

Introduction to Learning Objects

Presented By: Harvi Singh

URL: www.centra.com

Email: hsingh@centra.com

Centra is an e-Learning and Collaboration infrastructure company

Designing Learning Objects

- Agenda
 - Why Learning Objects?
 - What are Learning Objects?
 - Let us see some examples!

Why Learning Objects?

Traditional methods of developing instructional content often result in the production of large, monolithic courses. Typically, these courses are characterized by:

- instructor-centered design/development/delivery
- instructor-controlled content flow
- linear, fixed-path presentations
- difficulty in changing or adapting content

There is a growing realization that these methods are inadequate for learning in today's business environment.



Why Learning Objects? – The Learner’s Perspective



- Demand for customization and personalization to provide just-in-time and just-enough content
- Need for performance support on-the-job (at the moment of need)
- Need for granular levels of training individualized to learner needs, interests, and learning styles (unavailable in traditional monolithic courses)

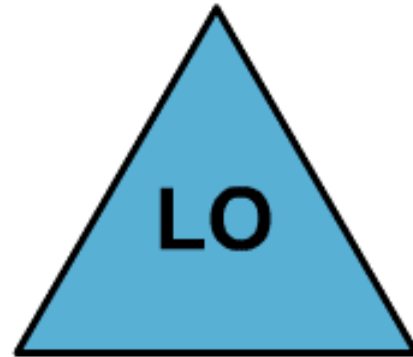
Why Learning Objects? – The Author's Perspective



- Ease of collaborating, sharing and reusing content assets over the Web
- Need for rapid creation of content
- Ease with which subject matter experts can assemble/update content
- Traditional approach less conducive to content reuse, granularity, and Web deployment

What are Learning Objects?

- Small “Chunks” of Instruction delivered online



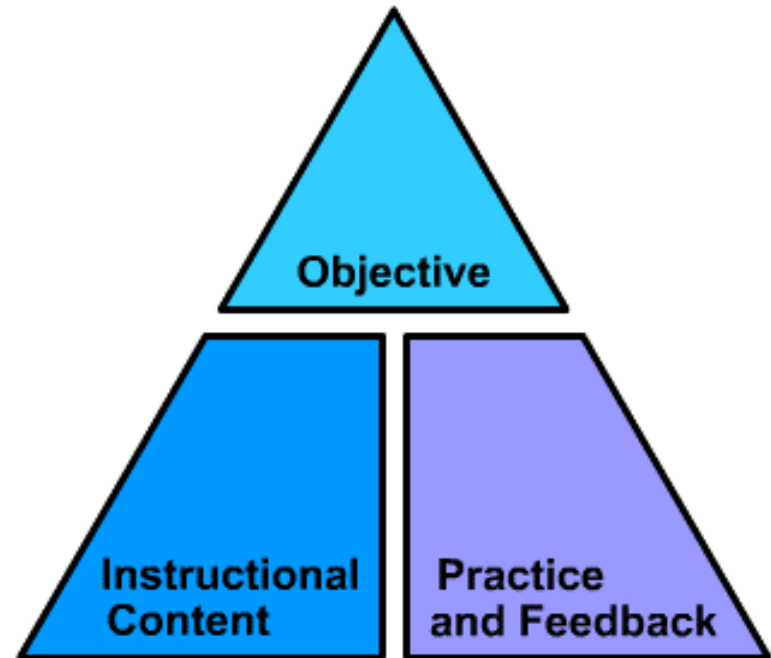
What are Learning Objects?

- Small “Chunks” of Instruction delivered online
- Each learning object is self contained in its ability to help the learner achieve a demonstrable performance objective



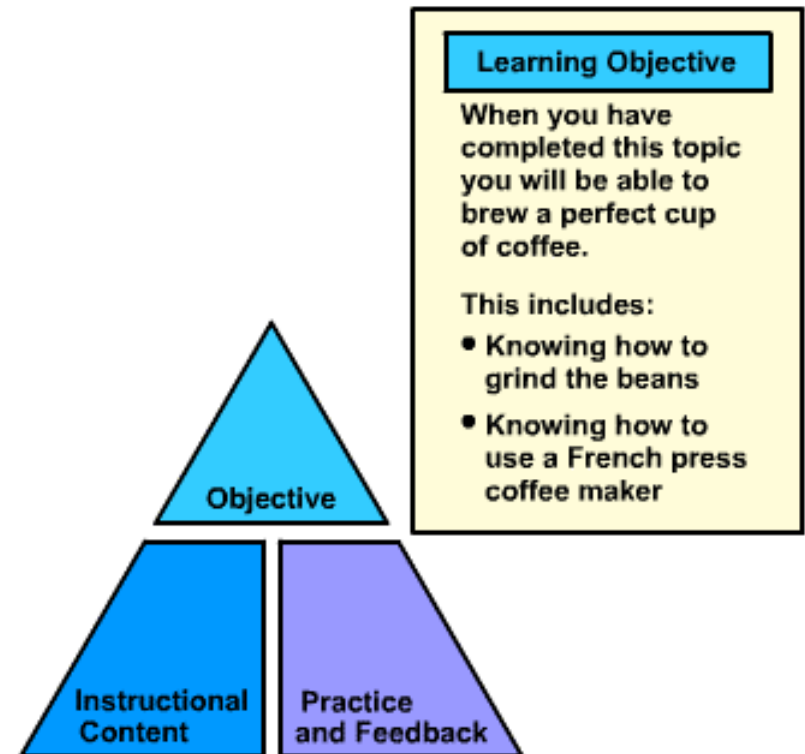
Anatomy of a Learning Object

- Centered around a learning objective
- Content/information supports the objective and promotes the achievement of the learning outcome
- Practice/Feedback ensures mastery



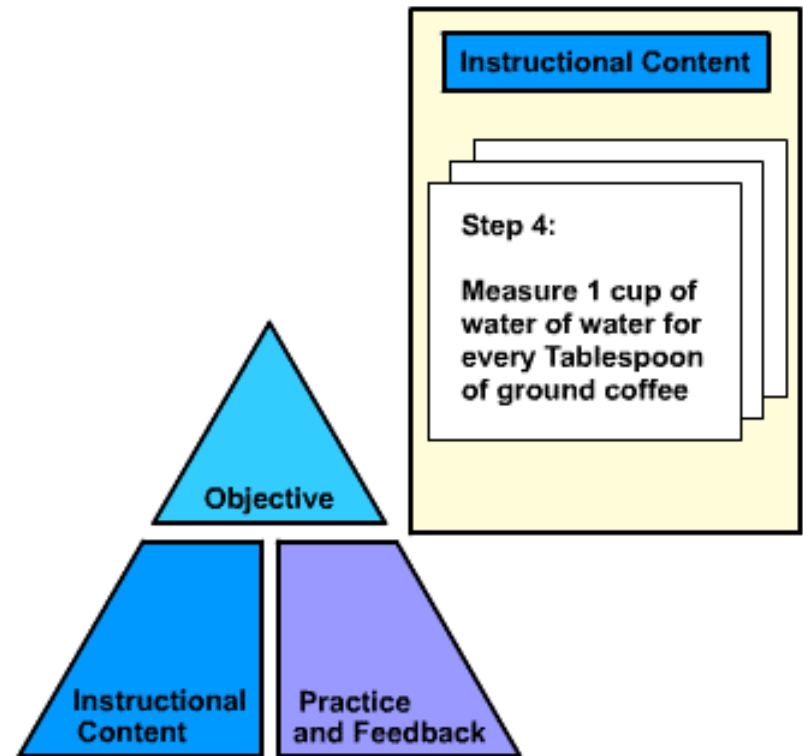
Key Elements of a Learning Object: Learning Objective

- Learning Objective is the root which holds an instructional sequence together



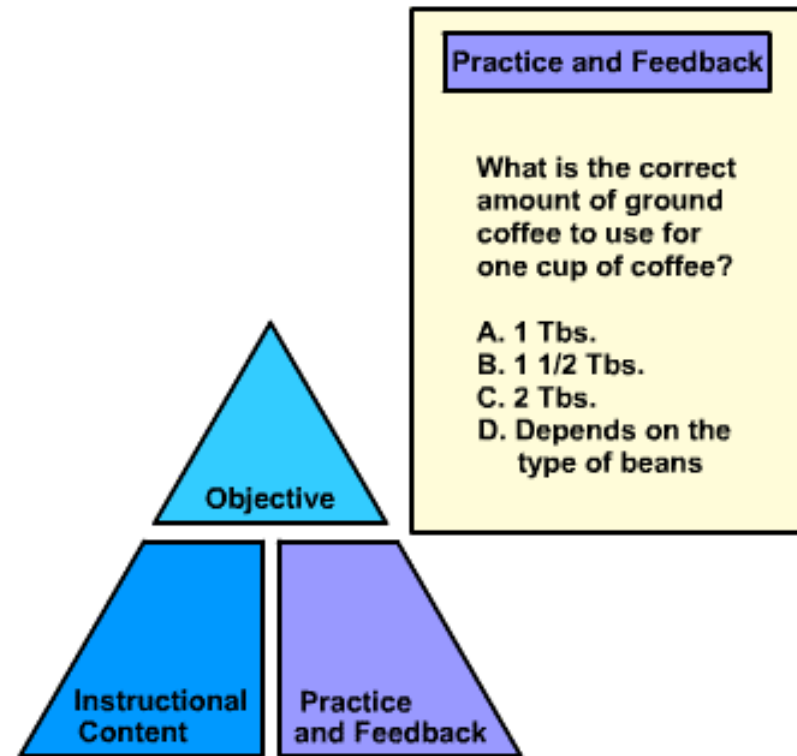
Key Elements of a Learning Object: Instructional Content

- Instructional Content may include a combination of text, graphics, video, animation, etc.
- The instructional strategy & learning type determines the interactivity/engagement



Key Elements of a Learning Object: Practice & Feedback

- Difference between information and learning = support for assessment & measurement of success and remediation



Instructional Patterns & Templates

- Learning Objects may use different instructional strategies to promote learning (understanding, retention, and application)
- Instructional Strategy may be defined as a set of rules (based on sound instructional design, cognitive science) with which learning content may be structured or sequenced
- Different instructional strategy may be applied based on the task to be learnt or the learner's preference and style
- Different tools/templates may be used to create different Learning Objects

Simple text
based objects



Simulations
& Games

Economies of Scale – Accessing Learning Objects

- The Learner can access learning objects in an on-demand fashion over the web



Economies of Scale – Depositing Learning Objects

- The Author or SME can encapsulate expertise in the form of Learning Objects and submit it over the Web.



Aggregating Reusable Learning Objects - Learning Tracks

Learning Track: Beginner's Guide to Coffee

▲ History of coffee

▲ Buying and storing coffee beans

▲ Buying a coffee maker

▲ Brewing the perfect cup of coffee

▲ Sugar, cream, and other add-ins

Learning Track: Cooking a campfire breakfast

▲ Building a campfire in ten minutes

▲ Brewing the perfect cup of coffee

▲ Making campfire french toast

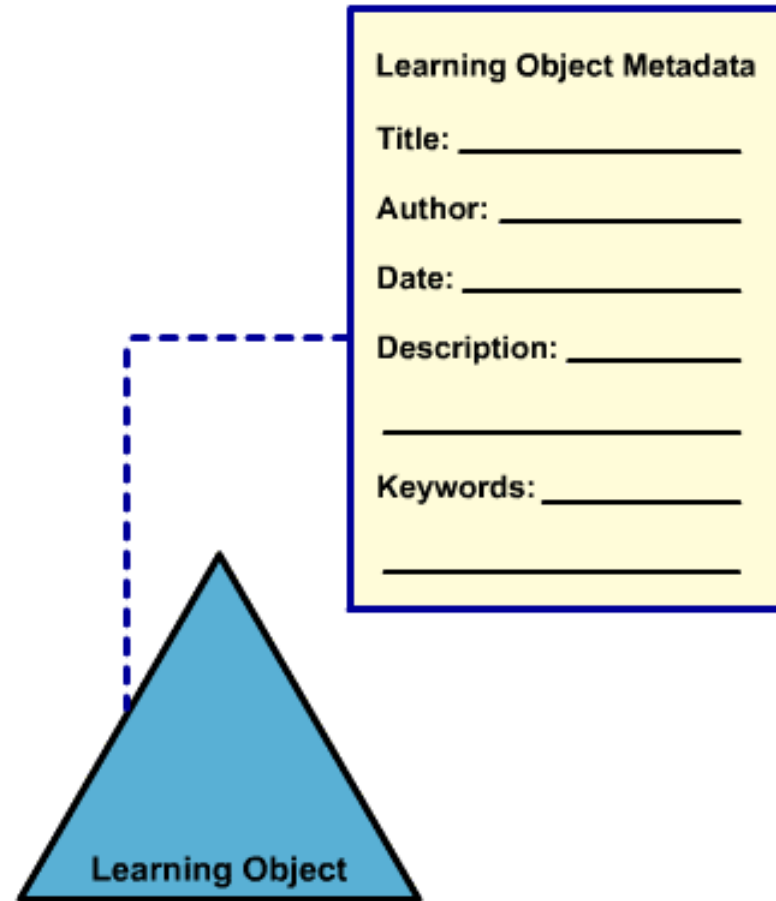
▲ Making beef and eggs hash

▲ Grilling sausages over a campfire

- Learning objects are like “Lego building” blocks – they can be combined and recombined to create customized Learning Tracks

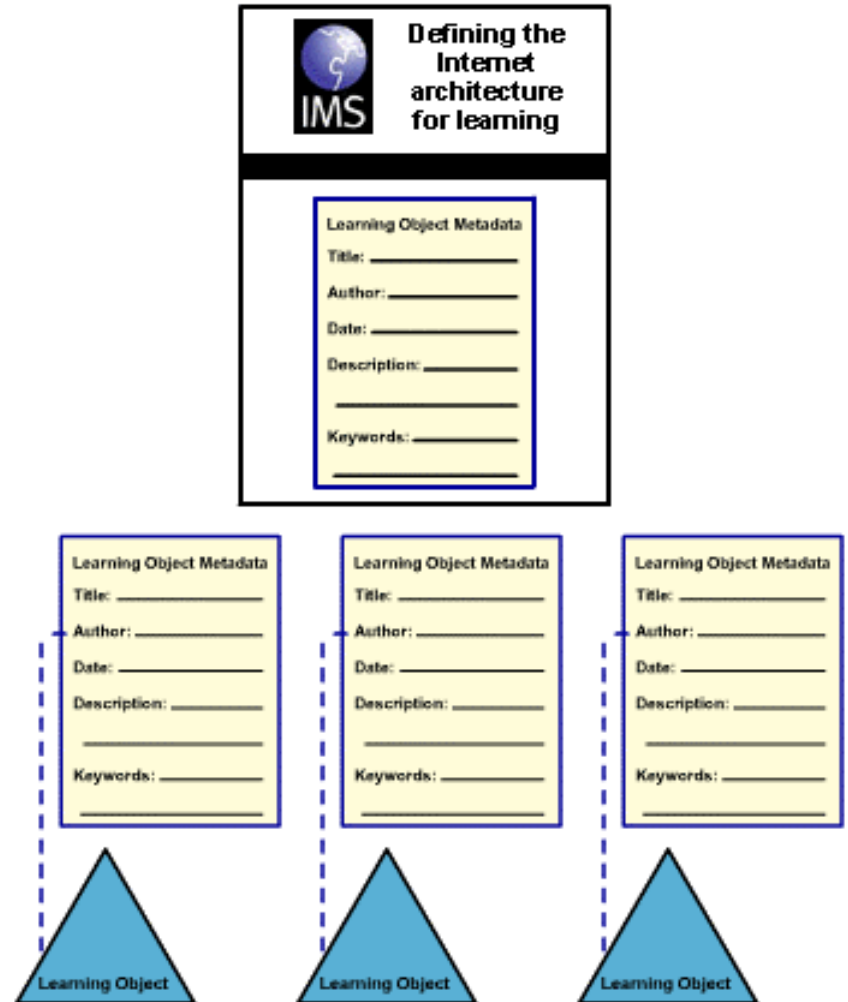
In Search of Learning Objects – the Invention of Meta-data

- Meta-data is data about data (in this case learning content “nuggets”)



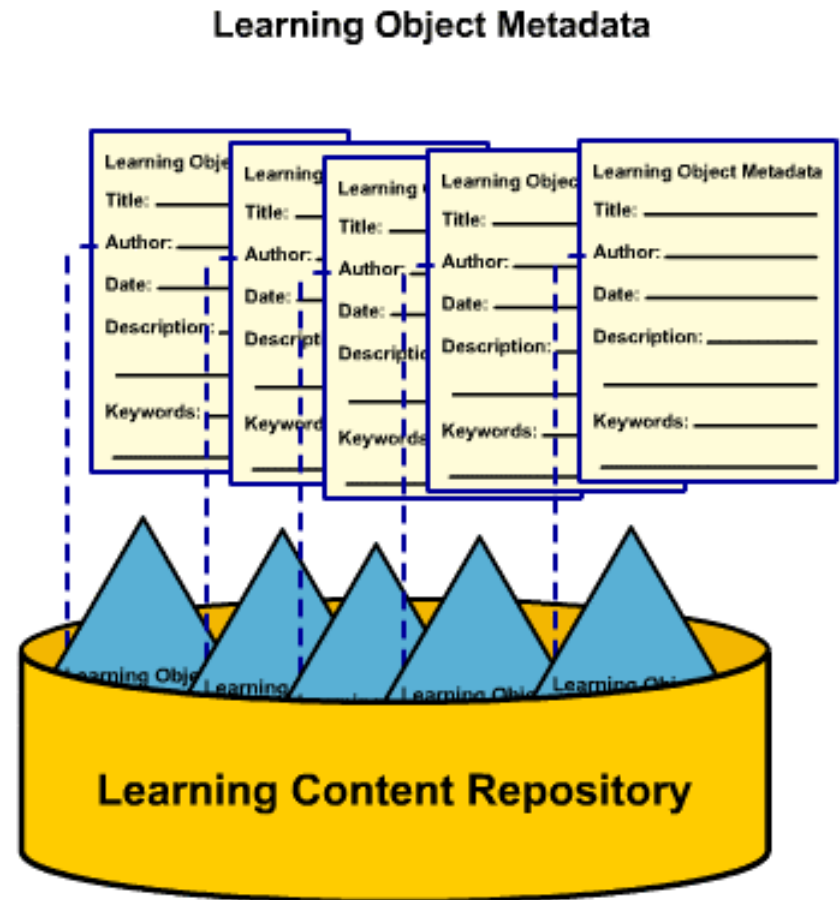
Meta-data Standards

- Inventing the Dewey Decimal System for Learning Objects



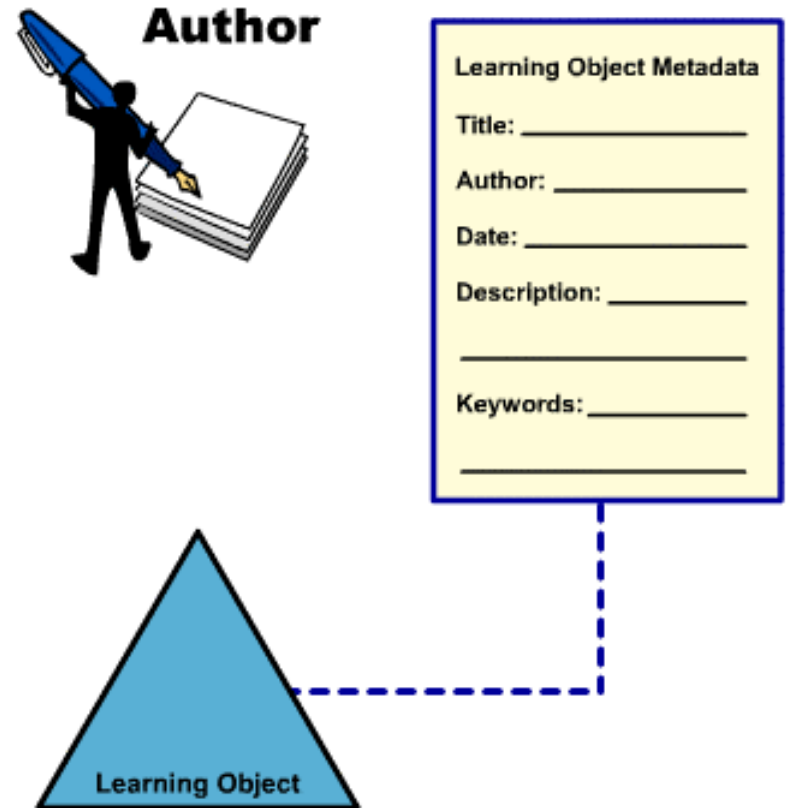
Building a Search Index Around Learning Objects

- The goal is simple – just-in-time, just-enough learning



Tagging the Learning Objects

- The Author or SME tags each Learning Object with Meta-data properties
- Building a culture around tagging and reusing Learning Objects
- Leveraging technology to manage the economies of scale



Building Learning Communities

- Meta-data - in the service of content developers and learners
- Communities of Learners & Authors

