Connecting with Students Through Instructional Design

Using Chunking, Scaffolding, and Collaborative Learning to Teach APA
Style to Dual-Enrolled Students

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Davenport's Dual-Enrollment Program

- About 70 students from various high schools in Eaton County
- 11th and 12th grade
- 2 classes per semester
- Three tracks
 - Business
 - Programming and Game Design
 - Medical Assisting

The Scenario

• Twelve dual-enrolled students taking Introduction to Marketing.

• 2-hour presentation on all aspects of American Psychological Association (APA) Style.

• Students had little to no previous experience with APA Style.

Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

- Connect with students
- Key faculty connection

Challenges

- Students' ages (16-17)
- Boring topic
- Technology setup

Solutions

 Start with the Learning Outcomes (SWBAT's) and work backwards

Match activities to SWBAT's

Learning Outcomes (SWBAT's)

- Students will be able to:
 - Apply basic formatting rules (font, margins, running heads, page numbers, cover page, references page) to a paper.
 - Identify the information included in an in-text citation and place it in the correct location.
 - Determine the order of parts in an APA Style reference (author, date, title, publication information).

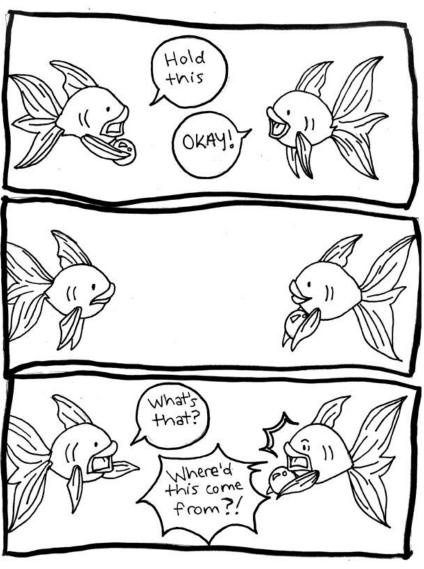
Chunking

• Breaking complex information into manageable parts.

• Try it - study this string of characters for 30 seconds.

MATDOGFIRTOEBAGCOWNAP

Short Term Memory



("Short Term Memory," 2010)

How many of you did this?

Short term memory has a very limited capacity

• Other simple examples – social security numbers, driver's license numbers, credit card numbers

(Aben, Stapert, & Blokland, 2012; Nesvig, 2014)

APA Style

Page Formatting In-Text Citations References Page

Least Complex

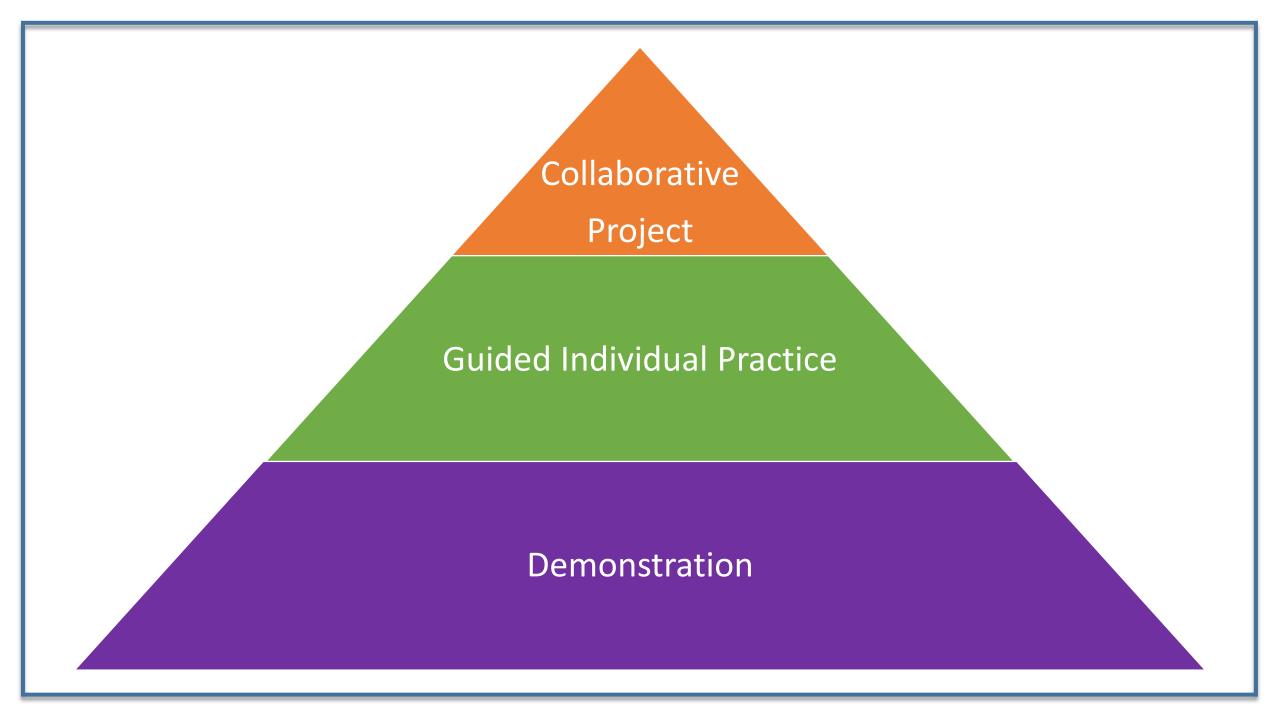
Most Complex

Scaffolding

 Support learning through key aids and gradually remove aids as mastery develops.

- Example: Driver's Ed
 - Classroom instruction
 - Closed course
 - Drive with an instructor on the road
 - Practice with a parent

(Iris Center, n.d.)



Collaborative Learning

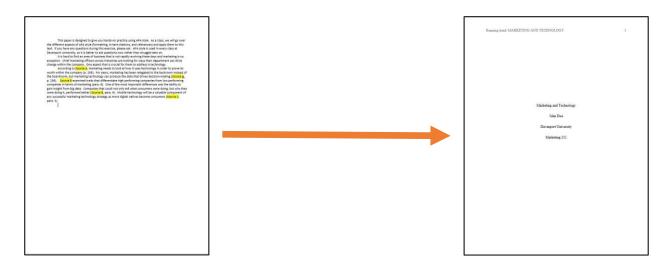
Four principles of collaborative learning:

- The learner is the primary focus of instruction.
- Interaction and "doing" are of primary importance.
- Working in groups is an important mode of learning.
- Structured approaches to developing solutions to real-world problems should be incorporated into learning.

(Cornell University Center for Teaching Innovation, n.d.)

The Project:

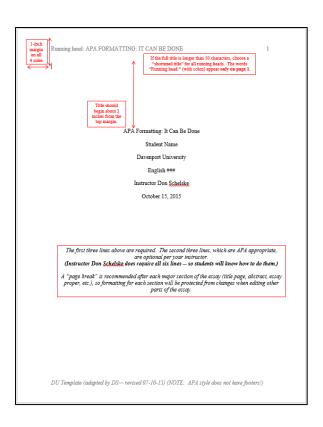
- Format a pre-written "dummy" paper into APA style
- Add more for each chunk, with a finished product at the end
- Students can put other students in the hot seat
- Teacher on the sidelines prompting or correcting as needed



So how did it all come together?

Chunk 1: Page Formatting

Demonstrate — Practice



Practice —— Collaborate





Chunk 2: In-Text Citations



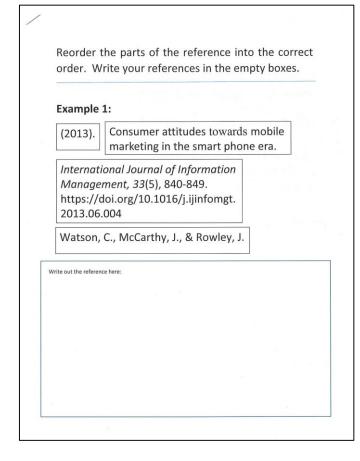
Cite the following sources in text: **Authors: Chang and Willis** Date: 2017 Page: 226 Sentence 1: The infection rate is expected to drop , the infection rate is expected to **Author: National Park Service** Date: 2018 Paragraph: 2 Sentence 1: Noise meters will be placed around the park to make visitors aware of their noise placed around the park to make visitors aware of their noise output No author given, but the title is: In Davos, Merkel says isolation not the answer Date: January 24, 2018 Paragraph: 1 Sentence: Merkel, addressing the World Economic Forum, said isolation will not help the current economic situation



Chunk 3: References

Demonstrate -



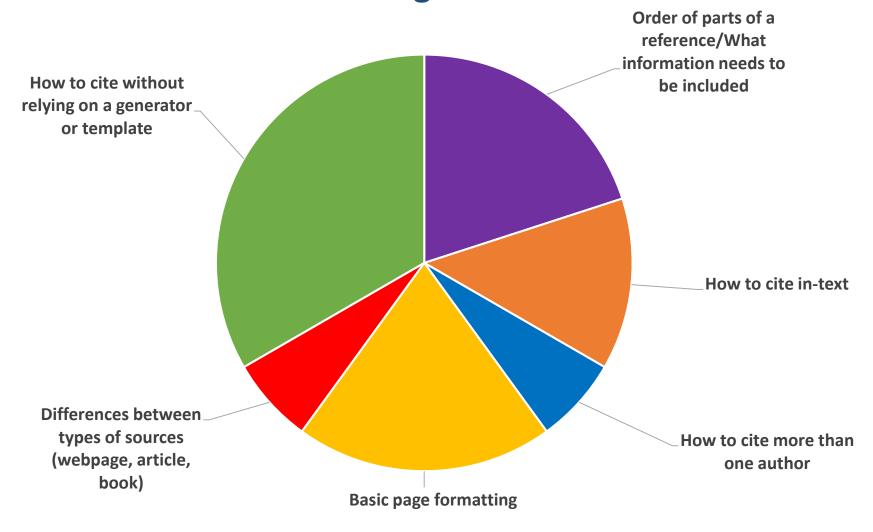


→ Collaborate

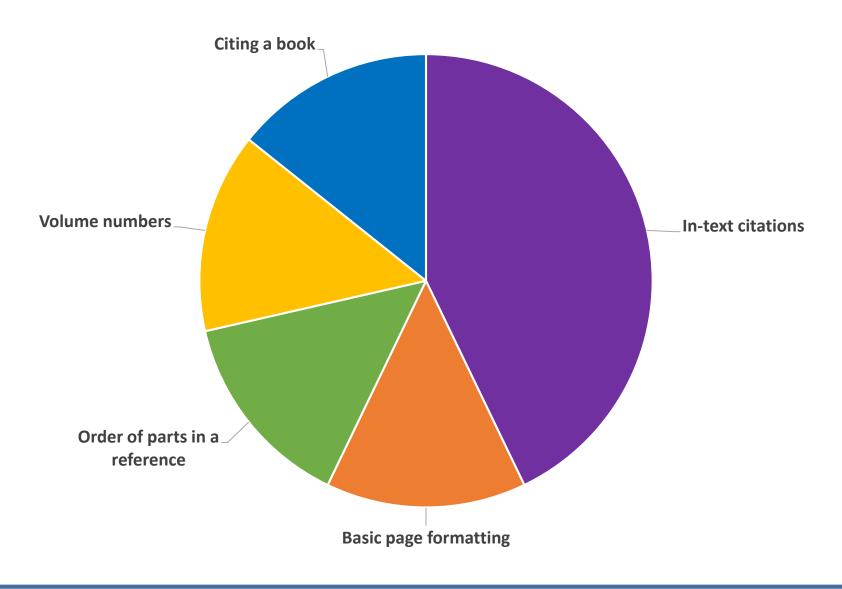


Evaluation

"Something I Learned"



"Most Confusing"



References

Aben, B., Stapert, S., & Blokland, A. (2012). About the distinction between working memory and short-term memory. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *3*(301), 1-9. doi: 10.1016/S0079-6123(07)00020-9

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