

Content development for successful e-learning environment

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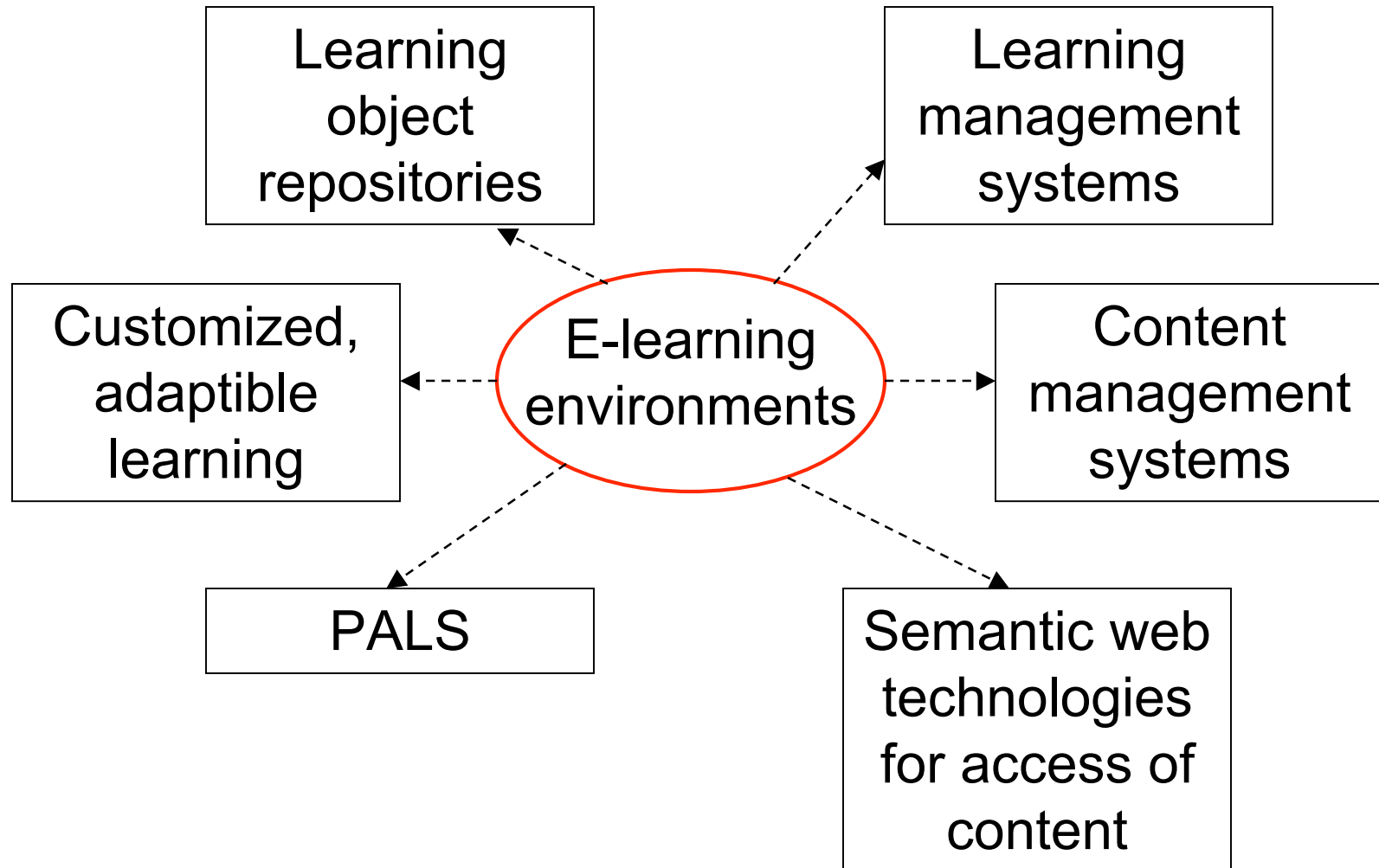
IIT Bombay



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Aspects of e-learning environments



e-learning content is not meaningful when ...

[online C++ tutorial](#) Section 0: Preface

Section 0.3: How to Use This Tutorial

This tutorial is broken up into Parts, Sections, and subsections. Each section starts with a subsection that introduces the concepts and topics covered in that section. This is the "What Is..." section and is always covered as subsection 1. If the user understands the terminology and basic concepts of a section, they can skip to subsection 2.

At the top of each page there are a few graphics. These graphics allow quick movement through the tutorial. At any time the user can jump to the table of contents, the search page, the glossary, or the feedback page simply by clicking on the desired word in the graphic. There are also arrows on either side of this graphic. The double arrows to the left will jump one section back, the single arrow left will jump one subsection back. The double arrows right jump ahead one section, and the single arrow right jumps ahead one subsection.

There are a few conventions followed by this tutorial. When presenting actual C++ code or pseudocode it will look like this:

```
this is actual code
```

When presenting pseudocode, keywords will be set in bold, and pieces that are generic ideas, like a boolean condition, or an integer value, will be set in italics, as follows:

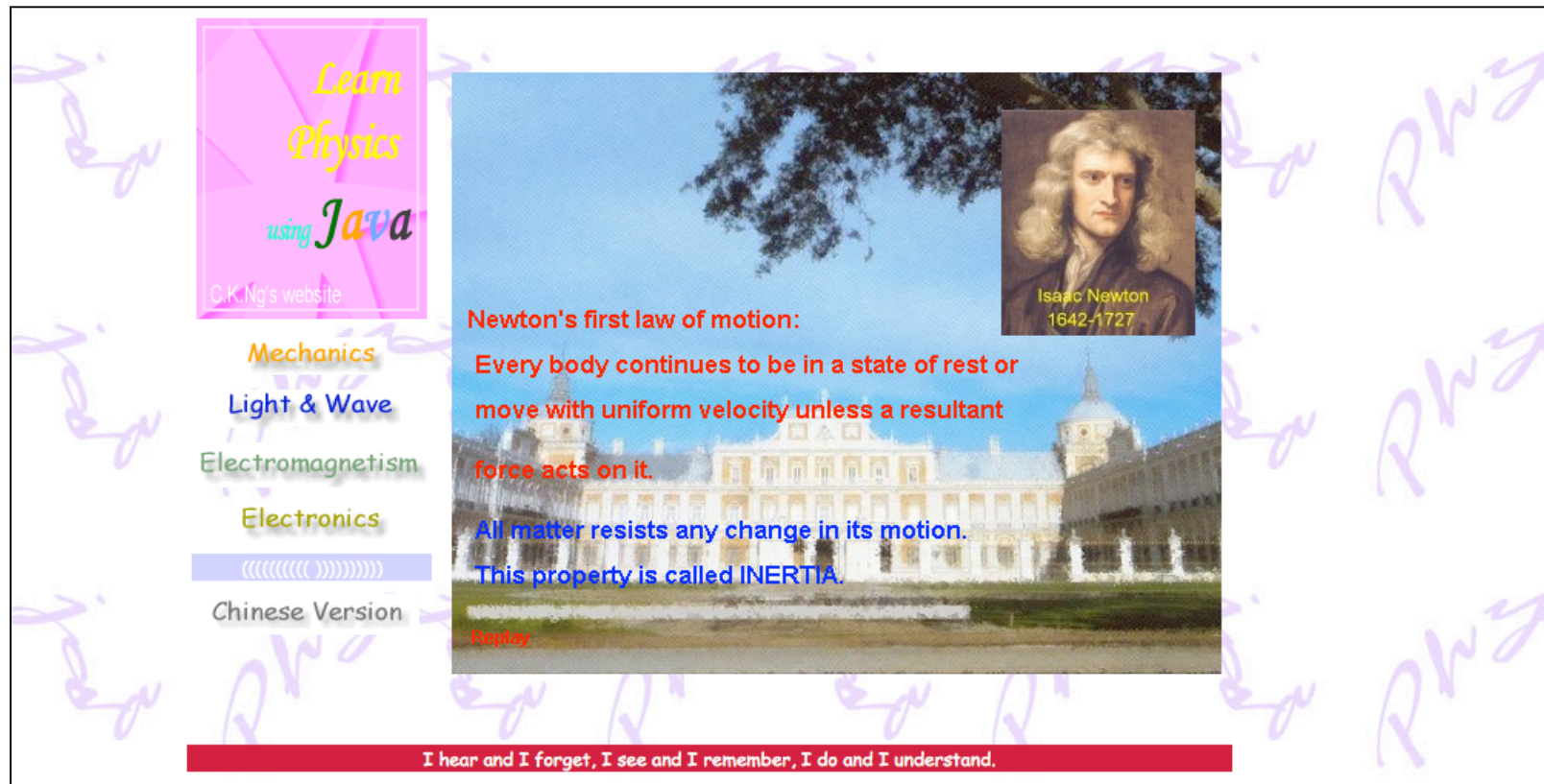
```
if( condition) then  
    do_something
```

In the preceding example, "if" and "then" are set as keywords, and "condition" is a generic idea: "condition" will be replaced by a programmer with a real condition before this becomes real C++ code.

The glossary page for this tutorial that contains definitions of important words or concepts. When these words appear in the text, they are linked to their definition, so the user can simply click on them and jump to their definition. After viewing the definition, the user should click on the "back" button on their web browser to return to the spot in the text where they left off.

Long pages filled only with text.
User/student treated as passive reader.
Under-designed.

e-learning content is not meaningful when ...



The screenshot shows a website interface for learning physics. On the left, a pink box contains the text "Learn Physics using Java" and "C.K. Ng's website". Below this is a vertical menu with items: "Mechanics", "Light & Wave", "Electromagnetism", "Electronics", "(((((((())))))", and "Chinese Version". The main content area features a background image of a large white building. Overlaid on this is a portrait of Isaac Newton with the text "Isaac Newton 1642-1727". To the left of the portrait, the text reads: "Newton's first law of motion: Every body continues to be in a state of rest or move with uniform velocity unless a resultant force acts on it. All matter resists any change in its motion. This property is called INERTIA." Below this text is a "Replay" button. At the bottom of the page, a red banner contains the quote: "I hear and I forget, I see and I remember, I do and I understand."

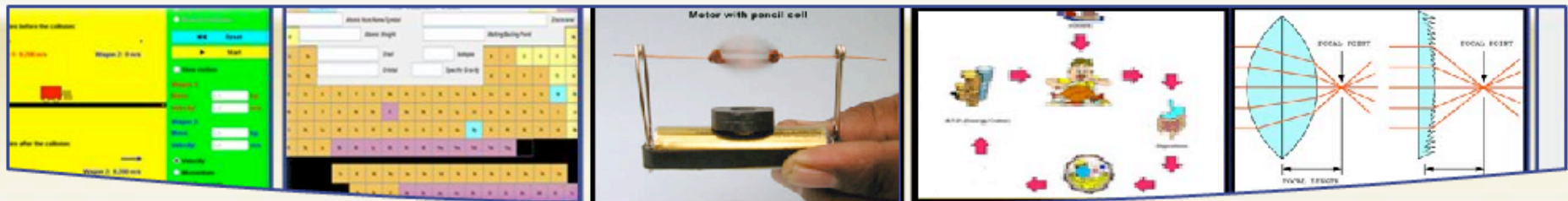
Too many focal points, frills.
Content distracts from learning.
Over-designed.

e-learning content is successful when it is based on:

- Sound pedagogy
- Good design principles
- Strong dissemination efforts

- ▶ ABOUT PROJECT OSCAR
- ▶ ANIMATION REPOSITORY
- ▶ DEVELOPMENT TOOL KIT
- ▶ PLUG IN
- ▶ README (USAGE/ INSTALLATIONS)

TOP ANIMATIONS



CONTACT US



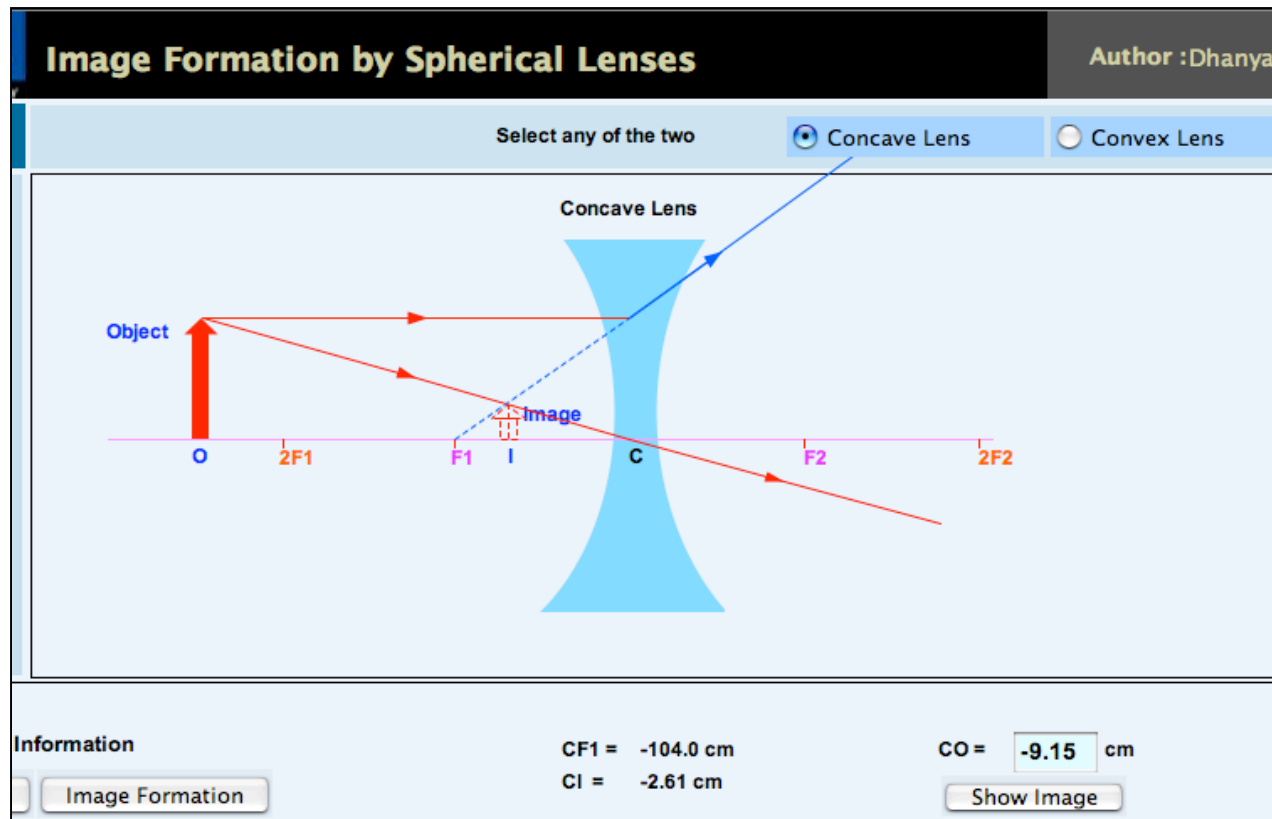
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<http://oscar.iitb.ac.in>

Pedagogical principles

Constructivism



Students interact with the simulation and devise patterns in images formed by spherical lenses.

Pedagogical principles

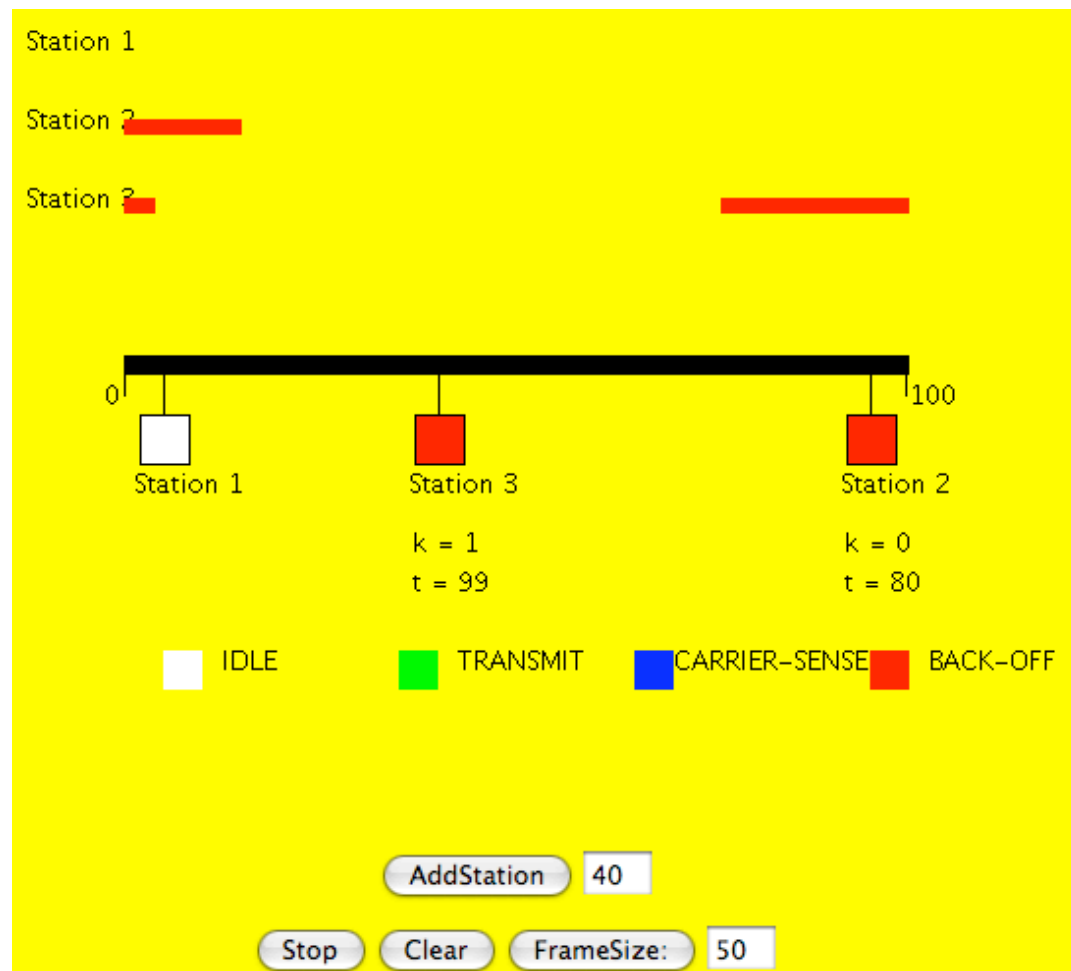
Constructivism

Individuals build their knowledge by creating a response to the information they receive and making connections to existing knowledge.

This knowledge is used to create a response to the information they receive from the environment.

Pedagogical principles

Interactive engagement



Pedagogical principles

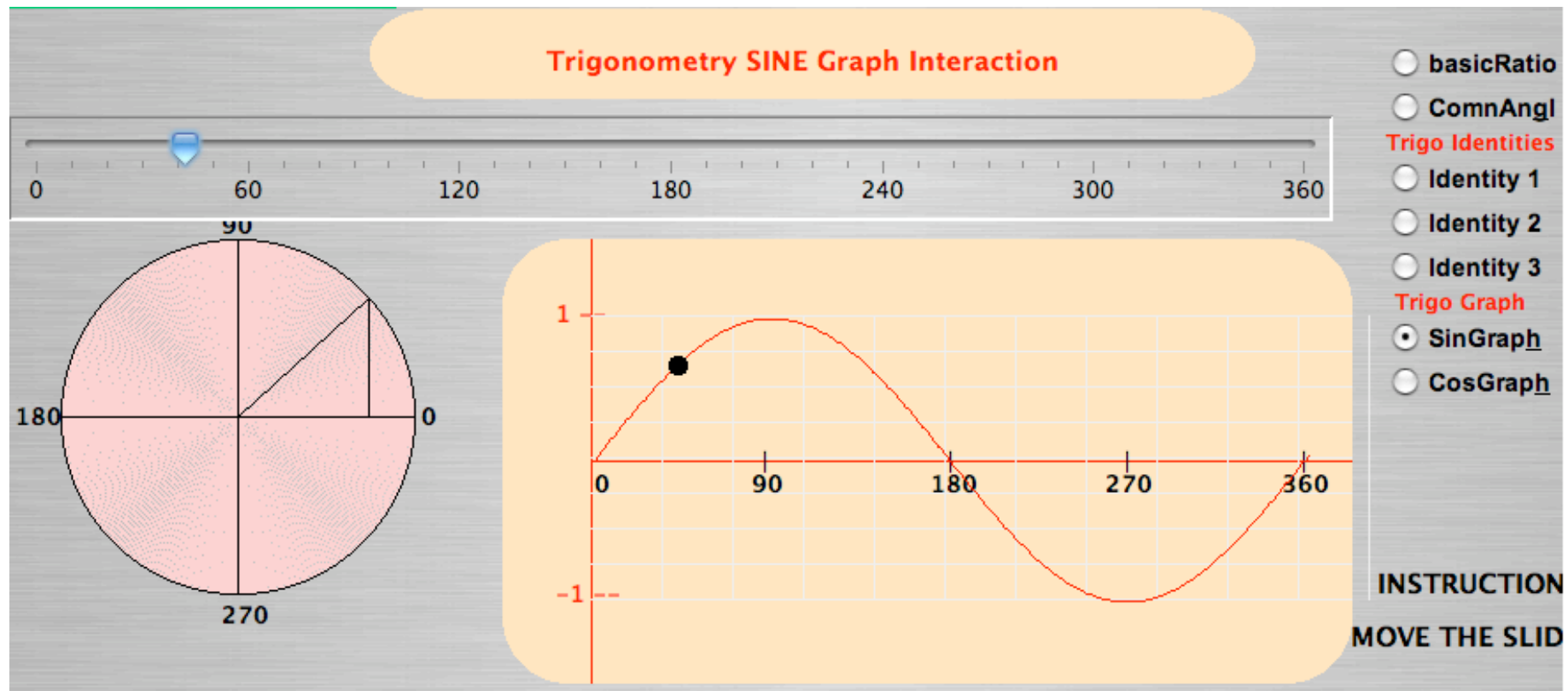
Interactive engagement

Instructional methods “designed to promote conceptual understanding through heads-on (always) and hands-on (usually) activities.” (Hake, 1998)

Hake, R. R. (1998). Interactive-engagement vs. traditional methods: A six-thousand-student survey of mechanics test data for introductory physics courses. *American Journal of Physics*, 66, 64-74.

Pedagogical principles

Multiple representations



Pedagogical principles

Multiple representations

Depicting physical processes using visualizations, representing scientific information with diagrams, equations, text; visual and spatial thinking.

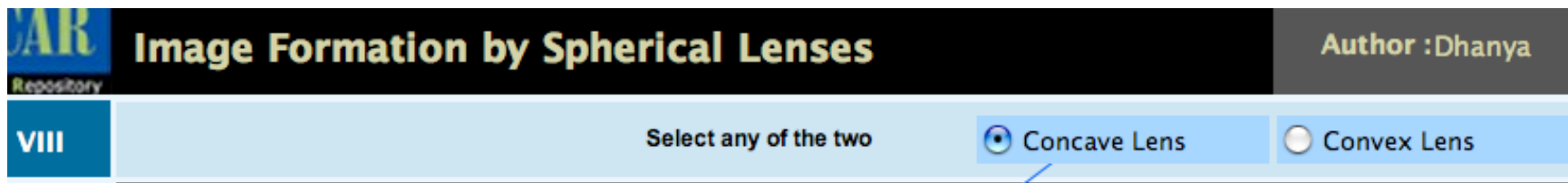


Pedagogical principles

- Constructivism
- Interactive engagement
- Multiple representation

Design principles

Modularity



Separate choices and animations for different kinds of lenses, instead of combining all lenses in single animation.



Design principles

Modularity

Content is presented in segments of length that a typical user can pay attention to, instead of a long continuous unit

Design principles

Coherence





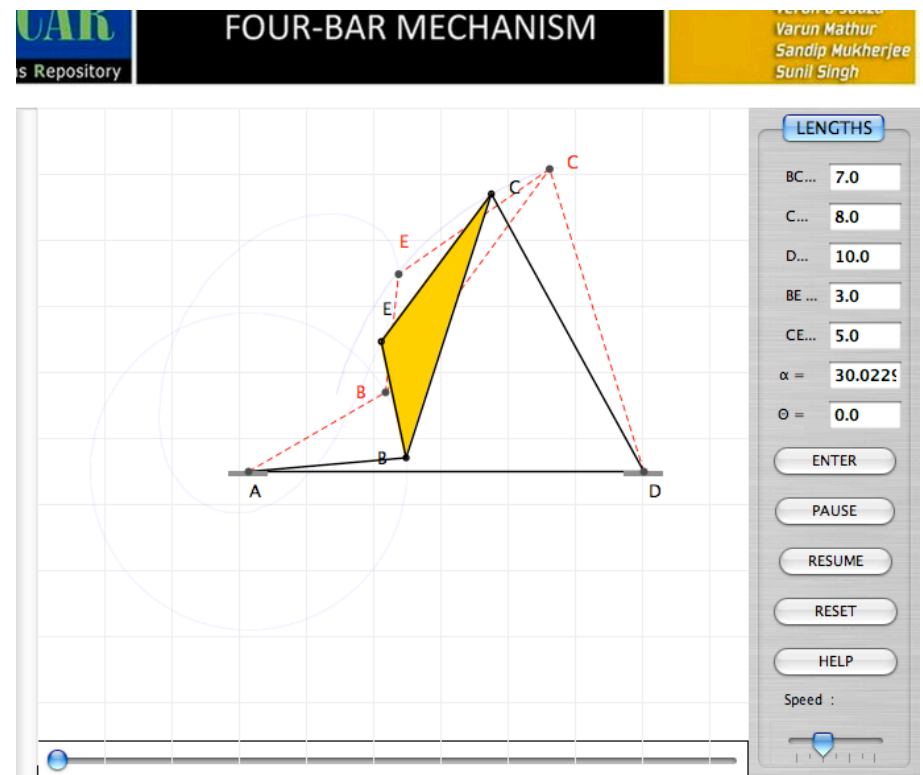
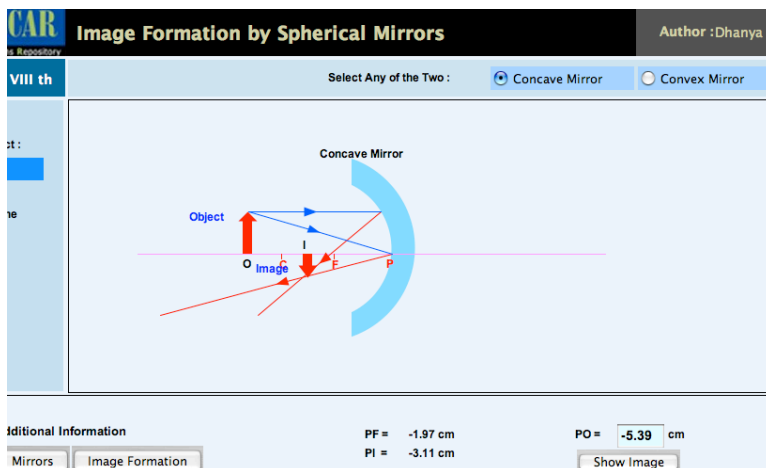
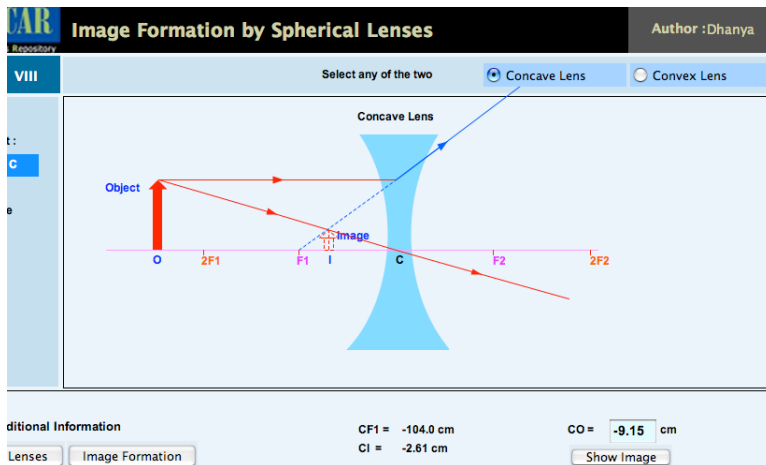
Design principles

Coherence

Users' attention is focused on the main concept by eliminating irrelevant content

Design principles

Consistency





Design principles

Consistency

Unified visual theme in an animation, and across different animations helps users make correct interpretations of the material.

Choice of color -- differentiate information types
Controls -- separate area than visual animated area



Design principles


- Modularity
- Coherence
- Consistency



Dissemination



Dissemination

- Open-source resources
- Released under  creative commons
- Translated into Indian languages
- Students, teachers, content experts, programmers and YOU have an opportunity to participate in creating new animations



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