

Putting SAMR and the EdTech Quintet to Work

Ruben R. Puentedura, Ph.D.

Part 1 – The SAMR Model and the EdTech Quintet

Transformation

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*

Enhancement

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

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Bookmarks



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Discussions



Microblogging

Blogging



Wikis

Telepresence



File Sharing

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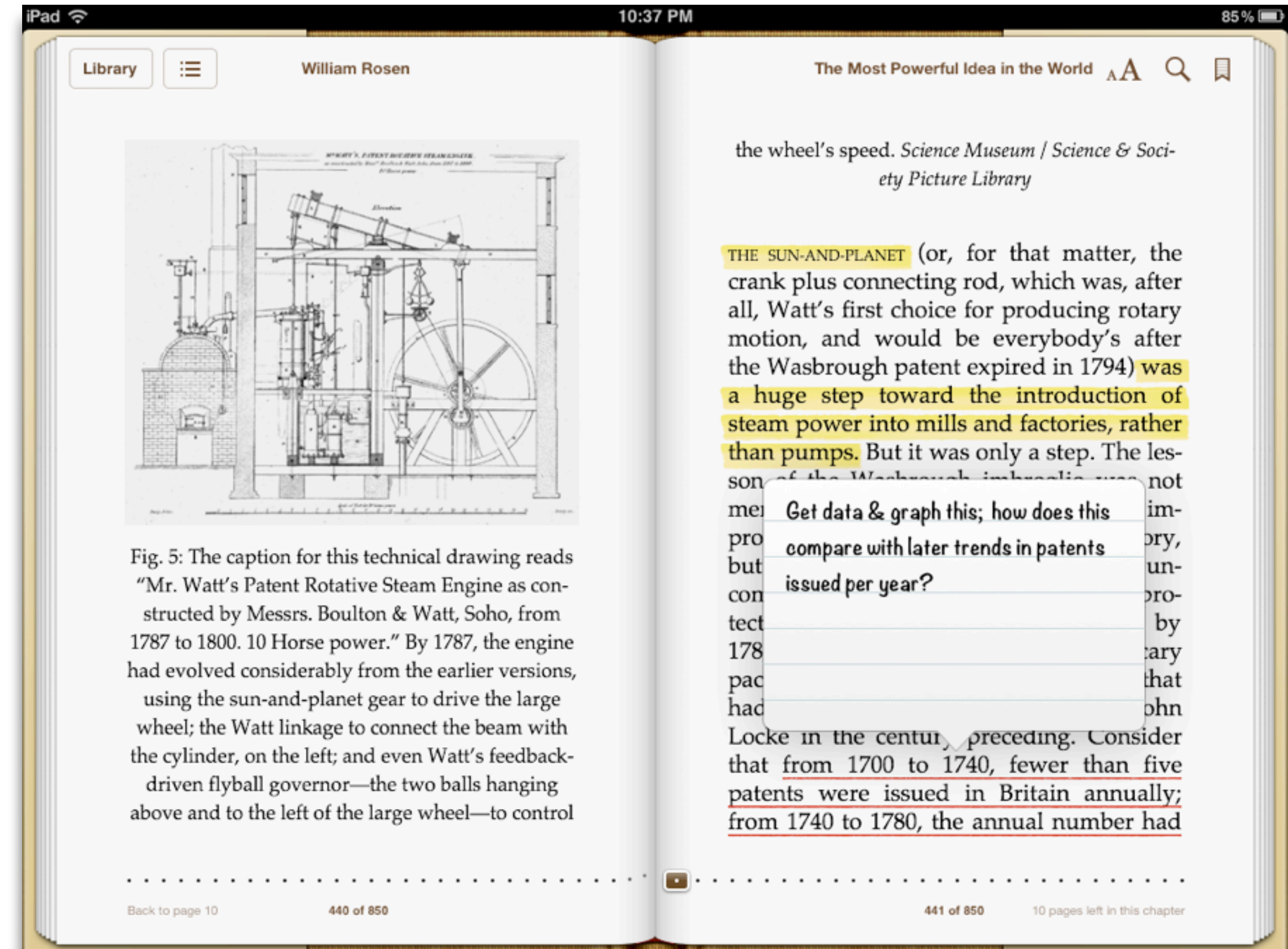
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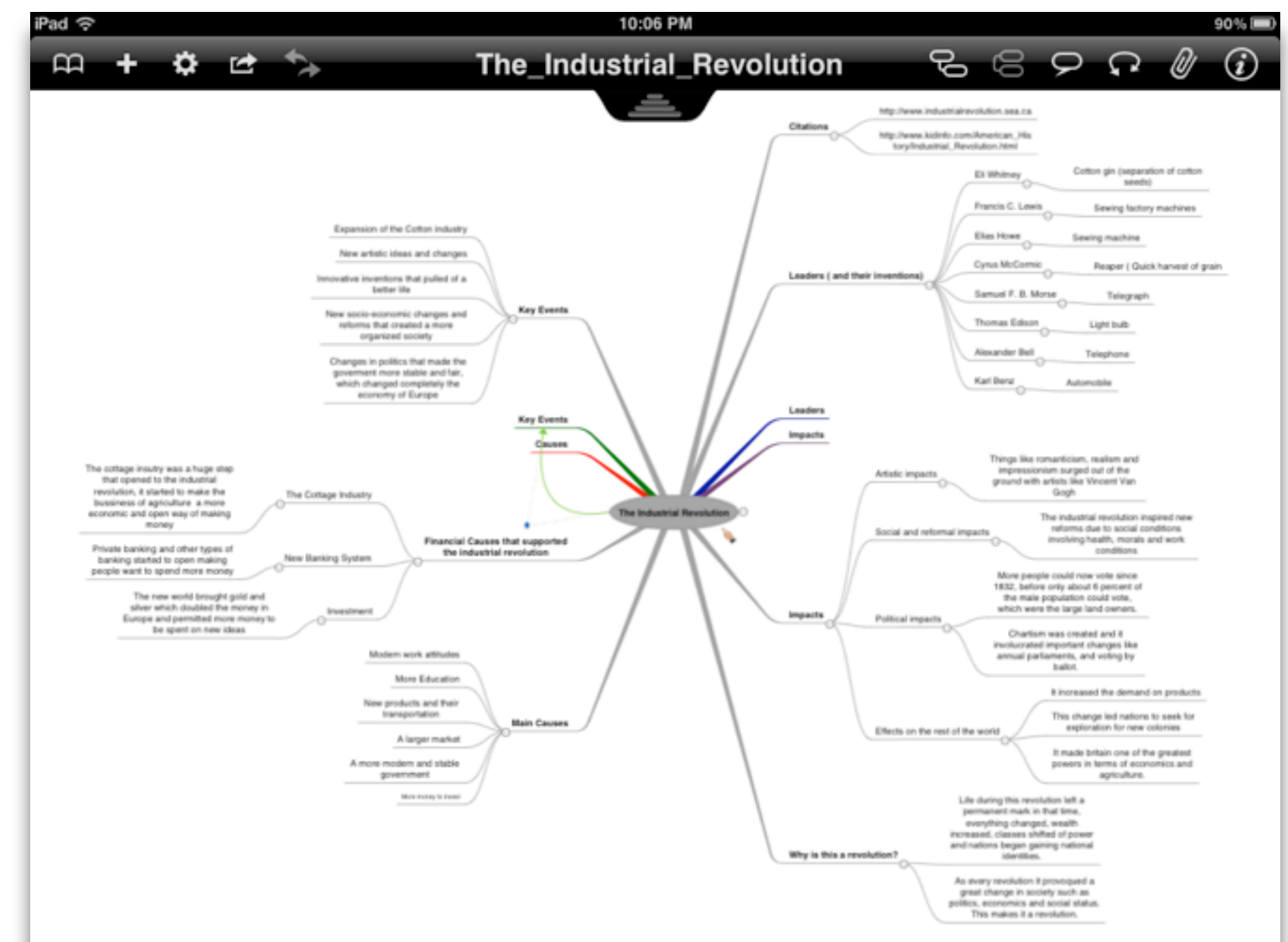
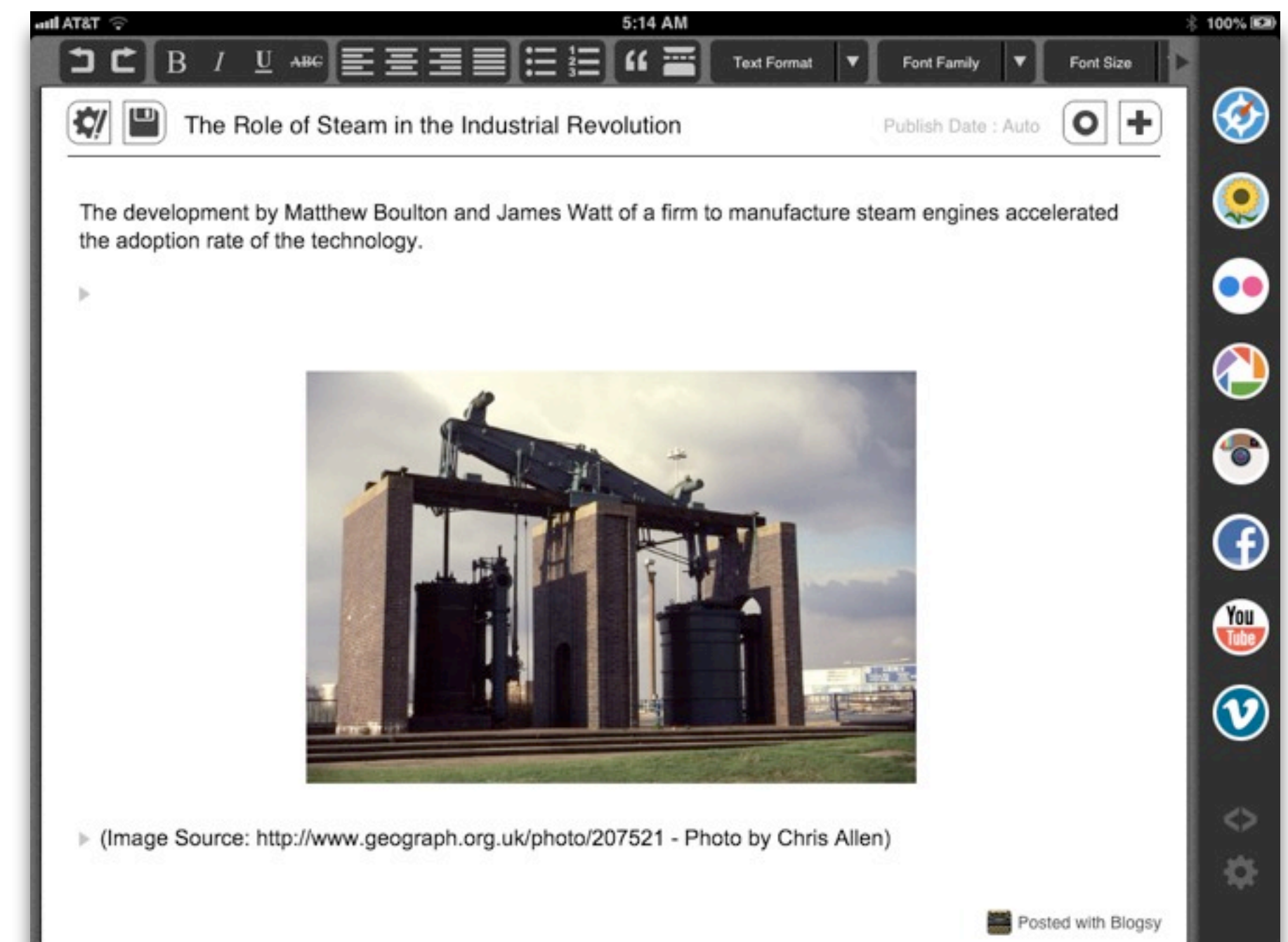
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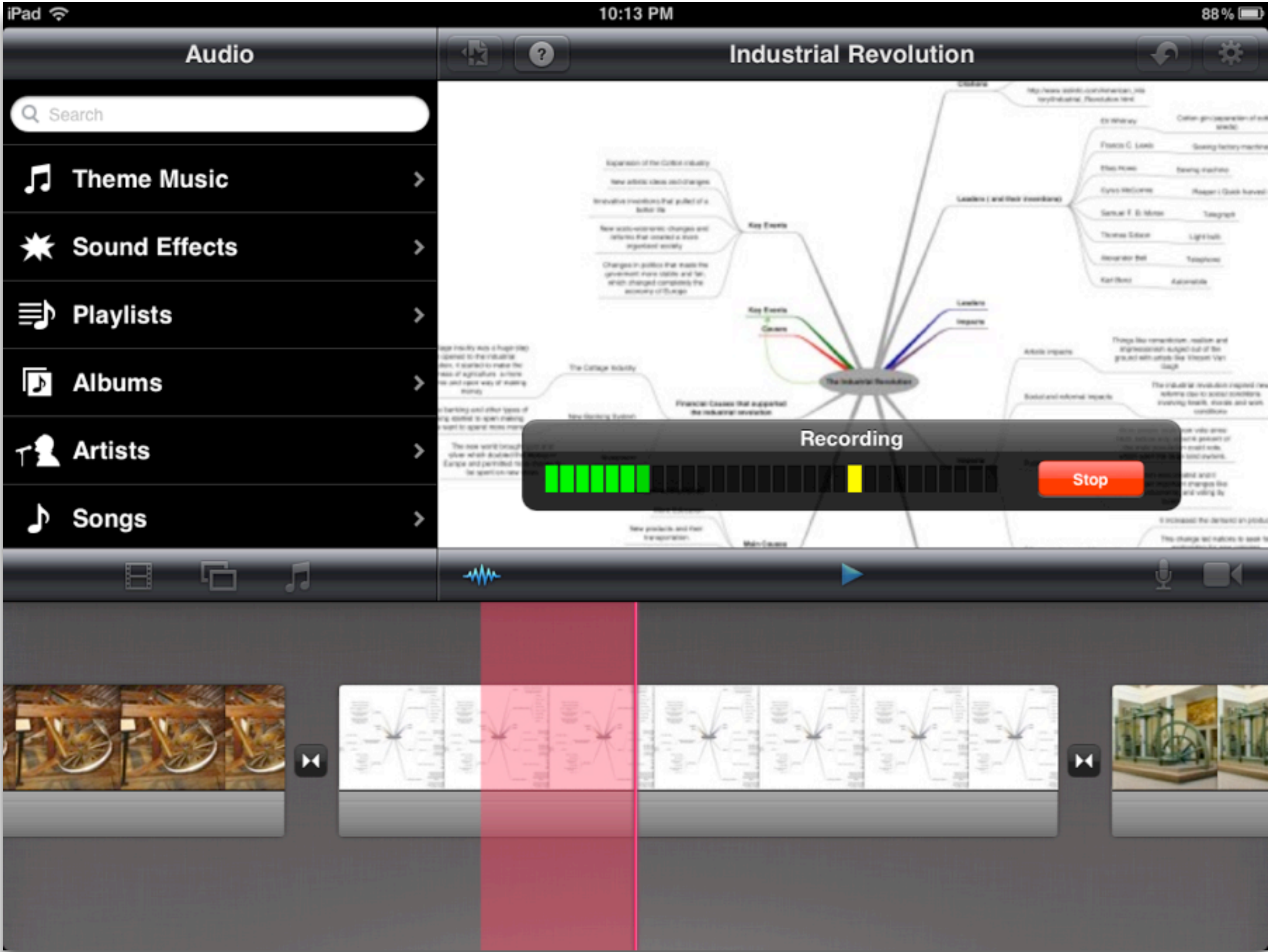
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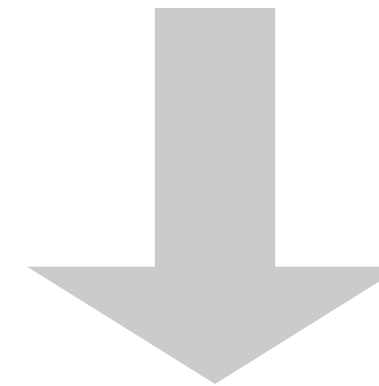
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Class

Homework



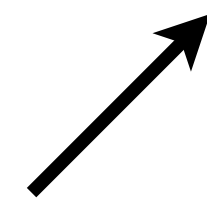
School

World

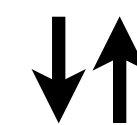
Home



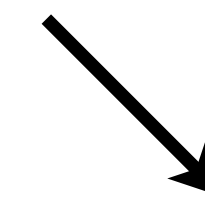
Learning Environments



Contextual Search
Augmented Reality



Cloud Resources
Mobile Tools



Sensors
Recorders

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

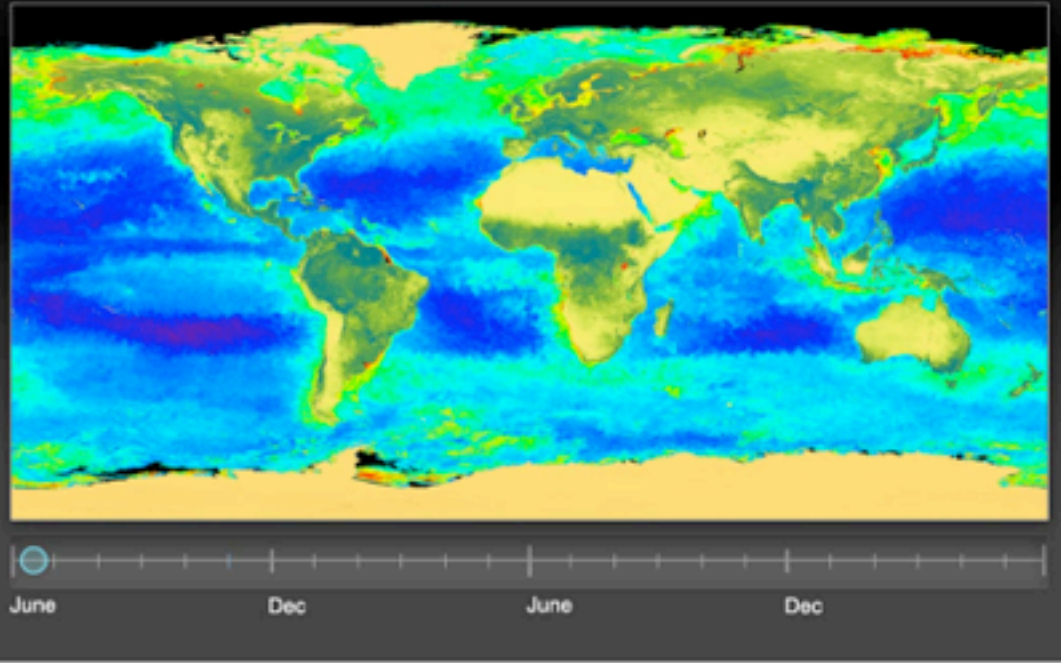
ORIGIN early 20th cent.: from **BIO-** 'life' + **-OME**

Search Web

Search Wikipedia

ns, the ability of is the food nt for arth and ous oxy- carbon oy pro- nts. d ma- on of dis- dissolved salts (0.05 percent), whereas ocean water has about 35,000 parts per million (3.5 percent).

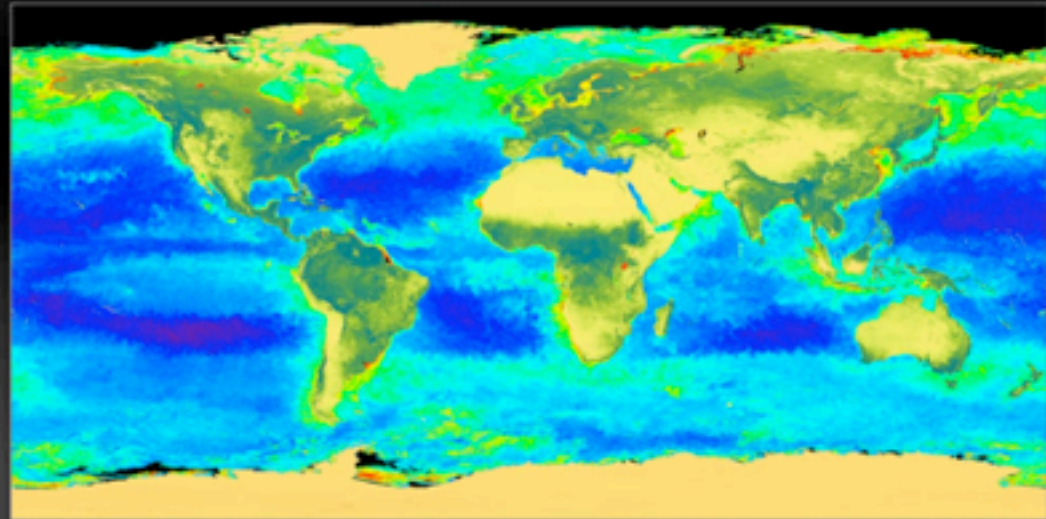
Some aquatic organisms are adapted to both conditions for parts of their lives, such as salmon and some eels, but it



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 lumpers' 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.

Worldwide Photosynthetic Activity



June Dec June Dec

Interactive The latitudes of peak photosynthesis change with the seasons.

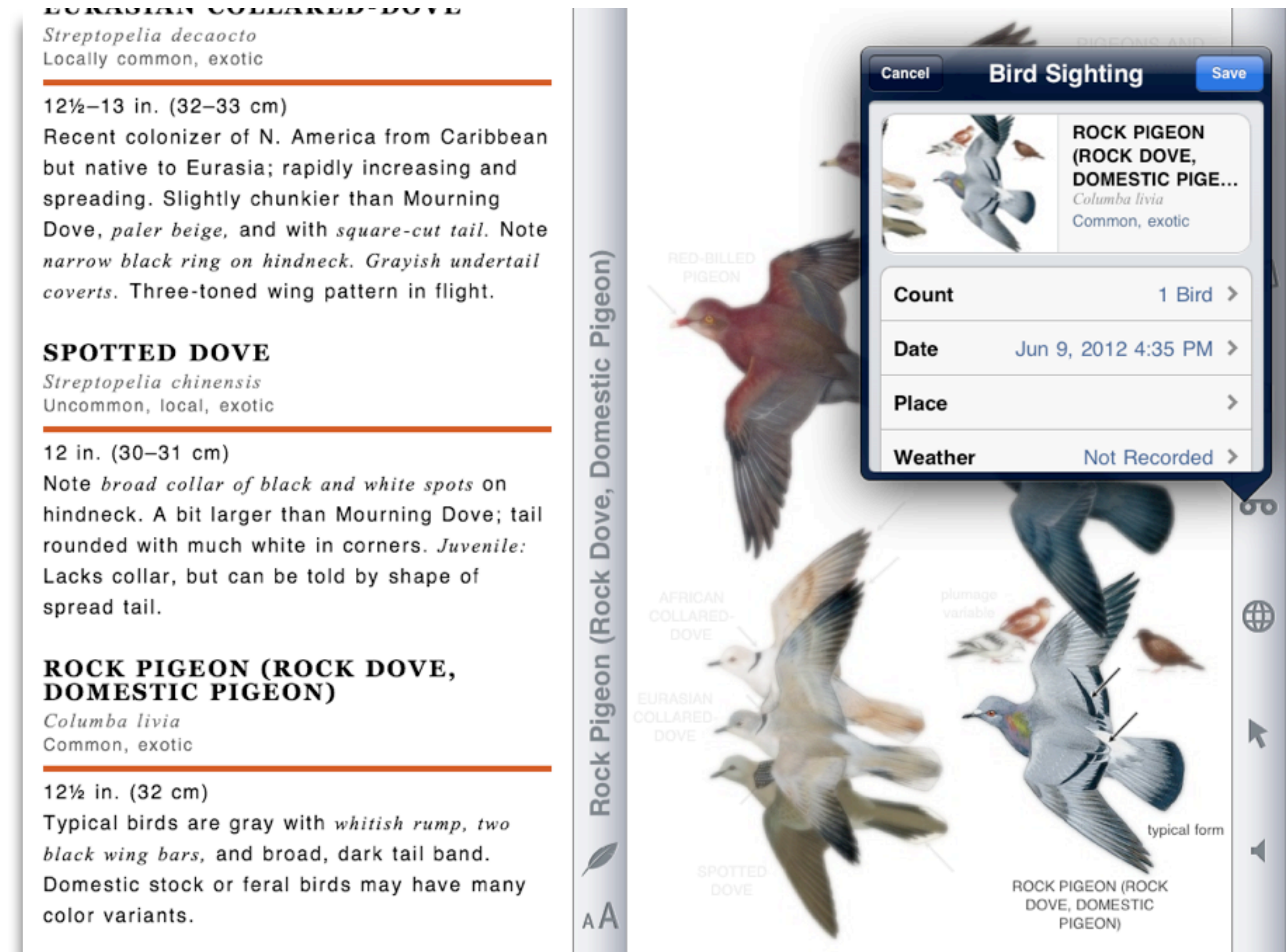
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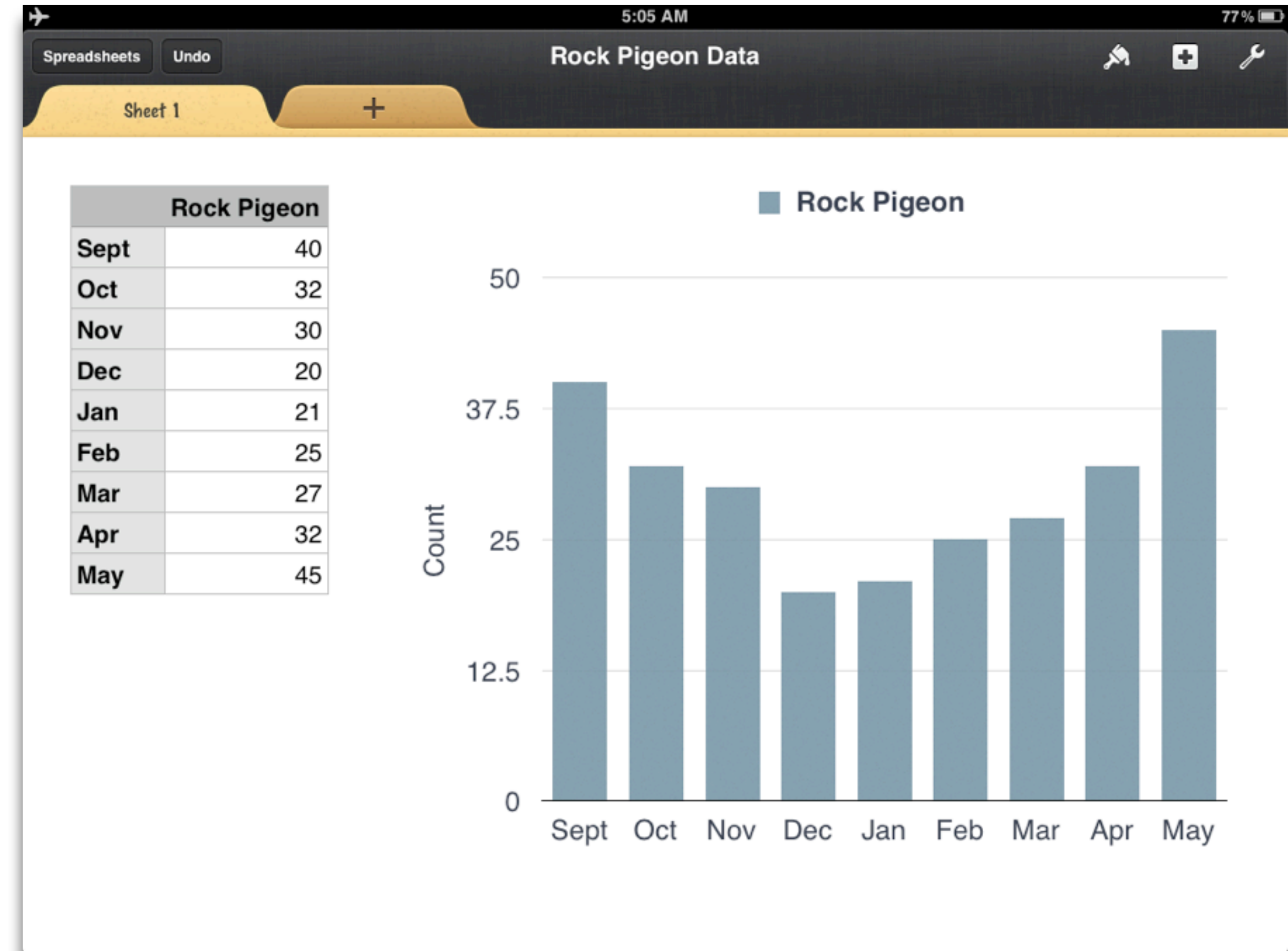
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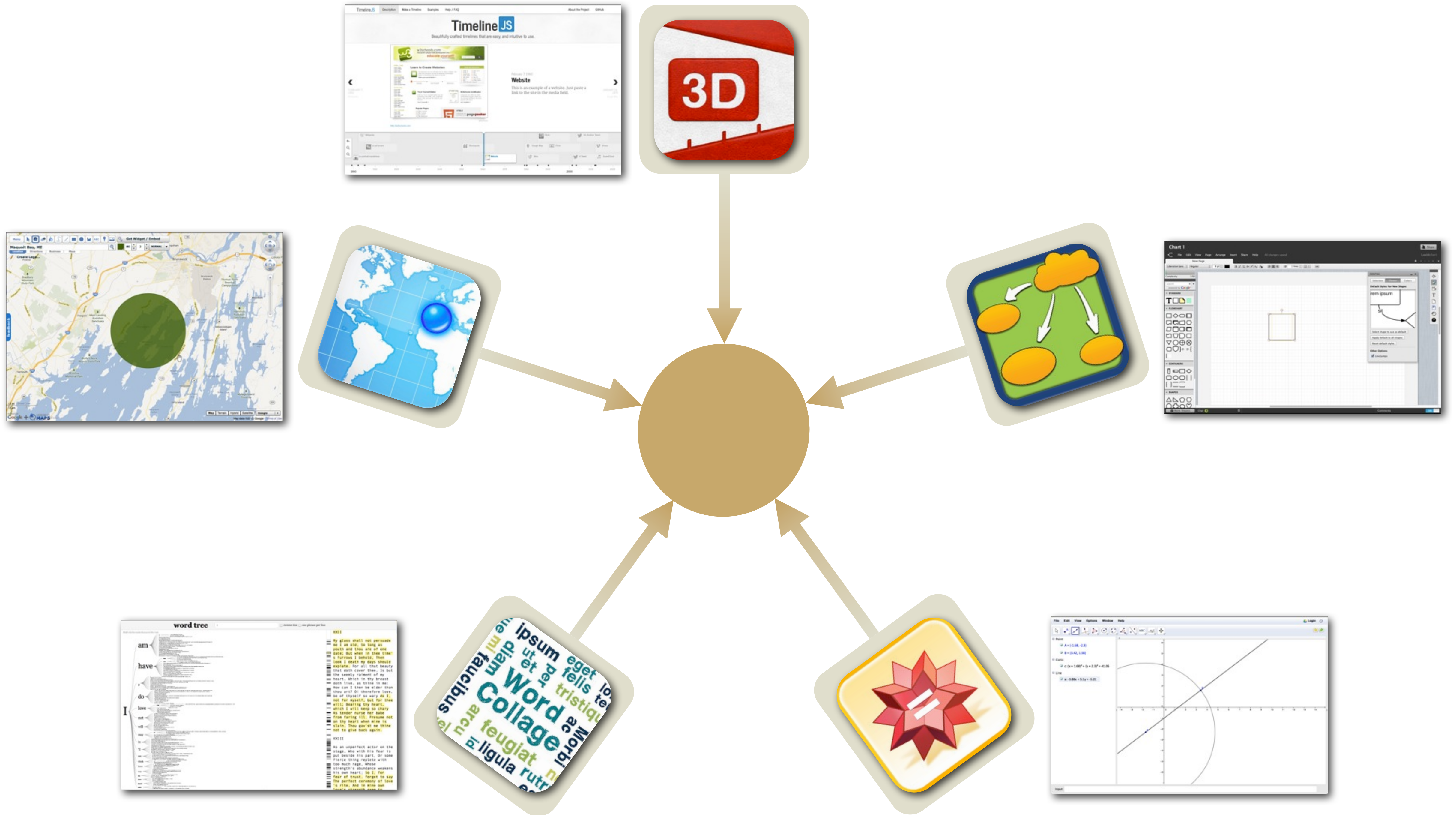
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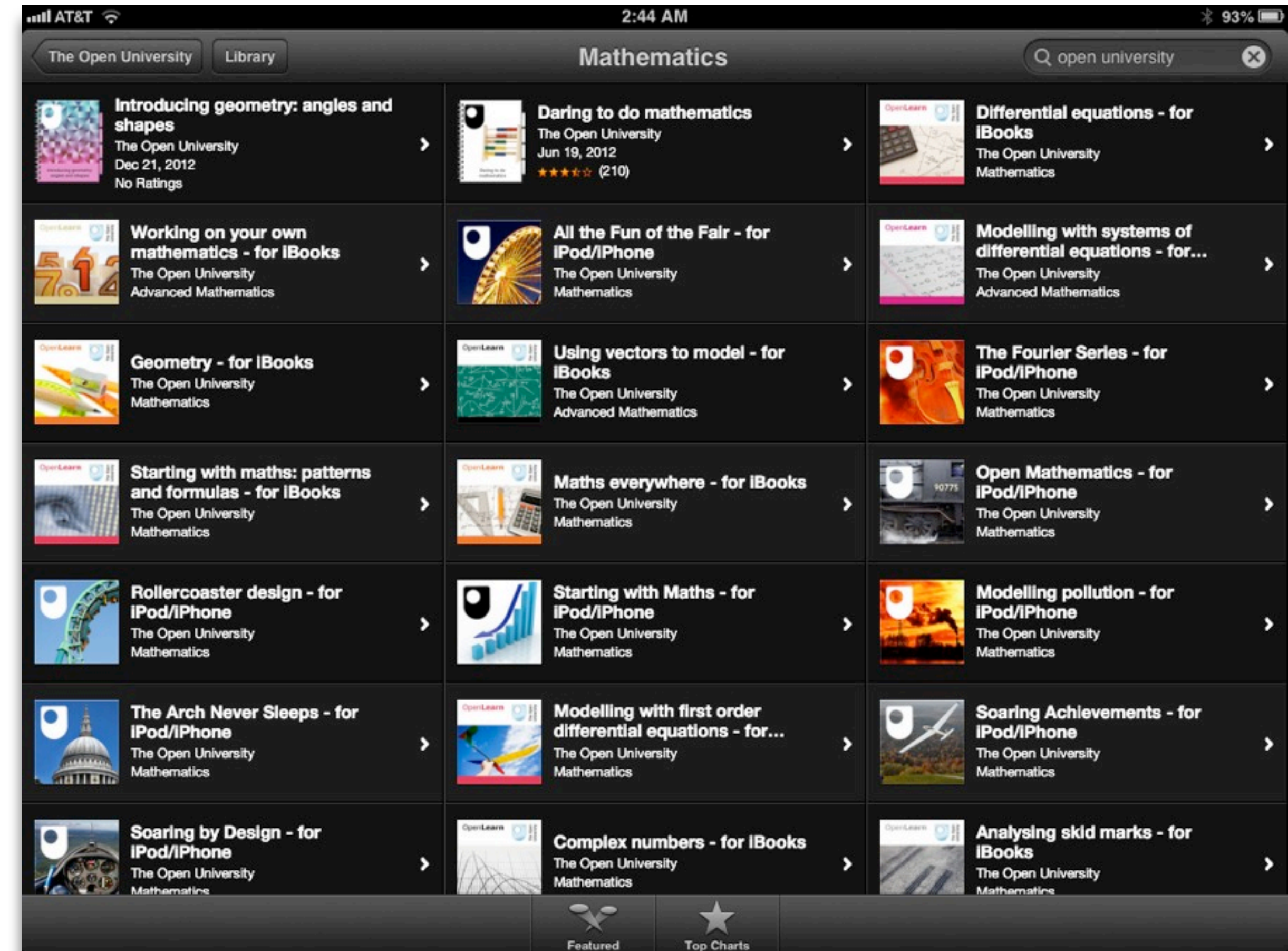
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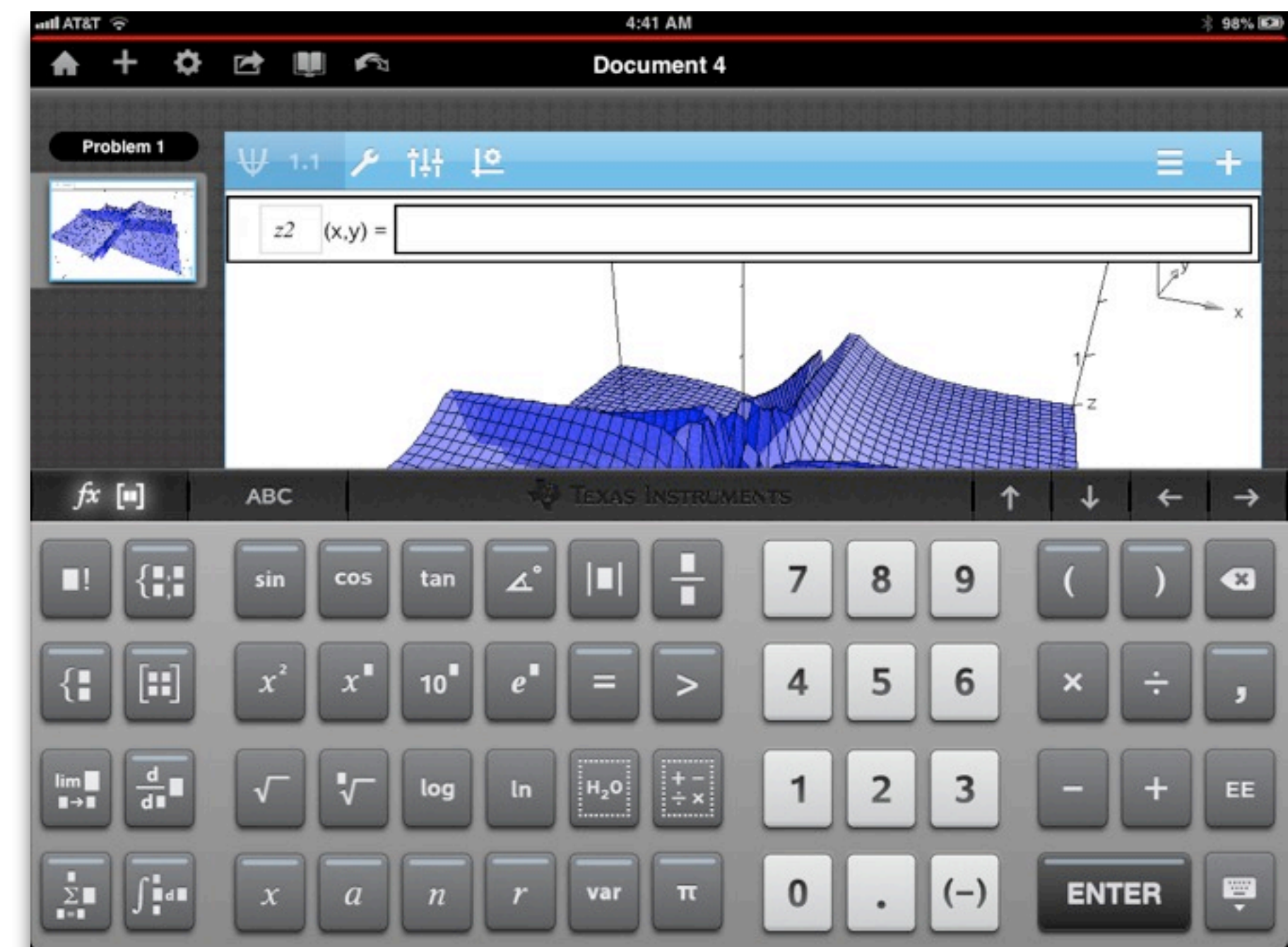
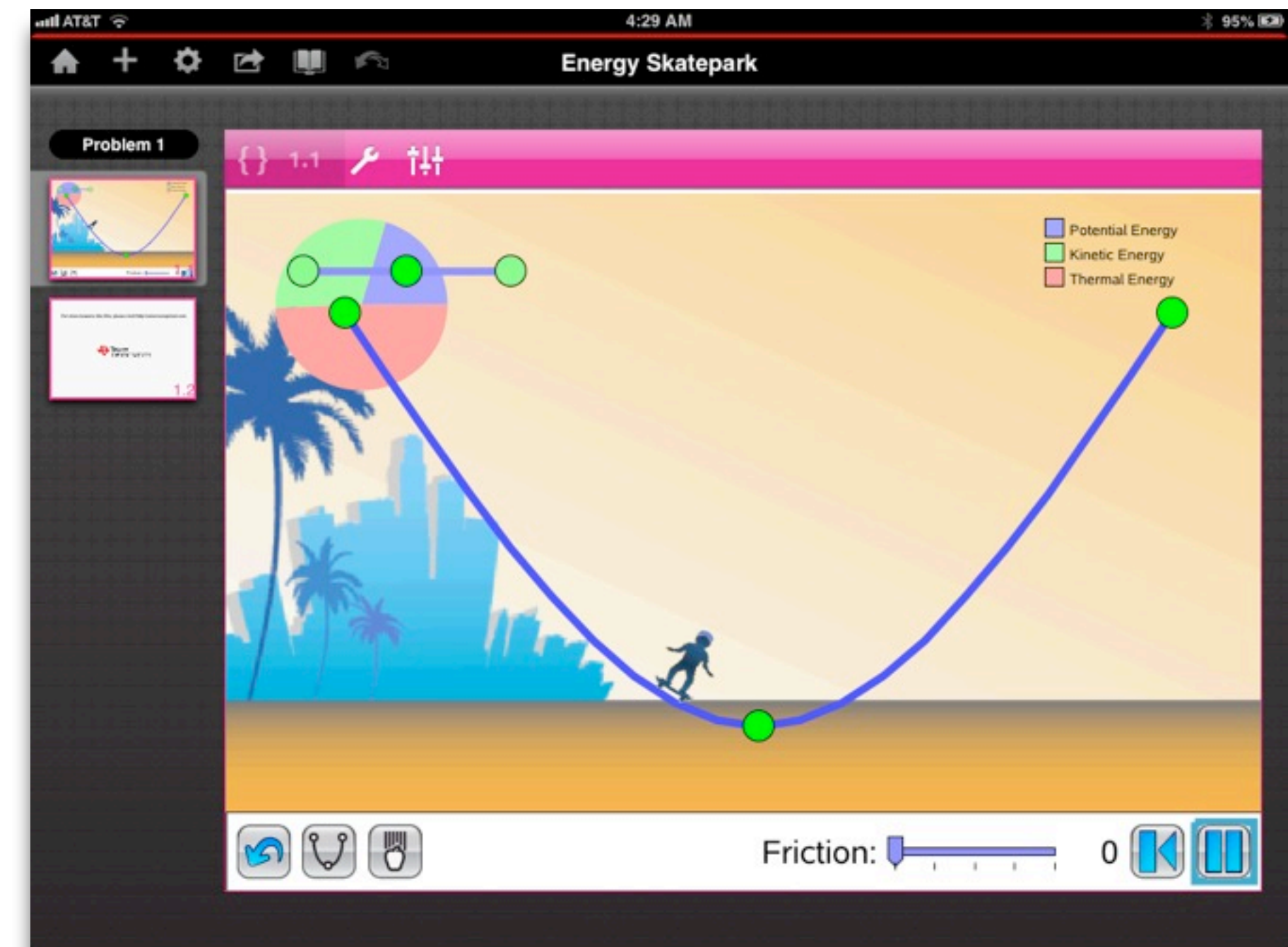
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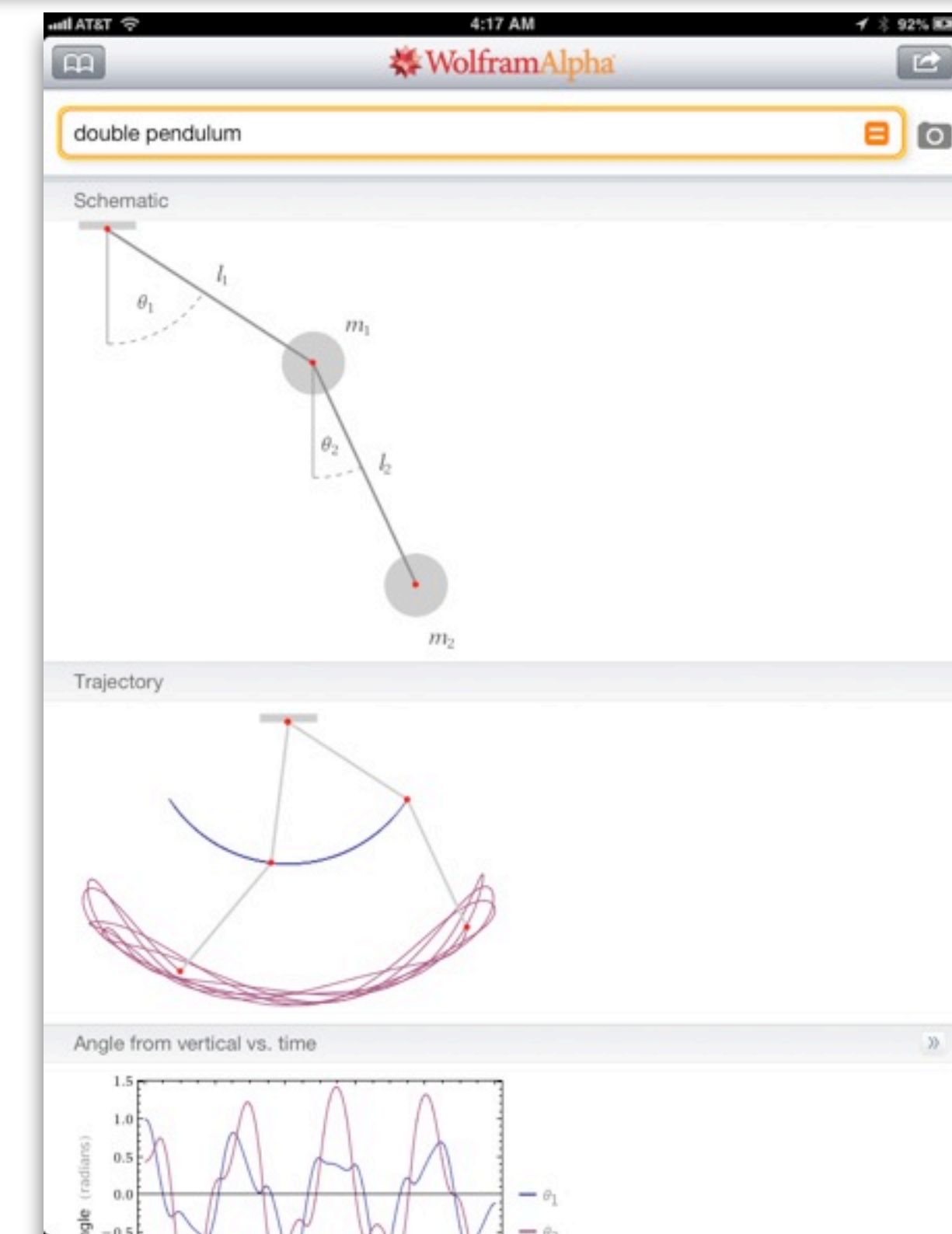
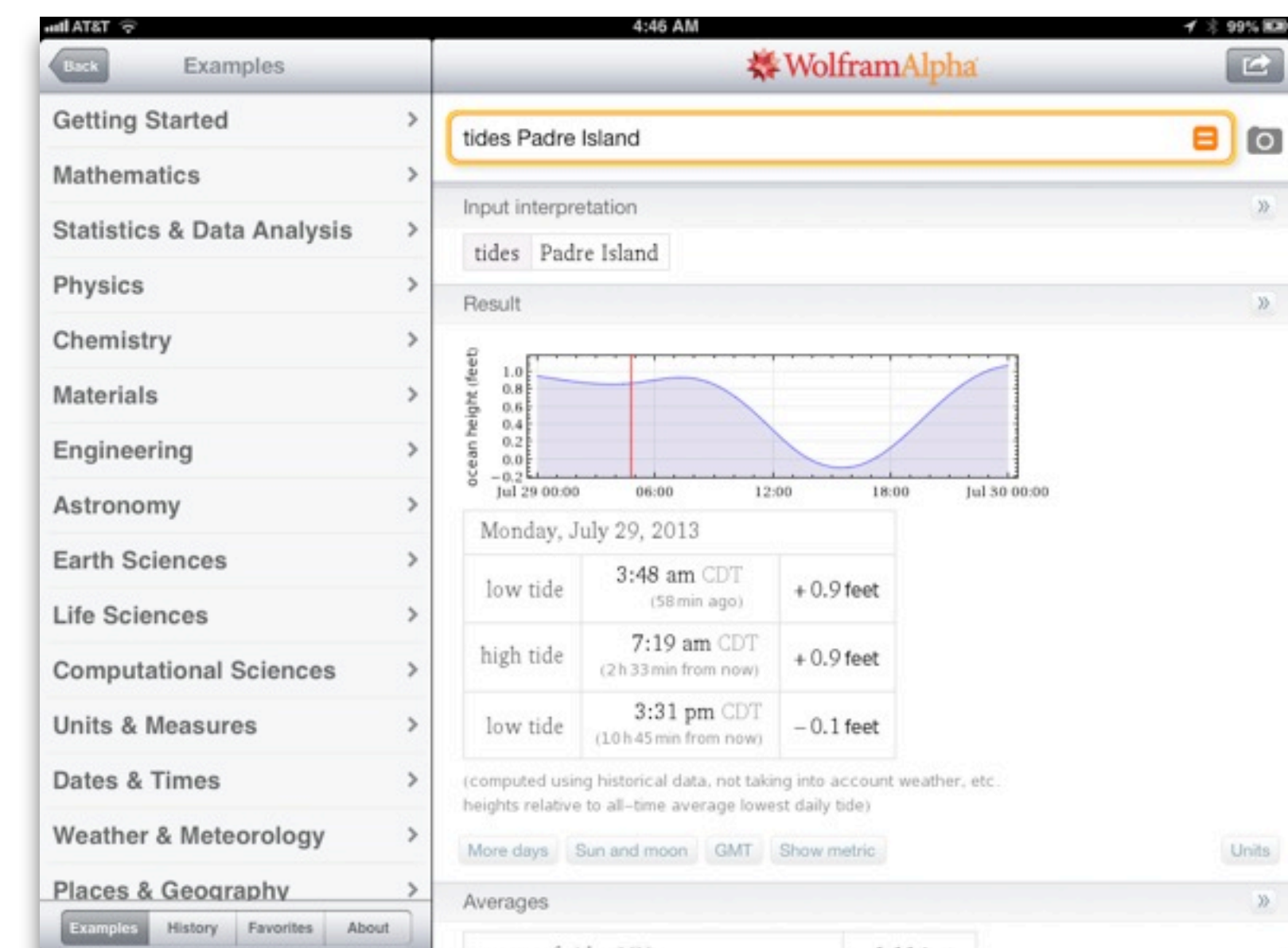
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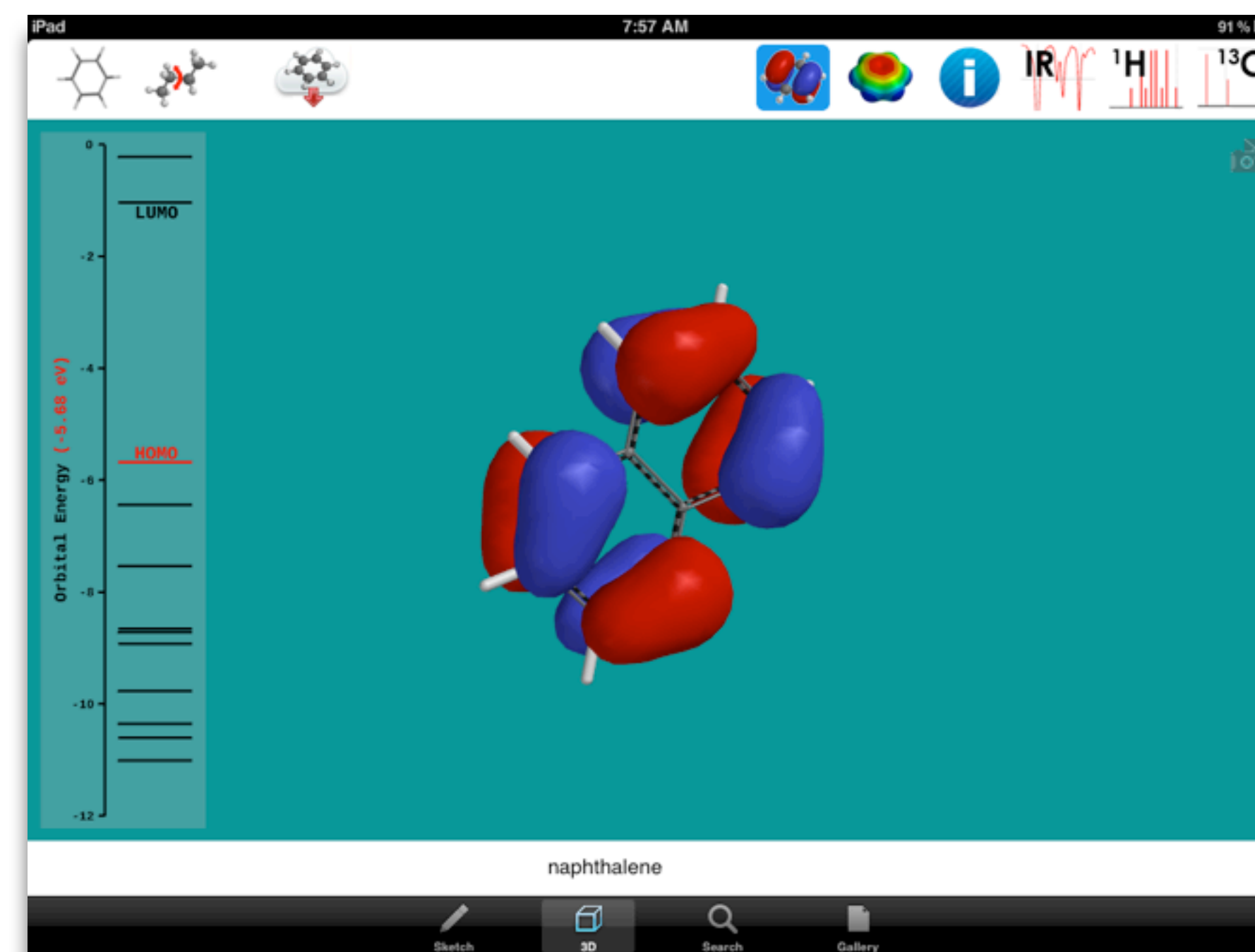
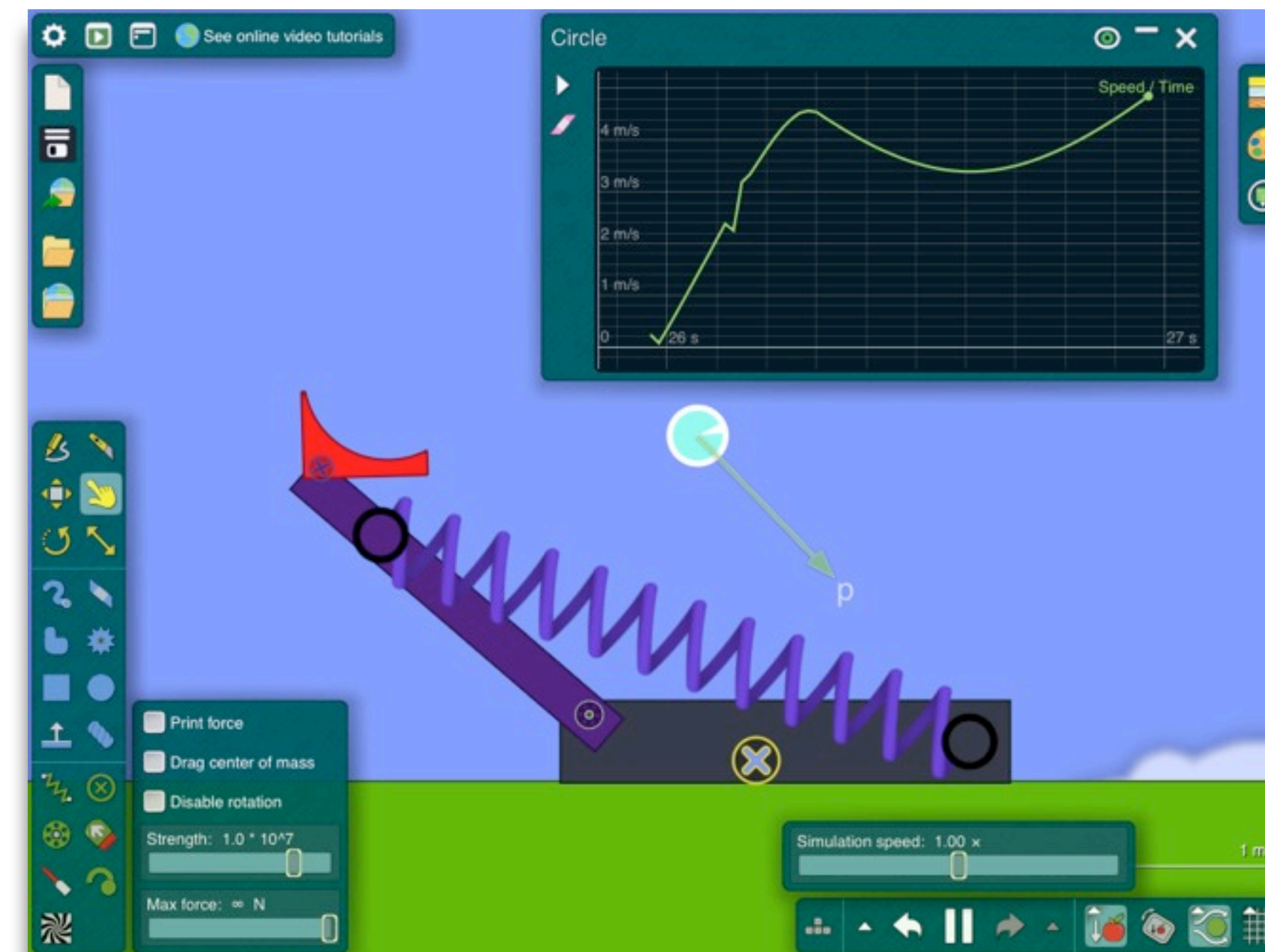
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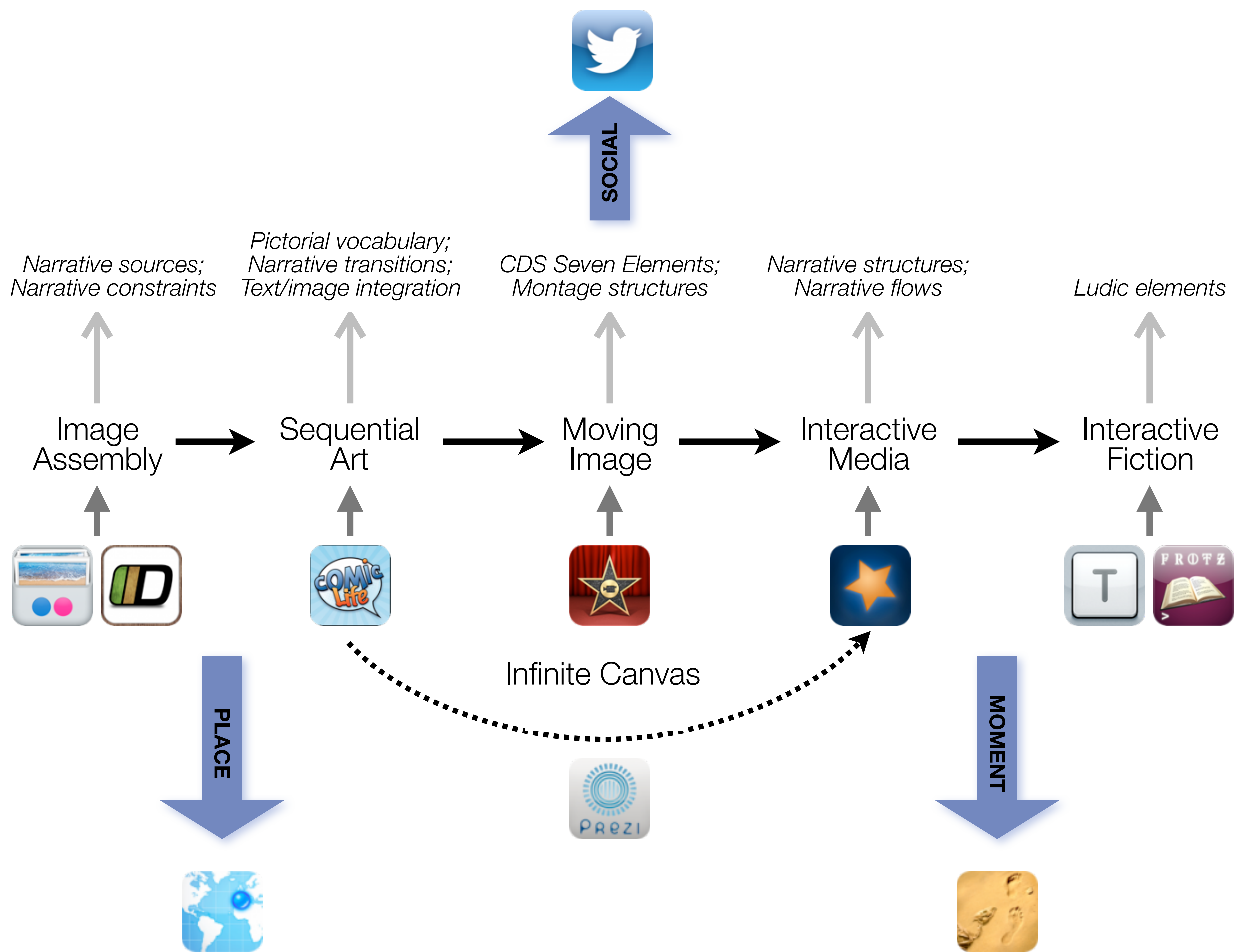
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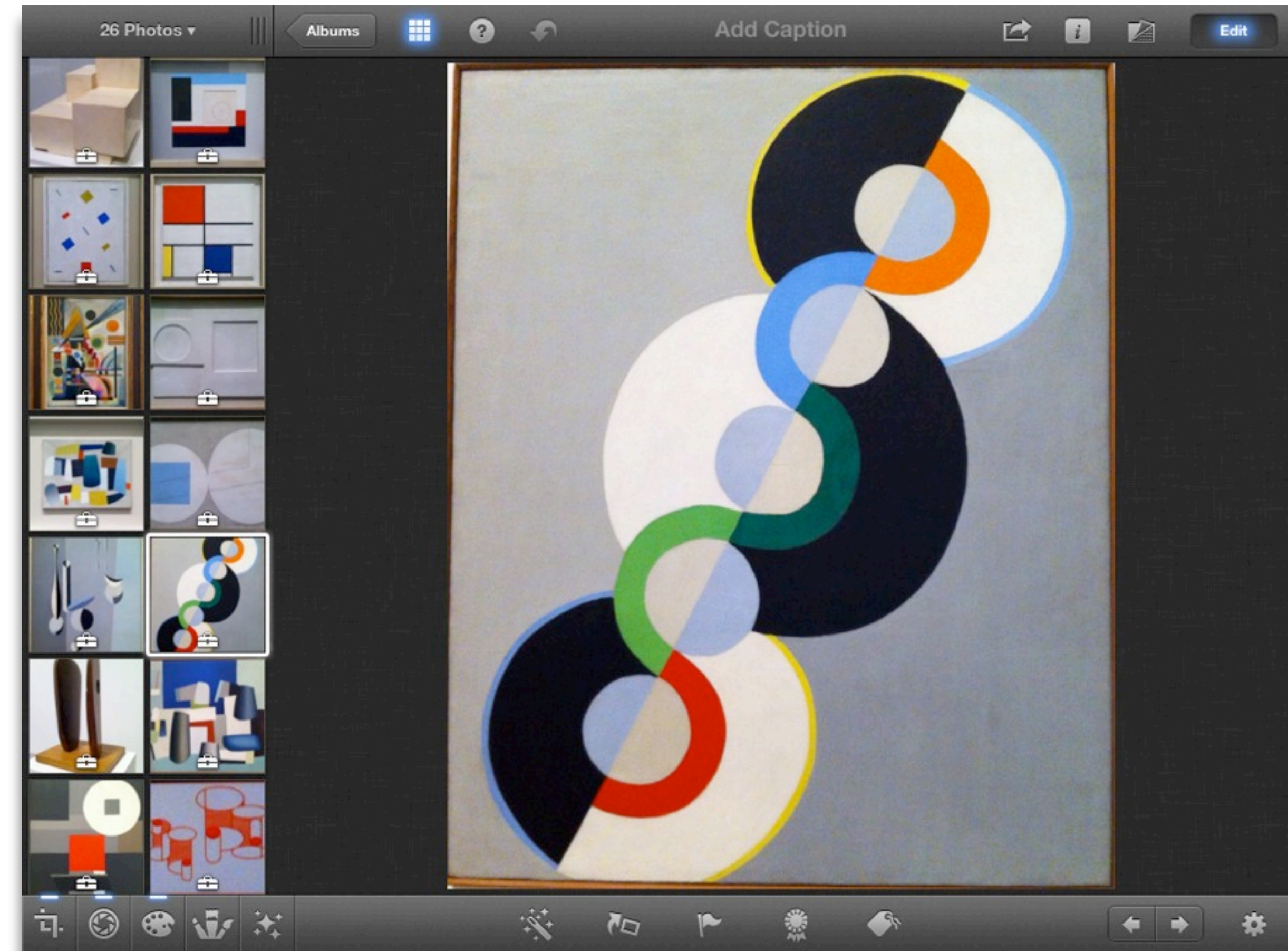
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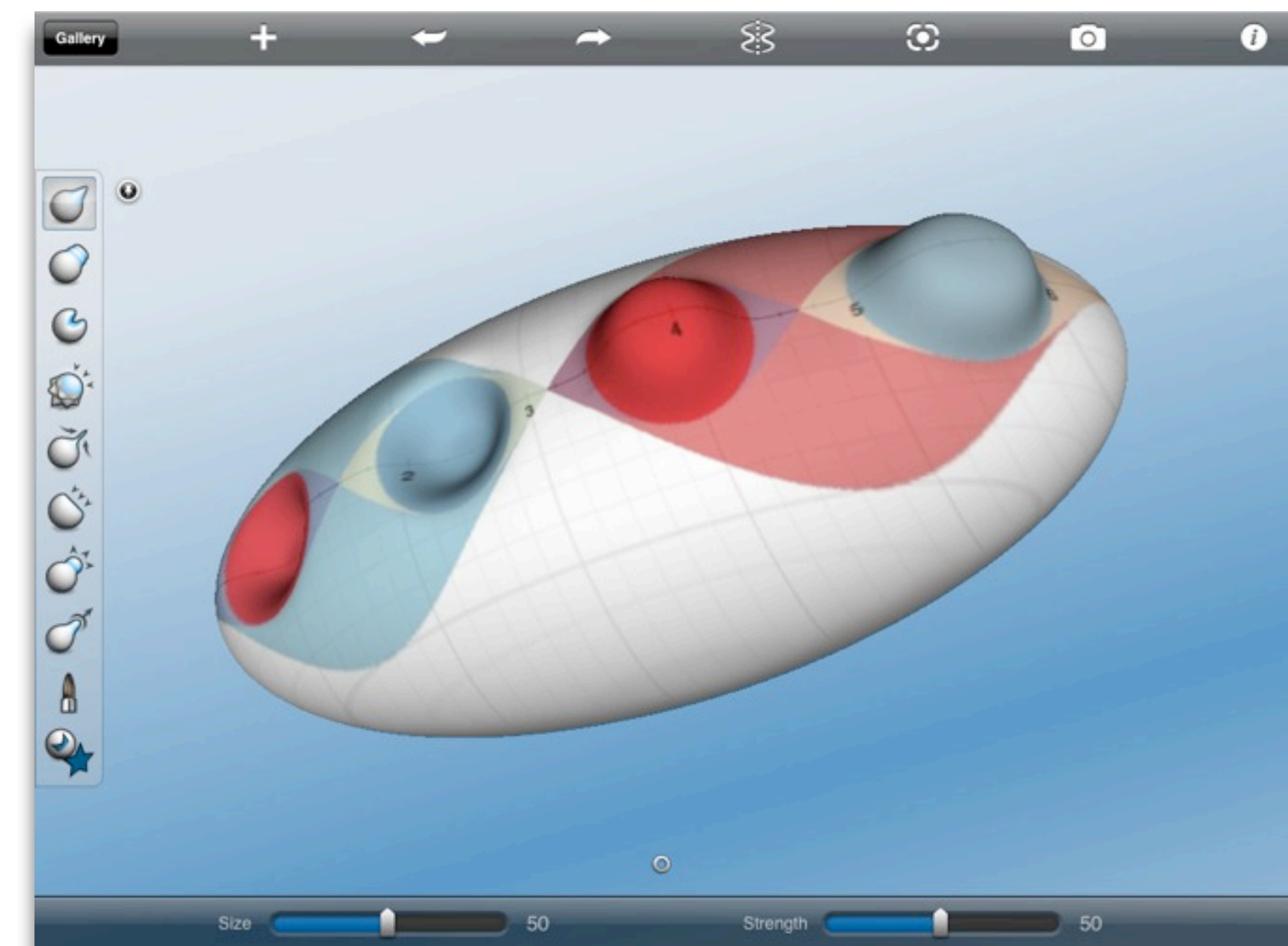
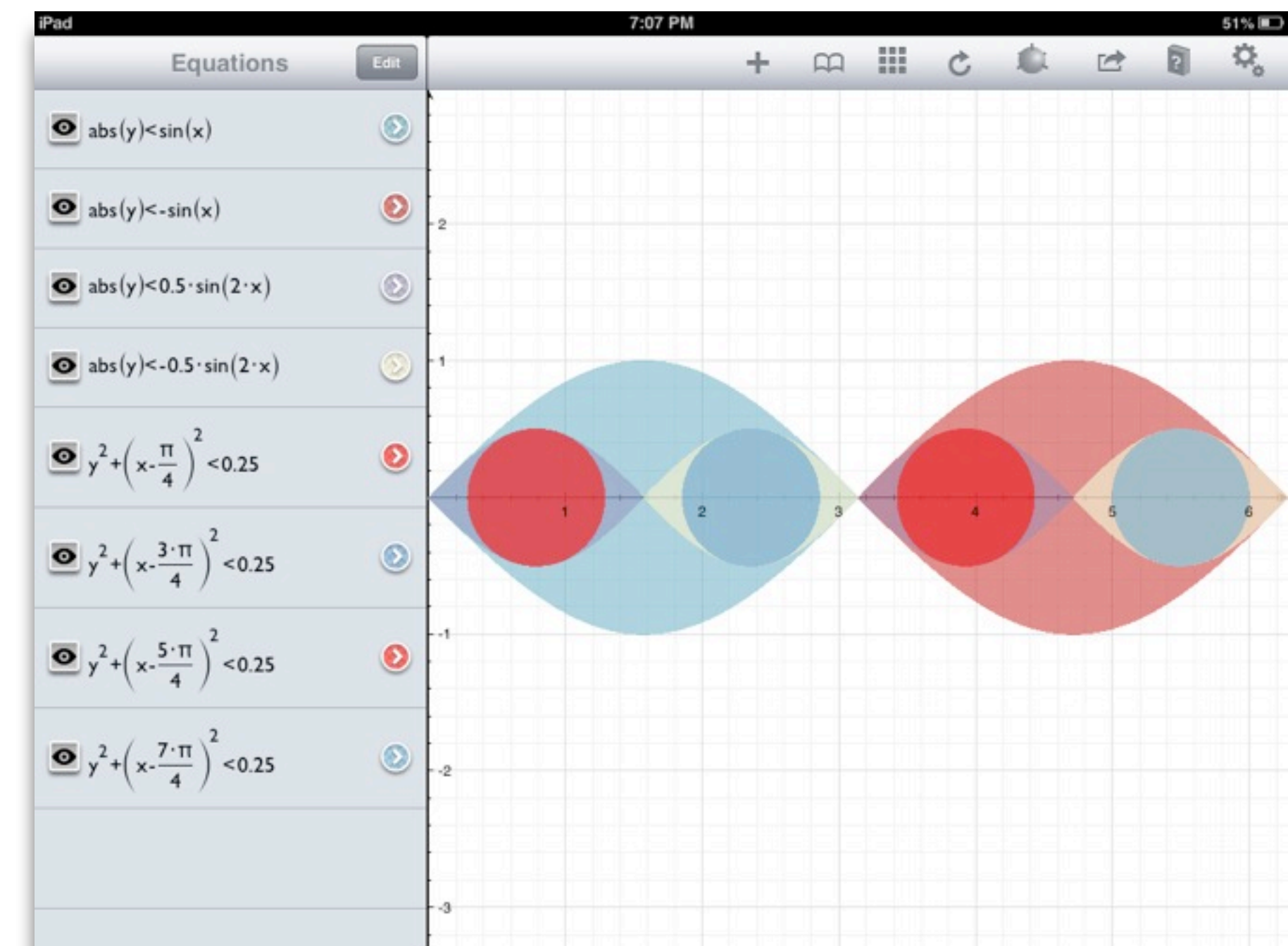
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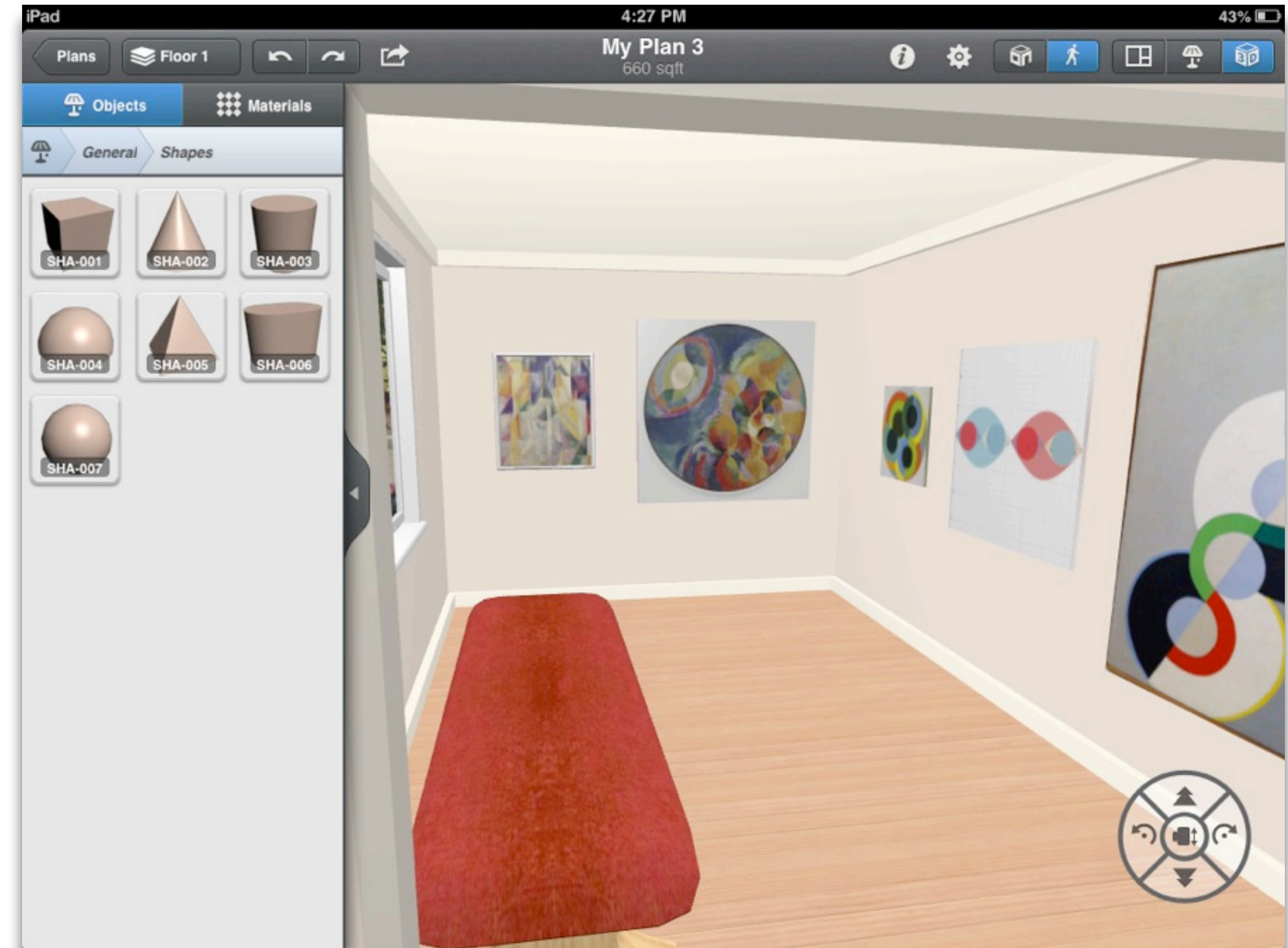
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Formal Definition of **Game** (Salen & Zimmerman)

“A game is a system in which players engage in an artificial conflict, defined by rules, that results in a quantifiable outcome.”

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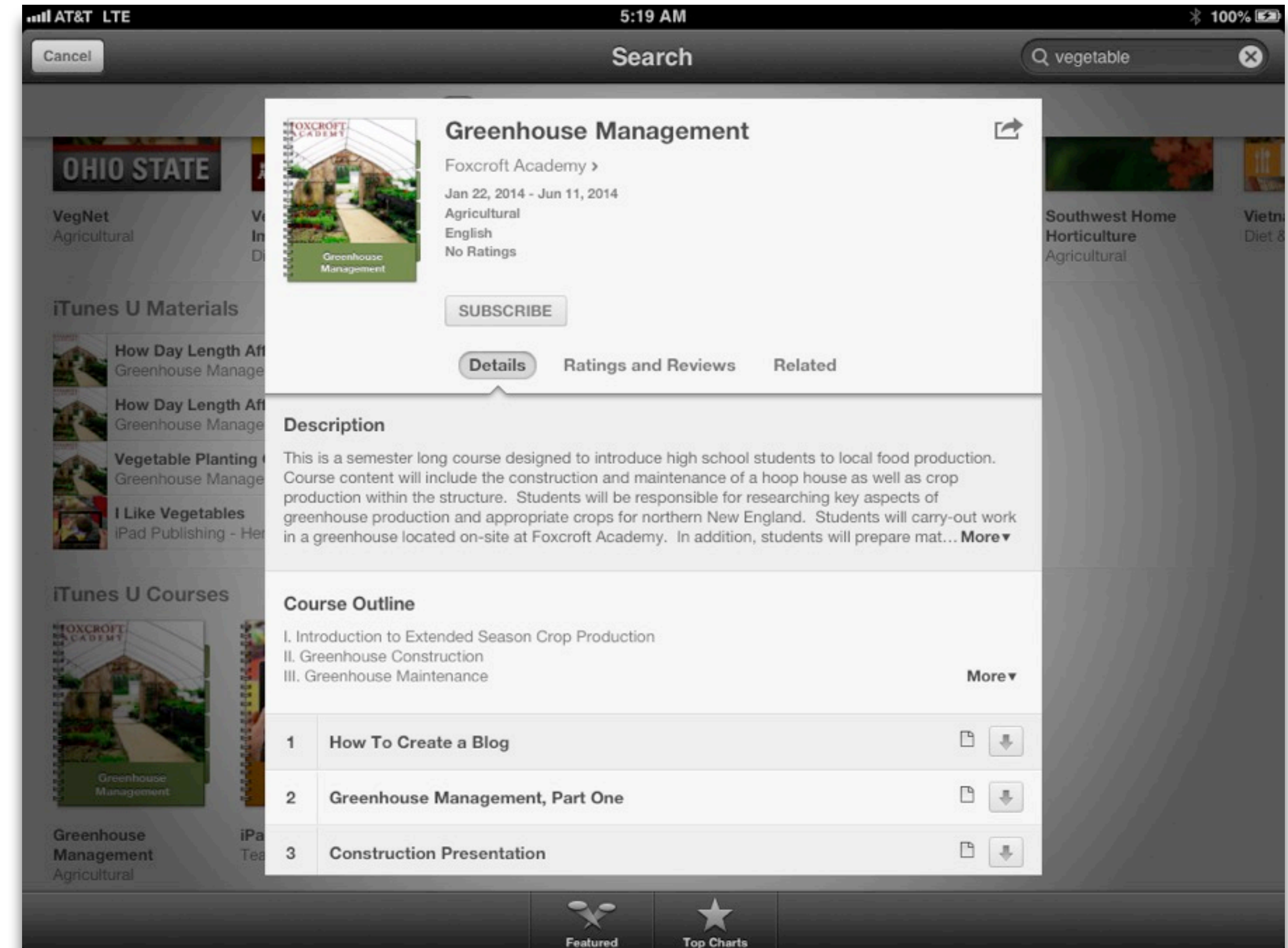
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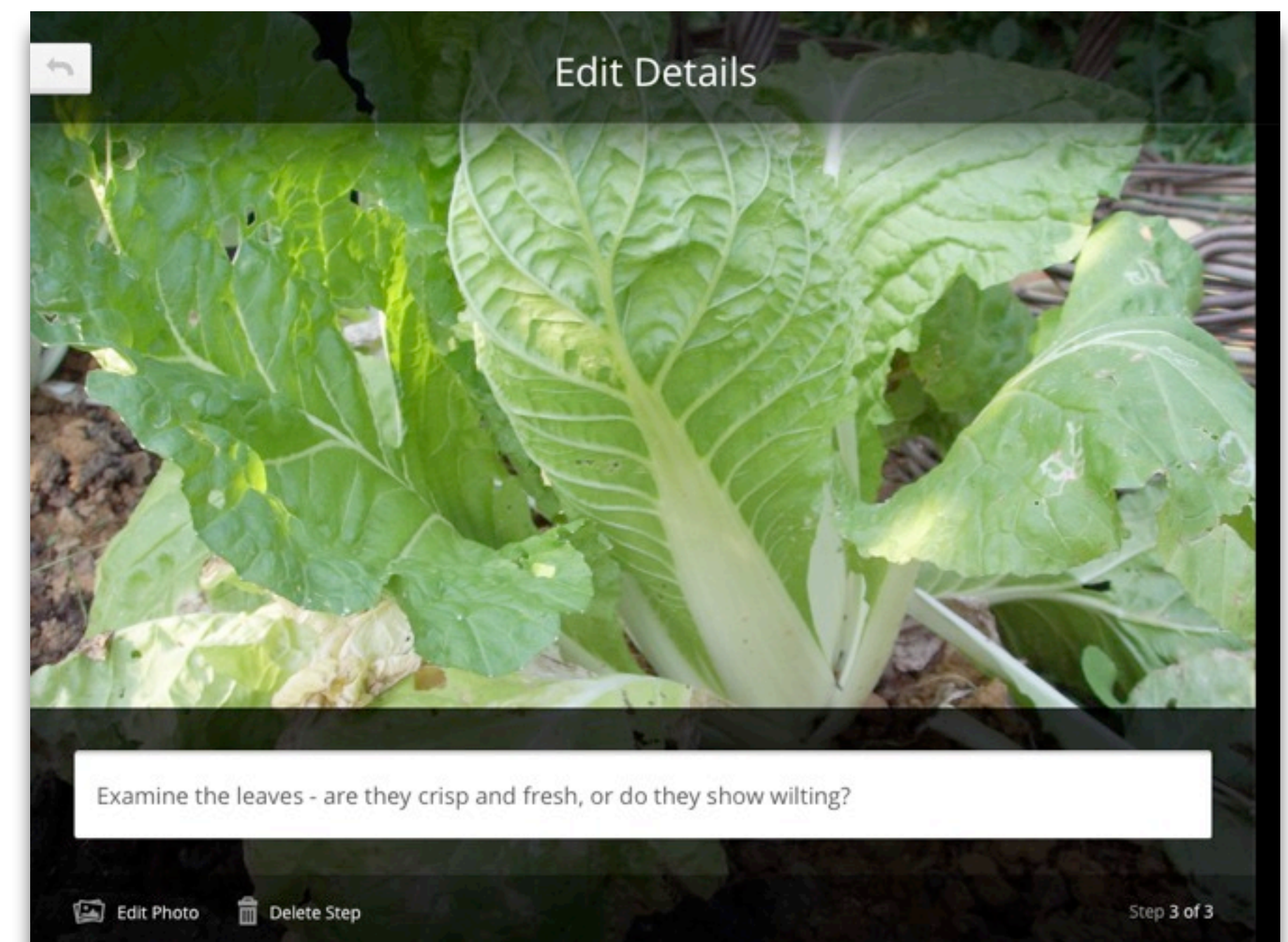
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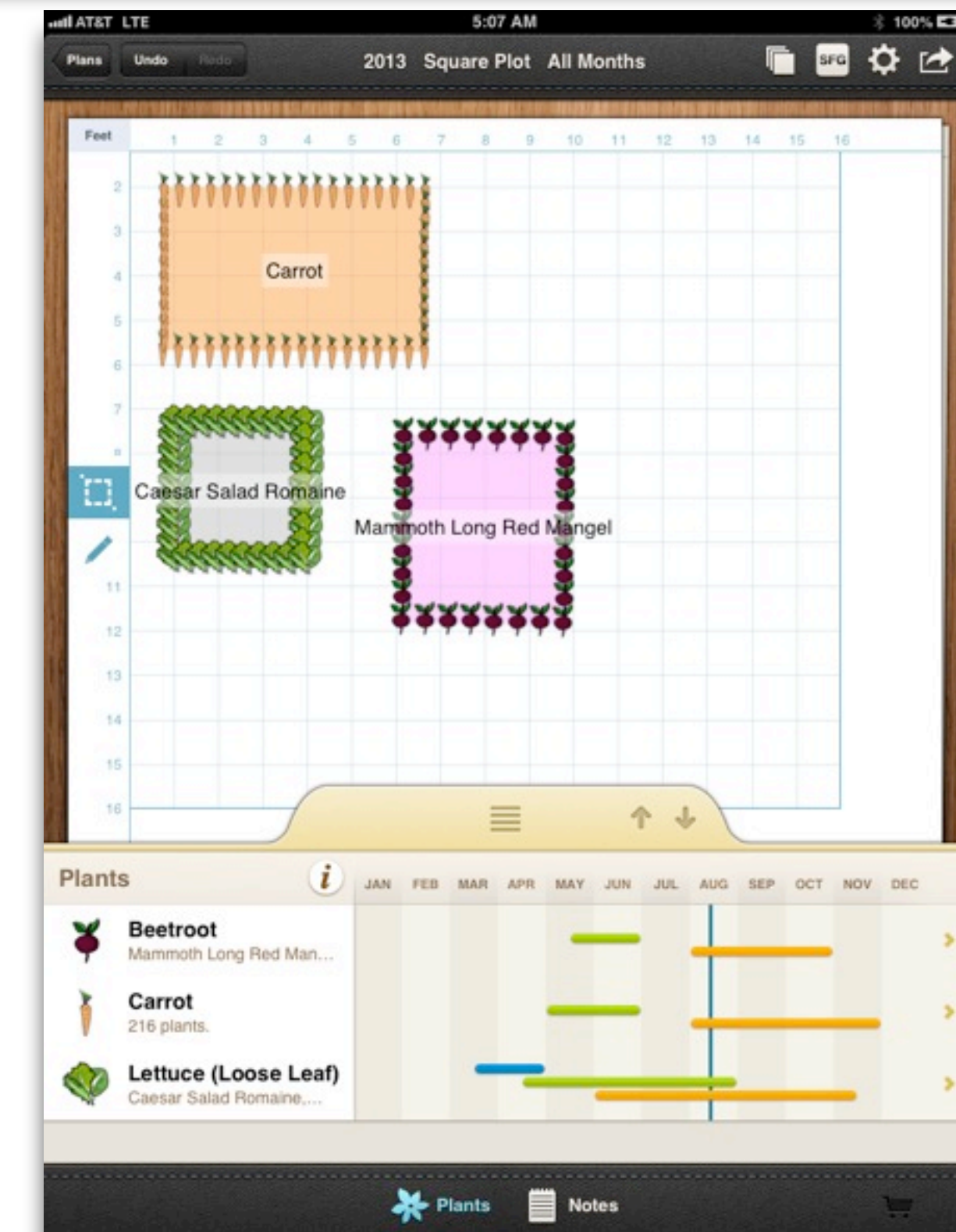
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Part 2 – Mobile Devices and the iPad



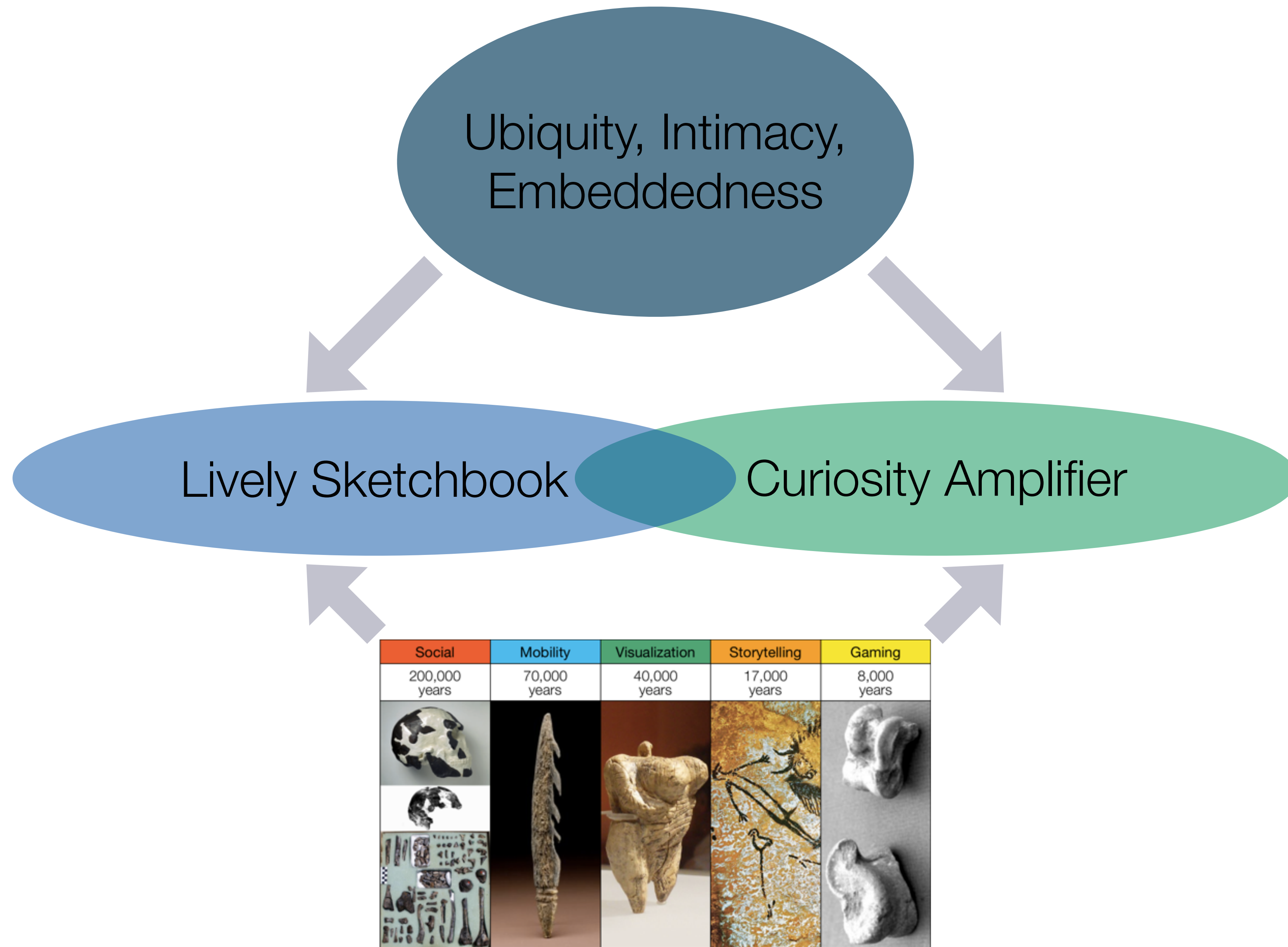
Ubiquity



Intimacy



Embeddedness

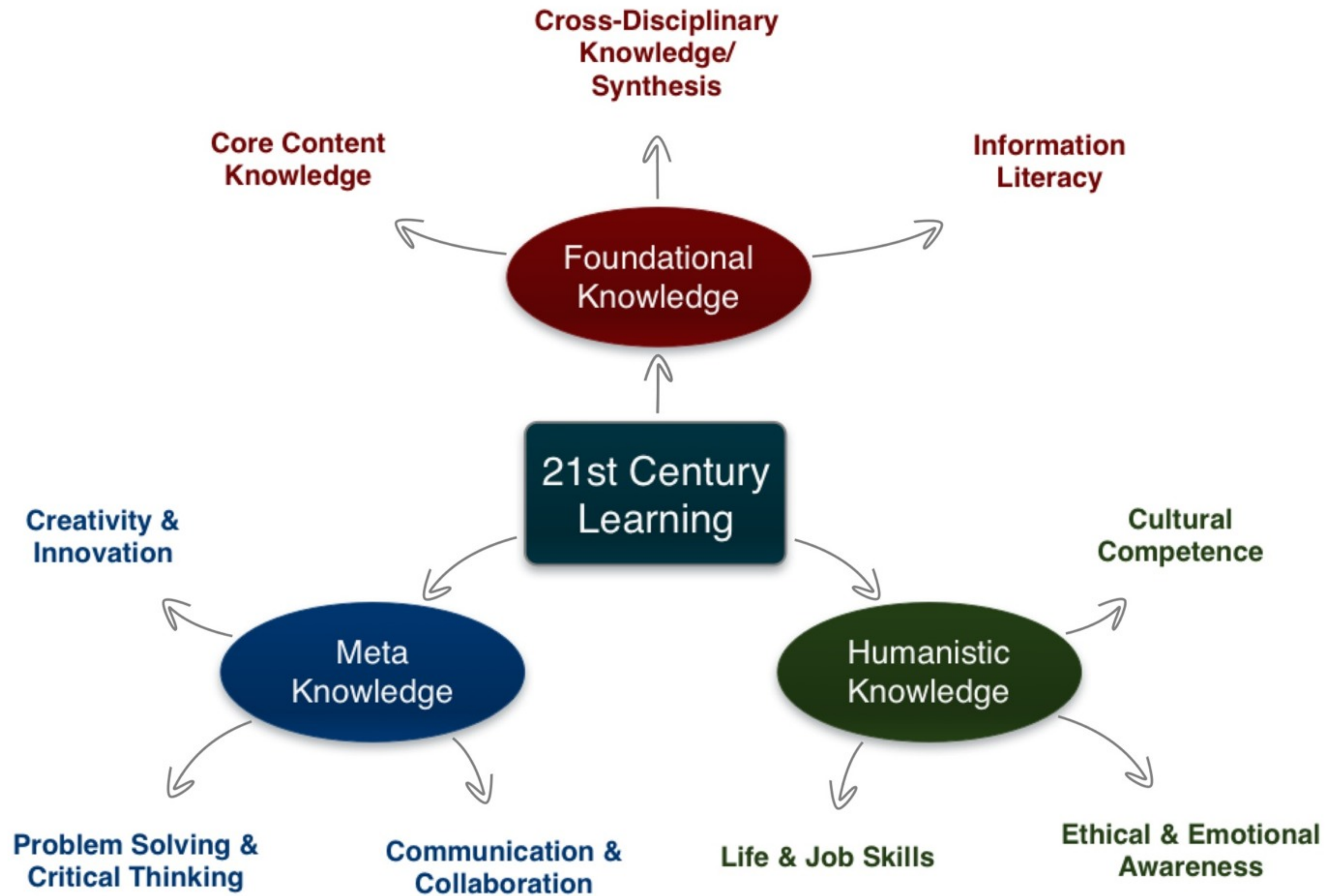


Visualizing the WCCS Core App Set





Part 3 – Workshop: SAMR in Action



SAMR: Framing Goals for Transformation

Choosing the First SAMR Ladder Project: Three Options

- **Your Passion:**

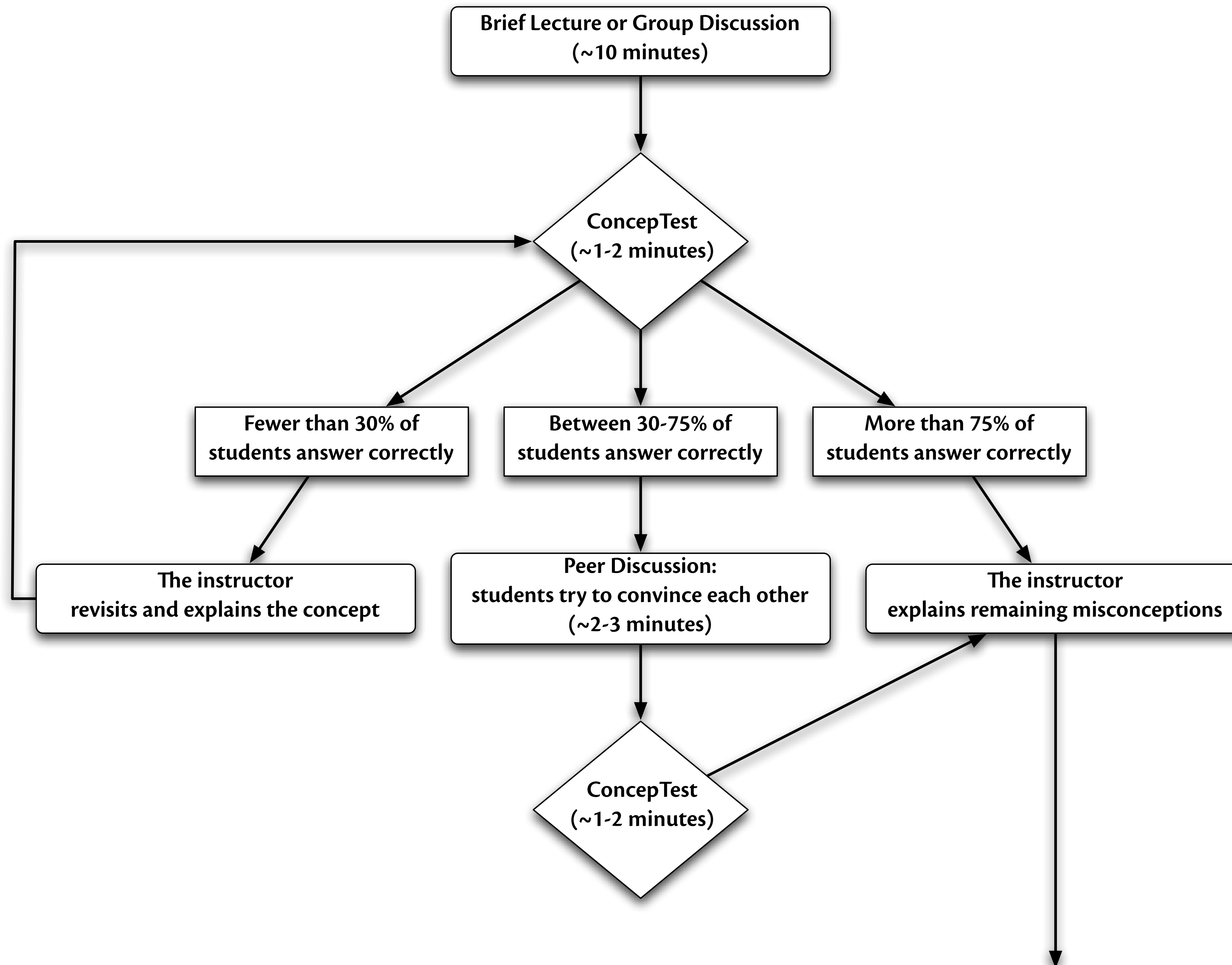
- If you had to pick one topic from your class that best exemplifies why you became fascinated with the subject you teach, what would it be?

- **Barriers to Your Students' Progress:**

- Is there a topic in your class that a significant number of students get stuck on, and fail to progress beyond?

- **What Students Will Do In the Future:**

- Which topic from your class would, if deeply understood, best serve the interests of your students in future studies or in their lives outside school?



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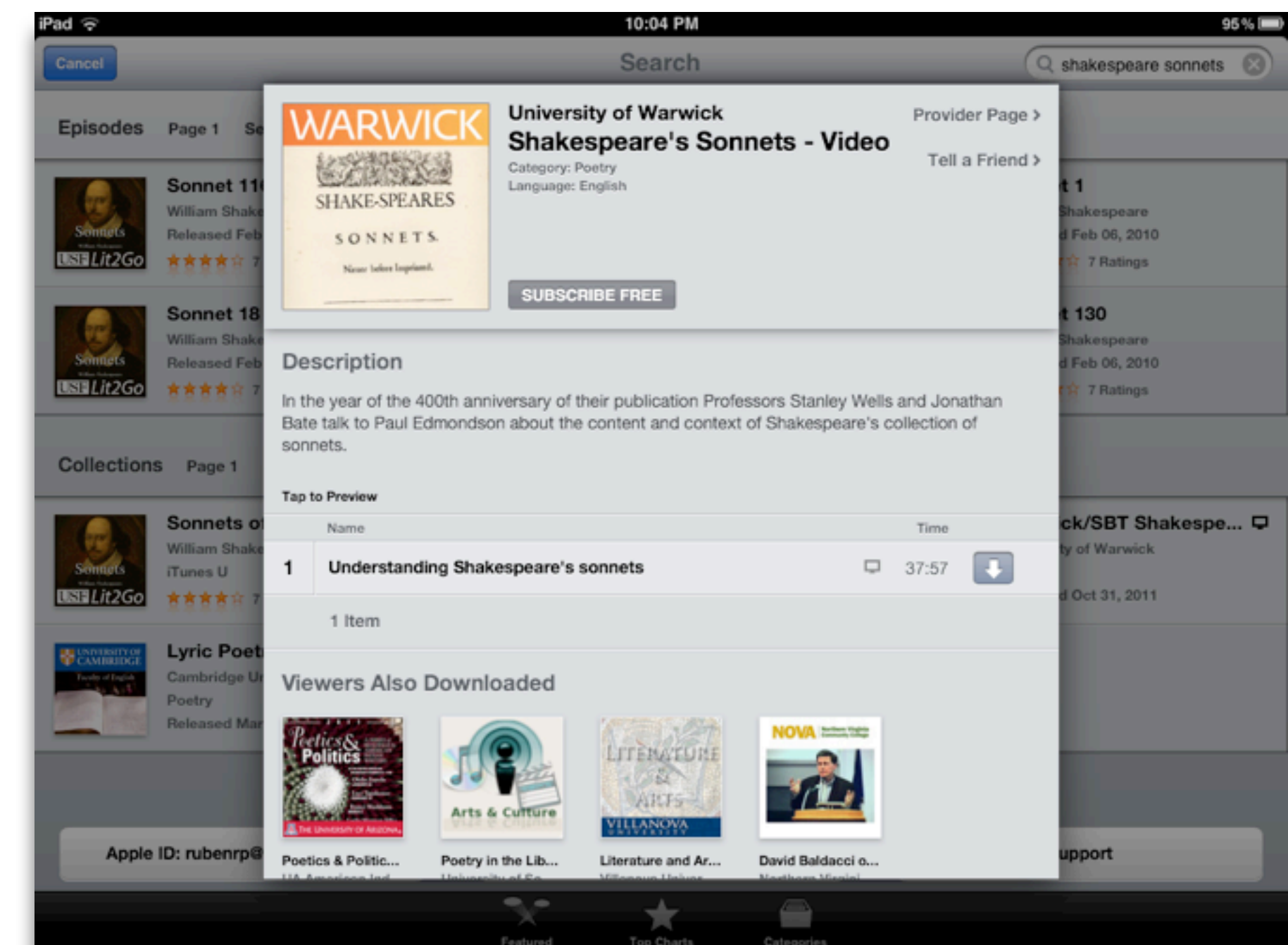
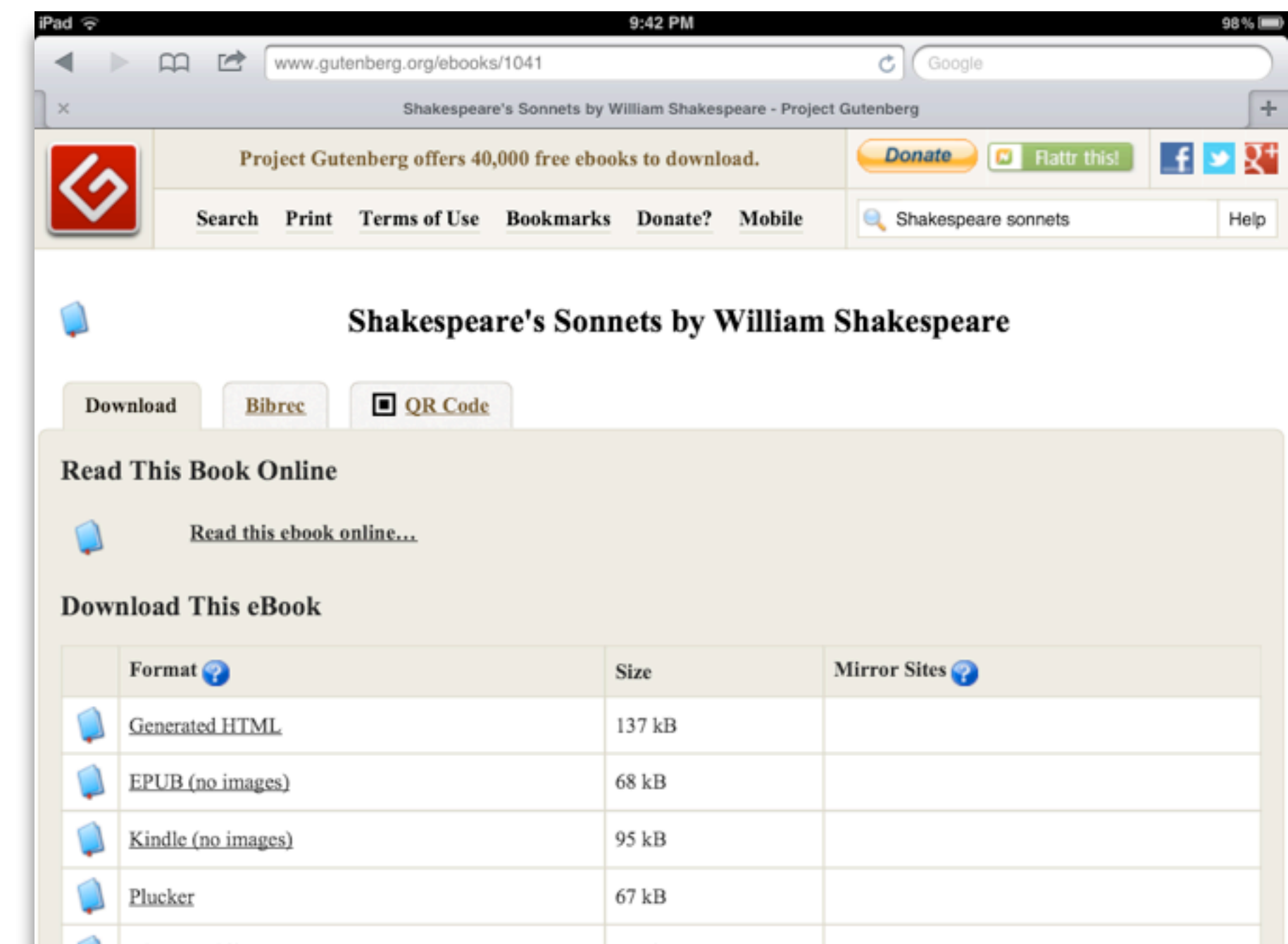
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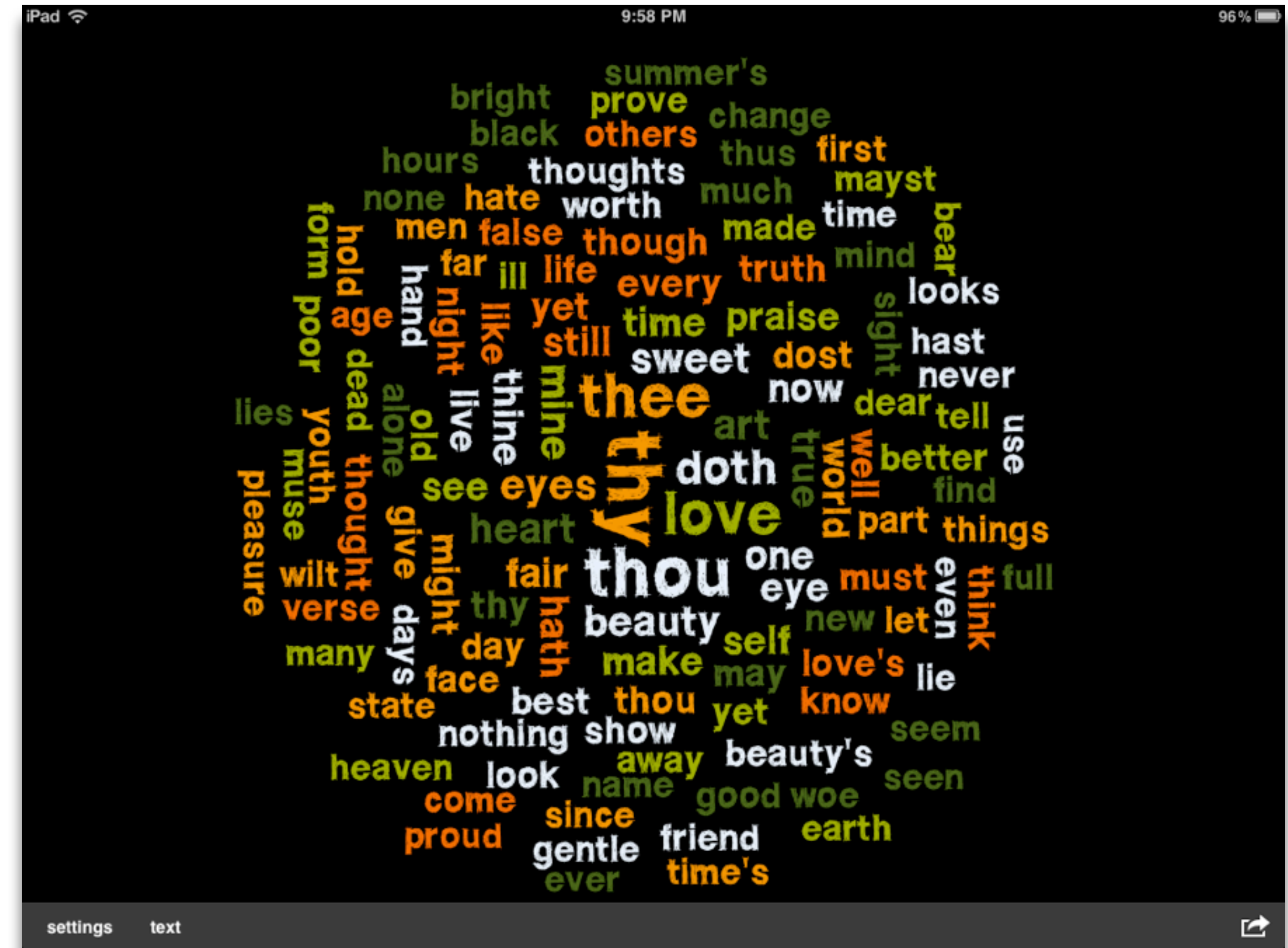


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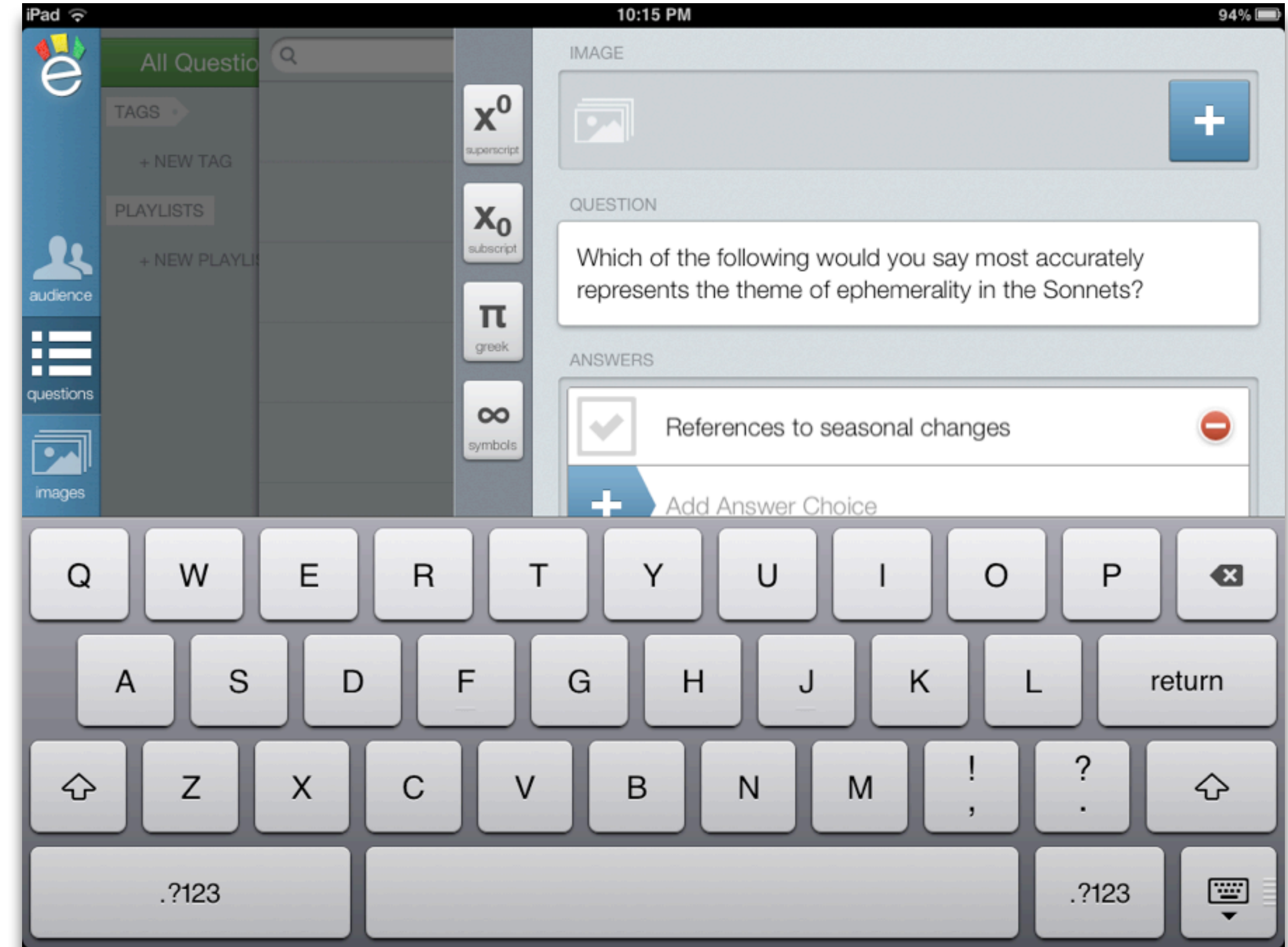
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The SAMR Ladder: Questions and Transitions

- **Substitution:**

- What will I gain by replacing the older technology with the new technology?

- **Substitution to Augmentation:**

- Have I added an improvement to the task process that could not be accomplished with the older technology at a fundamental level?
- How does this feature contribute to my design?

- **Augmentation to Modification:**

- How is the original task being modified?
- Does this modification fundamentally depend upon the new technology?
- How does this modification contribute to my design?

- **Modification to Redefinition:**

- What is the new task?
- Will any portion of the original task be retained?
- How is the new task uniquely made possible by the new technology?
- How does it contribute to my design?

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Two-dimensio...

Two-dimensional...

Projectile

Projectile on an Incline

Challenging problem of a projectile on an inclined plane

Unit Vectors and Engineering Notation

Using unit vectors to represent the components of a vector

Clearing the Green Monster at Fenway

Setting up the problem to determine the minimum veloc...

Green Monster at Fenway Part 2

Solving the problem to determine the minimum veloc...

Unit Vector Notation

Expressing a vector as the scaled sum of unit vectors

Unit Vector Notation (part 2)

More on unit vector notation. Showing that adding the x an...

Projectile Motion with Ordered Set Notation

Solving the second part to the projectile motion problem (wit...

14 videos

3:37 AM

97%

Log In

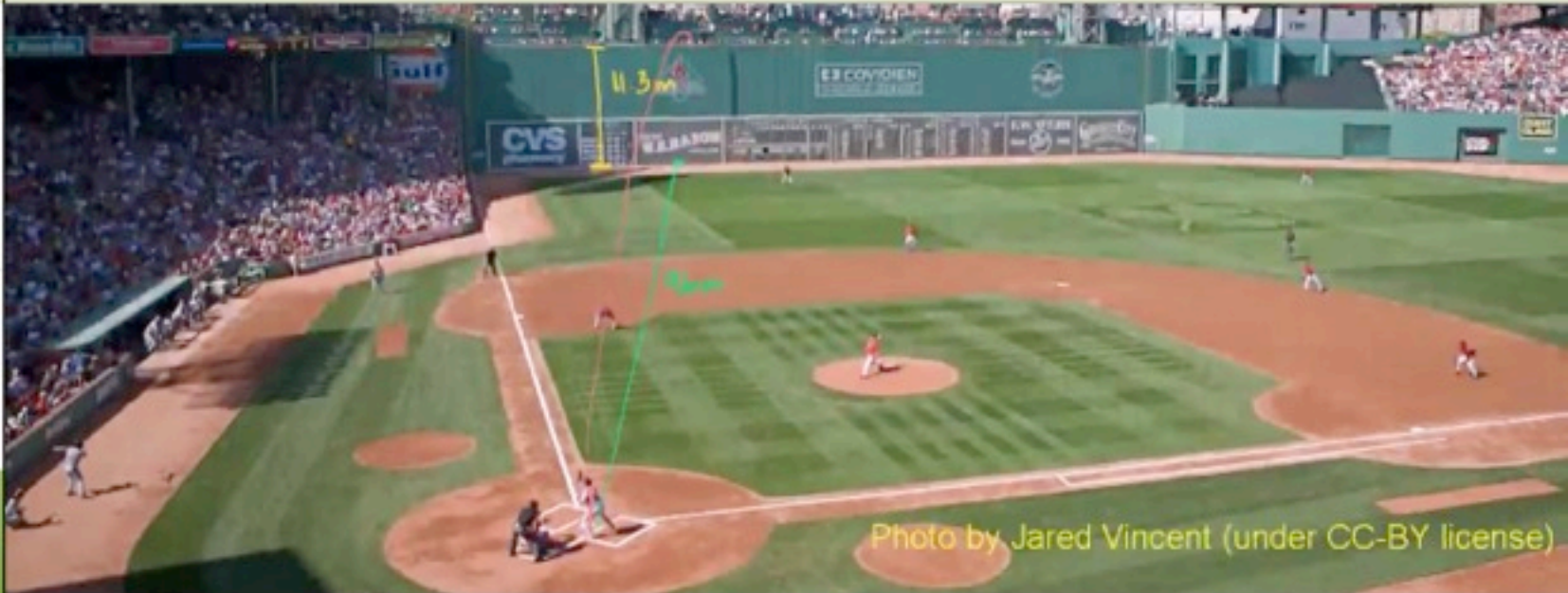


Photo by Jared Vincent (under CC-BY license)

$$\|\vec{v}_i\| = v_i$$
$$\vec{v}_i = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} v_i \hat{i} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} v_i \hat{j}$$

Clearing the Green Monster at Fenway

Share

Download

5:48

right when its crossing the wall, it should be, or lets think about it right when its, if it was just

5:53

good enough to hit the top part of the wall, let's think about what that displacement vector would have

5:57

to be and we'll solve for that velocity and then any velocity better than that will make it go even further

6:02

and faster and higher and all of the rest of the things. So right when its crossing the wall, if we want

6:07

it to just skim by or just hit the tip of the wall, our displacement vector, maybe I'll call it 'displacement

6:14

necessary' when its 96 meters in the x direction. I just put this 'n' for necessary. when

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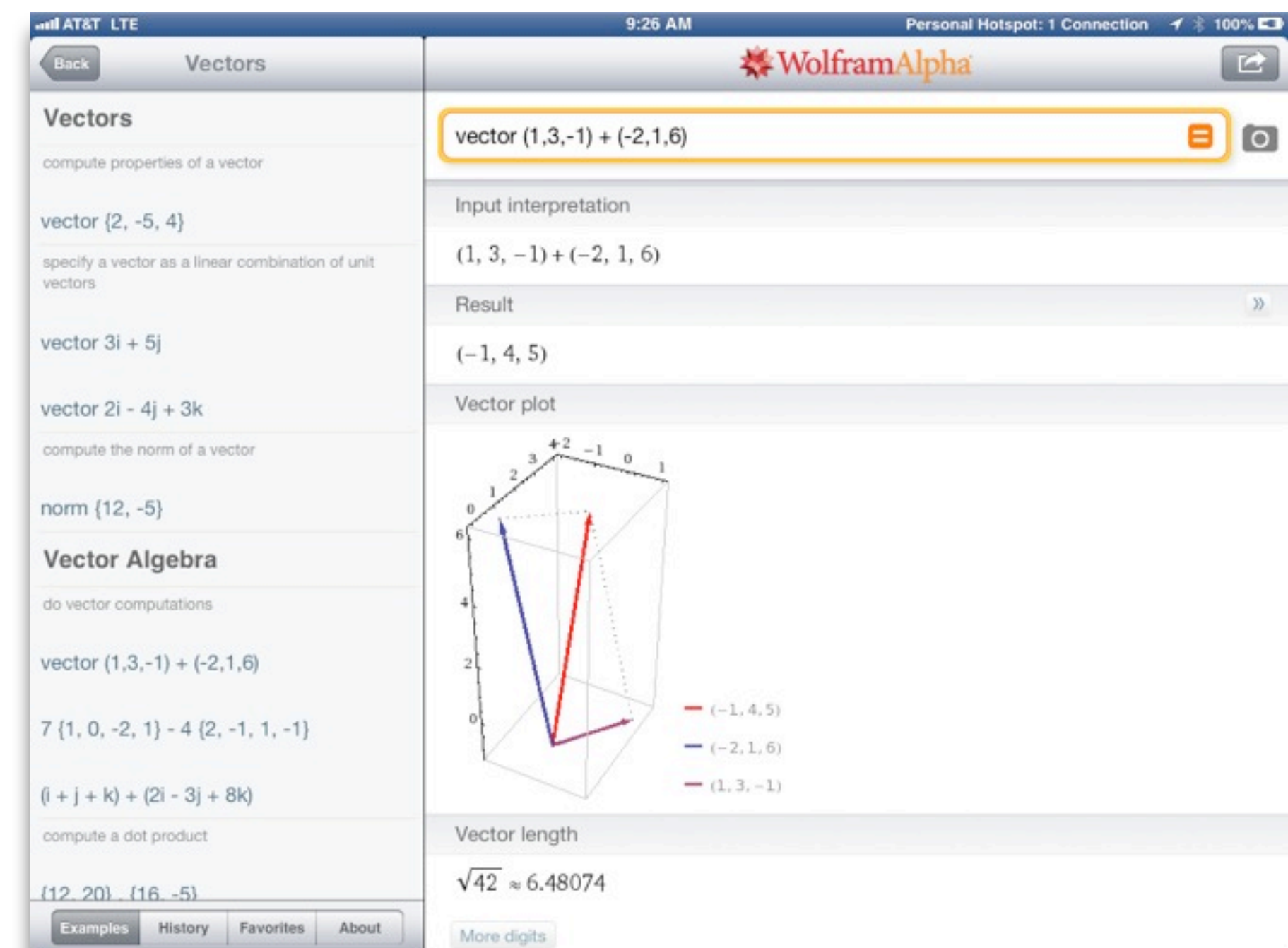
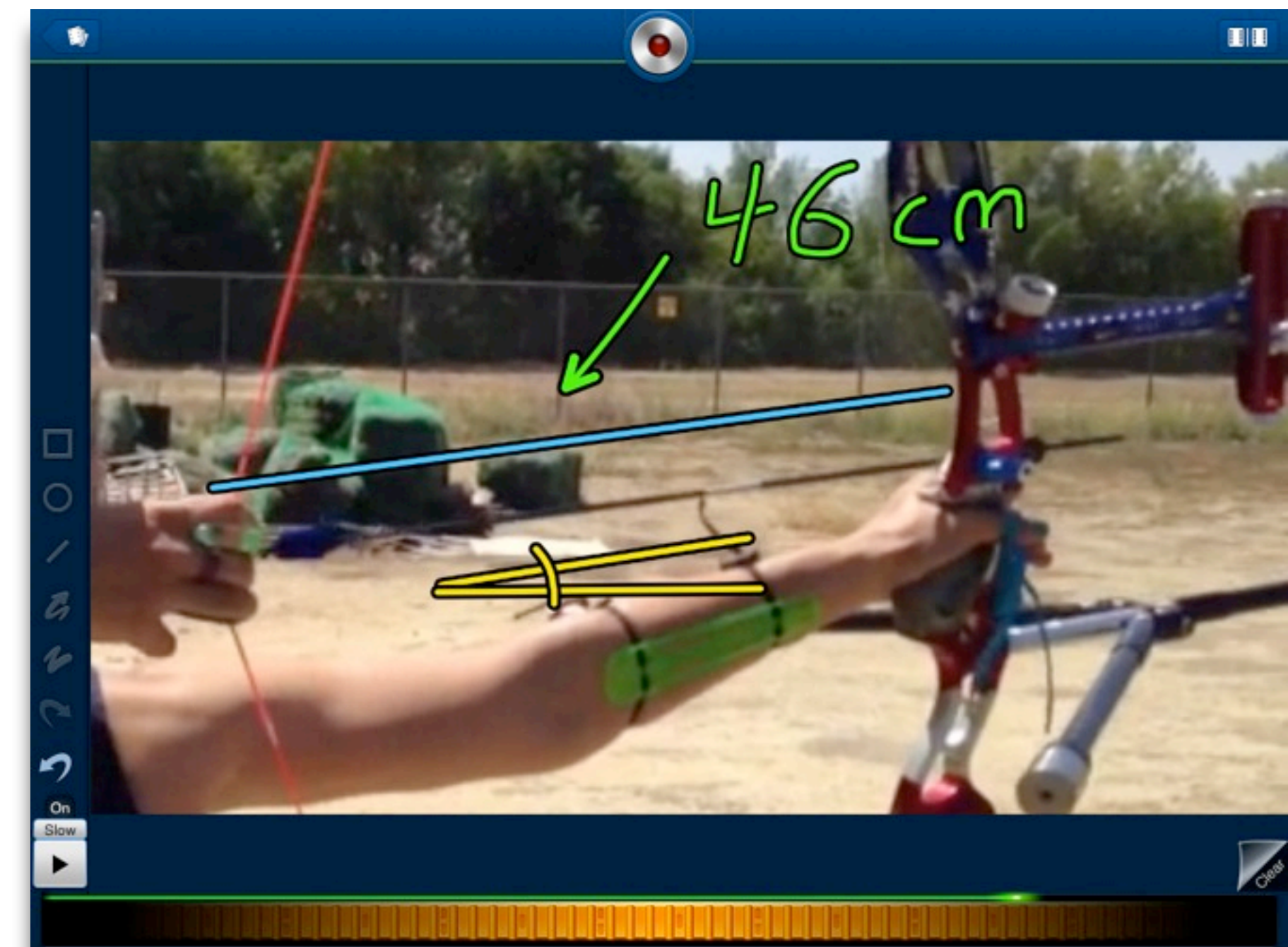
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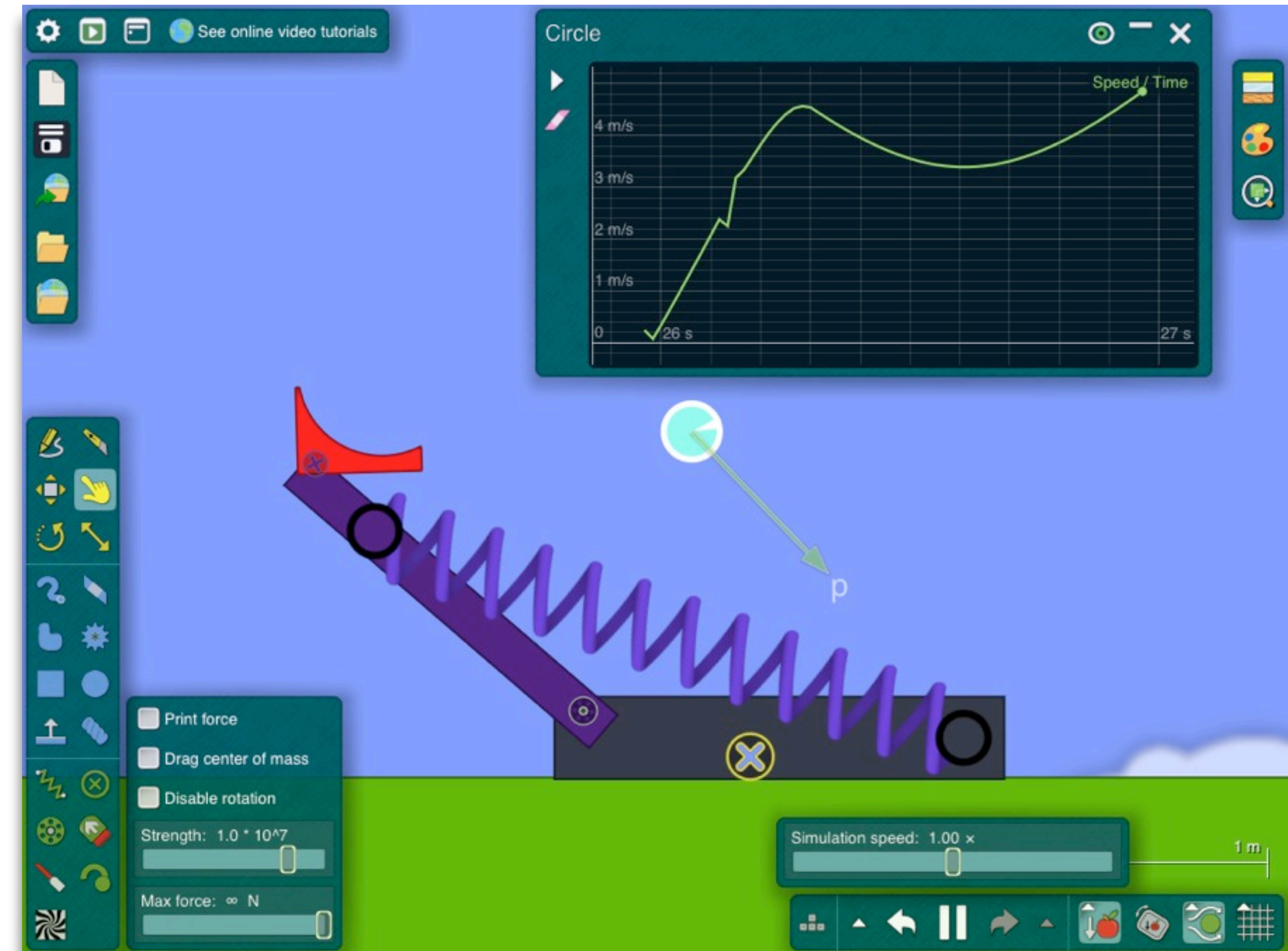
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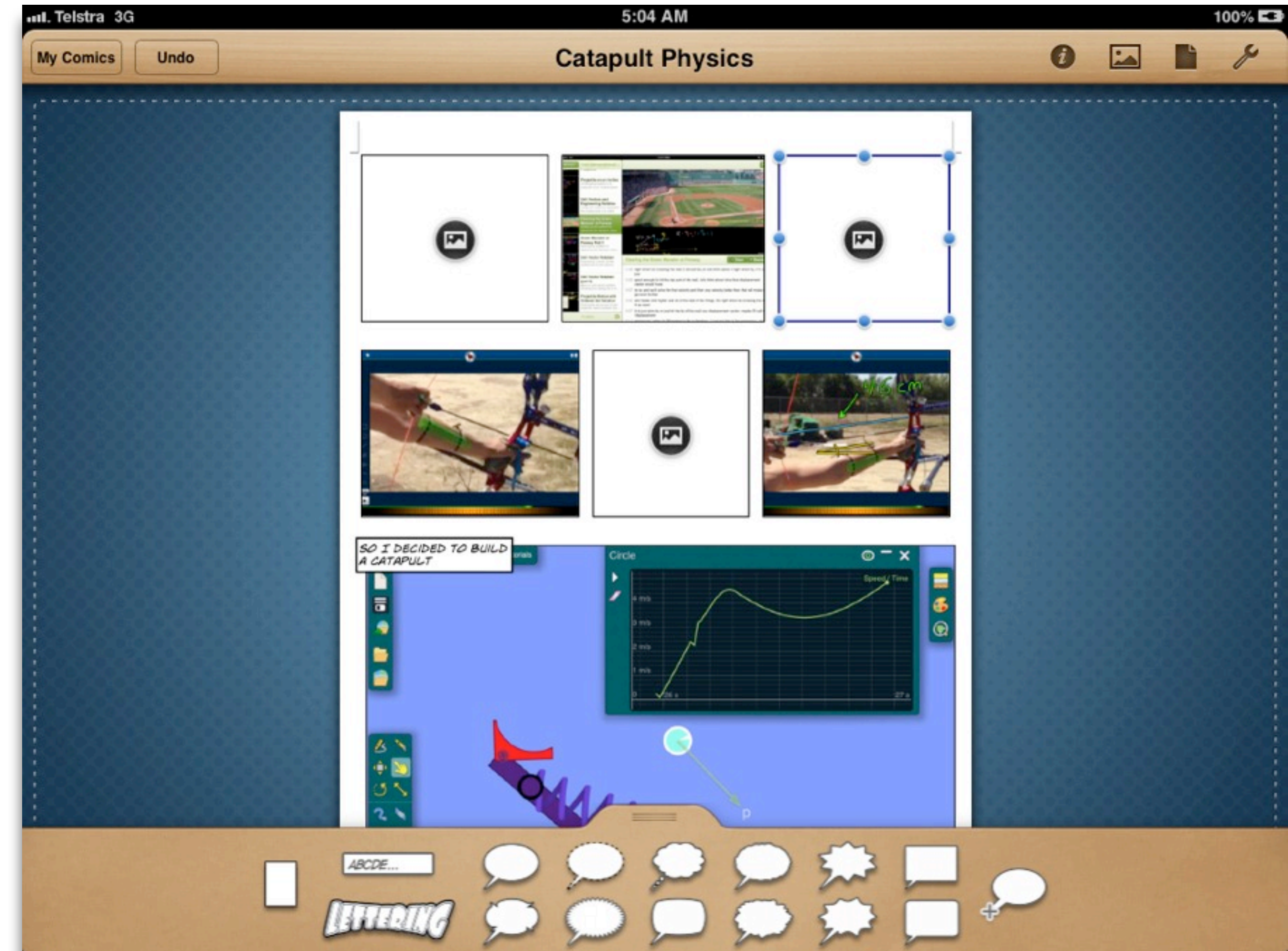
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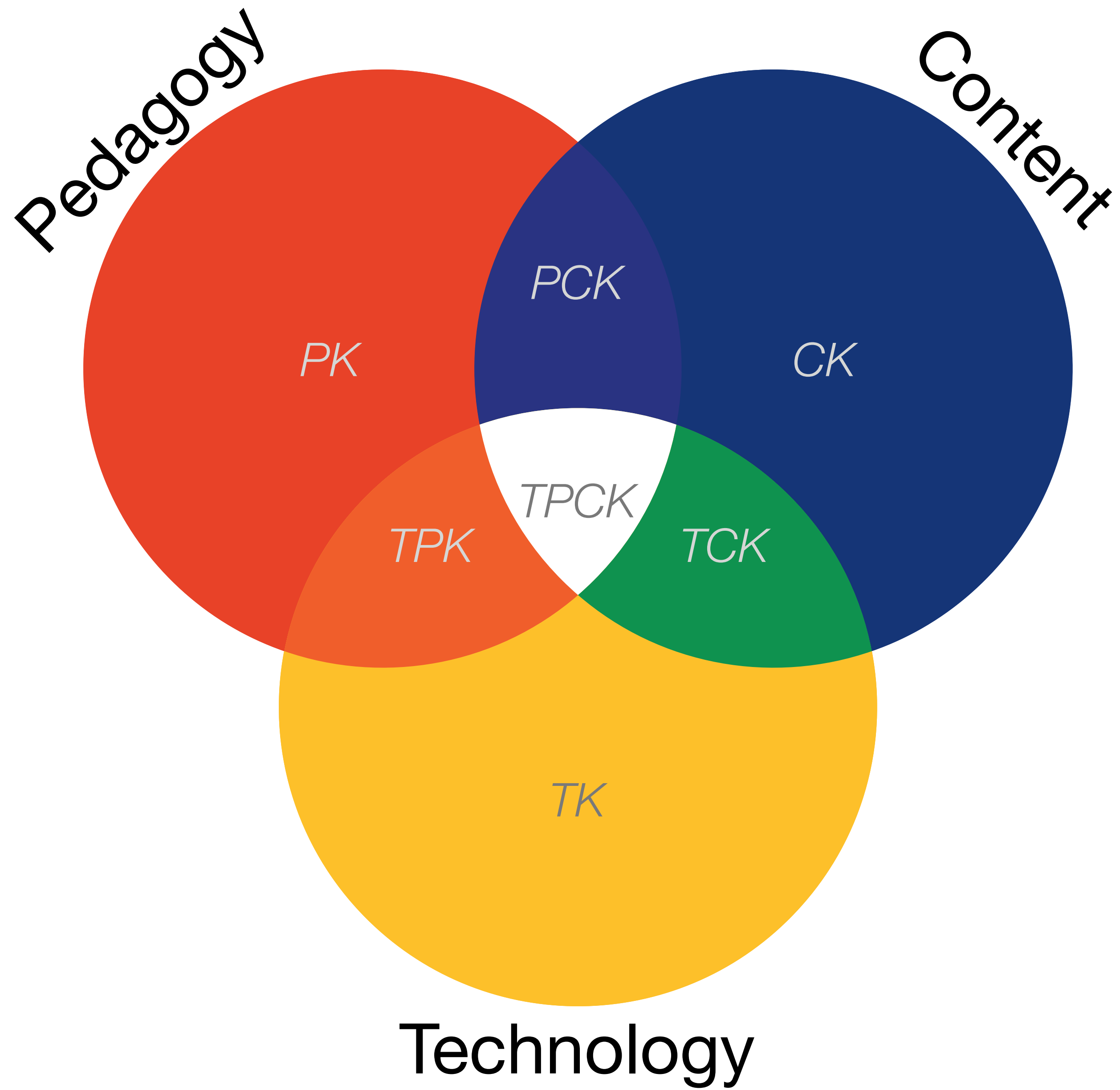
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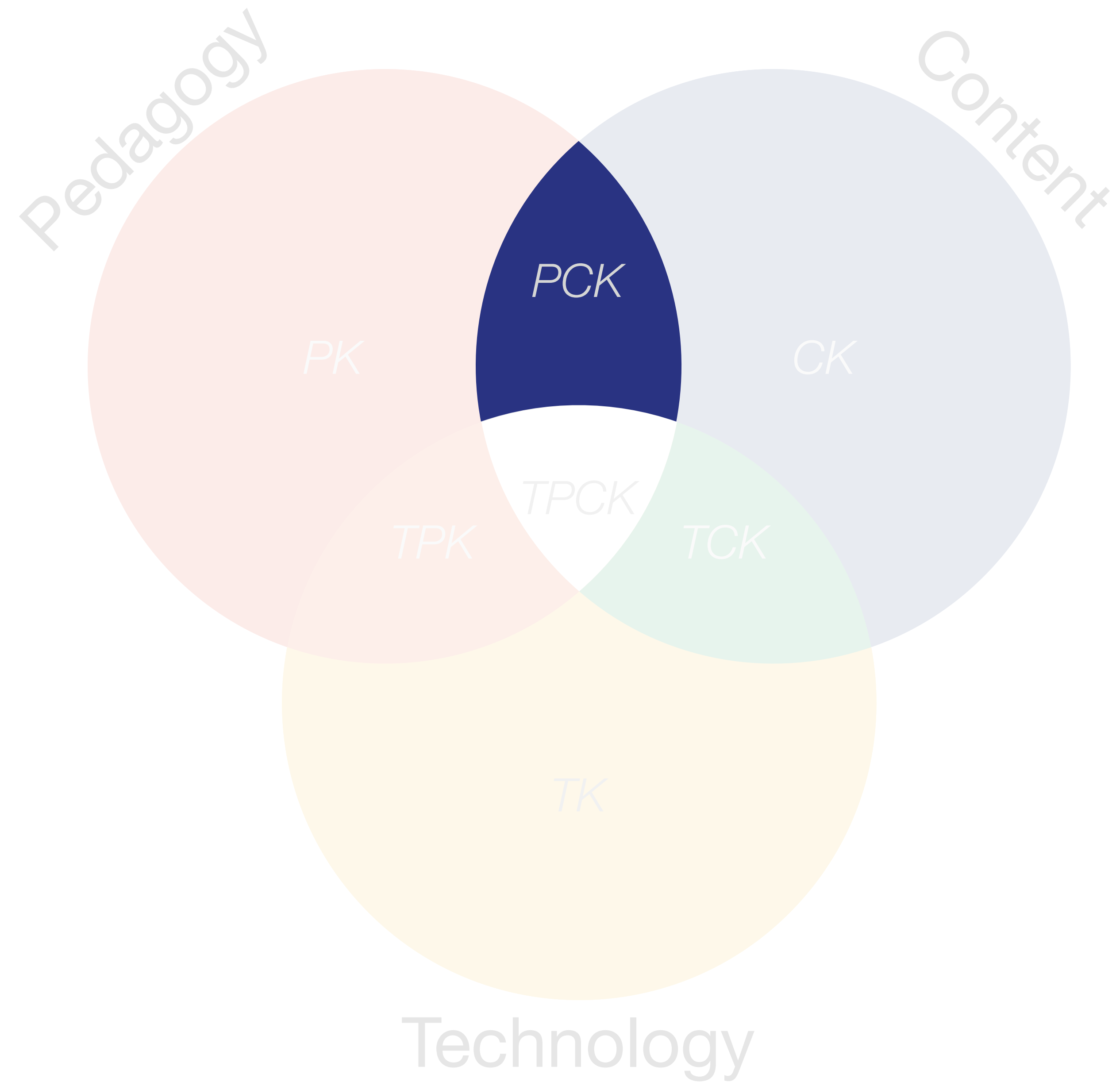
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The PCK Question





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

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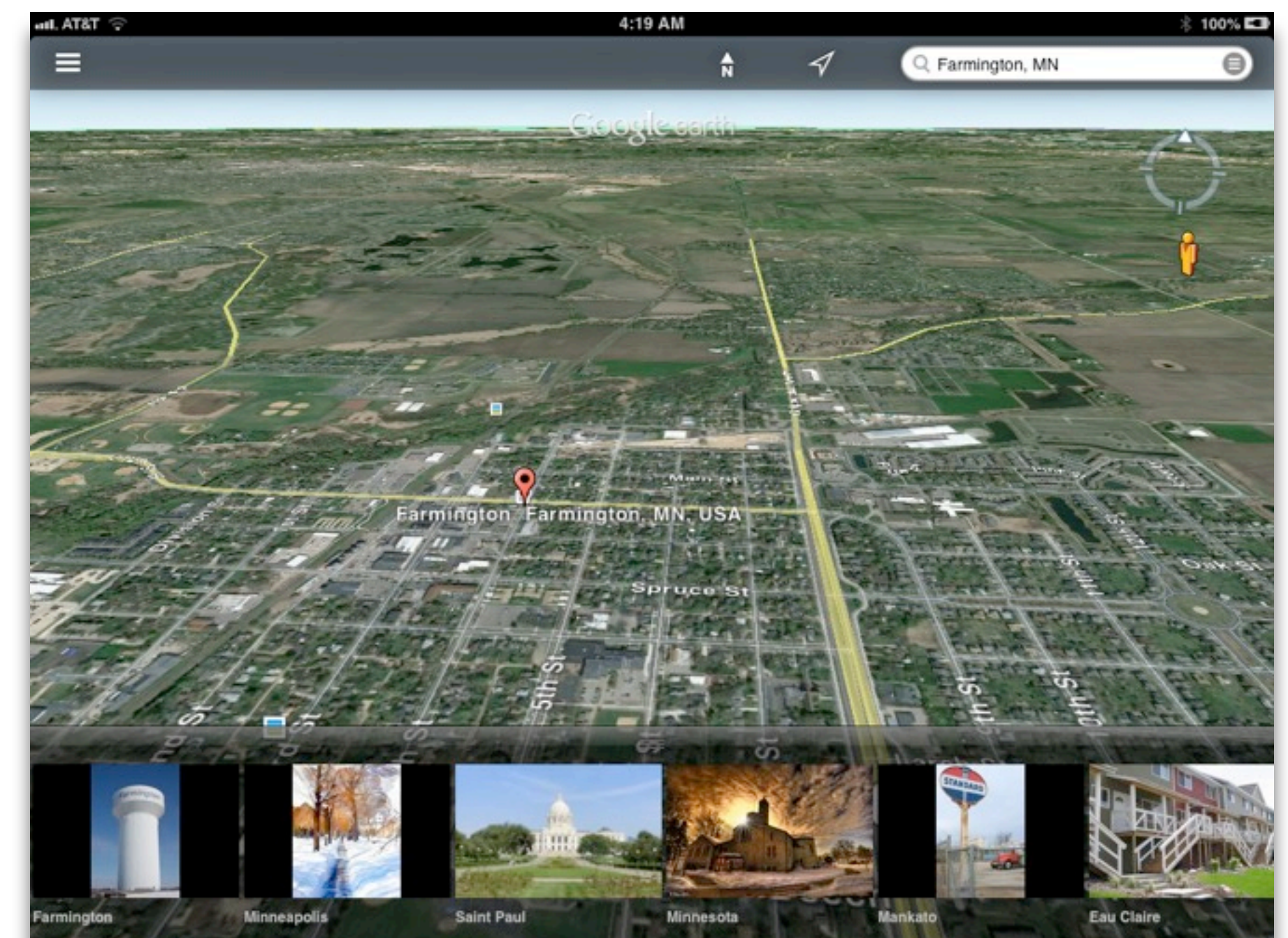
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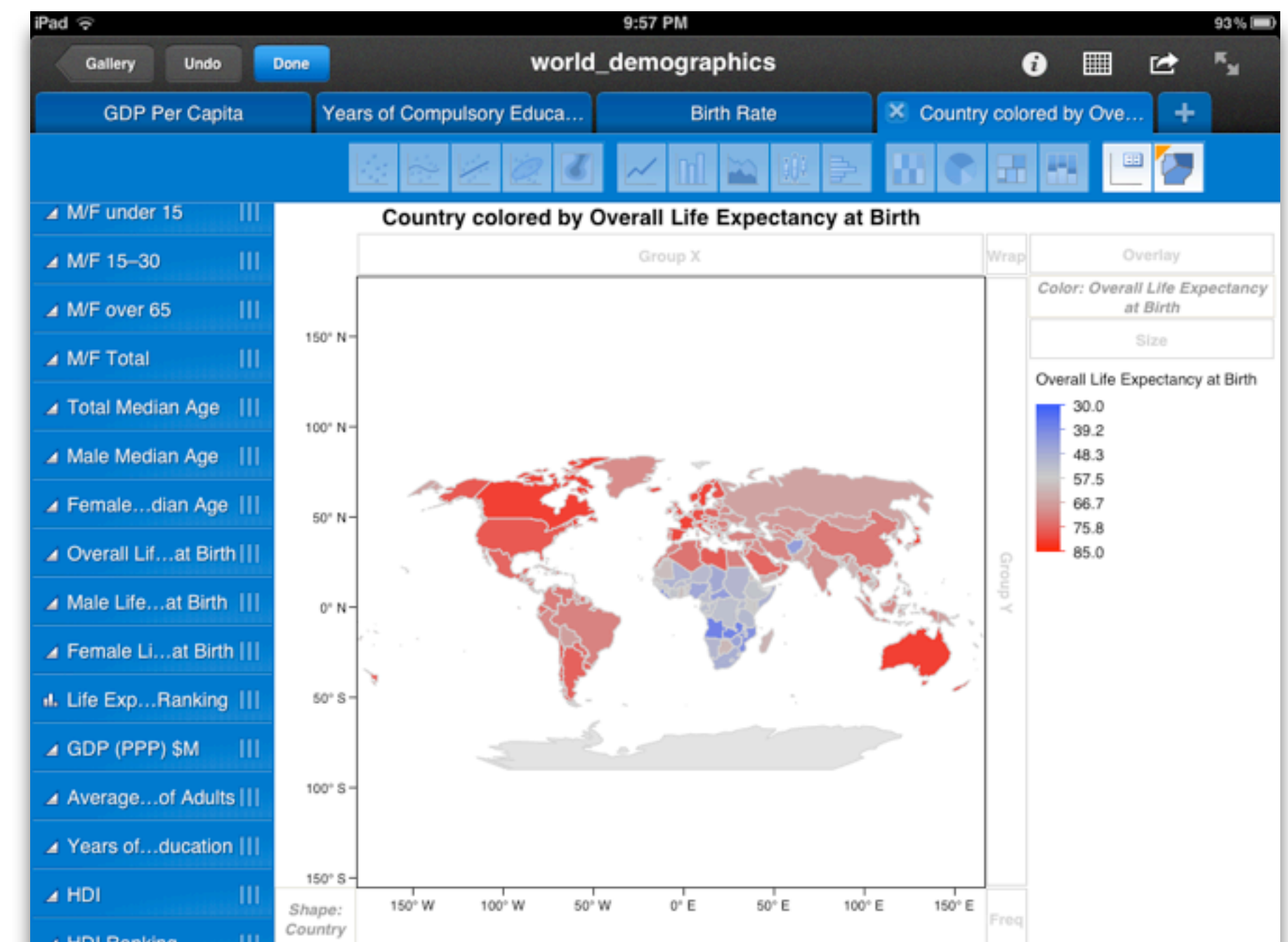
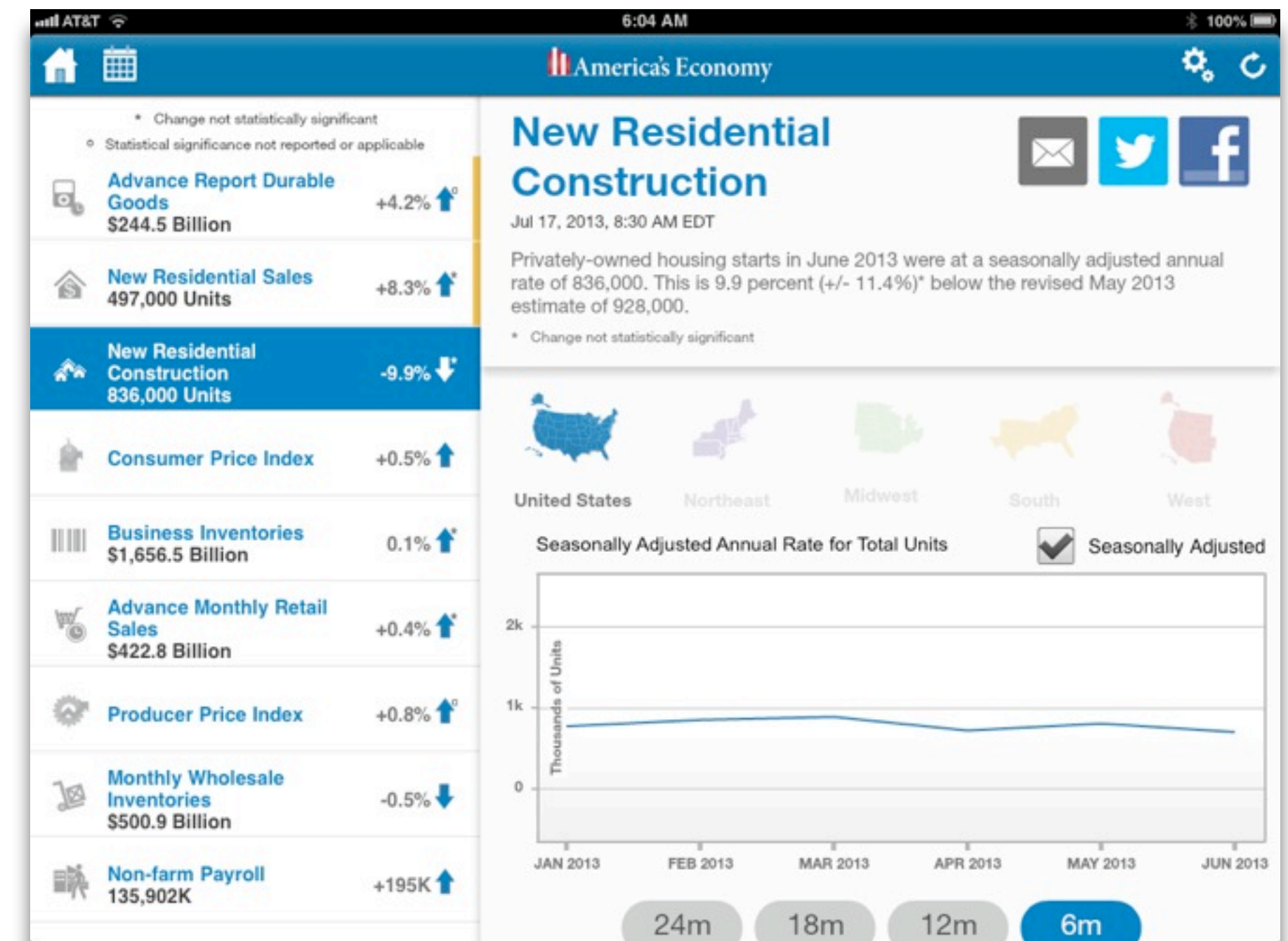
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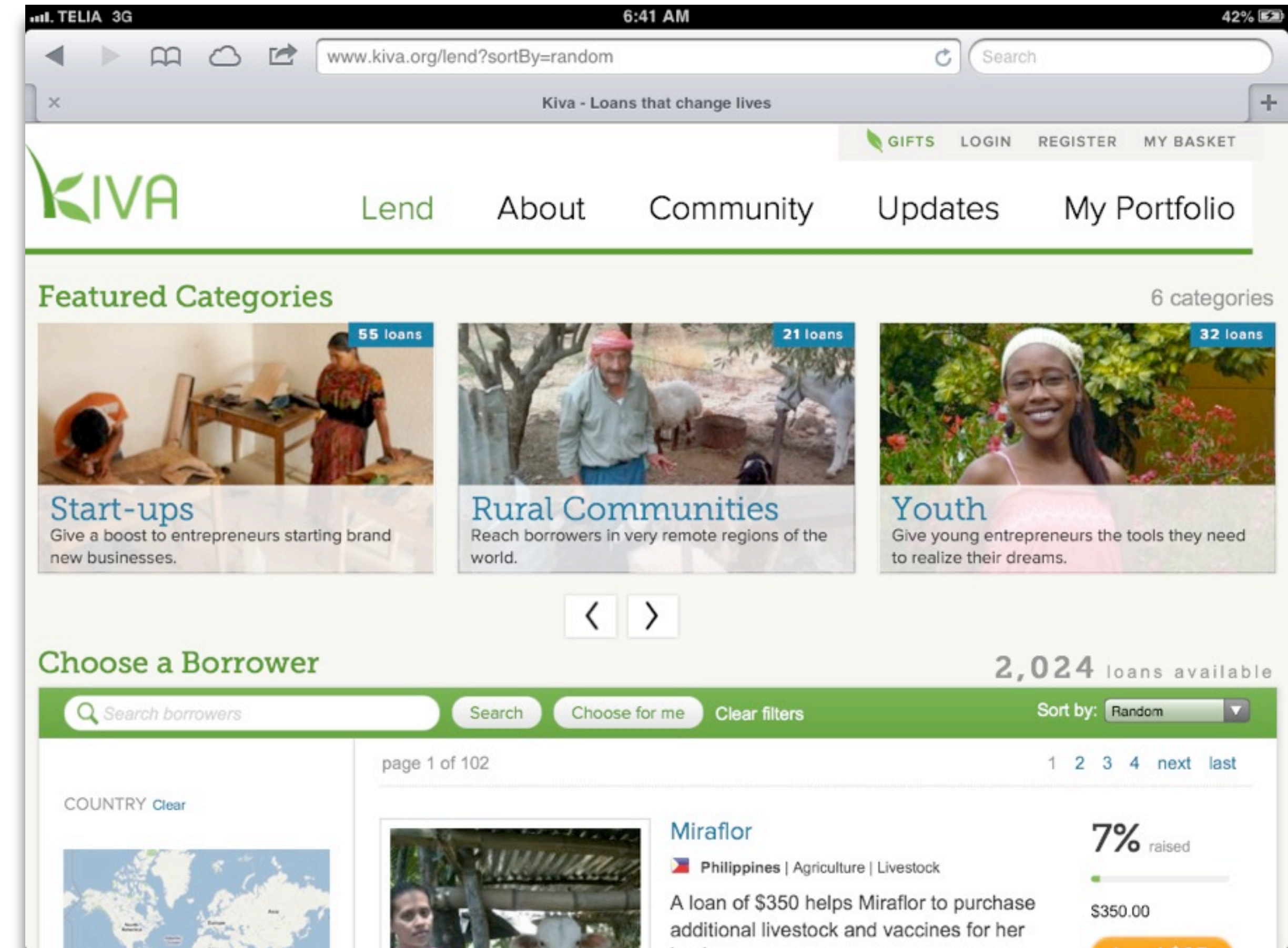
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Design From Expectations

Seymour Papert: Four Expectations

- **Expectation 1:** the scholastically unsuccessful group among the students will advance by several grade levels on standard achievement tests in mathematics and language. We shall, of course, confirm the significance of any such observation by comparison with a control group matched on a series of variables set up before the outset of the experiment.
- **Expectation 2:** observers will agree that the student in the experiment not only learned more than in a traditional class, but learned it in a more articulate, richer, more integrated way.
- **Expectation 3:** students will develop, or adapt concepts and metaphors derived from computers and use them not only as intellectual tools in the construction of models of such things as "number" and "theory" but also in elaborating models of their own cognitive processes. This will in turn have an impact on their styles of learning and problem-solving.
- **Expectation 4:** the use of computer metaphors by children will have effects beyond what is normally classed as "cognitive skill". We expect it will influence their language, imagery, games, social interactions, relationships, etc...

Measuring the Four Expectations

- **Expectation 1:** suitably designed formative/summative assessment rubrics will show improvement when compared to traditional instruction.
- **Expectation 2:** students will show more instances of work at progressively higher levels of Bloom's Taxonomy.
- **Expectation 3:** student work will demonstrate more – and more varied – critical thinking cognitive skills, particularly in areas related to the examination of their own thinking processes.
- **Expectation 4:** student daily life will reflect the introduction of the technology. This includes (but is not limited to) directly observable aspects such as reduction in student attrition, increase in engagement with civic processes in their community, and engagement with communities beyond their own.

Black and Wiliam: Defining Formative Assessment

“Practice in a classroom is formative to the extent that evidence about student achievement is elicited, interpreted, and used by teachers, learners, or their peers, to make decisions about the next steps in instruction that are likely to be better, or better founded, than the decisions they would have taken in the absence of the evidence that was elicited.”

Wiliam: A Framework for Formative Assessment

	Where the learner is going	Where the learner is right now	How to get there
Teacher	1 Clarifying learning intentions and criteria for success	2 Engineering effective classroom discussions and other learning tasks that elicit evidence of student understanding	3 Providing feedback that moves learners forward
Peer	Understanding and sharing learning intentions and criteria for success	4 Activating students as instructional resources for one another	
Learner	Understanding learning intentions and criteria for success	5 Activating students as the owners of their own learning	

Bloom's Taxonomy: Cognitive Processes

Anderson & Krathwohl (2001)	Characteristic Processes	
Remember	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recalling memorized knowledge• Recognizing correspondences between memorized knowledge and new material	
Understand	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paraphrasing materials• Exemplifying concepts, principles• Classifying items• Summarizing materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extrapolating principles• Comparing items
Apply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applying a procedure to a familiar task• Using a procedure to solve an unfamiliar, but typed task	
Analyze	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distinguishing relevant/irrelevant or important/unimportant portions of material• Integrating heterogeneous elements into a structure• Attributing intent in materials	
Evaluate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Testing for consistency, appropriateness, and effectiveness in principles and procedures• Critiquing the consistency, appropriateness, and effectiveness of principles and procedures, basing the critique upon appropriate tests	
Create	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generating multiple hypotheses based on given criteria• Designing a procedure to accomplish an untyped task• Inventing a product to accomplish an untyped task	

Facione: Critical Thinking – Cognitive Skills and Subskills

Skill	Subskills
Interpretation	Categorization Decoding Significance Clarifying Meaning
Analysis	Examining Ideas Identifying Arguments Analyzing Arguments
Evaluation	Assessing Claims Assessing Arguments
Inference	Querying Evidence Conjecturing Alternatives Drawing Conclusions
Explanation	Stating Results Justifying Procedures Presenting Arguments
Self-Regulation	Self-examination Self-correction

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

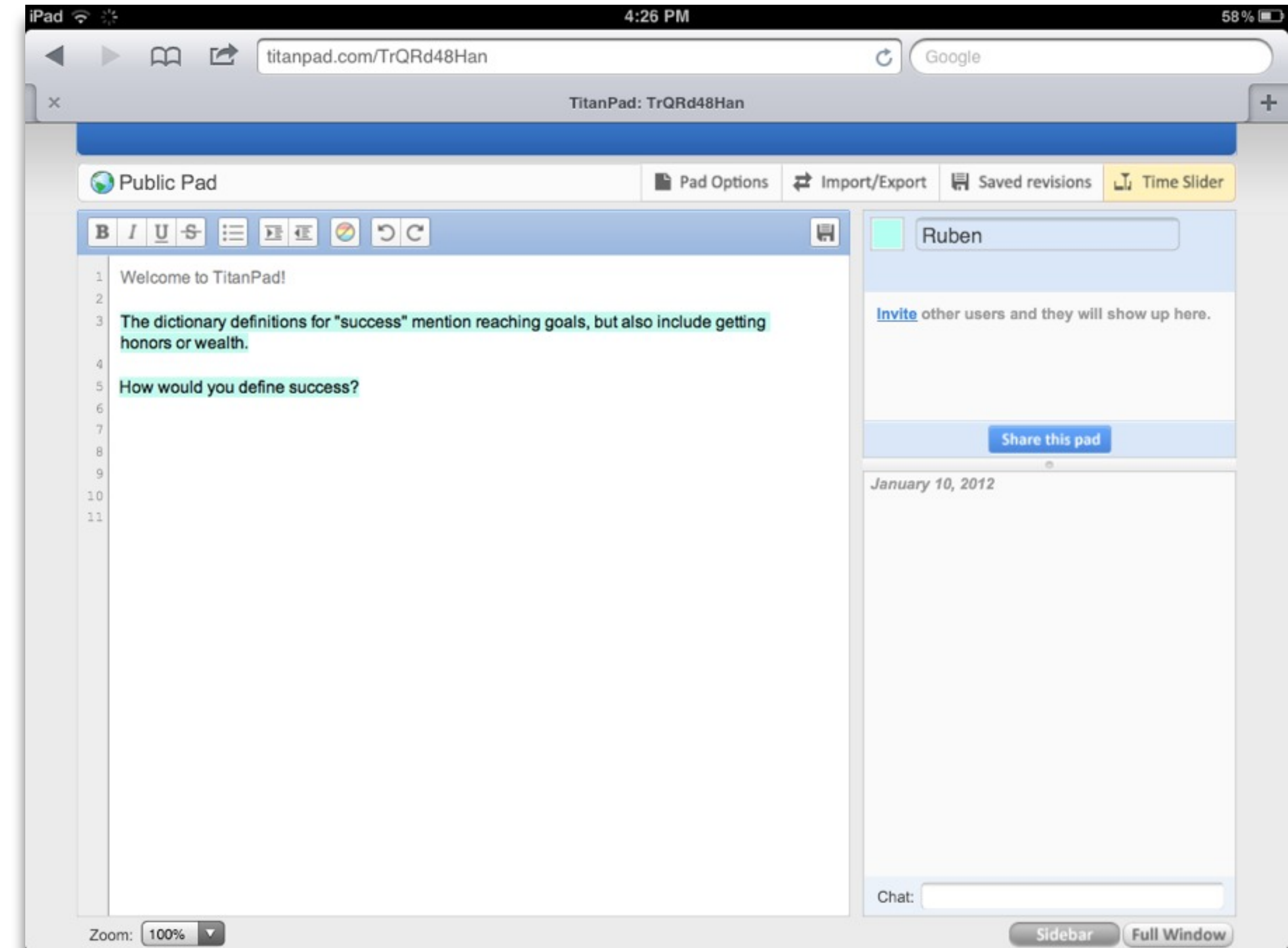
Tech allows for significant task redesign

Augmentation

Tech acts as a direct tool substitute, with functional improvement

Substitution

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



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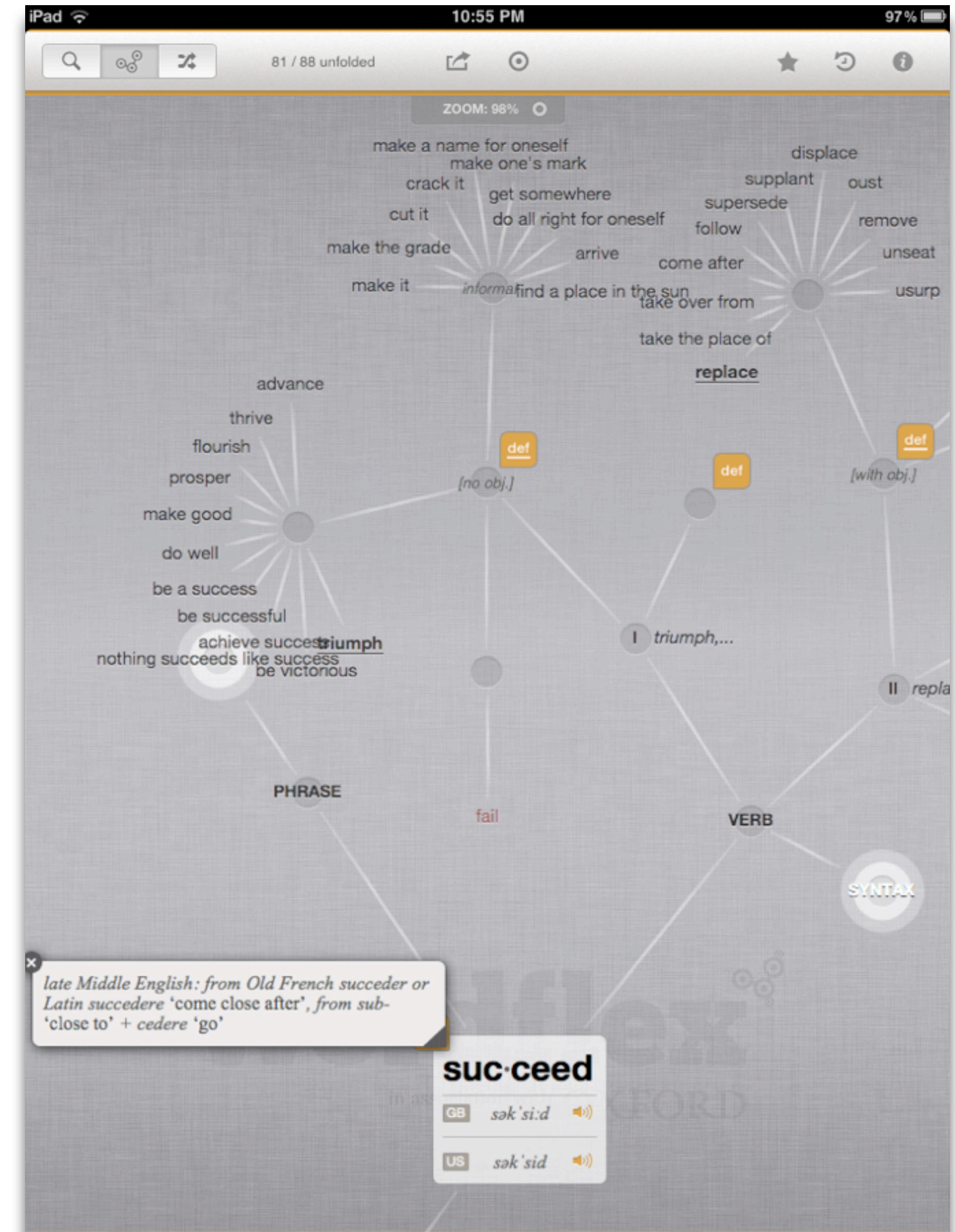
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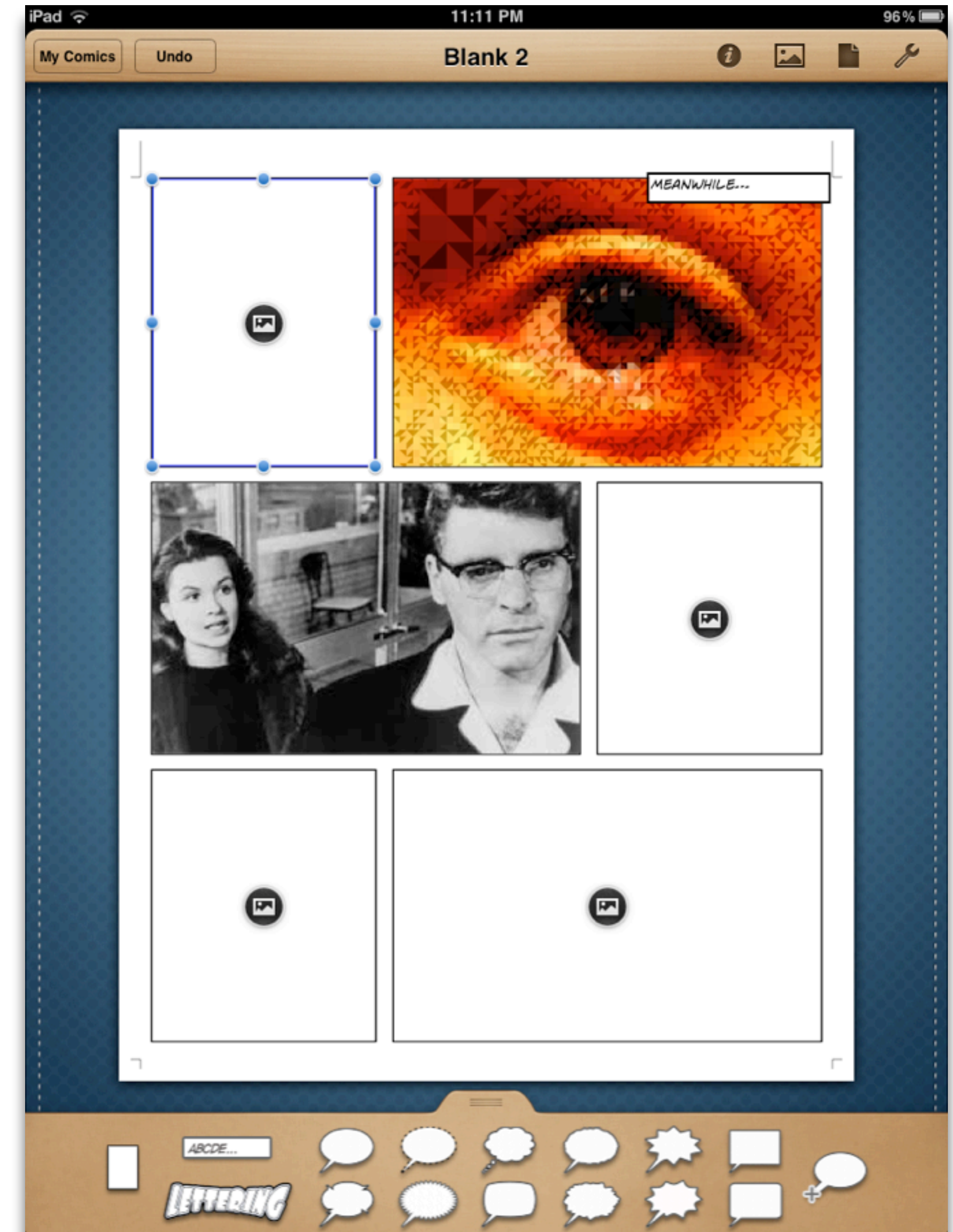


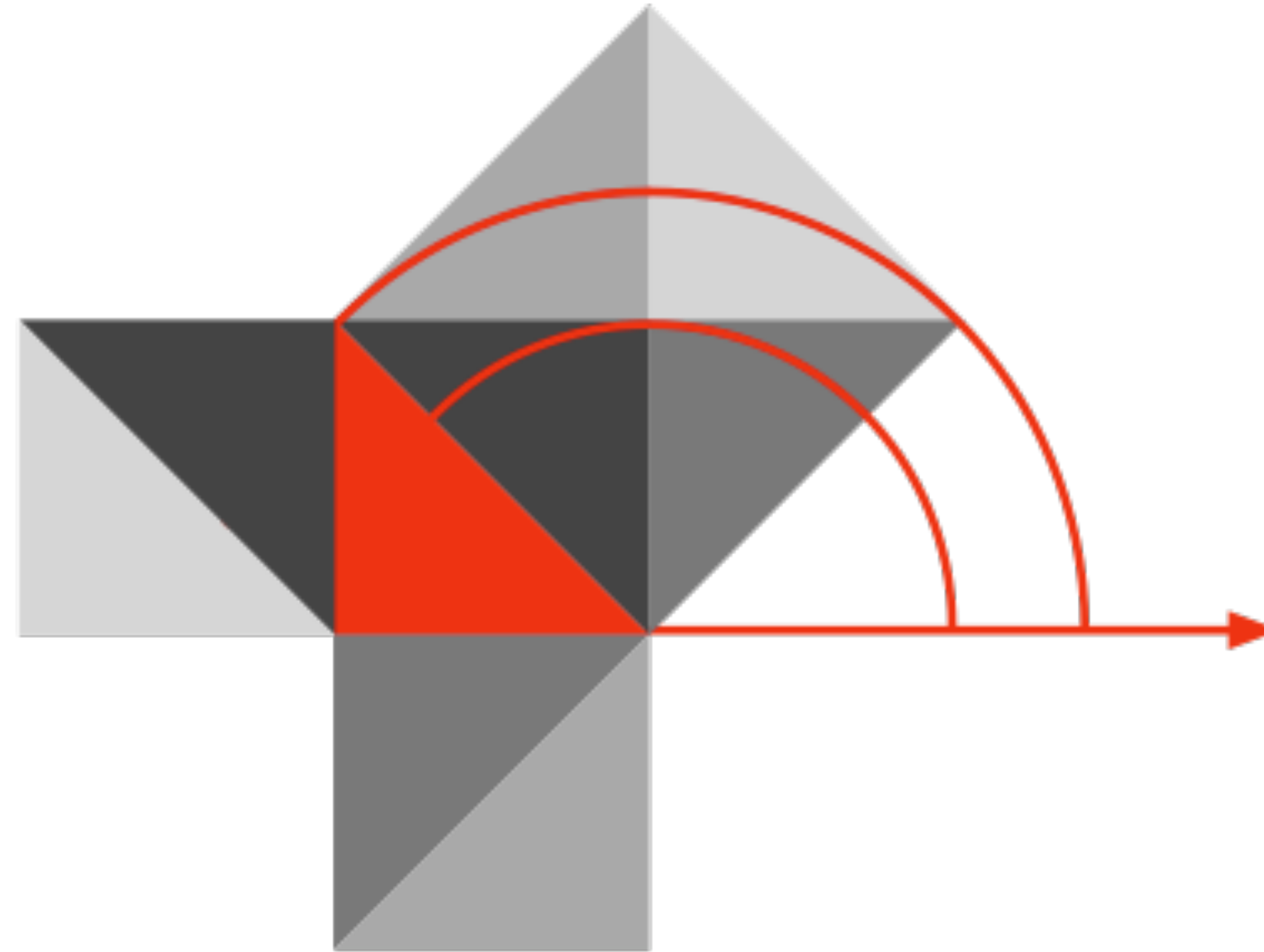
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- *iPad in Subway*: Takashi M
- *YouTube + iPad + Hanalei = Happiness*: Wayan Vota
- *Parcours-jeu multimedia : Les métiers du musée*: Jean-Pierre Dalbéra

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