning studios. A mini-lesson with the teacher, independent practice, digital content, and a future ready skills activity. The students will move every ten minutes from one learning studio to the next. During the future ready skills studio, the students can build, collaborate, work through challenges, and connect with other learners while using the skills that they learned throughout the other learning studios.

In the **Planning** area, activities will be implemented with a timer. Students rotate through the stations every 10 to 15 minutes. In **Assessment and Data**, data will be collected from the digital content station. In the **Pace** area students will work the same activities, while moving to the designated areas to complete them.

Implementation Overview Phase 2

In phase 2 in the **Planning** area, students will work without a timer. A checklist of tasks per station will begin to be used for the students. In the **Assessment and Data** area, data

will be used to form groups and teach mini lessons. In the **Path** area, we will work through a variety of differentiated activities and in **Pace** we will work based on flexible learning options and places.

Implementation Overview Phase 3

In phase 3 in the **Planning** area, students will work with differentiated activities in all areas using an individual checklist. In the **Assessment and Data** area, students will take a pre-test to advance, extend or reteach content. In the **Path** area, teachers will create individual checklists generated with input from learners, and in the **Pace** area, work will be based on flexible learning options and places.

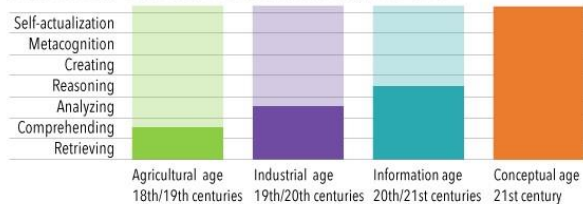
READY, SET, BLEND!

As we move from the information age to the conceptual age, educators are re-envisioning traditional classroom instruction to help students gain the digital and cognitive skills they need now. Explore how to get started with blended learning, a mixture of online and face-to-face instruction.

1.

IDENTIFY NEW GROWTH TARGETS

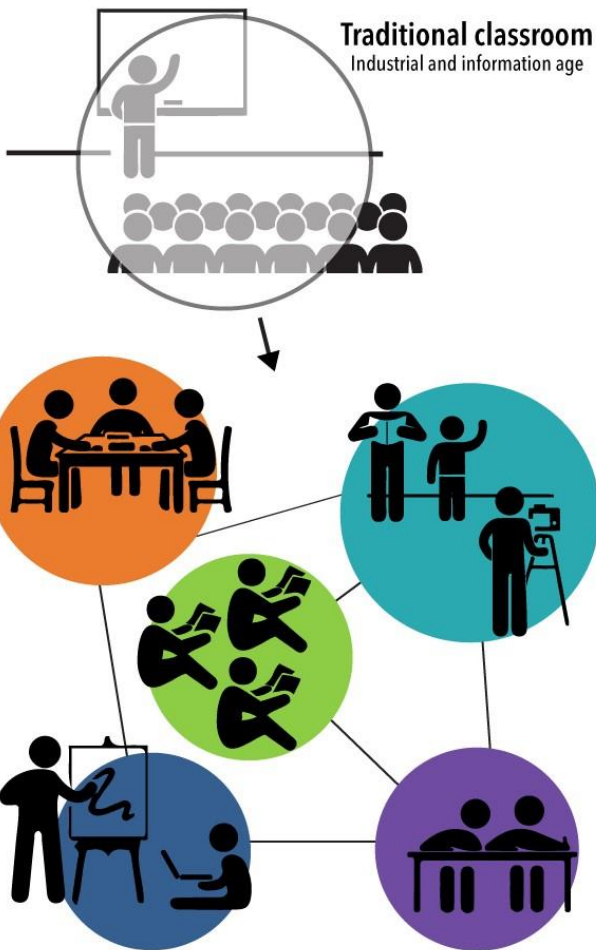
As technology sophistication increases and the global economy grows, students need to develop more advanced cognitive skills.



2.

REIMAGINE THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

Physical space has a big impact on learning. Students need spaces designed to develop the new skills they will need in the conceptual age.

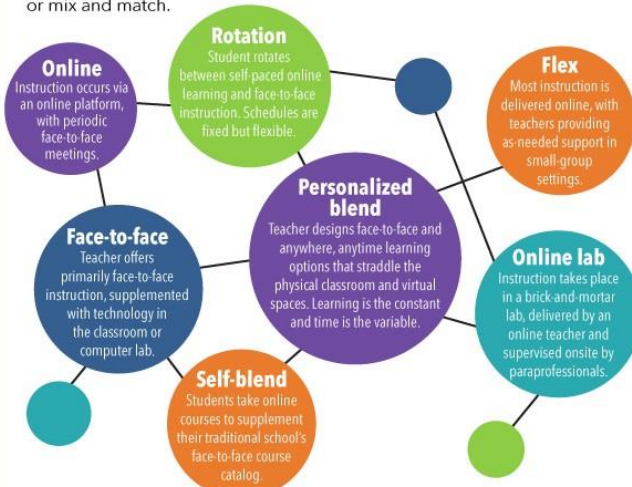


Modern classroom
Conceptual age

3.

CHOOSE A BLENDED LEARNING MODEL

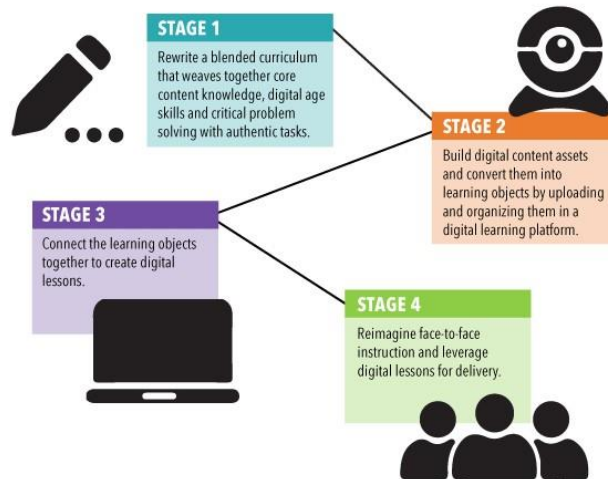
There are many degrees of blended learning. You can stick to one model or mix and match.



4.

REDESIGN THE CURRICULUM

Ready to blend? Follow the stages to develop a curriculum that makes the most of blended learning.



SOURCE: *Teacher as Architect* by Shawn K. Smith, Ann M. Chavez and Garrett W. Seaman

IPADs In the Classroom

Using iPads changes the way teachers teach and students learn. Students, educators, and institutions around the world are using iPads to inspire creativity and hands-on learning that make learning more powerful. Since Apple launched the iPad in 2010, millions have made their way into education. They continue to show significant promise in teaching and learning, often with impressive results. The examples in this document highlight the amazing success stories institutions worldwide are self-reporting in the areas below across K–12 and higher education:

- Improvement in academic performance
- Increase in engagement and motivation
- Increased cost savings and resource efficiency
- Integrated focus on content quality and design

This document highlights the results and trends institutions using Apple products have observed, along with studies that demonstrate the positive impact iPads are having on instruction in the classroom. The data shown in this document is self-reported by the institution—Apple was not involved in the gathering or analysis of the data reported, nor has any knowledge of the methodology used.

<https://www.apple.com/education/docs/ipad-in-education-results.pdf>

Some additional reference and studies

1. iPad improves Kindergartners literacy scores - A new research study shows that Kindergartner students using iPads scored better on literacy tests than students that didn't use the device.

<http://www.loopinsight.com/2012/02/17/ipad-improves-kindergartners-literacy-scores/>

2. Apple has a comprehensive program, **Apple Teacher**, to support teachers and schools in the successful implementation of the use of iPads in learning. This program includes multiple resources and support, both in English and Spanish.

<http://www.ipadsforeducation.vic.edu.au/planning/ipads-for-learning/2017-introducing>

3. Transformative Learning with iPads - How K-12 schools use iPads and mobile apps to create a customized and personalized learning experience for students

<https://resources.jamf.com/documents/white-papers/Transformative-Learning-with-iPads.pdf>

4. The Apple and ConnectED Initiative: Baseline and Year 2 Findings from Principal, Teacher, and Student Surveys - Apple provided technology infrastructure upgrades and devices for all principals, teachers, and students, along with a sustained program of coaching and consulting.

<https://www.sri.com/sites/default/files/publications/appleandconnectedsurveyrpt.pdf>

5. There are numerous educational apps available for iPads. For this New Generation Schools Project, as part of the professional development initiatives, we will identify iPads apps in English and Spanish to add to our Catalog of Educational Apps for Teachers, updated several times annually.

App Education - <http://www.ipadsforeducation.vic.edu.au/planning/ipads-for-learning/2017-App-toolkit-educators>

Apps in Spanish - <http://www.eduapps.es/categoria.php?cat=2>

iPads provide access to an unmatched breadth of learning materials. No one can match the breadth and quality of education content available for iPads:

- 100,000+ iPad education apps in the App Store
- More than 2 million books in the iBooks Store
- More than one million media files and 12,000 courses in iTunes U

Content consumption on iPads is a better, more intuitive, and richer experience for students. Viewing a virtual tour in a browser window is a diminished experience compared to the 360-degree kinesthetic experience through space or to see a tour of ancient Rome, using iPads.

iPad is the most versatile student device, ideal for delivering curriculum, creating content, taking assessments, and collaborating. And iPads support other apps from competing information technology providers— such as Google and Microsoft for email and calendaring—on iPads. By doing so, students and teachers have access to these mail services—but with an Apple-designed app experience they love. In addition, students can use Google Apps directly on iPads or access them through Safari. They can also use Microsoft apps, access Amazon Kindle eBooks through the Kindle app, and more. And iPads function fully on and off the network. Everything you can do on Chromebooks, you can do on iPads.

Students can also use Google Apps for iPads, access Google Apps through Safari, or use the free iPad apps available on the App Store: Many popular apps used by schools—including apps that leverage touchscreen capability—now have built-in integration with Google Drive, which is available for iPads. iPads also support the real-time group editing function of Google Docs, both in Safari and with the Google Drive app for iPads. And students can access Google Classroom on iPads through the web, so no additional apps need to be installed or updated. And now, with iOS 9.3, Google accounts can be configured using mobile device management software, providing access to Google collaboration and productivity services such as Mail, Contacts, and Calendar.

In addition, Microsoft provides several apps for iPads, including:

- Microsoft Word
- Microsoft Excel
- Microsoft PowerPoint
- Microsoft OneNote
- OneDrive