



# Acquisition



Learning through acquisition is what learners are doing when they are listening to a lecture or podcast, reading from books or websites, and watching demos or videos

# Acquisition

## Conventional method

- ☐ reading books, papers
- ☐ listening to teacher presentations face-to-face, lectures
- ☐ watching demonstrations, master classes
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

## Digital technology

- ☐ reading multimedia, websites, digital documents and resources
- ☐ listening to podcasts, webcasts
- ☐ watching animations, videos
- ☐ online forum where the teacher answers questions
- ☐ field / lab observations (media / blog / wiki)
- ☐ MCQs with automatic formative feedback
- ☐
- ☐



# Discussion

Learning through discussion requires the learner to articulate their ideas and questions, and to challenge and respond to the ideas and questions from the teacher, and/or from their peers

# Discussion

## Conventional method

- ☐ tutorials
- ☐ seminars
- ☐ discussion groups
- ☐ class discussions
- ☐ group discussion on topic, problem, reading or artefact
- ☐ interview an expert
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

## Digital technology

- ☐ online tutorials
- ☐ webinars
- ☐ email discussions
- ☐ discussion forums
- ☐ social networking
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐



# Collaboration

Learning through collaboration embraces mainly discussion, practice, and production. Building on investigations and acquisition it is about taking part in the process of knowledge building itself

# Collaboration

## Conventional method

- ☐ small group project
- ☐ discussing others' outputs
- ☐ building joint output
- ☐ peer mentoring
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

## Digital technology

- ☐ small group projects using online forums, wikis, chat rooms, etc. for discussing others' outputs
- ☐ collaborative wiki / database / glossary
- ☐ social networking participation
- ☐ collaborative digital media production
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

# Investigation

Learning through investigation guides the learner to explore, compare and critique the texts, documents and resources that reflect the concepts and ideas being taught

# Investigation

## Conventional method

- ☐ using text-based study guides
- ☐ analysing the ideas and information in a range of materials and resources
- ☐ using conventional methods to collect and analyse data
- ☐ comparing texts
- ☐ searching and evaluating information and ideas
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

## Digital technology

- ☐ using online advice and guidance
- ☐ analysing the ideas and information in a range of digital resources
- ☐ using digital tools to collect and analyse data
- ☐ comparing digital texts
- ☐ using digital tools for searching and evaluating information and ideas
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐





# Practice

Learning through practice enables the learner to adapt their actions to the task goal, and use the feedback to improve their next action. Feedback may come from self-reflection, from peers, from the teacher, or from the activity itself, if it shows them how to improve the result of their action in relation to the goal

# Practice

## Conventional method

- ☐ practising exercises
- ☐ doing practice-based projects
- ☐ labs
- ☐ field trips
- ☐ face-to-face role-play activities
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐

## Digital technology

- ☐ using models
- ☐ simulations
- ☐ virtual labs and field trips
- ☐ online role play activities
- ☐ quizzes
- ☐ reflective blog / forum
- ☐
- ☐



# Production

Learning through production is the way the teacher motivates the learner to consolidate what they have learned by articulating their current conceptual understanding and how they used it in practice

# Production

## Conventional method

producing articulations using:

- ☐ statements
- ☐ essays
- ☐ reports
- ☐ accounts
- ☐ designs
- ☐ performances
- ☐ artefacts
- ☐ animations
- ☐ models
- ☐ videos
- ☐ case studies
- ☐
- ☐

## Digital technology

- ☐ producing and storing digital documents
- ☐ representations of designs
- ☐ performances, artefacts
- ☐ animations
- ☐ models
- ☐ slideshows
- ☐ photos
- ☐ videos
- ☐ blogs
- ☐ e-portfolios
- ☐ websites
- ☐
- ☐
- ☐