

Instructional Method by Learning Components

	Instructional Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Examples at USF
Pre-Instructional Activities	Review	Important to set the stage (provide context)	Takes time away from main content	Lecture
	Skill Check	Gives the learner and instructor some understanding of existing skill set	Takes time	Pre test/post test
	Self-Instruction	If time avails instruct students to read or practice	This is a separate assignment that takes time to prepare	Readings, websites, video etc
	Self-reflection	Useful but needs to be a prepared assignment	It takes times for both the instructor and learner	Discussion/journal, survey
Content Delivery and Guided Learning	Lecture	Factual material is presented in a direct, logical manner. May provide experiences that inspire useful for large groups.	Proficient oral skills are necessary. Audience is often passive. Learning is difficult to gauge. Communication is one-way.	F2F, Video, Audio, Student-led Presentation
	Demonstration	Useful (online via video)	Takes time to prepare	F2F, Animation, Case study
	Discussion	Pools ideas and experiences from group Effective after a presentation, film or experience that needs to be analyzed Allows everyone to participate in an active process	Not practical with more than 20 students A few students can dominate Some students may not participate Is time consuming Can get off the track	F2F, web-based, scenario
	Self-Instruction	Useful for the student to interact with the subject matter	Requires guidance (instructor time)	Readings, Websites,

Participation (Practice with Feedback)	Tutorial	One of the staples of online learning.	Takes time to prepare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interactive videos/movies - interactive webpages
	Collaboration	Takes less time to prepare	Requires instructor guidance (time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - email - list serve/ news group - discussion board - white board - screen sharing - instant messaging - videoconference - audioconference (VOIP) - weblog
	Problem Based Solving	Problems are useful if students have had adequate instruction prior to problem solving	Requires time to prepare, guidance is required during problem solving to provide feedback to the learner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case study - WebQuests - Experiential Activities - Gaming - Simulations/Scenarios - Group Critique - Virtual Labs - Concept Mapping
	Task Based Learning	This has been a staple of all courses for many decades. Very useful if students are adequately prepared.	Requires time to prepare, guidance is required during and after tasks are being completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Drill and Practice -Interactive Forms/charts -create new product -Wiki -summarizations -research/papers
Assessment	Objective Tests	This very common method of assessment is easy to prepare. Most useful in undergraduate courses, and at lower levels of learning. Take little student time	Not as useful at higher levels of learning (synthesis and evaluation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multiple choice - multiple selection - true/false yes/no - matching - fill in the blank
	Subjective Tests	Most useful in graduate courses, with higher levels of learning provides synthesis and evaluation.	Require more student time. Requires instructor time to grade (requires rubric construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - see practice methods - Written assignments - Portfolios - Practicals

	Projects	Useful to practice skills required by the subject matter in question.	Somewhat of a burden on student time. Require time to grade (rubric construction)	Group projects Individual projects Posters Products
	Presentations/ Demonstrations	Useful to teach fellow students	Somewhat of a burden on student time. Require time to grade (rubric construction)	