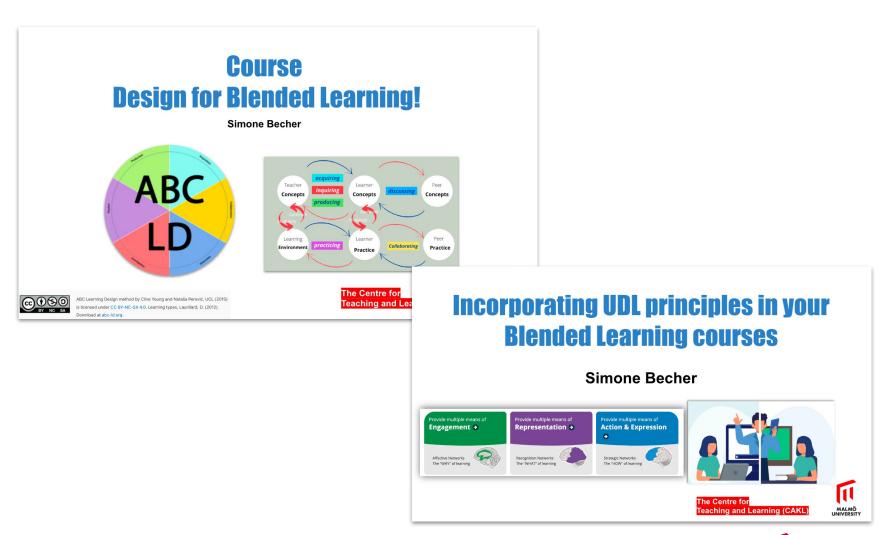
BLENDED LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION: AN APPROACH, A MODEL, AND TWO THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

PhD Simone Becher



1. Context





2. My Research Question:

 What are the theoretical frameworks and methodological aspects that can make Blended Learning a possibility in Higher Education?





3. Methodology



 Literature review within the Education Research Complete (ERC) database and Google Scholar;

Descriptors, words and subjects:
"Blended Learning",
"frameworks", "theoretical
perspectives" and "Higher
Education".

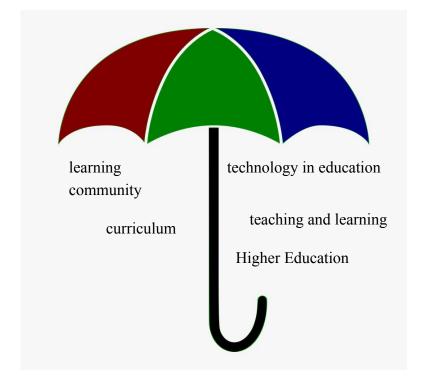


4. Blended Learning

• A methodology, a

trend or a research

field?





Blended Learning can be understood in three different dimensions:

- Combination of different instructional modalities (or delivery media)
- Combination of instructional methods and
- Combination of online and face-to-face instruction





5. Two theoretical frameworks:

 The Complex Adaptive Blended Learning System as a Blended Learning Framework

• The Community of Inquiry as a Blended Learning Framework



5.1 The Complex Adaptive Blended Learning System as a Blended Learning Framework

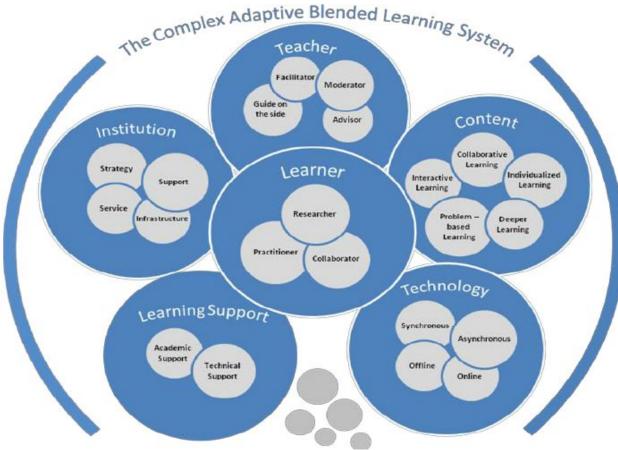




Figure 1. The Framework of Complex Adaptive Blended Learning Systems (CABLS), (Wang & Yang, 2015, p. 383)

• According to Wang & Yang (2015, p. 390) CABLS framework was designed to "facilitate a deeper, more accurate understanding of the dynamic and adaptive nature of Blended Learning".

• This framework can also help HEI's who are starting this process of implementing Blended Learning to understand and focus on the key components that interact with each other in the formation of a program or a blended course.

5.2 The Community of Inquiry as a Blended Learning Framework

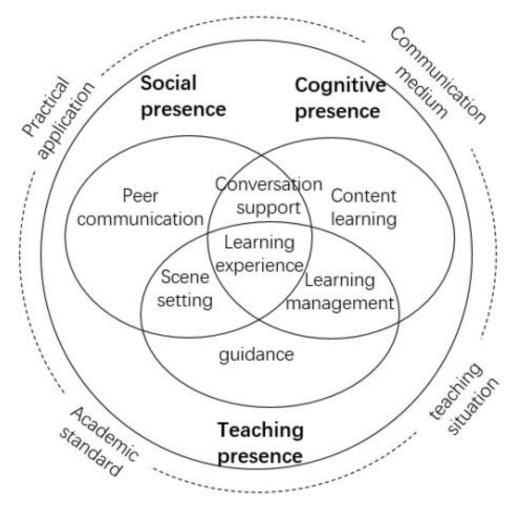




Figure 2. The Community of Inquiry model (Zhang et al., 2020, p. 225).

PRESENCES:

Social presence

Cognitive presence

Teaching presence



THE PRESENCE CONCEPT





5. Final reflections



Complex Adaptive Blended
 Learning System as a
 Blended Learning
 Framework

Community of Inquiry as a

Blended Learning

Framework



Thank you!



simonebechermor@gmail.com



References

Al-Huneidi, A. M., & Schreurs, J. (2012). Constructivism Based Blended Learning in Higher Education. International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (iJET), 7(1), pp. 4–9. https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v7i1.1792

Ali Alammary; Judy Sheard; Angela Carbone (2014). Blended learning in higher education: Three different designapproaches. Australasian Journal of Educational Technology, 2014, 30(4). https://ajet.org.au/index.php/AJET/article/view/693/1061

Calderón, A., Scanlon, D., MacPhail, A., & Moody, B. (2021). An integrated blended learning approach for physical education teacher education programmes: teacher educators' and pre-service teachers' experiences. Physical Education & Sport Pedagogy, 26(6), 562–577. https://doi-org.proxy.mau.se/10.1080/17408989.2020.1823961

Curtis J. Bonk; Charles R. Graham.(2006) The handbook of blended learning: Global Perspectives, Local Designs. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Pfeiffer Pages: 624.

Dewey, John. On Education. The University of Chicago press, Chicago, 1974.

Drysdale, Jeffery S., Graham, Charles R., Spring, Kristian J., & Halverson, Lisa R. (2013). An analysis of research trends in dissertations and theses studying blended learning. Internet and Higher Education, 17, 90-100. doi:10.1016/j.iheduc.2012.11.003.

Farmer, Heather. 6 Models for Blended Synchronous and Asynchronous online course delivery. (2020). Why IT matters to Higher Education. Educause review. https://er.educause.edu/blogs/2020/8/6-models-for-blended-synchronous-and-asynchronous-online-course-delivery

Freire, Paulo. (1979). Educação e mudança. São Paulo: Paz e terra. 18 ed.

Garrison, D. R., Anderson, T., & Archer, W. (2000). Critical inquiry in a text-based environment: Computer conferencing in higher education model. The Internet and Higher Education, 2(2-3), 87-105.

