Best Practices in Online Teaching



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Teaching Online

 Teaching online is like exploring unfamiliar land. Individual components look familiar, but overall feeling might look different.





5 Myths about Online Teaching

- Teaching online saves time since I don't have to be at class.
- My course is very interactive. So it would not translate well online.
- Online courses do not cater the needs of students with disabilities.
- Students in an online course do not learn as much as students in a face-to-face course.
- The number of learners in online classrooms can be unlimited.



Some benefits of teaching Online

- 1. Gives students increased access.
- 2. Increased student interaction.
- 3. Ability to use the cutting edge online course administration tools.
- 4. Easy delivery of course materials to learners.
- 5. Use technology to engage global audience.¹
- Multisensory input provides more opportunities for engagement, interest, motivation, and retention.¹

1 Michigan State University (2006). Virtual University Design and Technology. Why teach fully online, blended or enhanced. Retrieved from http://vudat.msu.edu/benefits_online/



10 Best Practices for Teaching Online

- 1. Instructor's Presence
- 2. Create a supportive online community.
- 3. Set clear expectations for your students & yourself.
- 4. Use a variety of group sizes for projects.
- 5. Use both synchronous & asynchronous activities.
- 6. Early in the term, get students' feedback.
- 7. Prepare discussions that invite reflections.
- 8. Focus on resources that is easily accessed from learner's computers.
- 9. Reach out to your colleagues who have taught online.
- 10. Plan a good closing/wrap activity for the course.



- 1. Instructor's Presence:
 - Faculty student bonding is the key.
 - Faculty interaction actively engages the students, and the class evolves as a group.
 - The "Best online" faculty, according to students, are the ones who show their presence multiple times a week and at best daily.



- 2. Create a supportive online community.
 - Design a course such that the three dialogues of "facultyto-student", "Student-to-student" and "Student-toresources" are about equal



- 3. Set Clear expectations for your students & yourself:
 - □ clear deadlines
 - \Box -clear, concise directions
 - □ -clear, assessable objectives
 - -clear, thorough syllabus



- 4. Use a variety of group sizes for different projects.
 - Build options and opportunities for students to work together and individually.
 - Collaborative learning groups appear to be both effective and efficient¹
 - Utilize team projects that focus on critical thinking and real life problem solving skills²
 - working with partners prompted the group to stay on task when compared to individual project performance³

1 Curtis and Lawson, (2001); Oliver, et al., (1998) 2 Thompson & McGrath, (1999); Wegner, et al., (1999) 3 Oliver, et al., (1998)



- 5. Use both synchronous and asynchronous activities:
 - Sometimes there is nothing better than a real-time interactive brainstorming & sharing discussion.
 - Other times the requirement to think, plan and write makes learning effective for individual



- 6. Early in the term, get students' feedback:
 - Early feedback can help correct and modify the course structure.
 - This helps in better course experience.



- 7. Prepare discussions that invite reflections:
 - Online discussions are equivalent of class discussions in a face-to-face class.
 - Provide an open question and answer forum.
 - Encourage critical or creative thinking.
 - Have the students get to know each other personally and intellectually.
 - Support students in their own reflections and inquires.



- 8. Focus on resources that is easily accessed from learner's computers:
 - If the content is not digital, it does not exist for students.
 - Make sure all the extra resources are accessible from their computer.
 - Students also learn a lot from their own work. Their mistakes, corrections, suggestions etc. Keep the discussion boards and student discussion topics open to everyone.



- 9. Reach out to your colleagues who teach online:
 - Collaboration among colleagues is very resourceful.
 - You learn by sharing ideas.
 - Contact our course designers for help with course development.



10. Plan a good closing/wrap activity for the course :

- Take time to remind students of what 's Next, When the assignments are due, etc.
- End of the course activity/experience could include student summaries, student analyses, student presentation by making use of their webcam.



Recipe for Success

- Provide students with learning tips, web etiquette and offer helpful resources.
- Make sure all the software plug-ins are readily available to students prior to start of the first class.¹
- Don't assume students know how to behave in a web course: You can require them to sign behavior and ethics contract, that outlines the acceptable code of conduct for the course.¹

1 Lori Norin, Tim Wall (2010). Best Practices in Online Teaching: Don't Assume. Retrieved from *http://www.facultyfocus.com/articles/online-education/best-practices-in-online-teaching-dont-assume/*



Useful Resources

- To create free surveys that you can send your students for feedback, use <u>www.surveymonkey.com</u>
- MERLOT (Multimedia Educational Resource for Learning and Online Teaching) is a free and open online community of resources for faculty & students to share learning materials, tips and pedagogy. <u>www.merlot.org/</u>
- TeachNology is a website dedicated to providing free resources for teachers. It includes lesson plan templates, rubrics, teaching tips, math worksheets, etc. <u>www.teach-nology.com</u>



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