

Introduction to pedagogy and training design

Adapted from the EOSC Synergy Train the Online Trainer course
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Before we start

- Our aim is to help you create the best training you can
- Meeting your aims and the needs of your learners
- We are starting from the assumption that training is the right solution!
- What makes a good / bad training experience?



Cathy Moore's action mapping workflow
<https://blog.cathy-moore.com/action-mapping-workflow-at-a-glance/>

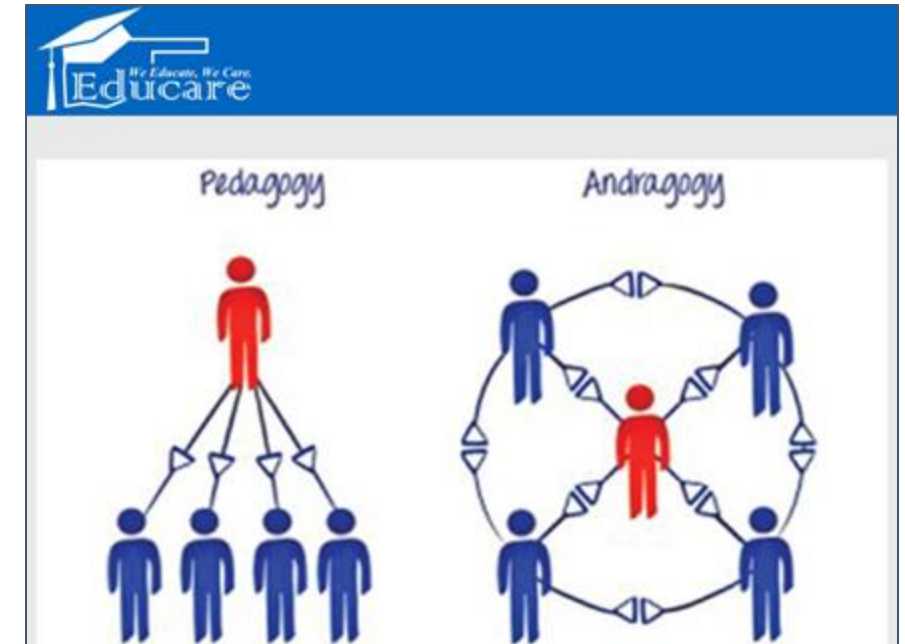
Pedagogy

“the art, science, or profession of teaching”

www.merriam-webster.com

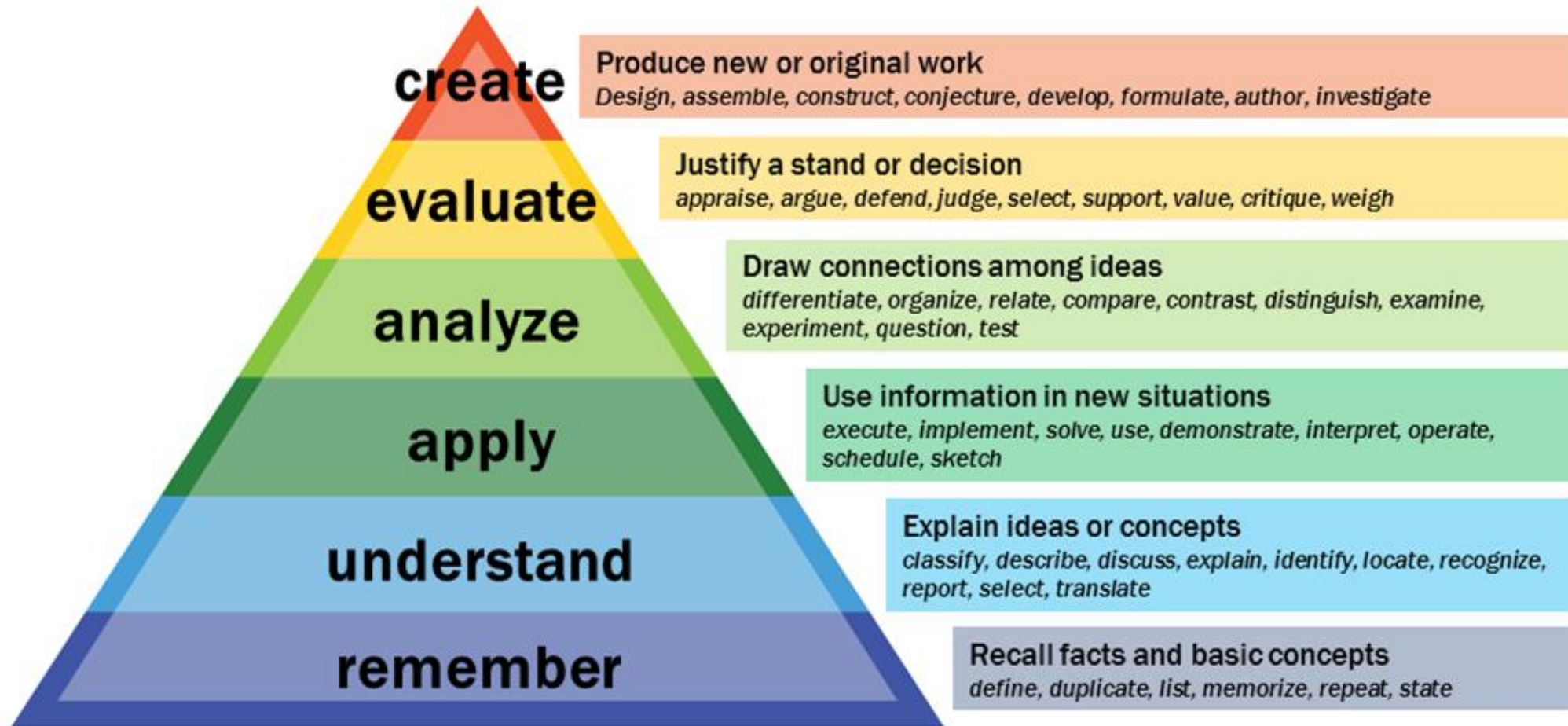
“the study of the methods and activities of teaching”

dictionary.cambridge.org



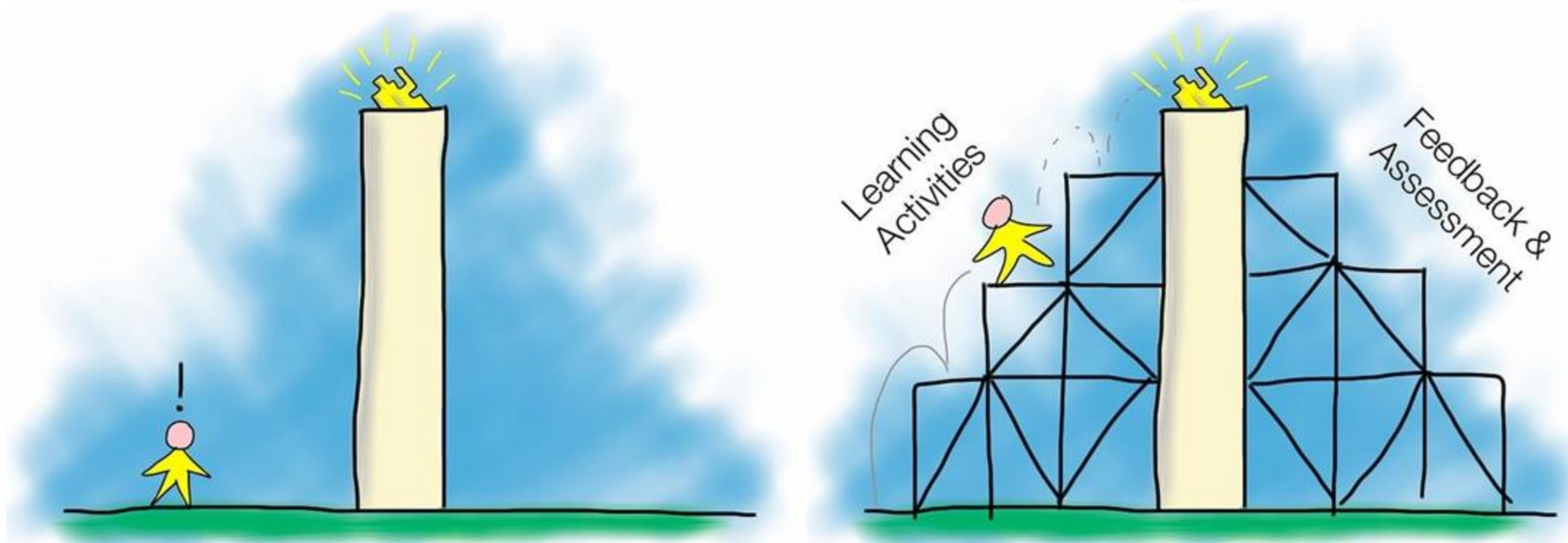
www.educarepk.com/pedagogy-vs-andragogy.html

Bloom's taxonomy



Scaffolding

Learning Outcome










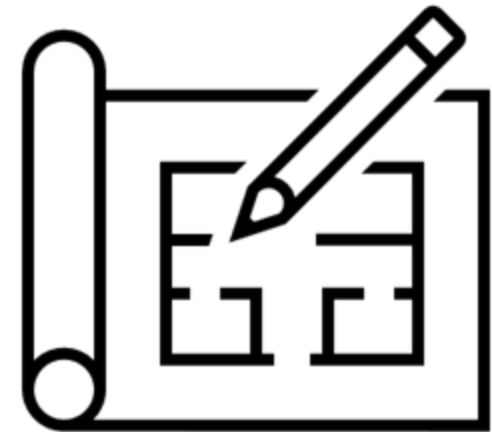
Why are you doing training?

- Teach others a topic/skill
- Encourage best use / practice
- Change attitudes
- Promote open science
- Gather feedback on services
- Build a user community...



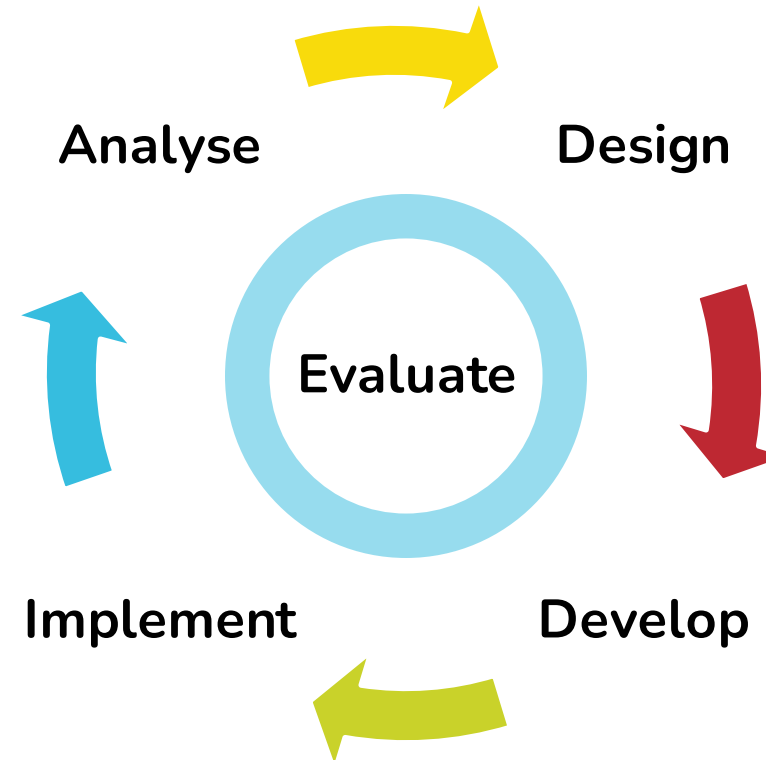
Reasons to think about design

-  Make your course more effective
-  Choose suitable methods and tools
-  Make best use of resources
-  Make materials easy to use and re-use
-  Meet legal requirements
-  Save yourself time
-  To measure the success of your training



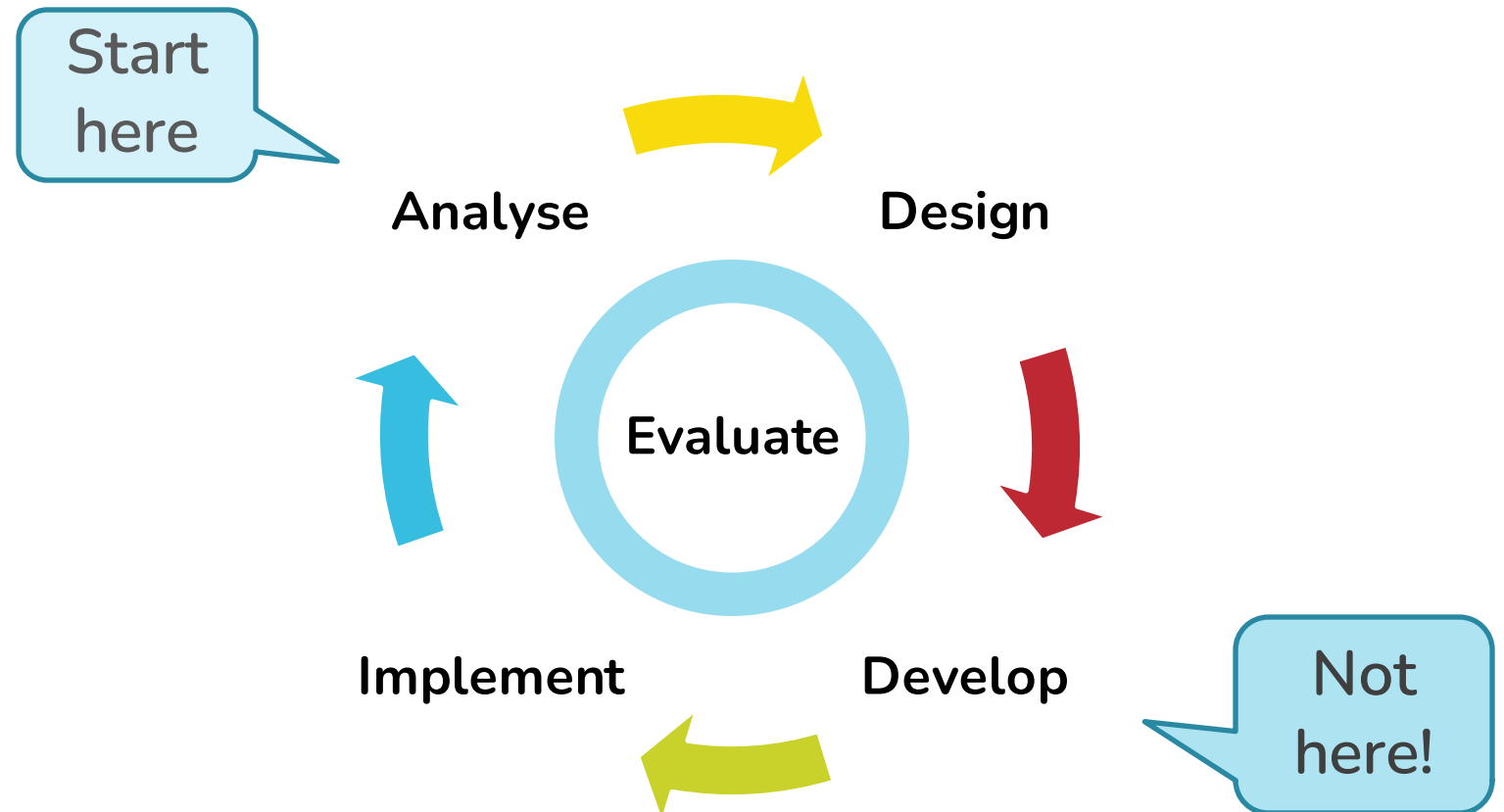
How to think about good design

- Many models available
- ADDIE gives an overarching framework
- Other models can be used to guide each stage



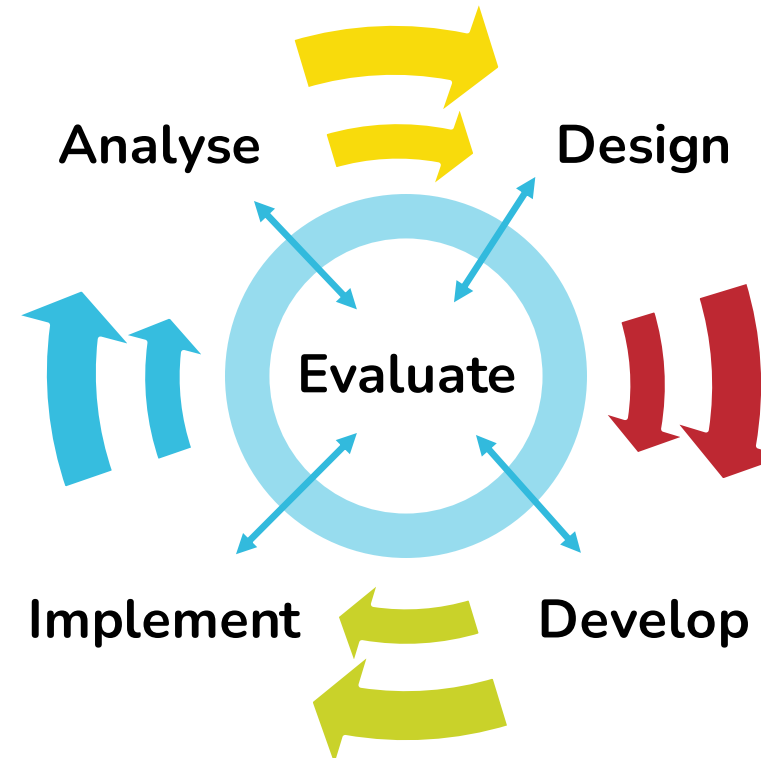
In reality

- It's tempting to jump straight into development
- Don't skip analysis and design



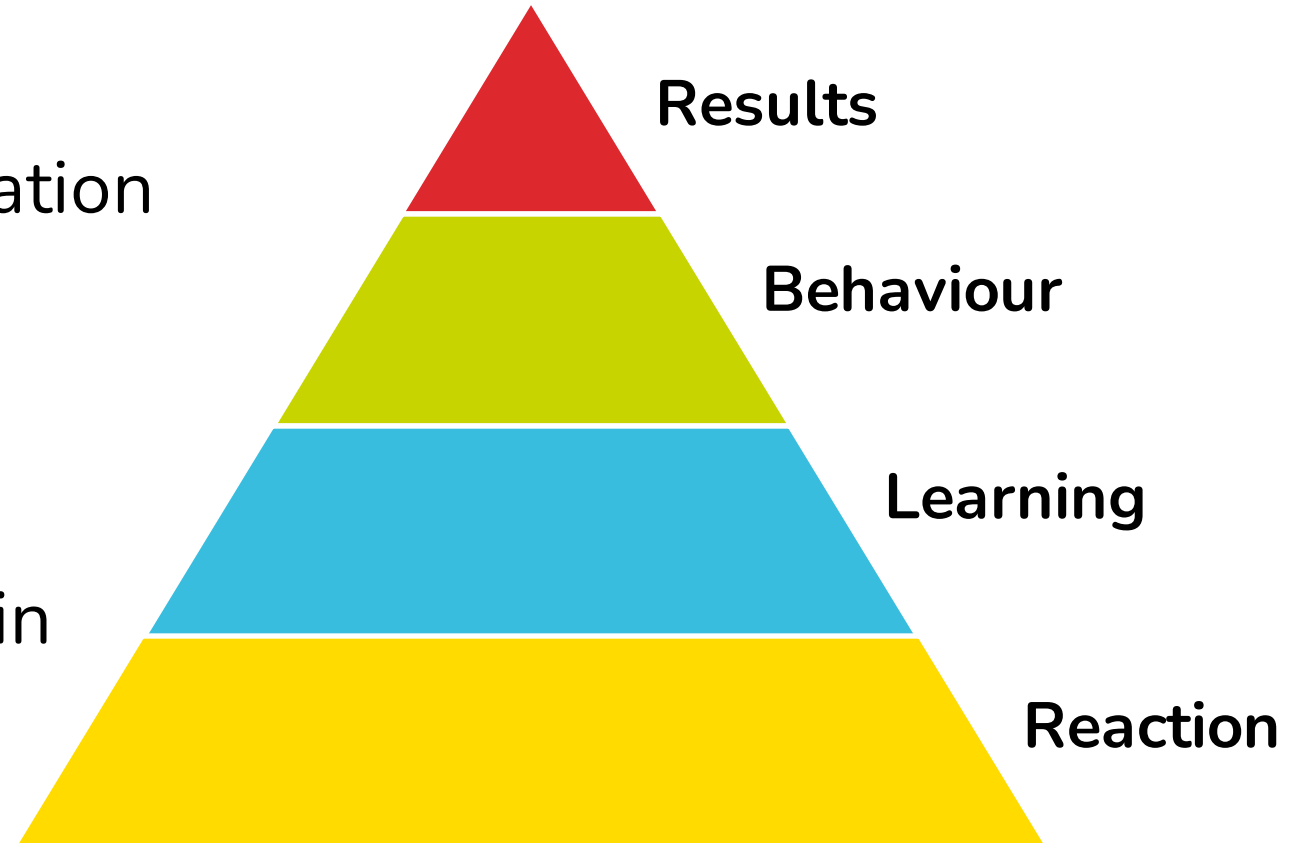
In reality

- It's iterative
- It's not always linear
- Evaluation at the core



Evaluation

- Different levels of evaluation
- Linked to assessment
- Needs to be considered in design, not at the end



Kirkpatrick, D. L. (1994). Evaluating training programs: the four levels. San Francisco: Berrett-Koehler.

Two points to remember



1. Activities should match the intended outcomes


2. And be engaging and appropriate for learners

Technology won't fix poor training design



Your initial training analysis

- The goals of your training
- Topics to cover
- Your audience / learners
- Learning outcomes
- Delivery method
- Practical issues



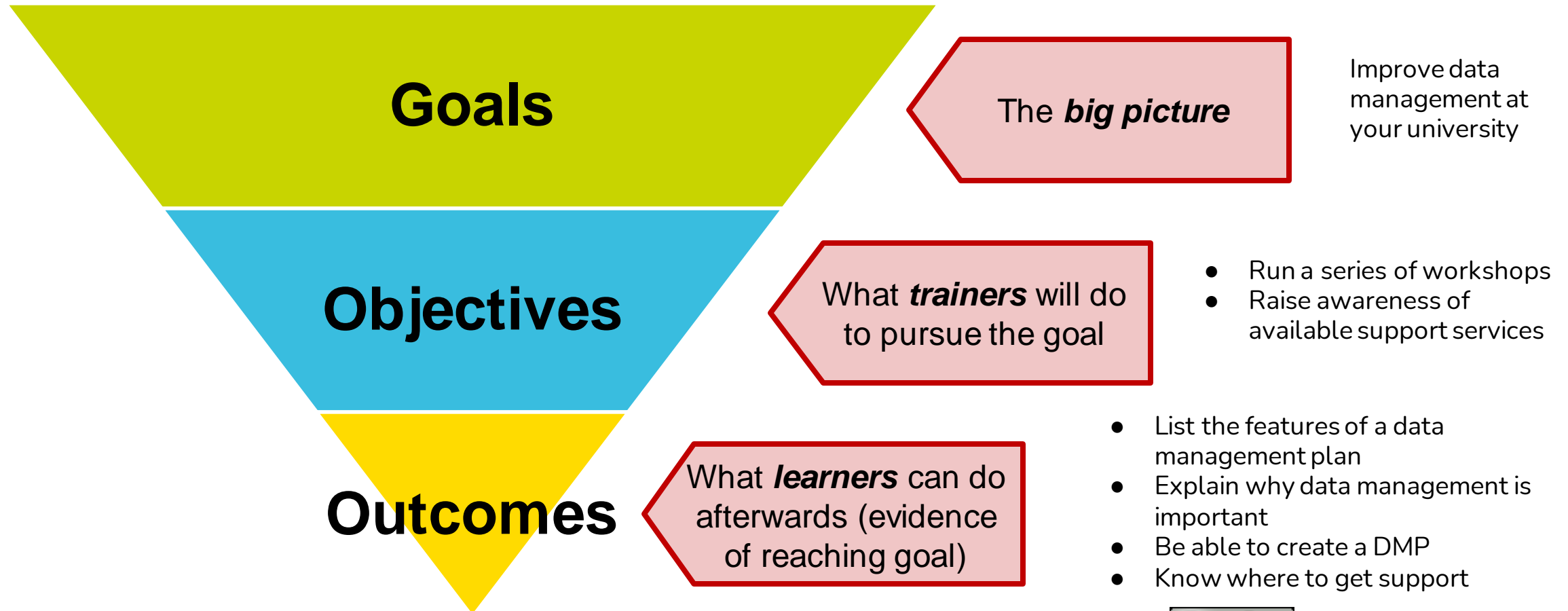
Initial training analysis

Fill in as much detail as you can at this stage – these are your initial thoughts and some of this might be guesswork. You'll go into more detail in the Design stage and you can update this form if needed.

Goals and audience

Your service What does it offer? What benefits does it have?	
Training goal Why are you doing this training? What would success look like? This can include developing skills, gaining knowledge and changing attitude, improving service awareness etc	
Audience Who is your target audience? This could be particular roles (eg researcher, students), knowledge level (eg aimed at beginners) or task based - eg those who want to be able to do a specific task.	
Benefits/outcomes for learners What will learners gain from your training? What will they be able to do? What will they know? It is helpful to use the phrase 'By the end of this training you will: Be able to... Be familiar with... Have practiced...':	
Pre-requisites Is there any knowledge that is useful / required? Any other courses that it would be useful to complete beforehand?	

Goals, objectives and outcomes



Adapted from: <http://www.drew.edu/sla/outcomes/>



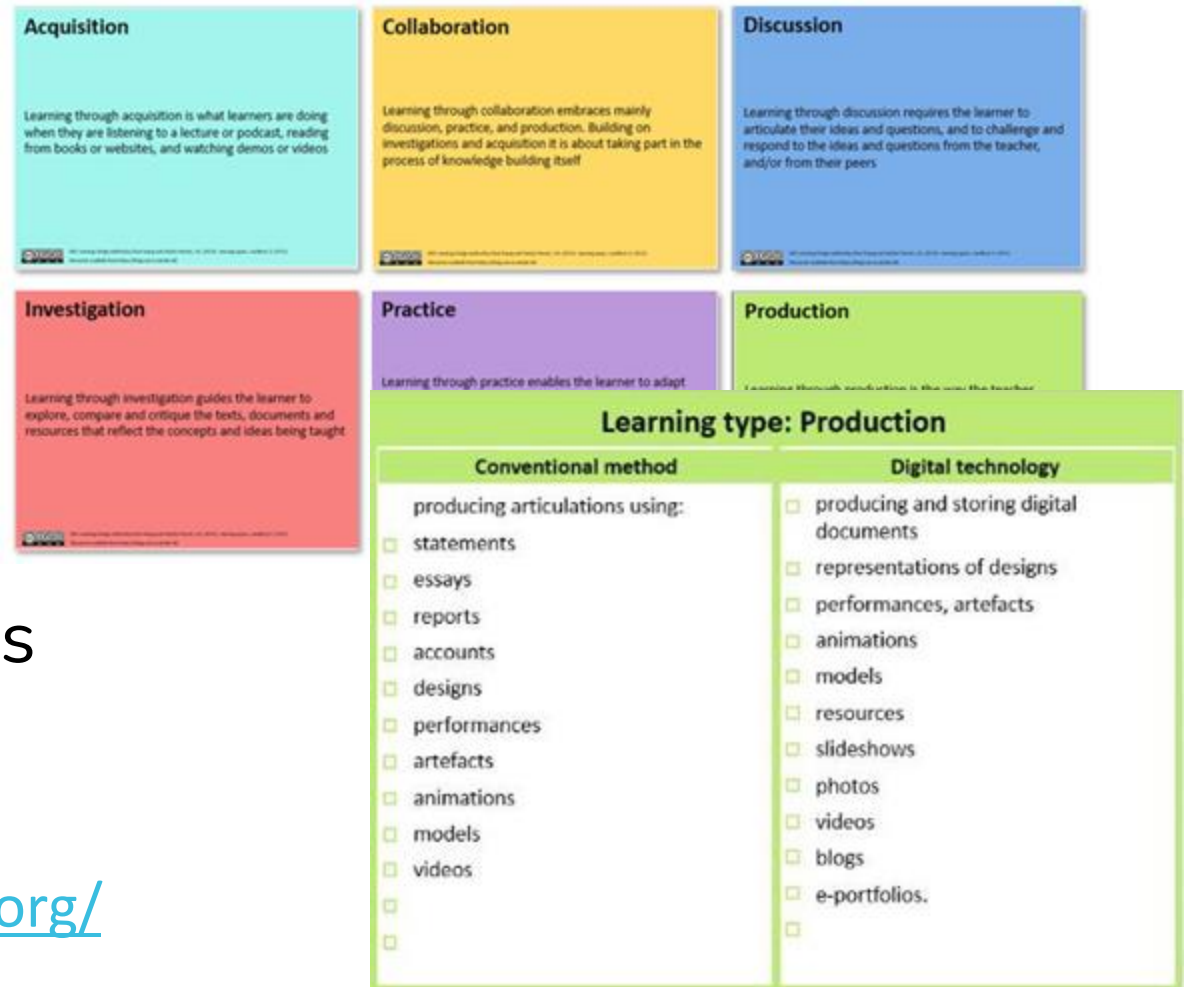
Your audience

- Role, background and context
- Prior knowledge, skills and experiences
- Motivation
- Barriers / fears



The ABC learning design method

- Well established
- Quick and simple (1.5 hours)
- Can be done online
- Map learner journey
- Identify learning type activities
- Select specific activities



Acquisition
Learning through acquisition is what learners are doing when they are listening to a lecture or podcast, reading from books or websites, and watching demos or videos

Collaboration
Learning through collaboration embraces mainly discussion, practice, and production. Building on investigations and acquisition it is about taking part in the process of knowledge building itself

Discussion
Learning through discussion requires the learner to articulate their ideas and questions, and to challenge and respond to the ideas and questions from the teacher, and/or from their peers

Investigation
Learning through investigation guides the learner to explore, compare and critique the texts, documents and resources that reflect the concepts and ideas being taught

Practice
Learning through practice enables the learner to adapt

Production
Learning through production is the way the learner

Learning type: Production

Conventional method	Digital technology
producing articulations using:	
<input type="checkbox"/> statements	<input type="checkbox"/> producing and storing digital documents
<input type="checkbox"/> essays	<input type="checkbox"/> representations of designs
<input type="checkbox"/> reports	<input type="checkbox"/> performances, artefacts
<input type="checkbox"/> accounts	<input type="checkbox"/> animations
<input type="checkbox"/> designs	<input type="checkbox"/> models
<input type="checkbox"/> performances	<input type="checkbox"/> resources
<input type="checkbox"/> artefacts	<input type="checkbox"/> slideshows
<input type="checkbox"/> animations	<input type="checkbox"/> photos
<input type="checkbox"/> models	<input type="checkbox"/> videos
<input type="checkbox"/> videos	<input type="checkbox"/> blogs
	<input type="checkbox"/> e-portfolios.
	<input type="checkbox"/>



<https://abc-ld.org/>

ABC Learning types cards

Acquisition

Learning through acquisition is what learners are doing when they are listening to a lecture or podcast, reading from books or websites, and watching demos or videos



ABC Learning Design modified by Chae Young and Natalia Perovic, 2012-2016. Learning Types, License: CC BY-NC-SA. This work is available from <https://doi.org/10.48550/eprints.1144>

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Practice

Learning through practice enables the learner to adapt their actions to the task goal, and use the feedback to improve their next action. Feedback may come from self-reflection, from peers, from the teacher, or from the activity itself, if it shows them how to improve the result of their action in relation to the goal



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Production

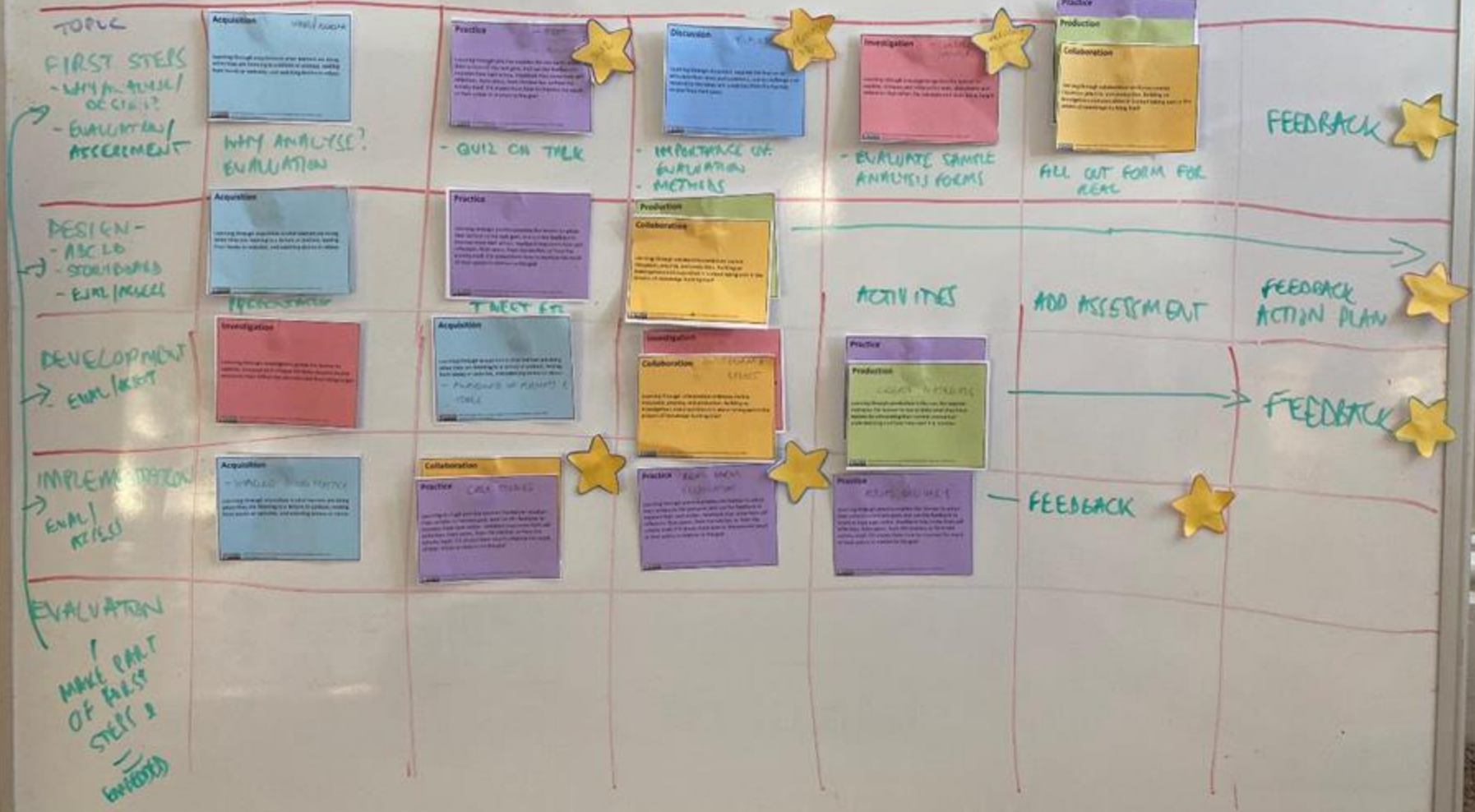
Learning through production is the way the teacher motivates the learner to consolidate what they have learned by articulating their current conceptual understanding and how they used it in practice



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ABC LD LEARNER TIMELINE

TRAIN THE ONLINE OPEN SCIENCE TRAINER (TOOST!)



Design your training in easy steps

- **Why?** To understand the basics of developing a training course (face-to-face/online) and practise designing it.
- **What?** 2 worksheets with practical questions from the initial training analysis and the ABC learning design model.
- **How?** Individually or with colleagues.
- **Duration:** 40-60 minutes

Let's start: an initial training analysis

Worksheet A - Initial training analysis (20 min):

- Work through the worksheet by writing max. 2-3 sentences for each question.
- Focus on **title/topics, goals, audience, content and benefits/outcomes for your learners.**

Let's continue with a design

Worksheet B - A learner's journey (20 min)

- Think of the **content** and **learning activities** you would like to include in your training (topics/sessions, learning activities, duration).
- Indicate, the **duration** and moments of **assessment**, if possible.
- Write down your choices in **short sentences/key words**.
- If needed, go back to Worksheet A for the **content section** of your future course.

Gracias !
Obrigado !
Danke !
Dziękuję !
Udaka !
Dekuji !
Bedankt !
Merci !
Thanks !

For further information:

learn.eosc-synergy.eu

www.eosc-synergy.eu