

1 HOW TO USE POWERPOINT EFFECTIVELY 2 ACTIVE LEARNING WITH POWERPOINT 3 USING POWERPOINT TO GUIDE STUDY AND ENCOURAGE ACTIVE PREPARATION

HOW TO USE POWERPOINT EFFECTIVELY

- Lectures or teaching have beginnings, middles, and ends.
- What are the goal of the beginning of a lecture?
- Get students attention & motivate them to learn
- How to get students attention using Powerpoint??
- Put up an image that relates to the day's concepts, you can play music, or have a short video clip to draw their attention or stimulate discussion.

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HOW TO USE POWERPOINT EFFECTIVELY

- Tell students what they will learn in the day's session.
- State the learning objectives.
- Start with an opening question.
- Prepare a PowerPoint slide that simply says "Opening Question," and then present your question.

HOW TO USE POWERPOINT EFFECTIVELY

- The mid-point of the lecture is where you present your content.
- What are your strategies???
- One of your strategies for the middle point of the lecture should be to pause every 12 or 15 minutes for students to process the information actively.

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HOW TO USE POWERPOINT EFFECTIVELY

- Pause every 12 15 minutes... what we should do???
- Ask students to think for 2 minutes,
- Ask students to stretch their body,
- Rearrange their positions from one position to others.
- Do Active Learning activities.

HOW TO USE POWERPOINT EFFECTIVELY

- The end of a lecture should be like the end of a good story.
- It should summarize the information, provide closure, and ask students to connect the information to themselves, their own values, and its application to the world.
- How to do that???

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HOW TO USE POWERPOINT EFFECTIVELY

- Ask students what the muddiest point of the day was.
- Type out "muddiest point?" on a slide and ask students to write about this.
- You can then collect the information either verbally or on 3 x 5 inch note cards.
- You might also have a slide that asks students for any "final questions."
- Ask students to answer two or three very brief questions.



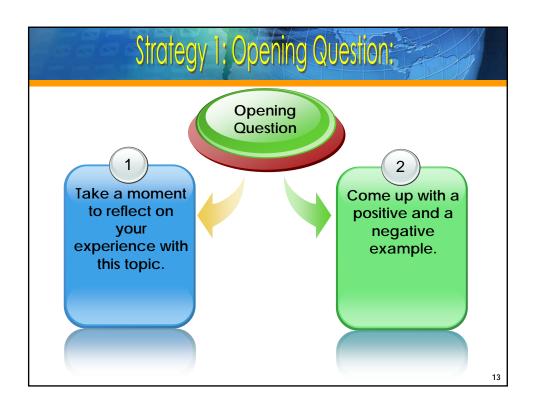
ACTIVE LEARNING WITH POWERPOINT

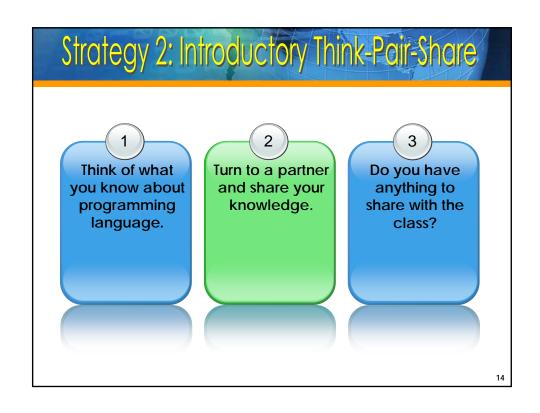
- What is Active Learning?
- Examples of Active Learning??
- Cooperative Learning, Problem-based Learning, Inquiry-based Learning etc.

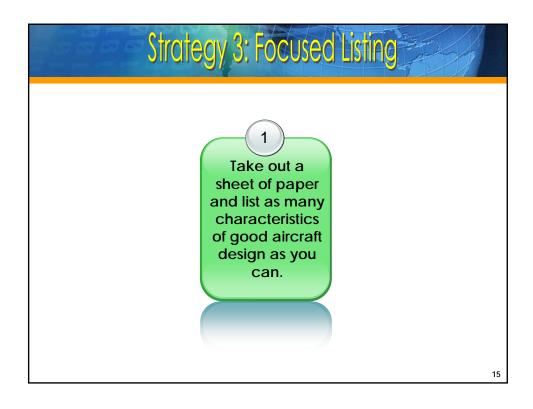
ACTIVE LEARNING WITH POWERPOINT

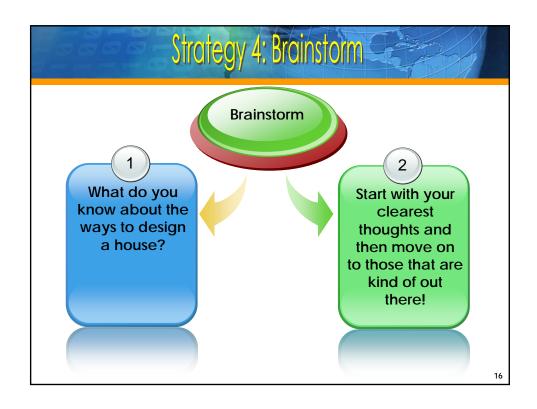
- Employing active learning in Powerpoint can capitalize on PowerPoint's strength as a presentation platform.
- One of the advantages of PowerPoint is that you can build active learning strategies into your slideshow that remind you to stop and take a breath at various points during the lecture.
- How to employ active learning in Powerpoint??

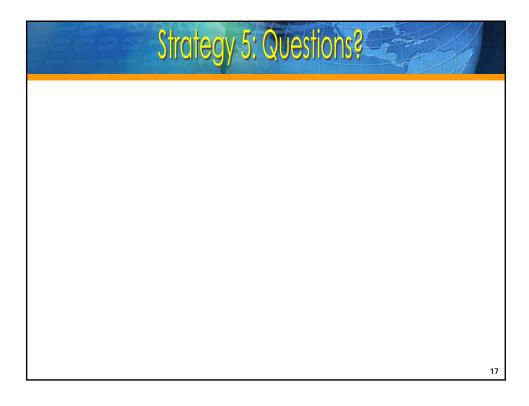






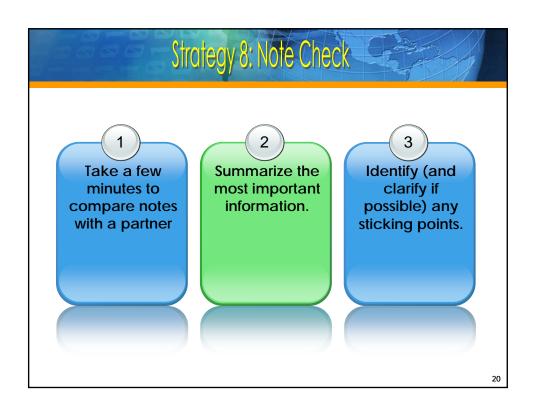


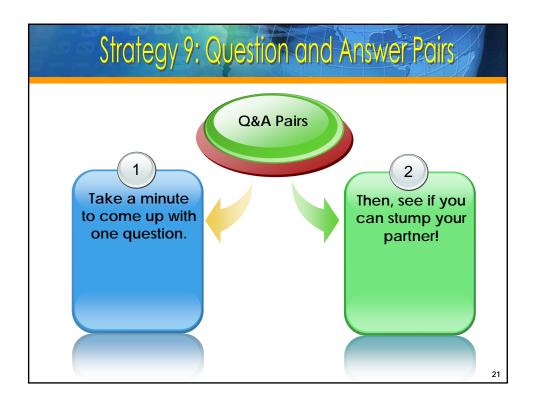




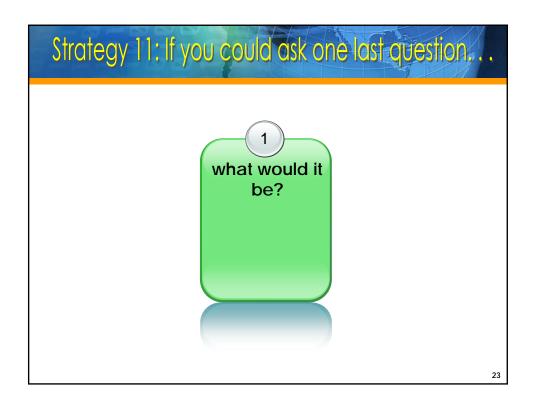


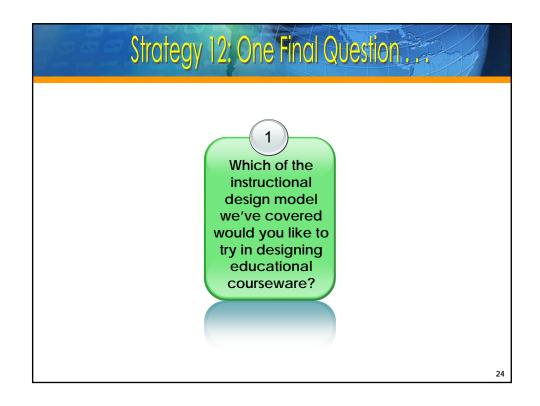


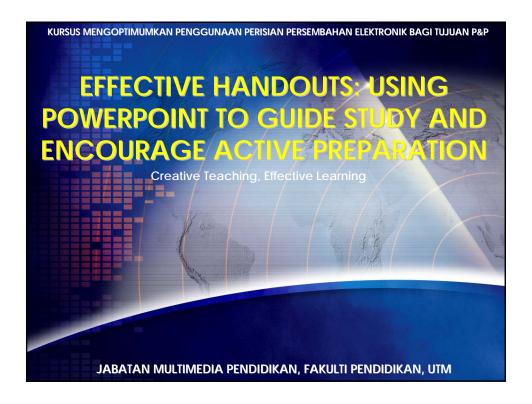












INTRODUCTION

- First, you should think carefully about what part of your lecture you want to make available for students either before or after class.
- Handing students copies of your presentations... What do you think about this???

INTRODUCTION

- Avoid giving handouts that simply duplicate your in-class presentation
- What we should do???
- Provide a skeletal outline of the lecture content or a list of questions to be discussed in class.
- Give the handout available prior to class students will be able to preview the content of the session's lecture ahead of time - they can prepare for class.

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INTRODUCTION

- How to encourage student learning in handouts of Powerpoint???
- leave blank slides,
- slides that ask questions, or
- slides that ask students to fill in information at various points.

AUTHORING LANGUAGE

- As you work through the given article for the next class session, focus on the following:
- What is Authoring Language??
- Differences between Authoring Language & Programming Language.
- Categories of Authoring Language.



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STUDENTS' HANDOUTS

- Leave blanks that students fill in while studying
- Rather than distributing handouts that mirror on screen information, consider leaving blanks in the handout which students are required to fill in as they move through their reading.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AI & PL

- Fill in the blanks: (Do this while you read the article)
- Characteristics of Programming Language:
 - _____
 - •
- Characteristics of Authoring Language
 - _____
 - •

Similaris Hamilou

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CHARACTERISTICS OF AI & PL

- Programming Language:
 - Powerful and flexible
 - Require complicated coding
 - Hard to learn and take time
- Authoring Language:
 - Software that can be used to develop interactive computer programs without the technically demanding task of computer programming
 - User-friendly computer system
 - Provide non-programming environment

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TAXONOMY/METAPHOR OF AL

List four	of AL	taxonomies	or	paradigms	(Do	this
before y	ou ent	er the next cl	ass	s):		

Describe how to categorize AL software?



TAXONOMY/METAPHOR OF AL

- Different AL software has different way of how it works. These different ways are called paradigms or metaphor.
- Based on the paradigm, AL software can be categorized into various AL taxonomy/paradigms, including:
 - Scripting Language
 - Iconic/Flow Control
 - Frame
 - Card/Scripting
 - Cast/Score/Scripting
 - Hierarchical Object
 - Hypermedia Linkage
 - Tagging



STUDENTS' HANDOUTS

- Leave blanks that students fill in during class.
- Your handouts can include one or several slides which are left intentionally blank.
- These can be used during the period as spaces for students to record their responses to questions you pose in class.

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ICON / FLOWCHART AUTHORING PARADIGM

Leave blank. You will fill this slide in during class.



ICON / FLOWCHART AUTHORING PARADIGM

- Authoring packages rely on the mouse instead of the keyboard.
- Their scripting languages are hidden under a point-and-click interface, so the are said to be no programming required solutions.
- The organizational metaphor of an icon-based tool is a flowchart comprising icons or thumbnails that represent specific components and events within a presentation.
- Example AimTech's IconAuthor, Macromedia's Authorware Professional, and TX Authoring.

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ICON / FLOWCHART AUTHORING PARADIGN

ICON / FLOWCHART AUTHORING PARADIGM					
	ADVANTAGES Icon-based tools are	especially			
•		ndustrial strength, but they , with price tags ranging			
•	This tends to be the _ authoring style.				
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ICON / FLOWCHART AUTHORING PARADIGM

- ADVANTAGES
- Icon-based tools are especially suited for fast prototyping and for building applications that are heavy on interactivity, like computer-based training and public kiosks.
- These programs are industrial strength, but they can be very expensive, with price tags ranging upwards to nearly \$5,000.00.
- This tends to be the fastest in developing authoring style.

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STUDENTS' HANDOUTS

- Understanding checks.
- PowerPoint handouts can cue students to stop and process information while they're studying by posing questions based on the day's reading.
- Think of these as opportunities for students to check their understanding before moving on to new information.
- There are many ways to construct such understanding checks, but typical examples are short answer and essay questions.

UDERSTANDING CHECK - SCREEN SIZE

- An Authorware file uses a Full Screen setting has been developed using a computer with 1280 x 1024 resolution.
- What happen when the Authorware file is run through a computer with 1024 x 768 resolution???



SCREEN SIZE

- When an Authorware file uses a Full Screen Setting - has been developed using a computer with 1024 x 768 resolution.
- The screen size of the Authorware file is 1024 x 768 piksel.
- When the file is running through a low monitor resolution, such as 800 X 600, only part of it can be displayed.



CONCLUSION

- There is no "best" way to use PowerPoint handouts.
- Tips:
 - Distribute a handout before class, using the strategies we've discussed, and another verbatim copy of the lecture presentation during class.
 - Provide an outline of your lecture content via handout.
 - Structuring the lecture with opportunities to pause and poll students, you'll insure that you stop at critical points to change the pace and format of the presentation.

