

# Building Upon SAMR

---

Ruben R. Puentedura, Ph.D.

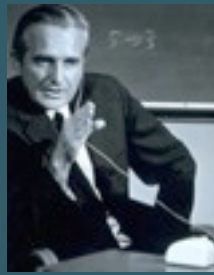


Goals

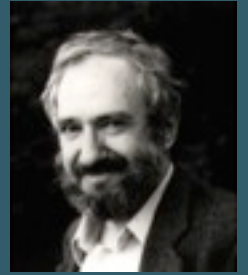
Focus

Models

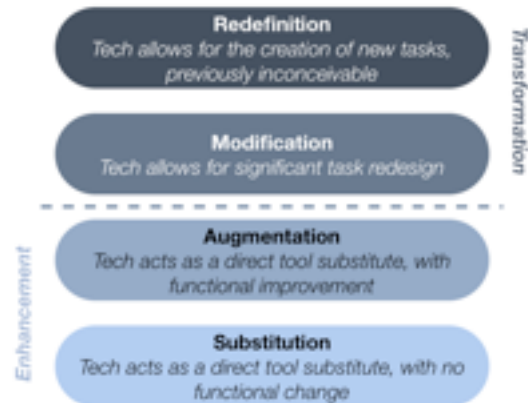
Technology






# Augmenting Human Intellect & Learning Capacity



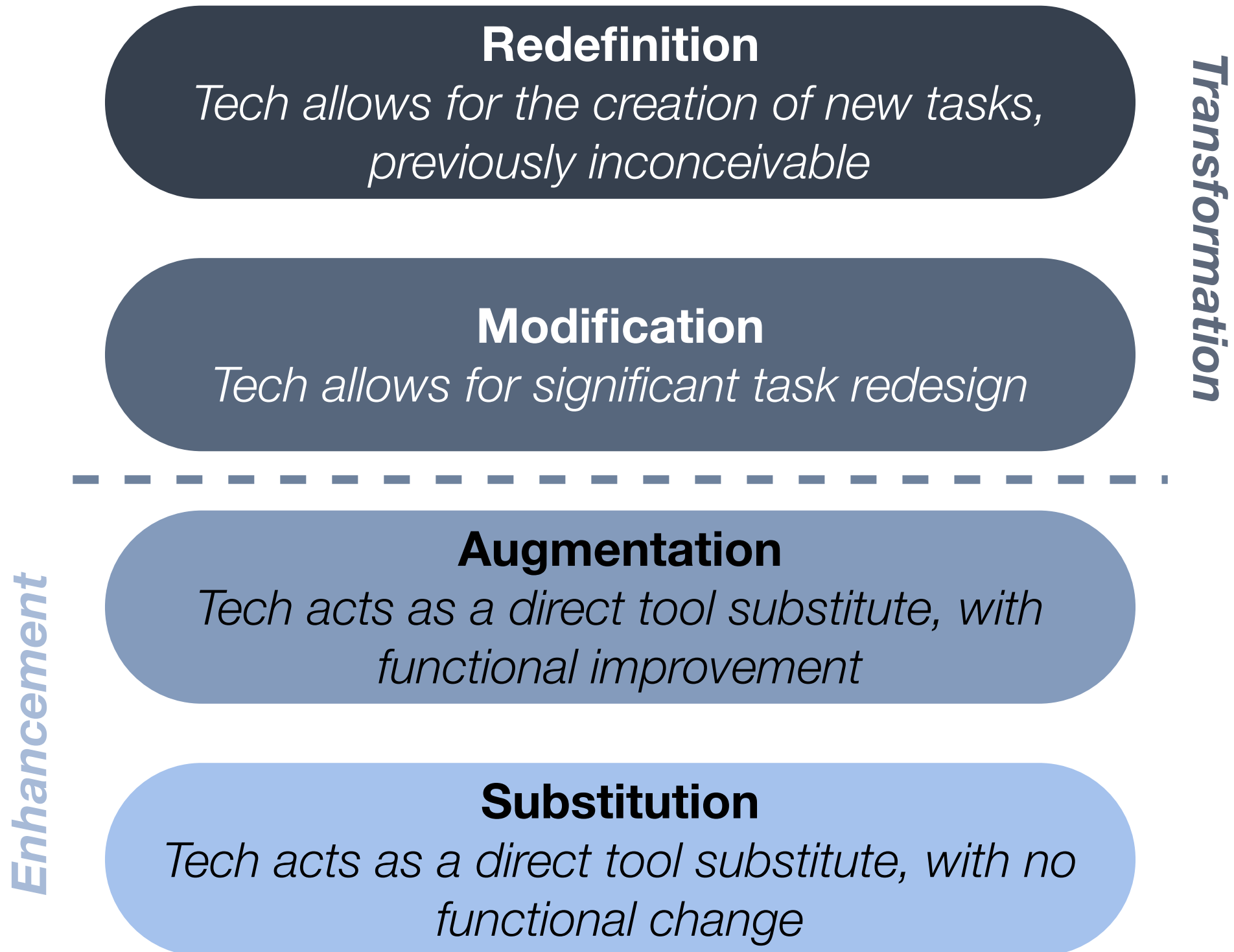
## 21st Century Learning

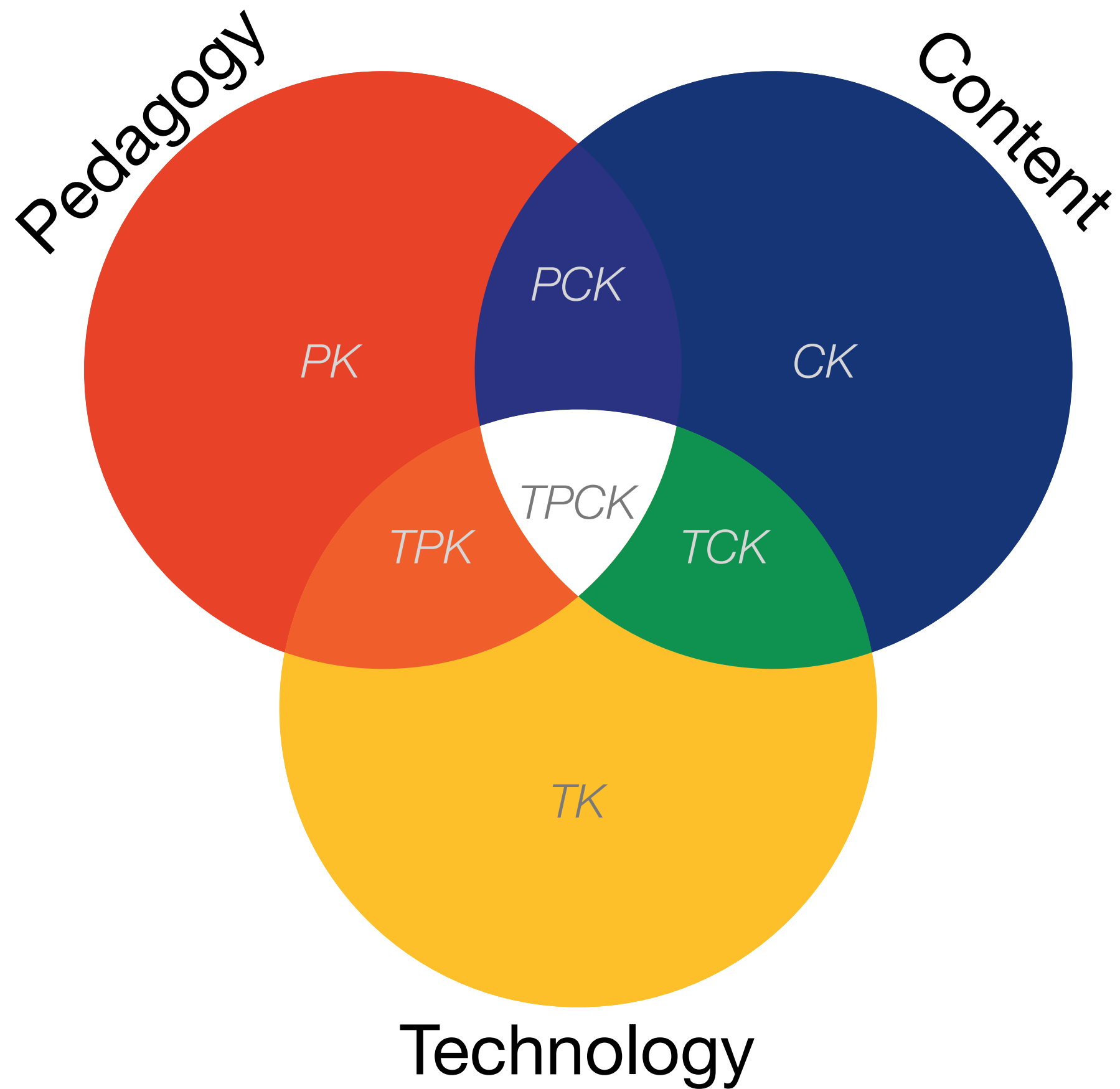


Social	Mobility	Visualization	Storytelling	Gaming
200,000 years	70,000 years	40,000 years	17,000 years	8,000 years
				



## One-to-One Technologies







Social

Mobility

Visualization

Storytelling

Gaming

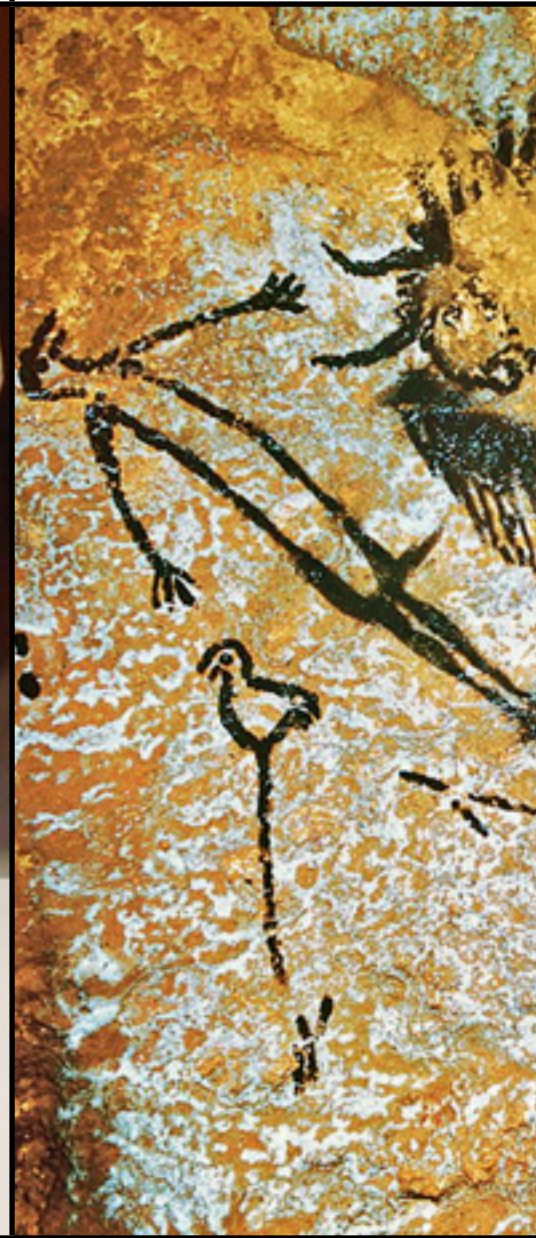
200,000  
years

70,000  
years

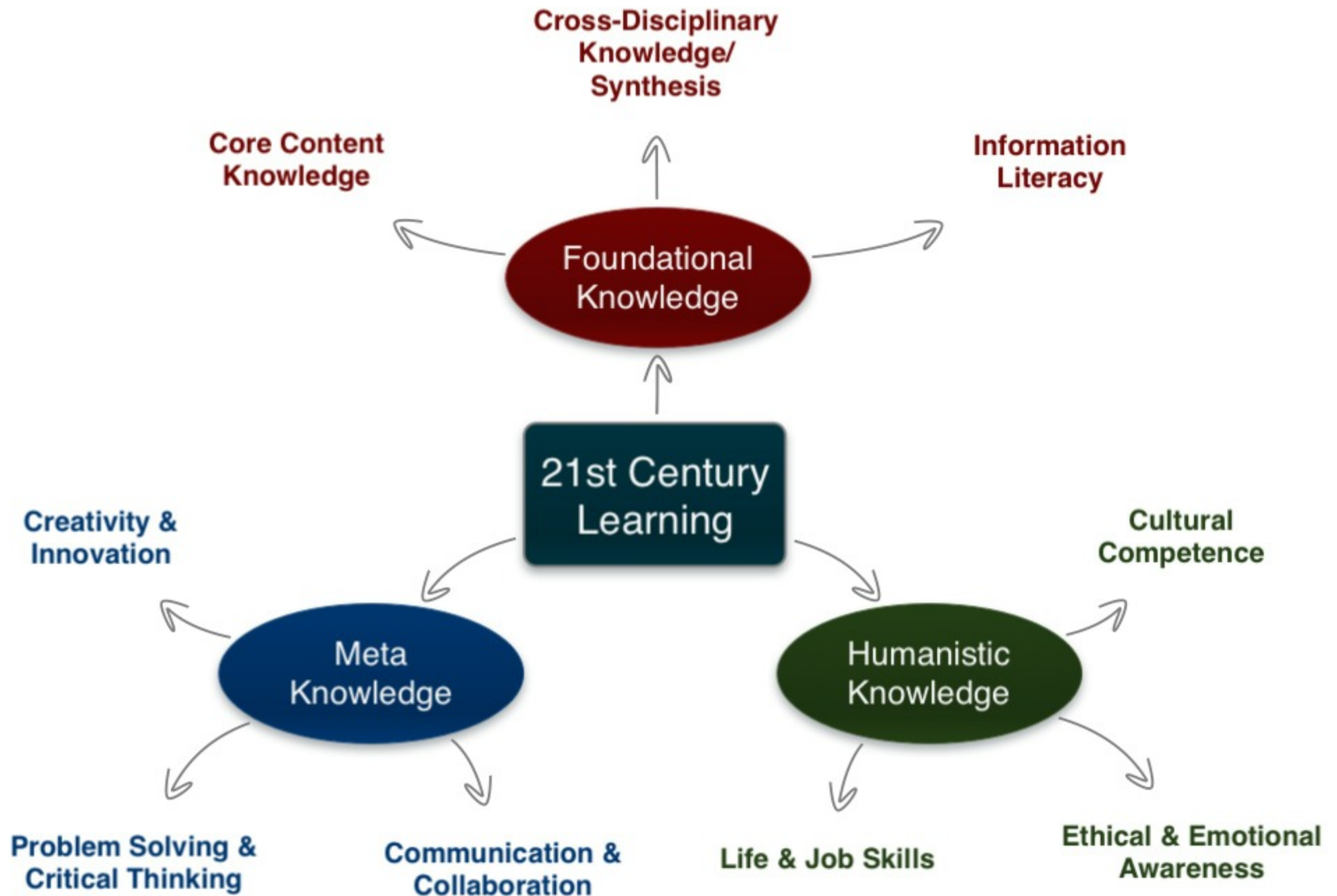
40,000  
years

17,000  
years

8,000  
years





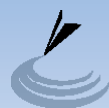




It is imperative that the **CCSS** be considered the “floor”—not the “ceiling”—when it comes to expectations for student performance in the 21st century.

## **P21 Common Core Toolkit**

A Guide to Aligning the Common Core State Standards  
with the Framework for 21st Century Skills



PARTNERSHIP FOR  
21ST CENTURY SKILLS



History

# Lesh: Teaching History – Concepts and Criteria

---

- **Core Concepts:**

- Causality
- Chronology
- Multiple Perspectives
- Contingency
- Empathy
- Change and Continuity Over Time
- Influence/Significance/Impact
- Contrasting Interpretations
- Intent/Motivation

- **Guiding Criteria:**

- Does the question represent an important issue to historical and contemporary times?
- Is the question debatable?
- Does the question represent a reasonable amount of content?
- Will the question hold the interest of middle or high school students?
- Is the question appropriate given the materials available?
- Is the question challenging for the students you are teaching?
- What organizing historical concepts will be emphasized?

## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

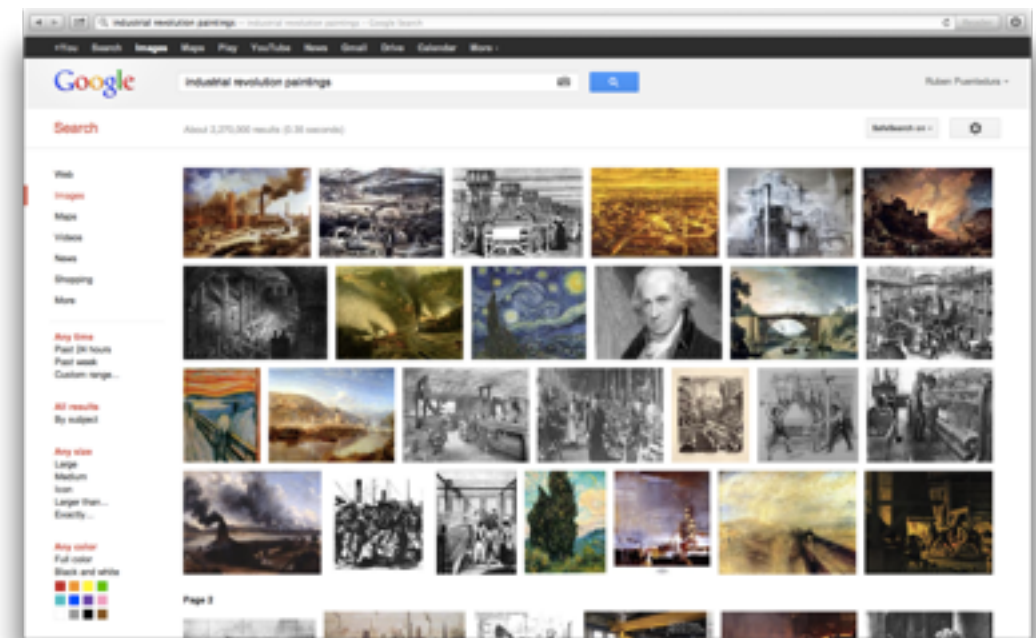
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

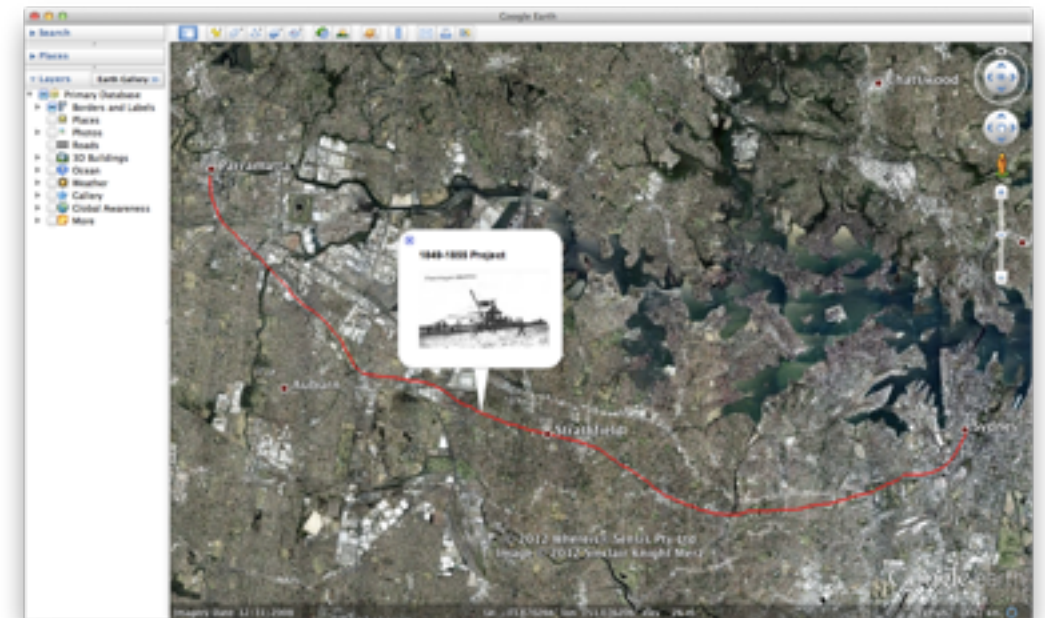
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*





## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



English

# Marzano:

## Six Steps to Effective Vocabulary Instruction

---

- Step 1: The Teacher Provides a Description, Explanation, or Example of the New Term
- Step 2: Students Restate the Explanation of the New Term in Their Own Words
- Step 3: Students Create a Nonlinguistic Representation of the Term
- Step 4: Students Periodically Do Activities That Help Them Add to Their Knowledge of Vocabulary Terms
- Step 5: Periodically Students Are Asked to Discuss the Terms with One Another
- Step 6: Periodically Students Are Involved in Games That Allow Them to Play with the Terms

## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

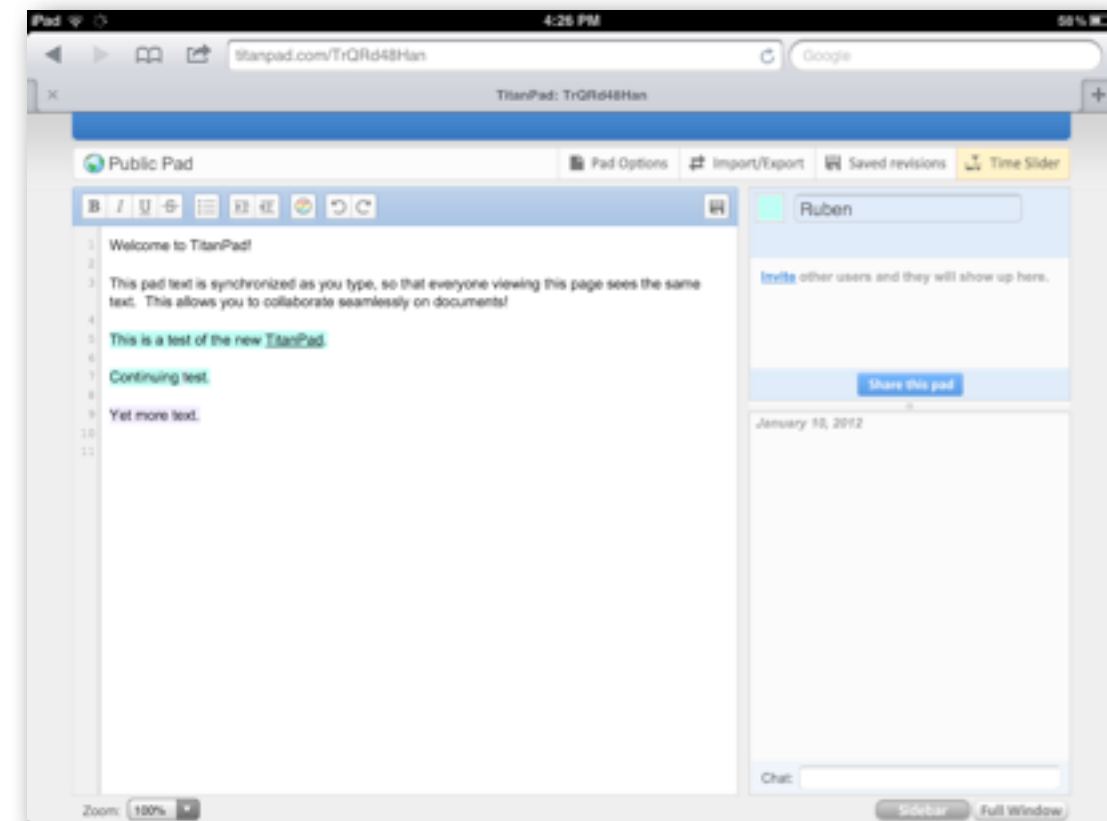
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

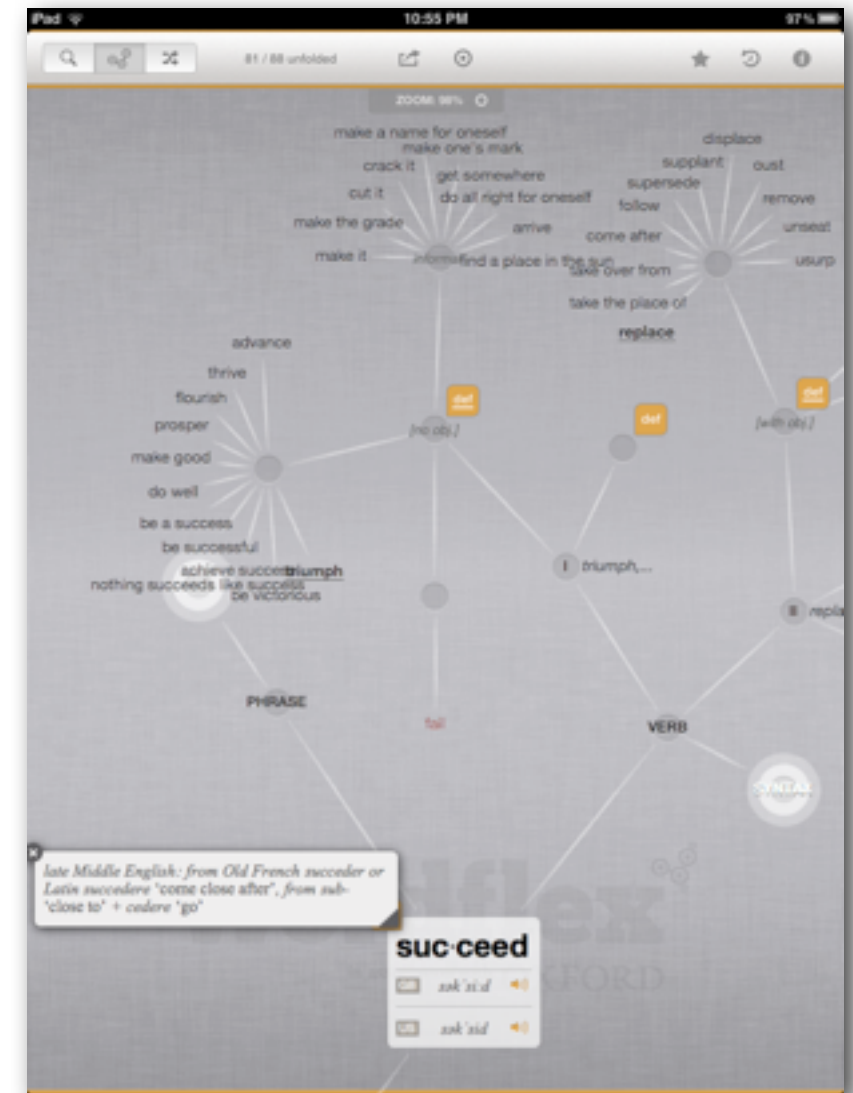
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*





## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

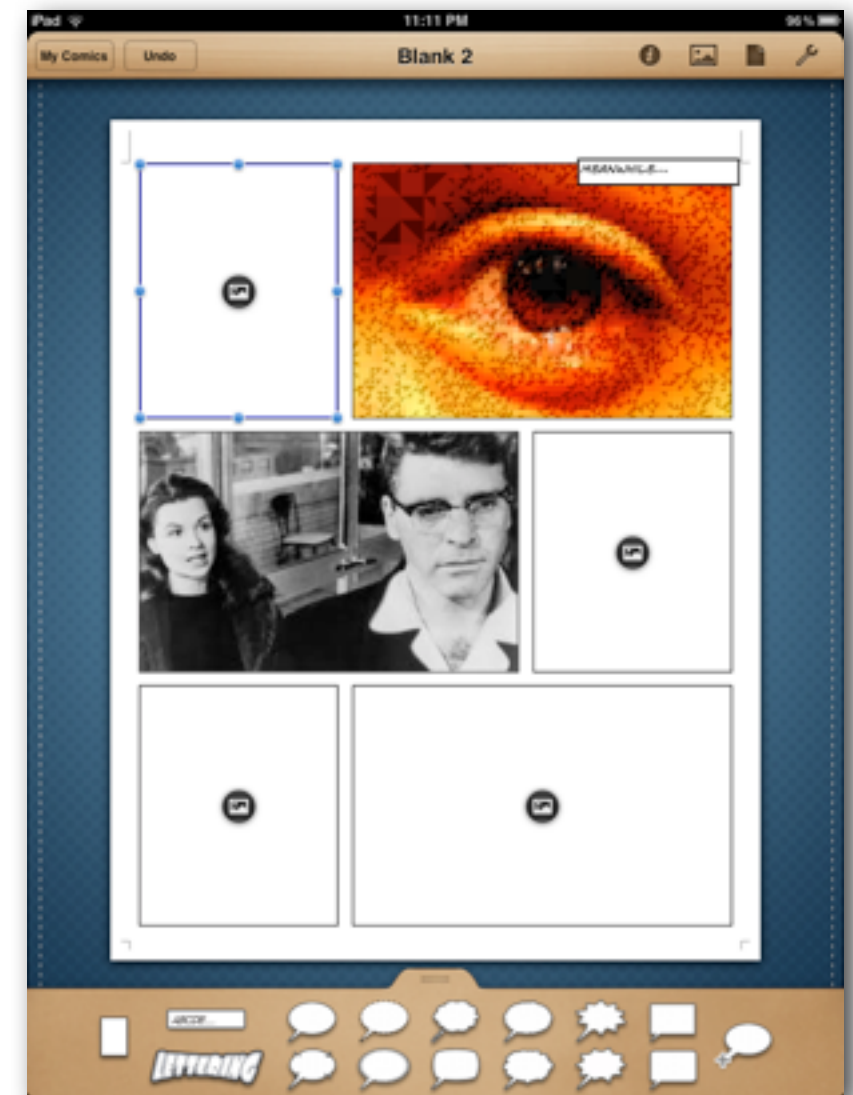
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

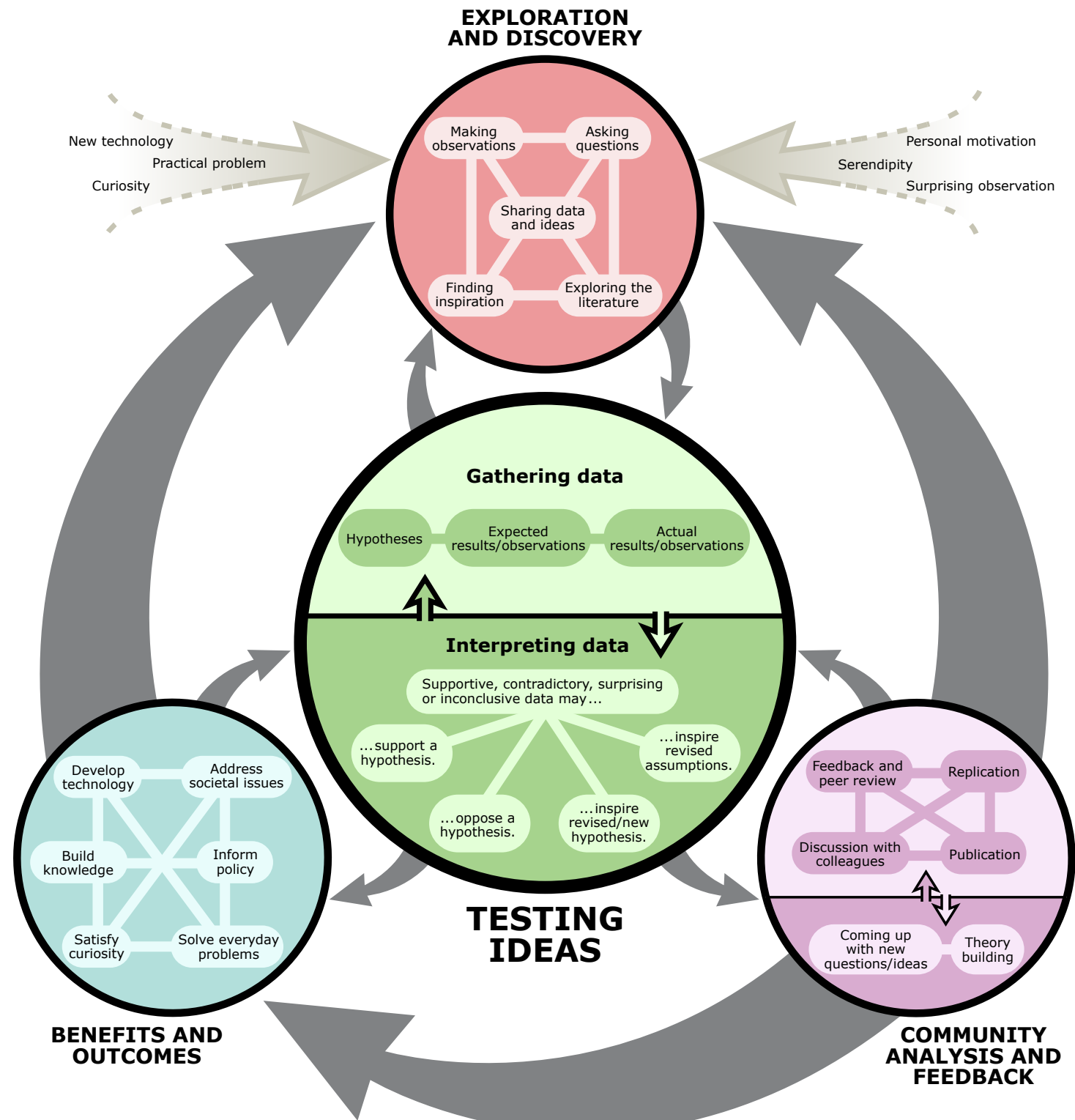
## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



Biology

# Understanding Science: How Science Works



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*

The screenshot shows a digital learning interface with the title "Aquatic Biomes" in red. Below the title, there is a paragraph of text: "Aquatic biomes cover 75 percent of the surface of the Earth. The aquatic and terrestrial biomes are similar in some ways". A yellow highlight is placed over the sentence: "Aquatic environments have less variation globally than those on land." Below this, there is a definition of "biome" and its origin. To the right, there is a section titled "Worldwide Photosynthetic Activity" featuring a world map with a color-coded overlay representing photosynthetic activity. Below the map is a timeline with markers for June and December. At the bottom, there is an interactive element with a star-shaped graphic and text about aquatic organisms.

**Aquatic Biomes**

Aquatic biomes cover 75 percent of the surface of the Earth. The aquatic and terrestrial biomes are similar in some ways

**bi·ome** | 'bi,ōm |  
noun Ecology  
a large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat, e.g., forest or tundra.

ORIGIN early 20th cent.; from BIO- 'life' + -OME

Search Web Search Wikipedia

**Worldwide Photosynthetic Activity**

is more common for organisms to be confined to one of the two environments.

Aquatic environments have less variation globally than those on land. Taking a broad view (the lumpen's perspective), there are four kinds of aquatic biomes: surface waters, deep waters, shores, and bottoms. Within these categories are a variety of distinctive marine and freshwater life zones that are frequently designated as separate biomes.

Some aquatic organisms are adapted to both conditions for parts of their lives, such as salmon and some eels, but it

**Interactive** The latitudes of peak photosynthesis change with the seasons.



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

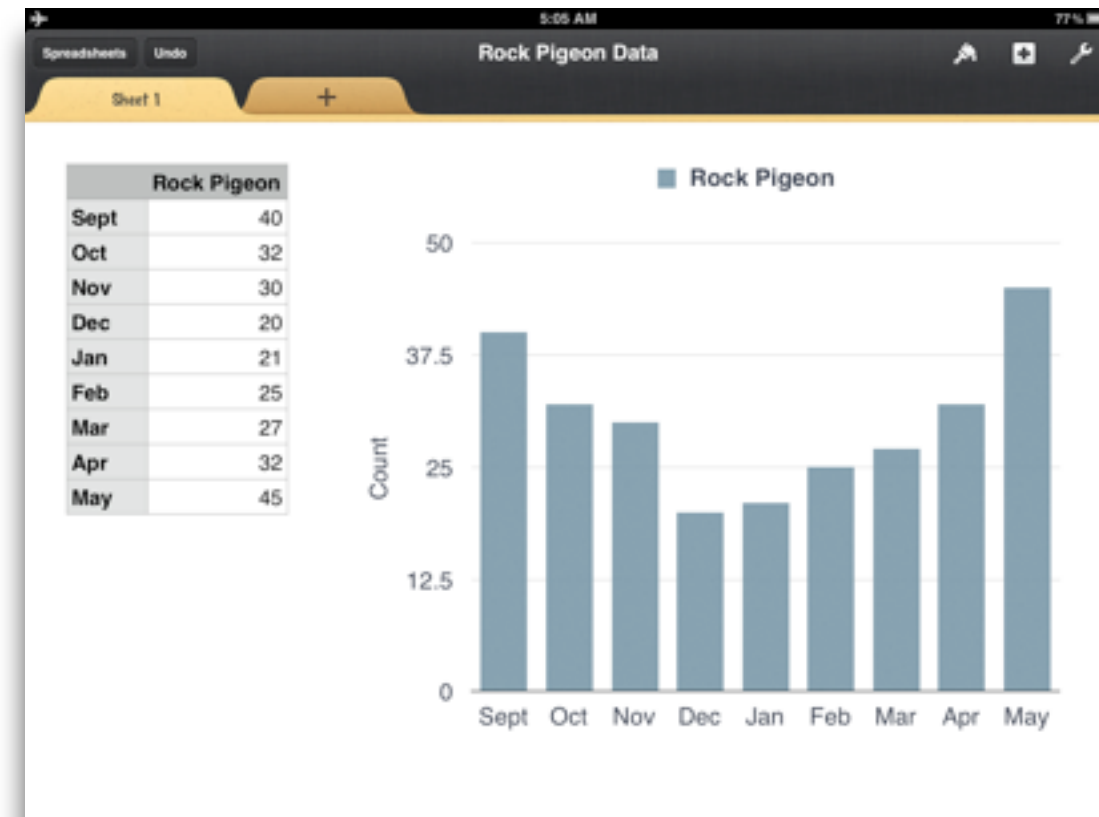
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

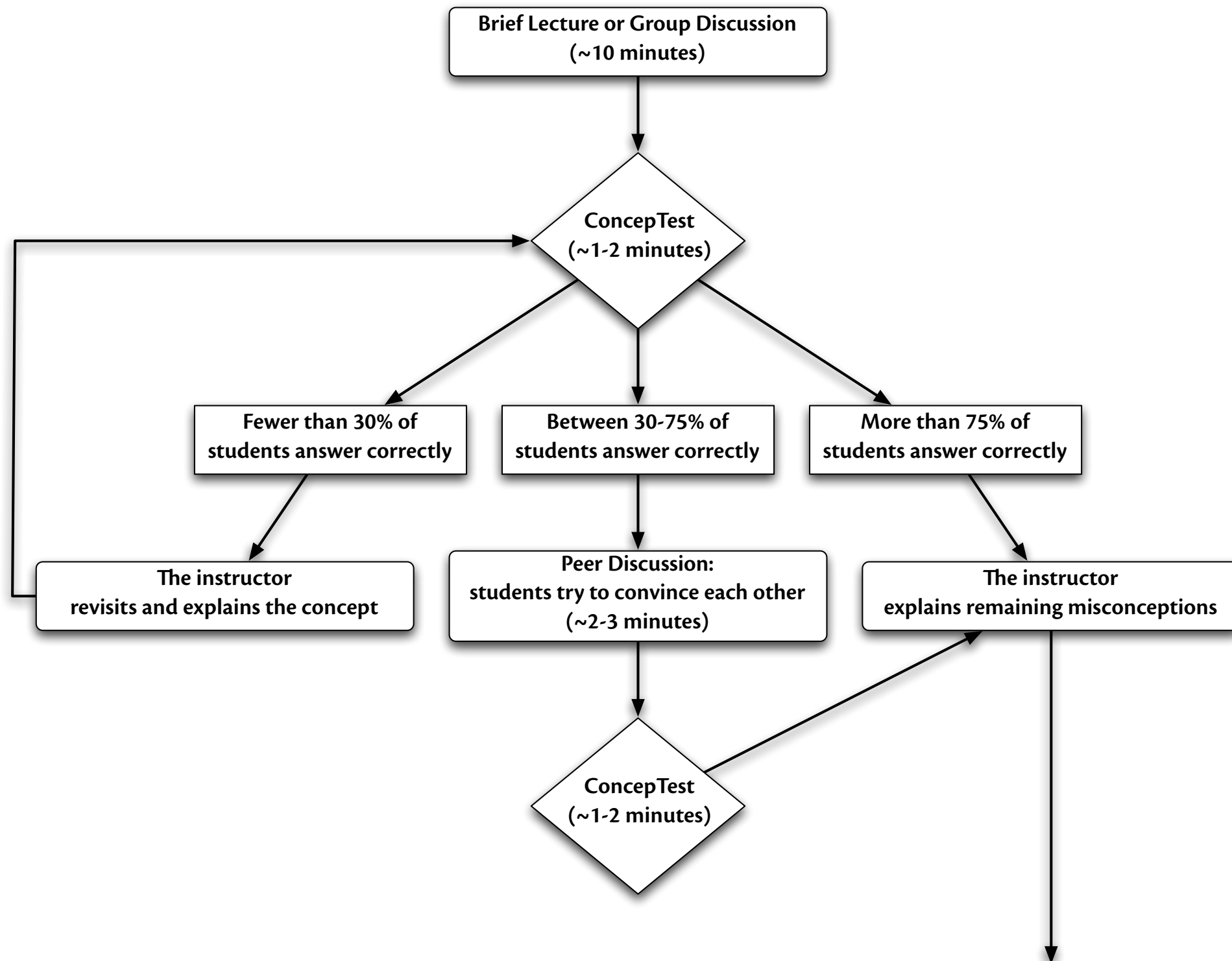
*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



Literature

# Flipping the Classroom: ConcepTests

---





## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

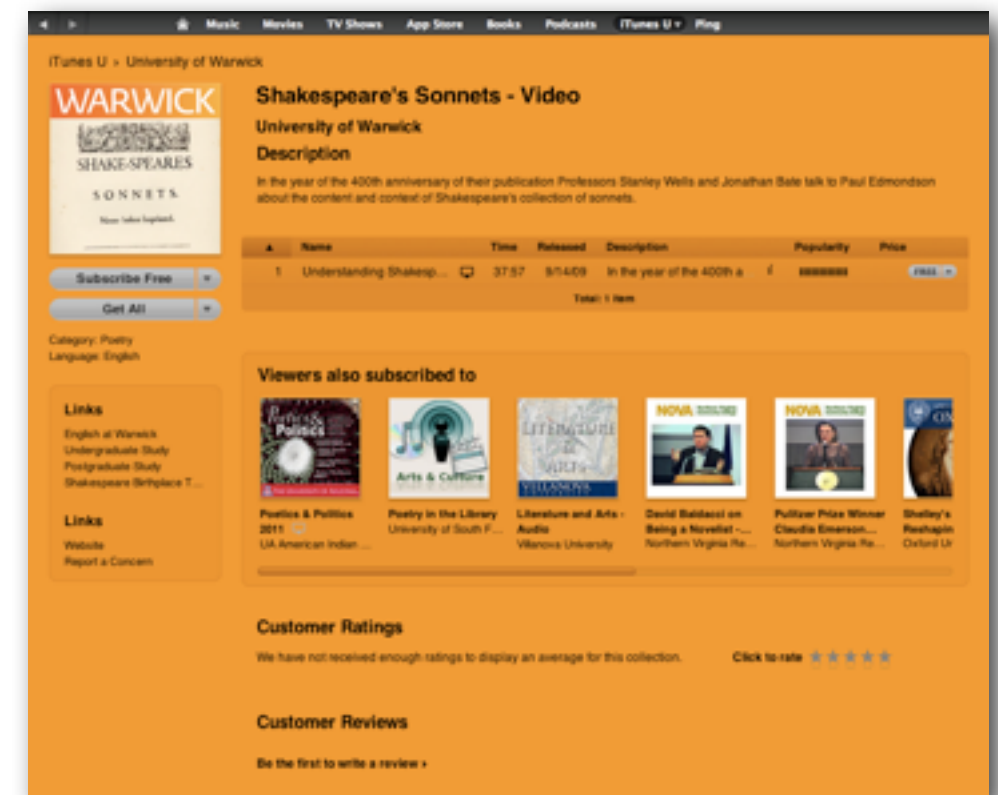
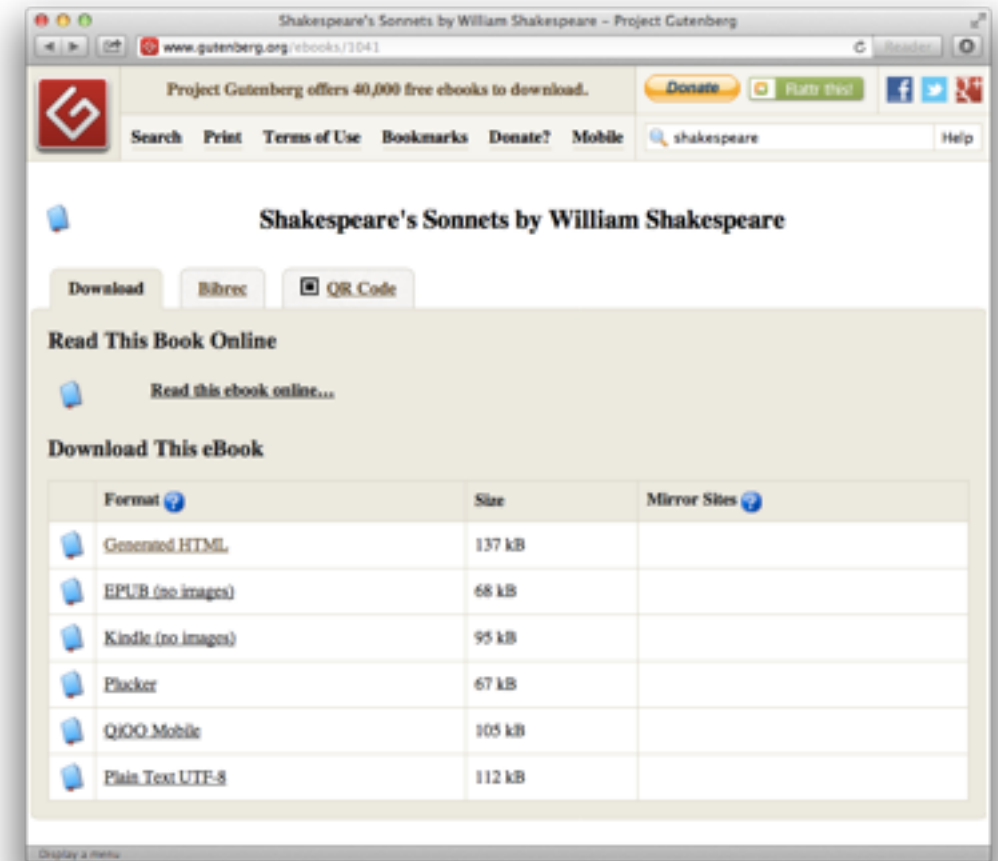
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*

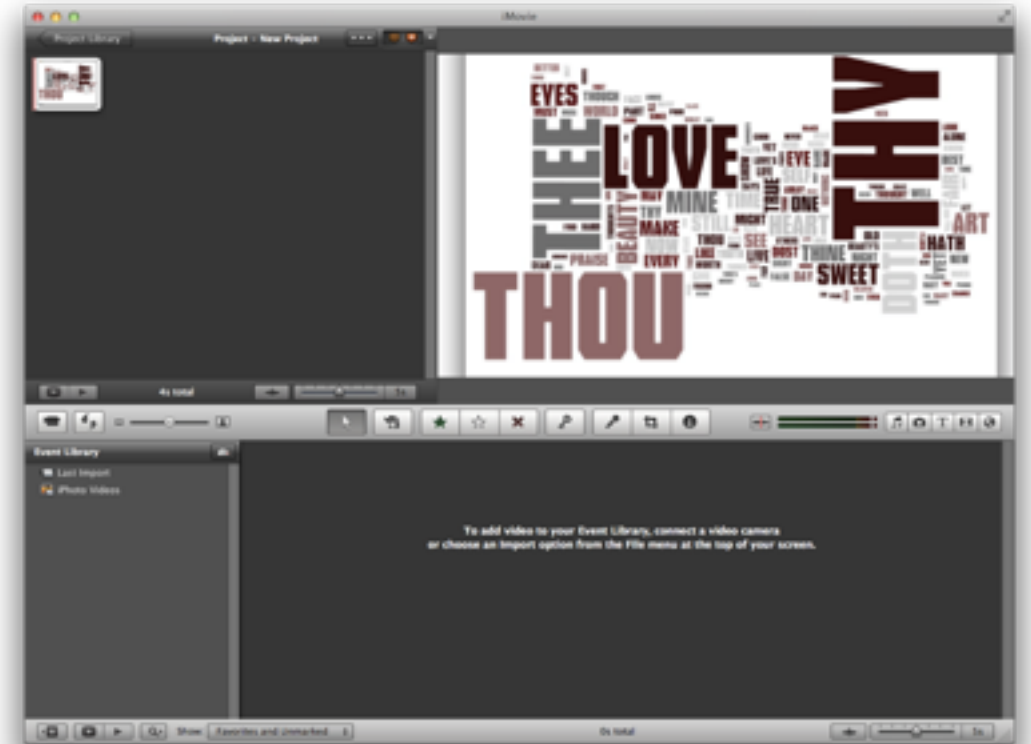
The screenshot displays the Google Forms editor interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with buttons for '+ Add item', 'Theme: Plain', 'Share', 'Email this form', 'See responses', 'More actions', and 'Save'. Below the toolbar, the form is titled 'Untitled form' in a text box. A subtitle box contains the text: 'You can include any text or info that will help people fill this out.' The main question configuration area has a yellow background. It includes fields for 'Question Title' (containing 'Sample Question 1') and 'Help Text' (empty). The 'Question Type' is set to 'Multiple choice', with a checkbox for 'Go to page based on answer'. Below this, there are four radio button options: 'Option 1', 'Option 2', 'Option 3', and 'Option 4'. Each option has a small 'x' icon to its right. At the bottom of the options list, there is a text input field 'Click to add option' and a link 'or add "Other"'. At the very bottom of the configuration area, there are two buttons: 'Done' and 'Make this a required question'.

# Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

# Augmentation

# Substitution



Chemistry

## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

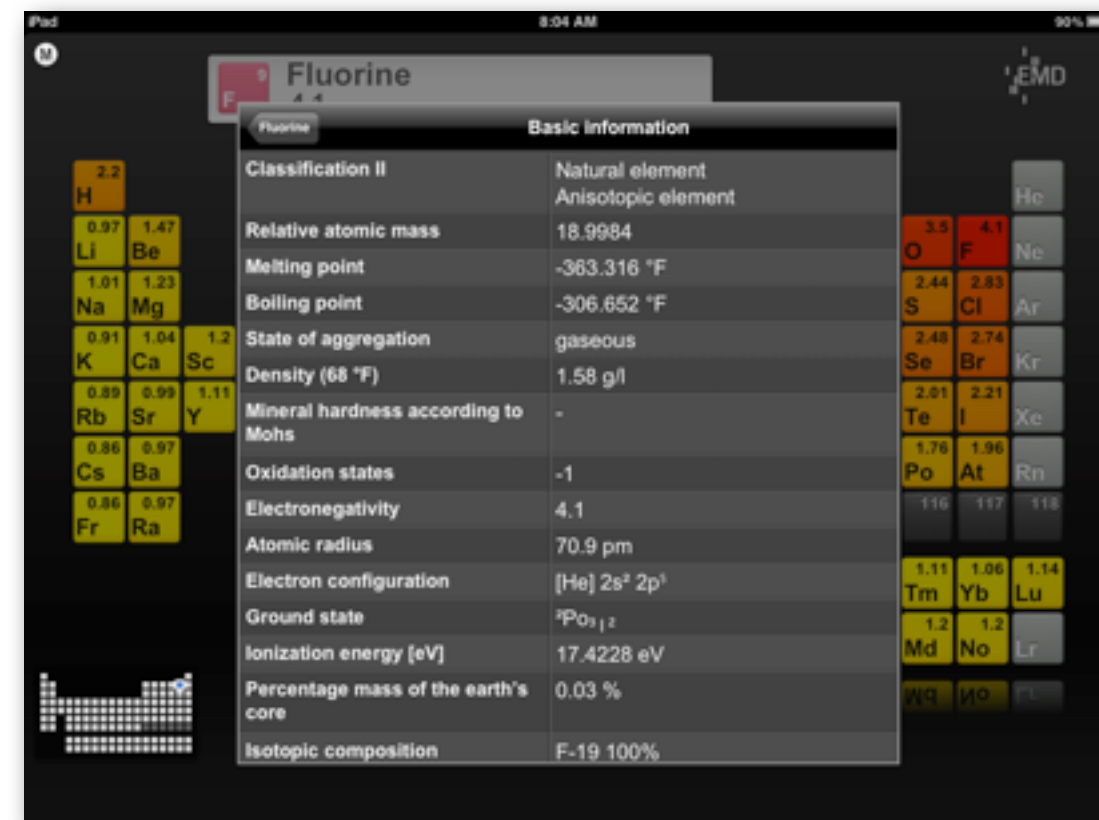
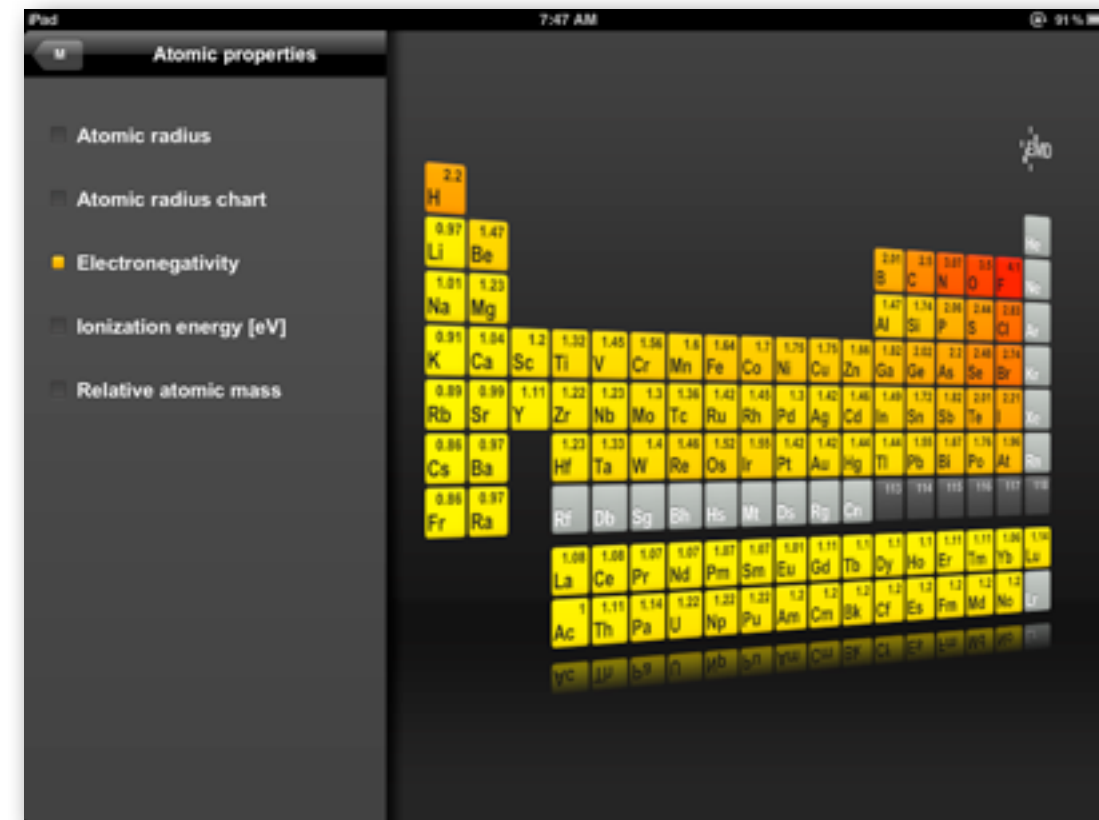
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*





## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

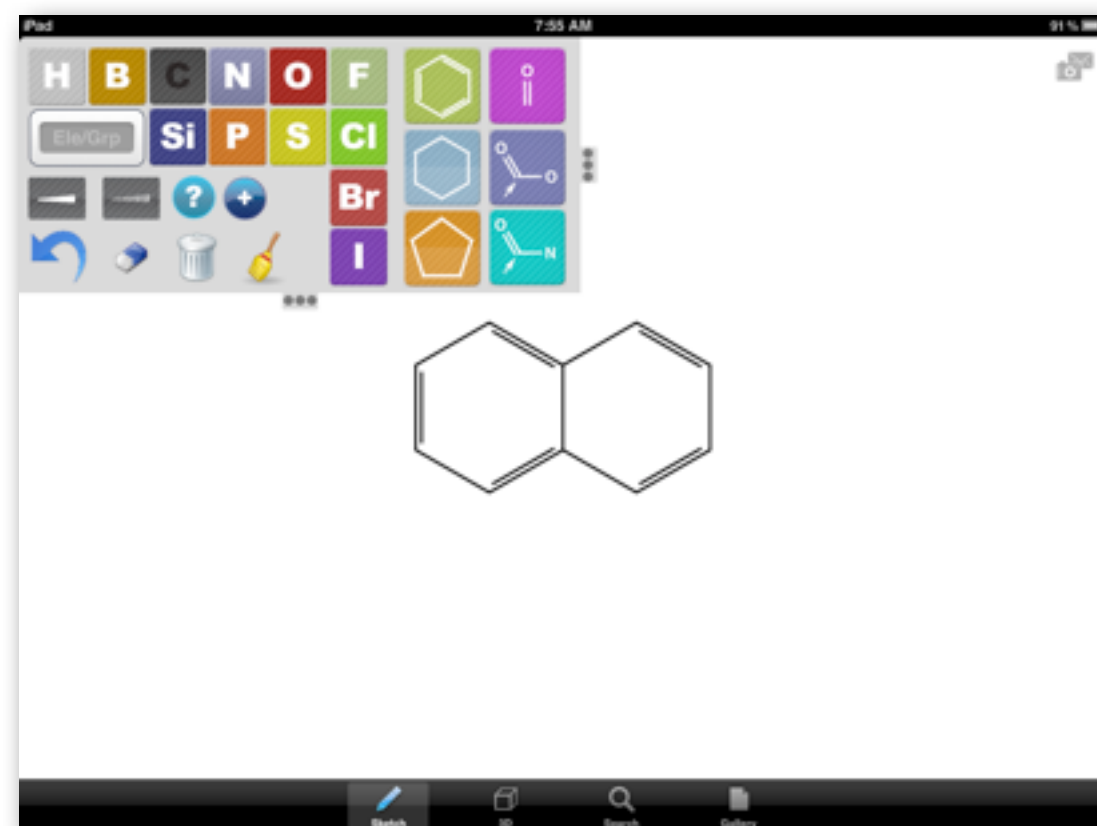
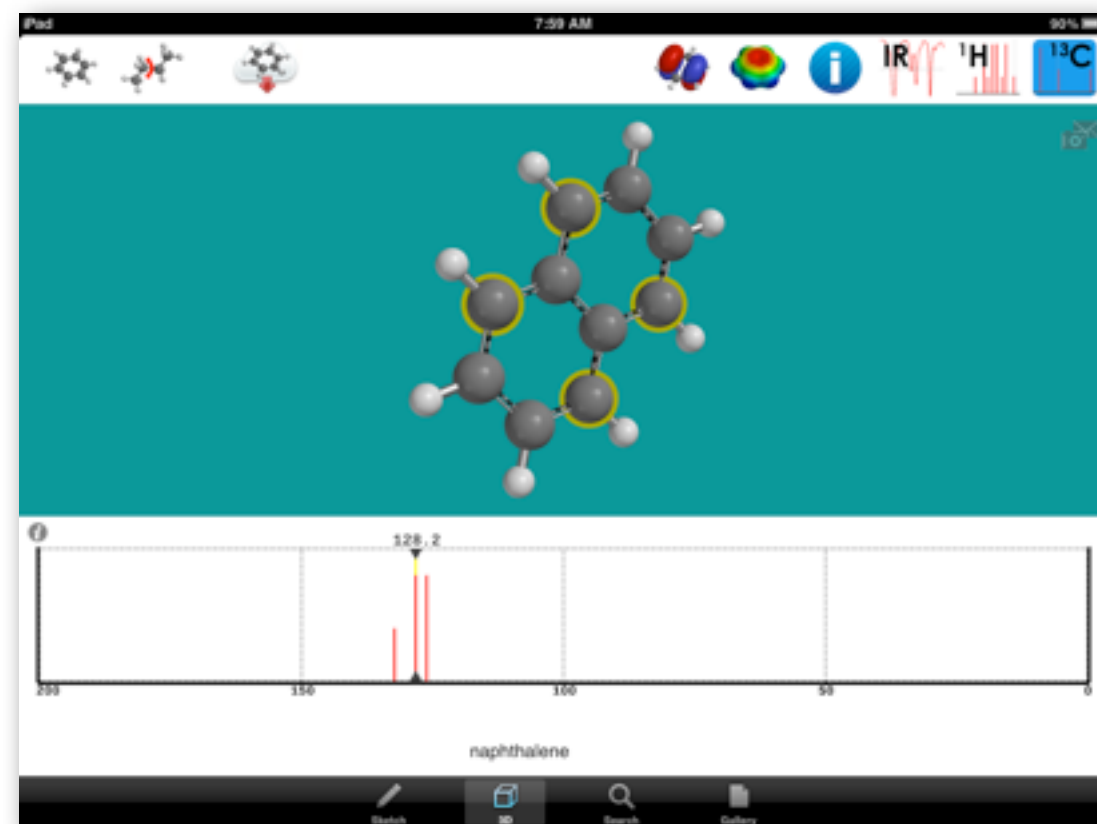
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

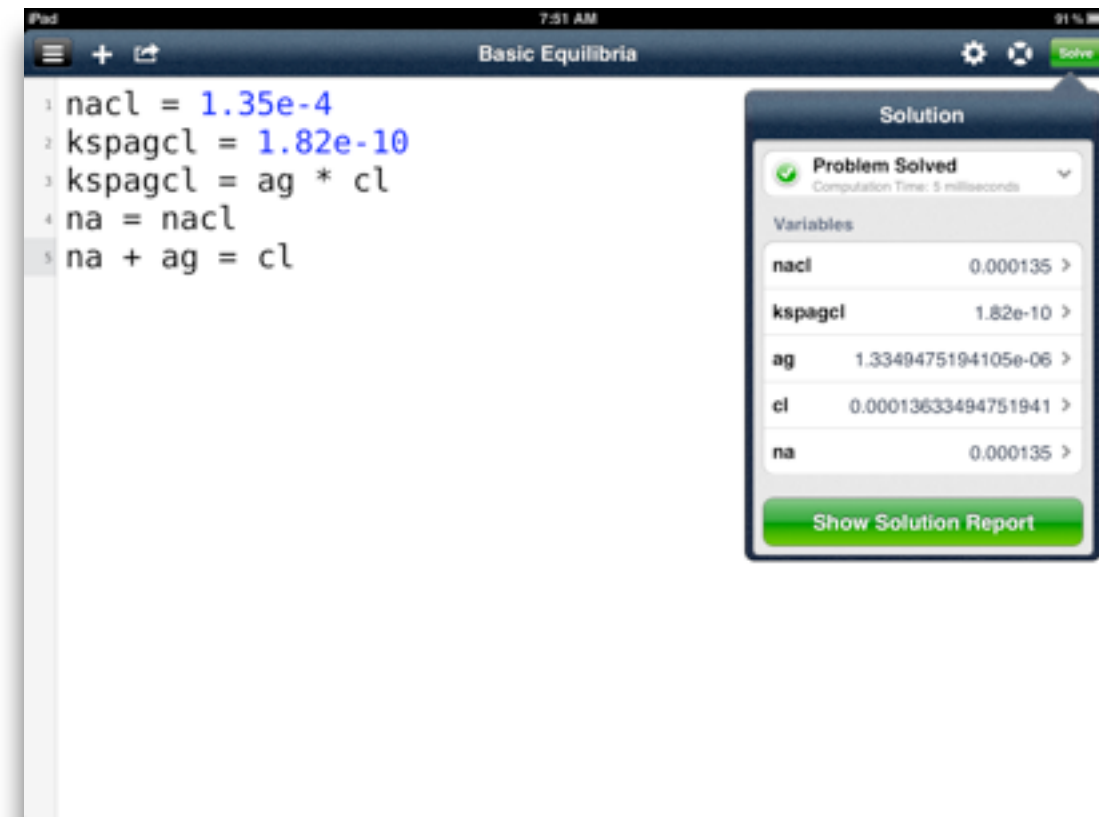
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

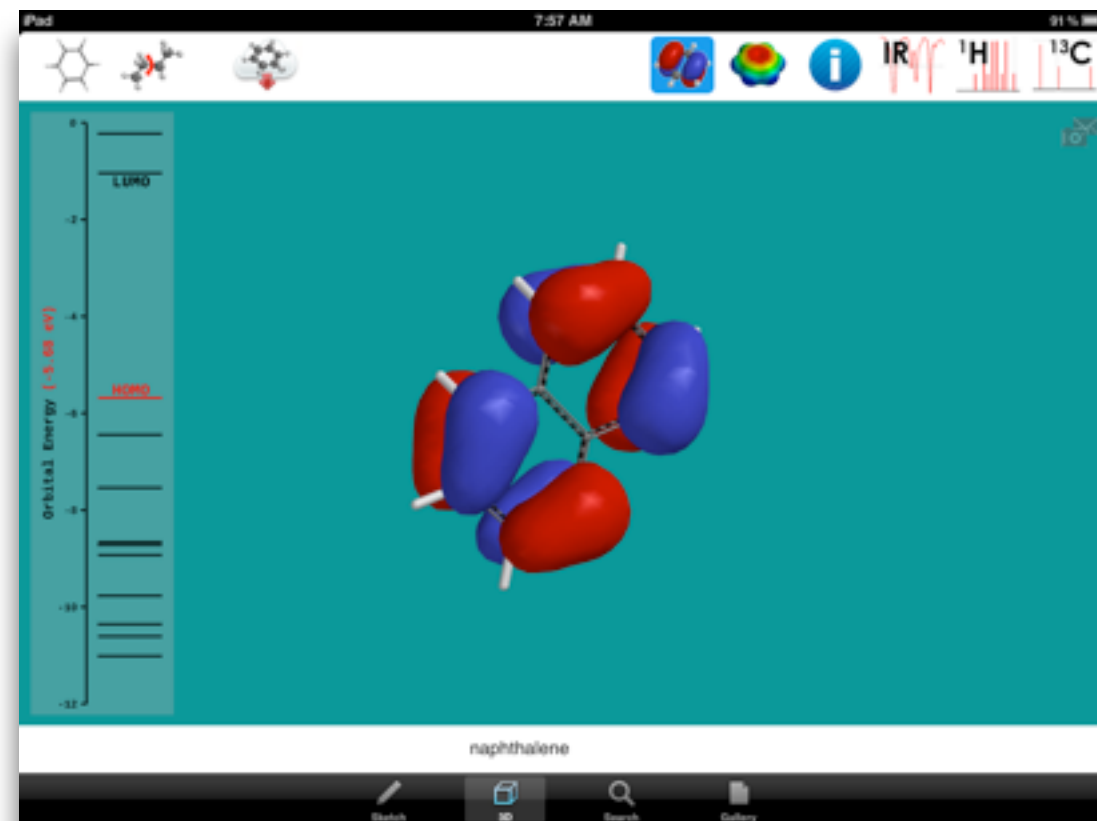
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



Geography

# Gersmehl: Teaching Geography – Four Cornerstones

---

- Location
  - Position in space
- Condition
  - Mix of natural & artificial features that give meaning to a location
- Links
  - Connections between places
- Region
  - Formal region: group of places with similar conditions
  - Functional region: group of places linked together by a flow

## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*





## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

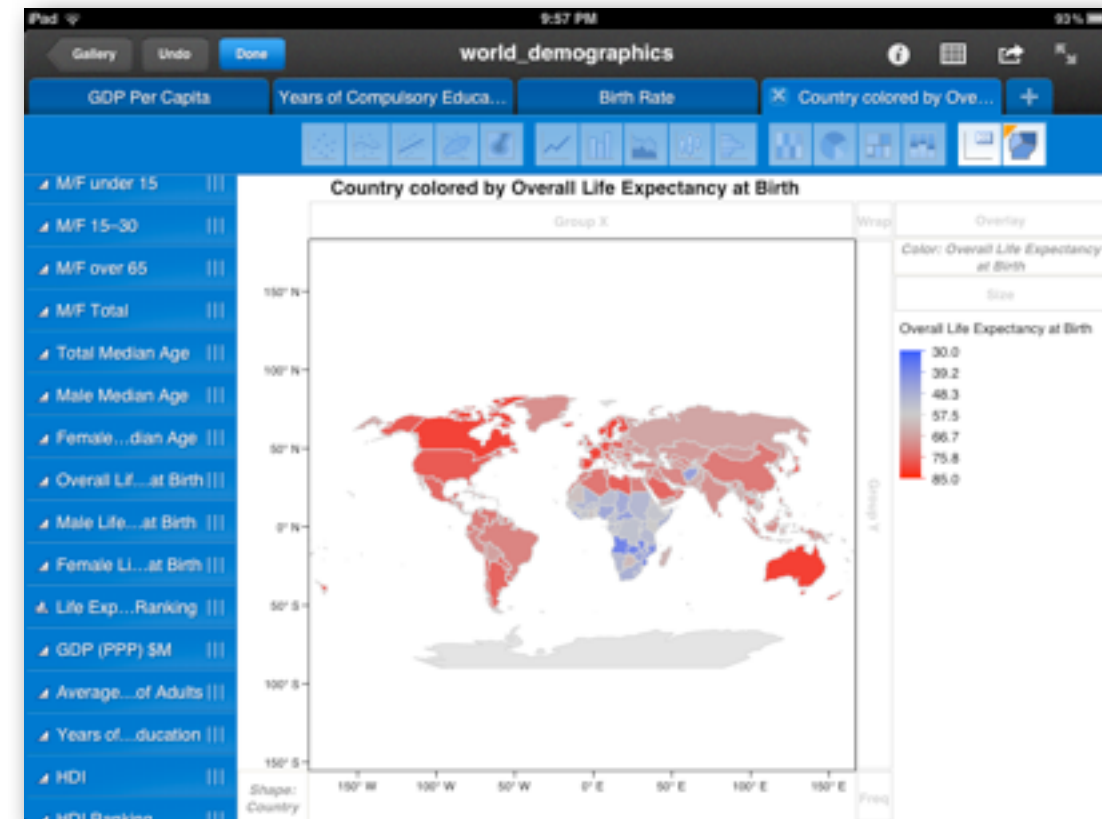
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

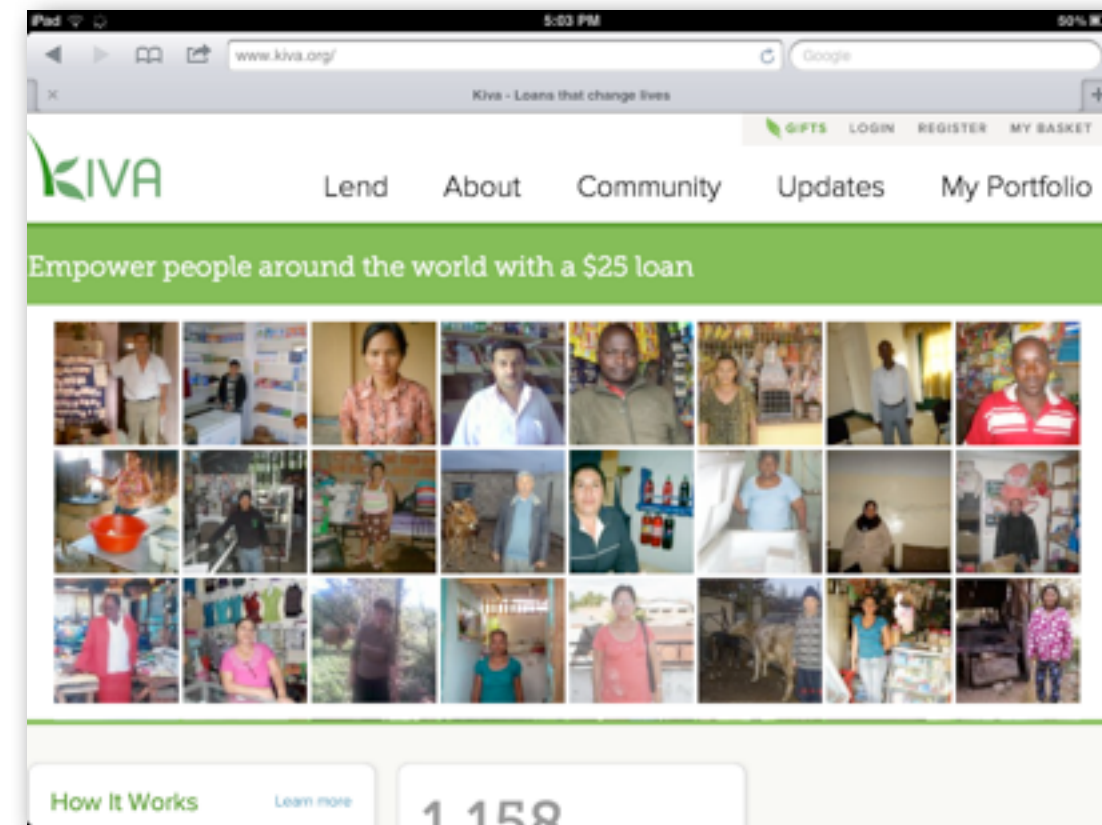
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



Mathematics I

# Mathematical Proficiency: Five Strands

---

- Conceptual Understanding
  - Comprehension of concepts, operations, relations
- Procedural Fluency
  - Carrying out procedures accurately, efficiently, flexibly, appropriately
- Strategic Competence
  - Formulate, represent, solve problems in autonomous/real world situations
- Adaptive Reasoning
  - Logical thought, reflection, explanation, justification
- Productive Disposition
  - Habitual inclination to see mathematics as sensible, useful, worthwhile
  - Self-confidence in ability to master material

## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

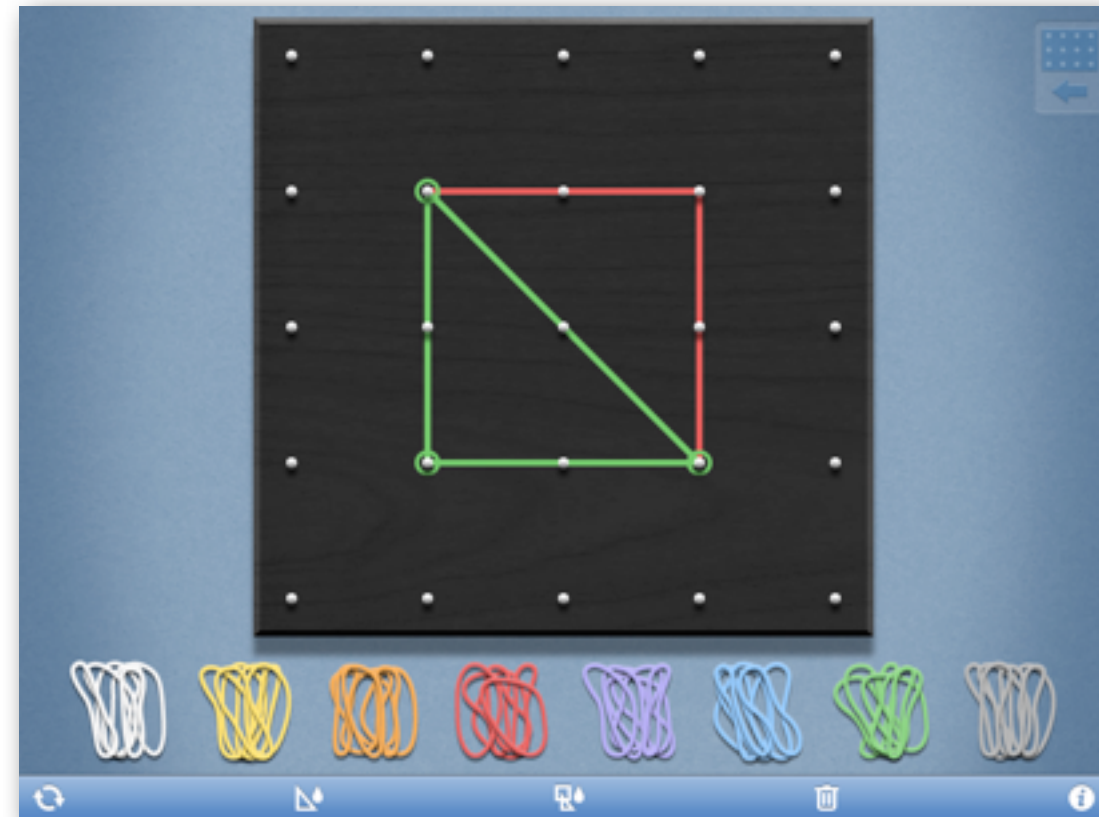
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*





## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

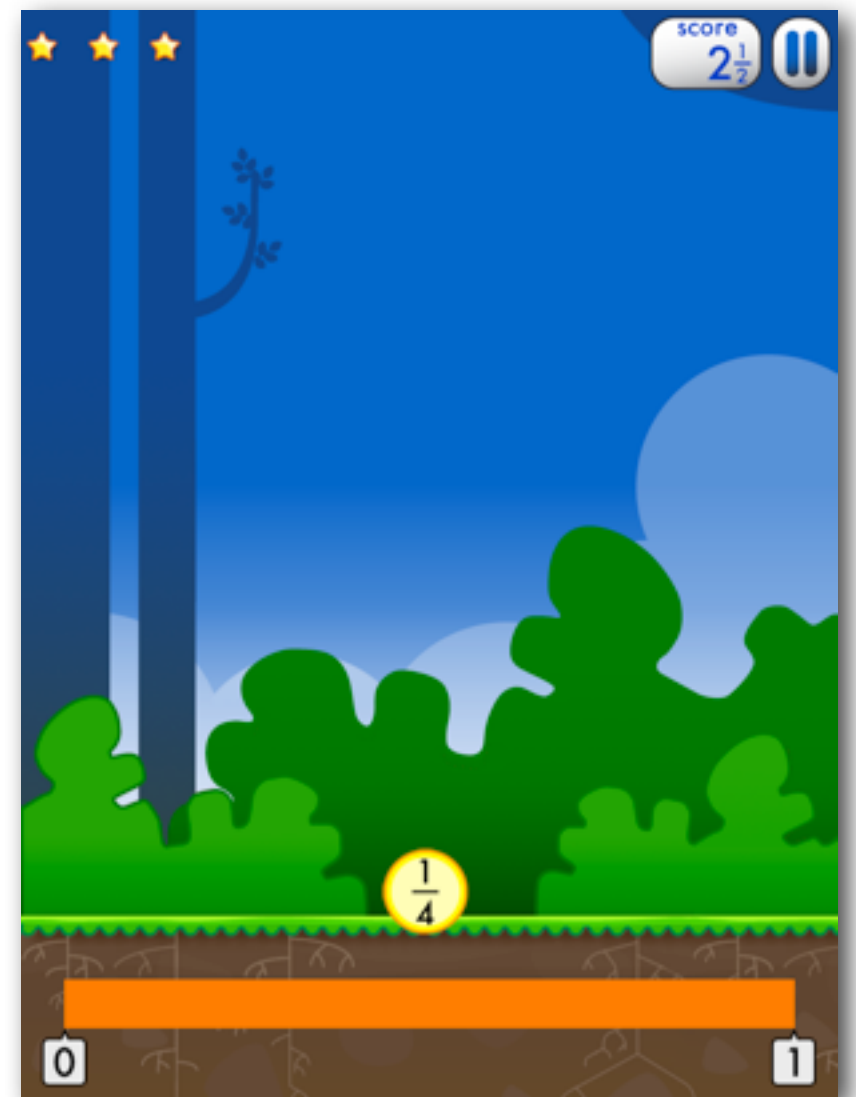
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

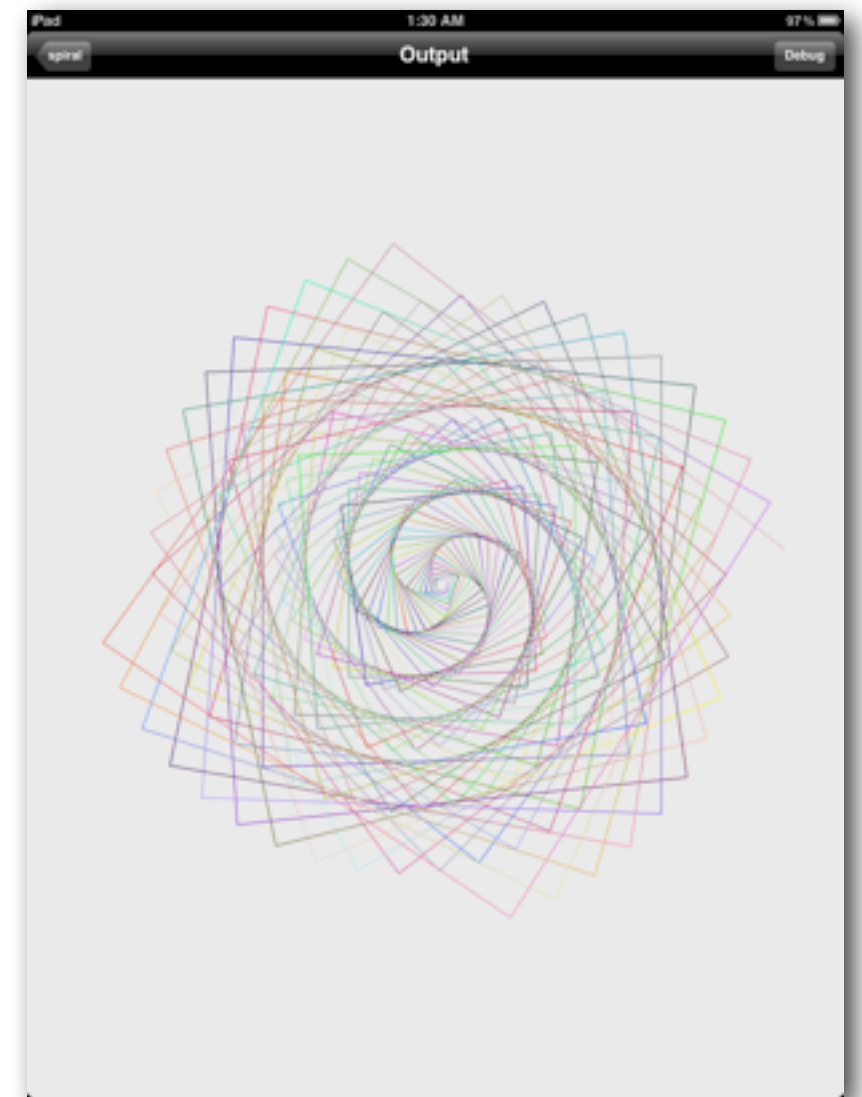
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

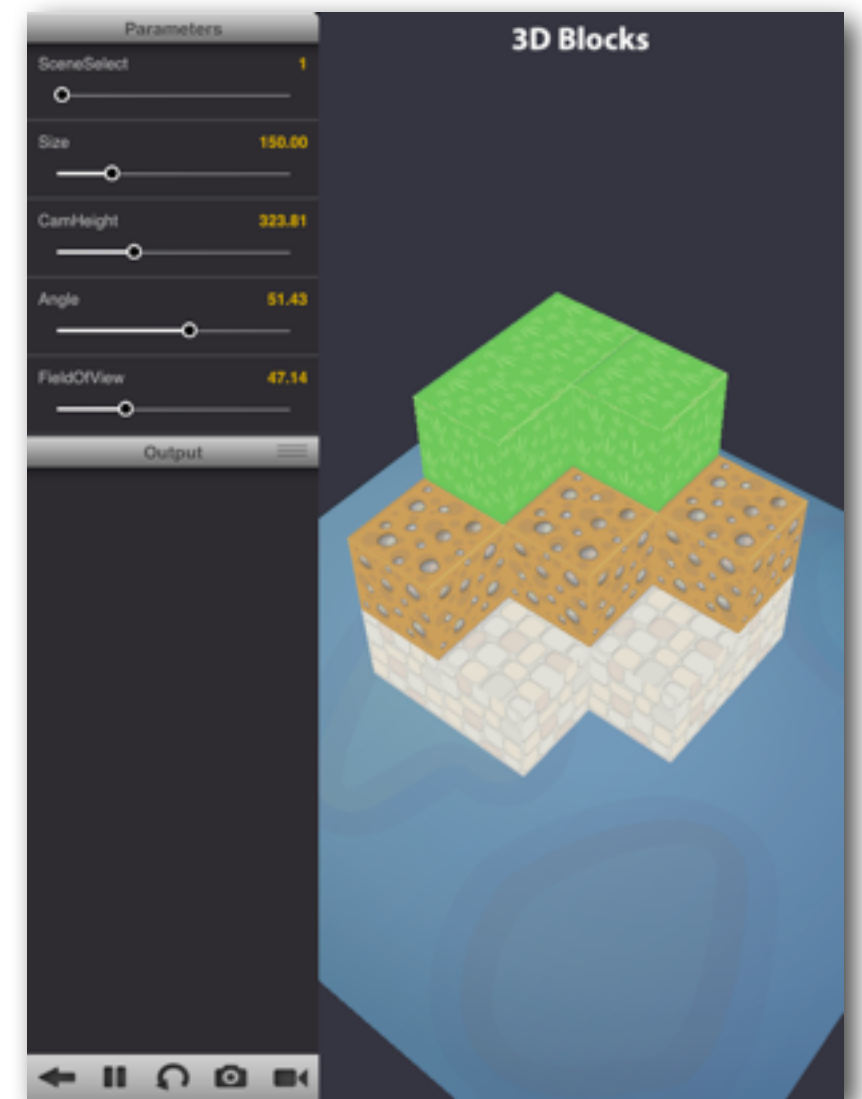
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

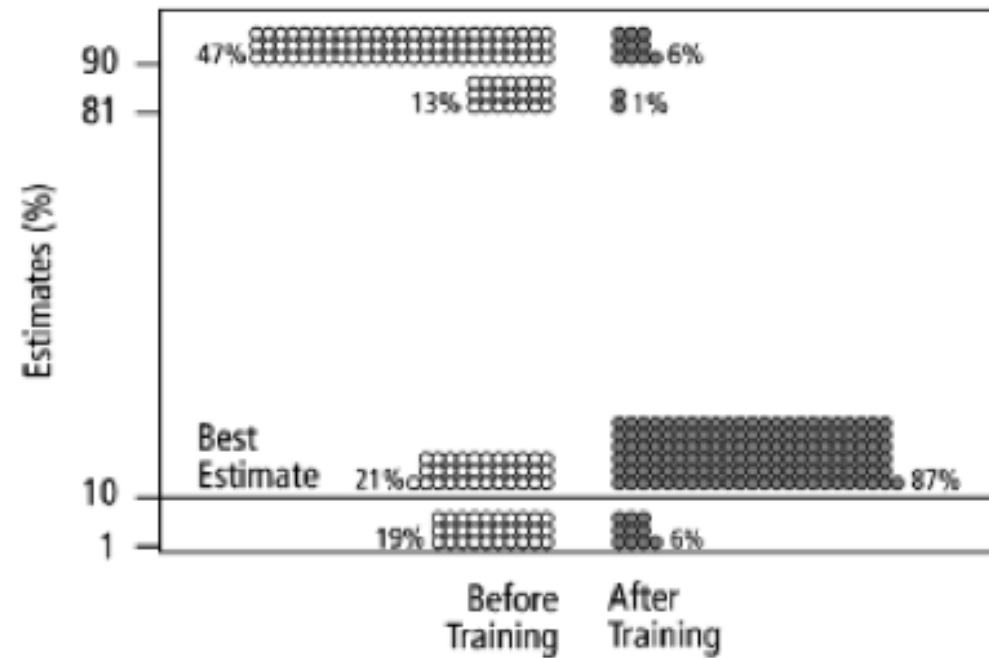
*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

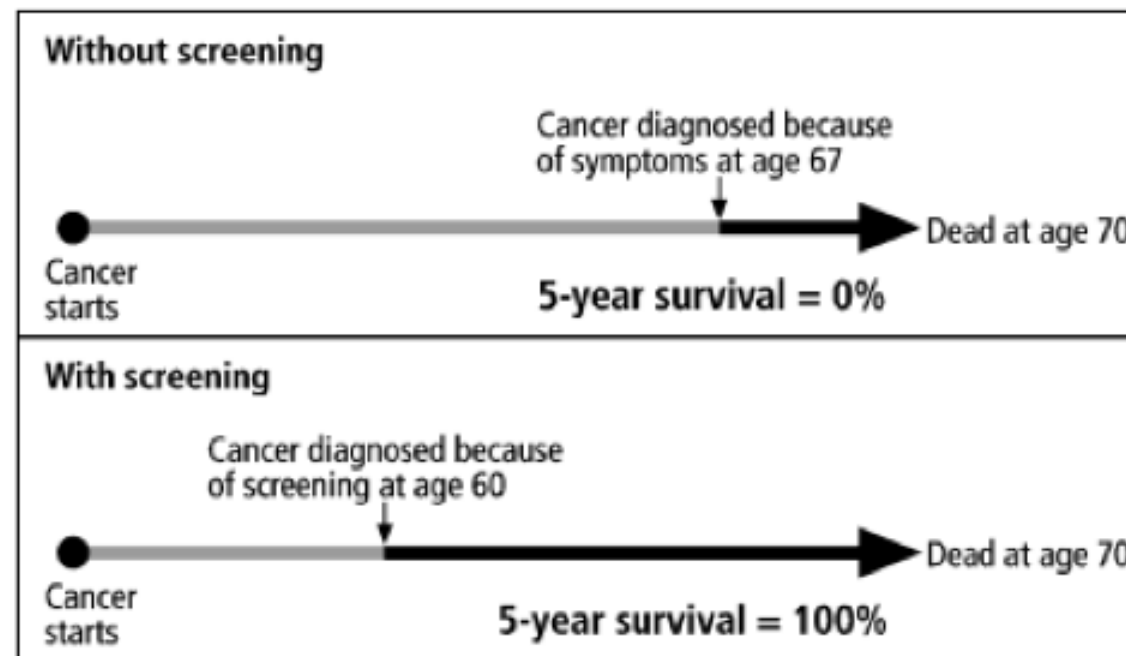
*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



# Mathematics II



**Fig. 2.** Estimates by 160 gynecologists of the probability that a woman has breast cancer given a positive mammogram, before and after receiving training in how to translate conditional probabilities into natural frequencies.



**Fig. 4.** Lead-time bias. Even if the time of death is not changed by screening—and thus no life is saved or prolonged—advancing the time of diagnosis in this way can result in increased 5-year survival rates, causing such statistics to be misleading.

## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*

AP Statistics Curriculum 2007 Bayesian Prelim

Contents (xxx)

- 1 Probability and Statistics Ebook - Bayes Theorem
  - 1.1 Introduction
  - 1.2 Example
  - 1.3 Bayesian Statistics
- 2 See also
- 3 References

Probability and Statistics Ebook - Bayes Theorem

Introduction

Bayes Theorem, or "Bayes Rule" can be stated succinctly by the equality

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) \cdot P(A)}{P(B)}$$

In words, "the probability of event A occurring given that event B occurred is equal to the probability of event B occurring given that event A occurred times the probability of event A occurring divided by the probability that event B occurs."

Bayes Theorem can also be written in terms of densities or likelihood functions over continuous random variables. Let's call  $f(\cdot)$  the density (or in some cases, the likelihood) defined by the random process  $x$ . If  $X$  and  $Y$  are random variables, we can say

$$f(Y|X) = \frac{f(X|Y) \cdot f(Y)}{f(X)}$$

Example

Suppose a laboratory blood test is used as evidence for a disease. Assume  $P(\text{positive Test}|\text{Disease}) = 0.95$ ,  $P(\text{positive Test}|\text{no Disease}) = 0.01$  and  $P(\text{Disease}) = 0.005$ . Find  $P(\text{Disease}|\text{positive Test})$ ?

Denote  $D = \{\text{the test person has the disease}\}$ ,  $D^c = \{\text{the test person does not have the disease}\}$  and  $T = \{\text{the test result is positive}\}$ . Then

$$P(D|T) = \frac{P(T|D)P(D)}{P(T)} = \frac{P(T|D)P(D)}{P(T|D)P(D) + P(T|D^c)P(D^c)} = \frac{0.95 \times 0.005}{0.95 \times 0.005 + 0.01 \times 0.995} = 0.3231293.$$

Bayesian Statistics

What is commonly called Bayesian Statistics is a very special application of Bayes Theorem.



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

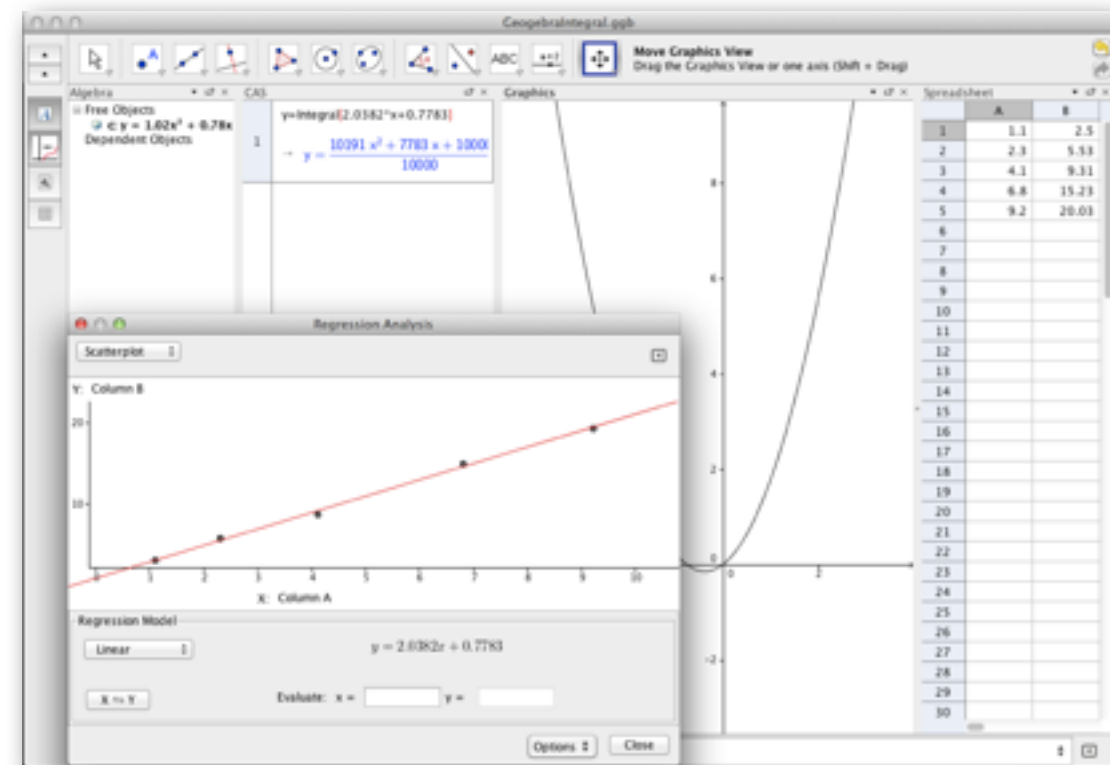
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

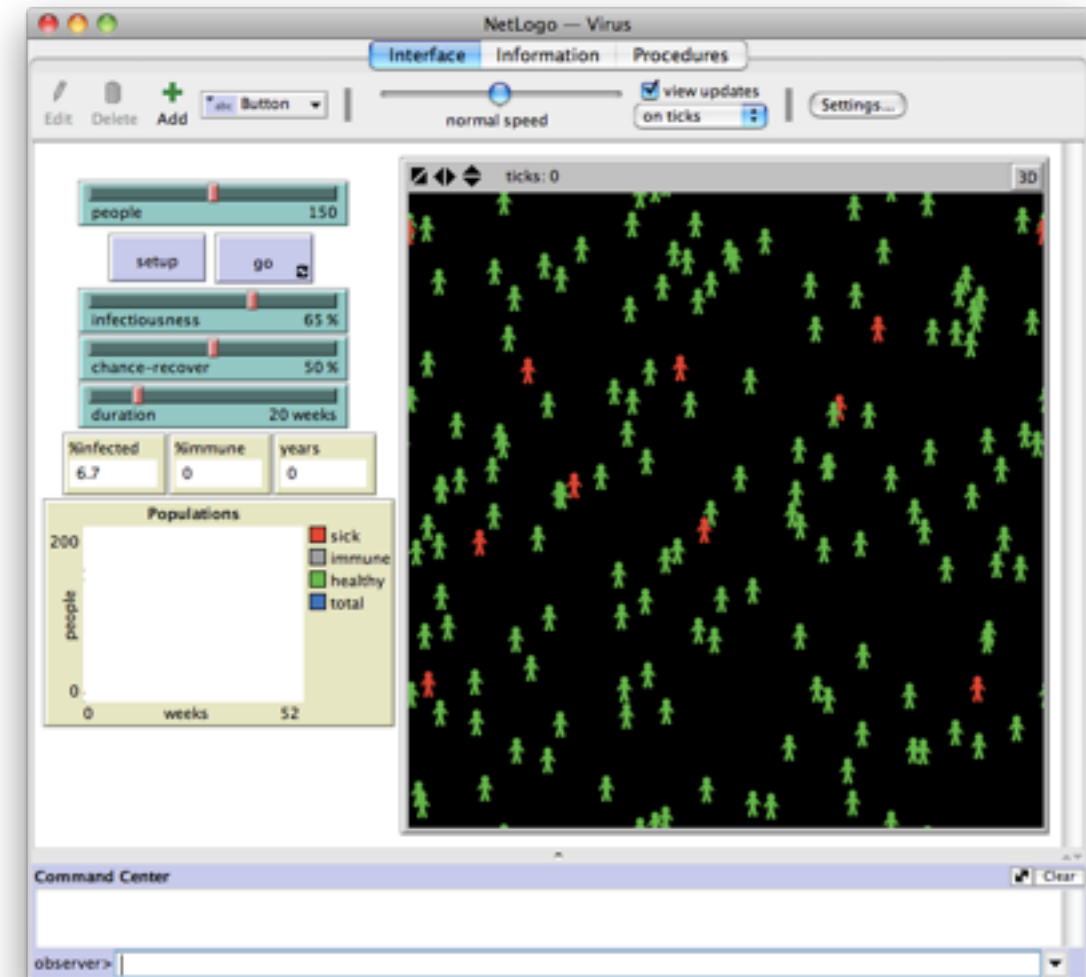
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

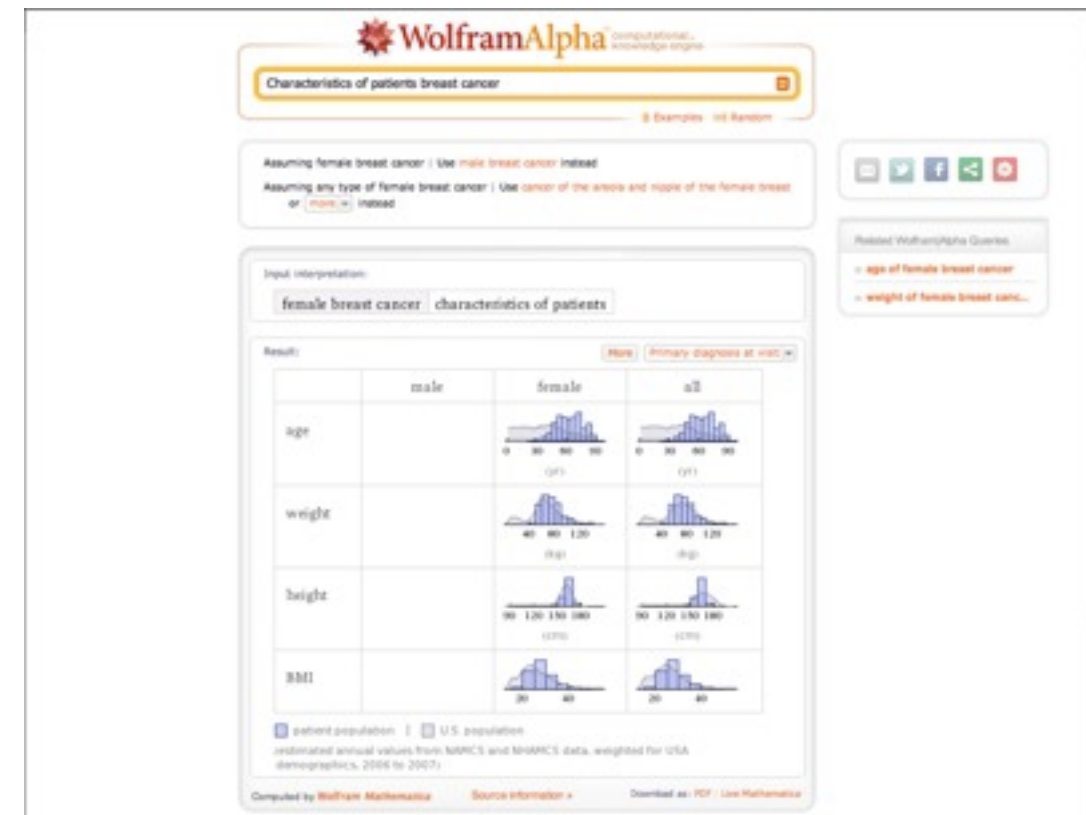
*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



Music

## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*





## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



## Redefinition

*Tech allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable*

## Modification

*Tech allows for significant task redesign*

## Augmentation

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement*

## Substitution

*Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with no functional change*



Additional Resources

# Resources

---

## Background:

- Vannevar Bush, “As We May Think”. *The Atlantic Monthly*. (July 1945) Online at: <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1969/12/as-we-may-think/3881/>
- Douglas C. Engelbart, *A Research Center for Augmenting Human Intellect*. (December 1968 live demo) Archived online at: <http://sloan.stanford.edu/mousesite/1968Demo.html>
- Alan Kay, “A Personal Computer for Children of All Ages”. *Proceedings of the ACM National Conference*. Boston (August 1972) Online at: <http://www.mprove.de/diplom/gui/Kay72a.pdf>
- Seymour Papert, “On Making a Theorem for a Child”. *Proceedings of the ACM National Conference*. Boston (August 1972) Online at: <http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=569942>

## SAMR and TPCK:

- Ruben R. Puentedura, *Transformation, Technology, and Education*. (2006) Online at: <http://hippasus.com/resources/tte/>
- Ruben R. Puentedura, *As We May Teach: Educational Technology, From Theory Into Practice*. (2009) Online at: <http://tinyurl.com/aswemayteach>
- *TPCK - Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge*. (2008-2010) Online at: [http://www.tpck.org/tpck/index.php?title=Main\\_Page](http://www.tpck.org/tpck/index.php?title=Main_Page)
- AACTE (Eds.) *The Handbook of Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge for Educators*. New York:Routledge, 2008.

# Resources – Part II

---

## **Defining Mobile Devices/The Lively Sketchbook**

- Ruben R. Puentedura, “Drawing On The Lively Sketchbook”. *Connect@NMC Talks*. (2010) Online at: <http://www.nmc.org/connect/2010/april/16>
- Ruben R. Puentedura, “The Lively Sketchbook”. (2010) Online at: [http://www.hippasus.com/rrpweblog/archives/2010\\_01.html](http://www.hippasus.com/rrpweblog/archives/2010_01.html)

## **The Curiosity Amplifier**

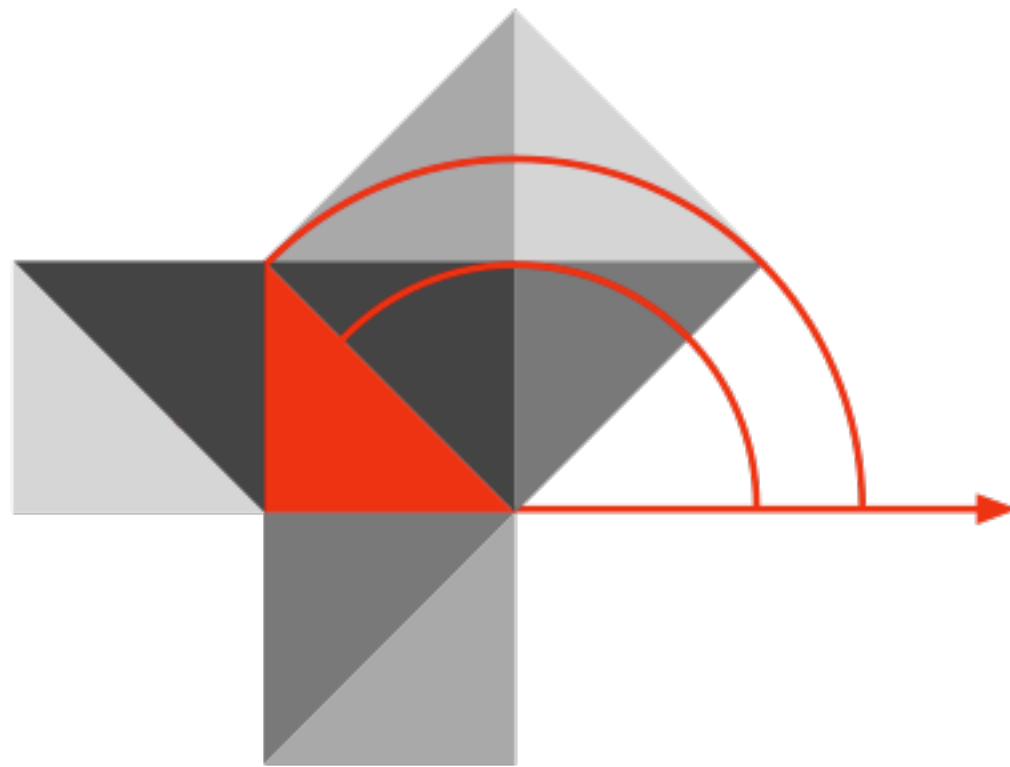
- John Seely Brown. “A New Culture of Learning”. NMC Summer Conference, Closing Keynote. (2010) Online at: <http://www.nmc.org/2010-summer-conference/jsb-keynote-video>

## **Technology In Education: The First 200,000 Years**

- Ruben R. Puentedura. “Technology In Education: The First 200,000 Years”. NMC Summer Conference, *Ideas that Matter* Presentation. (2012) Online at: <http://www.hippasus.com/rrpweblog/archives/000069.html>

# Hippasus

---



Blog: <http://hippasus.com/rrpweblog/>

Email: [rubenrp@hippasus.com](mailto:rubenrp@hippasus.com)

Twitter: @rubenrp

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 License.

