Investigación en Tecnología y Educación

Ioana Cristea, Ph.D.

Universidad de California, Santa Bárbara icris@ucsb.edu











Agenda

- I. Why technology in education?
- 2. "How To:" Solutions





Let's go back in time

...and then back to the present

























Today's Classroom Challenge: Getting students to pay attention and be interested in your subject

....think about when you were a student

What did you like?

There was not the technology we have today, but you probably appreciated any "cool" teacher that came up with something innovative that you felt allowed you to escape the routine school days



Old School VS. New School

20th Century

21st Century

Time-Based

Textbook-Driven

Passive Learning

Teacher-Centered

Fragmented Curriculum

Printed Assessments

Print

Isolation

Facts & Memorization



Research-Driven

Active Learning

Student-Centered

Integrated Curriculum

Multiple Forms of Assess.

Multimedia

Collaboration

Higher-Order Thinking

21" Century Schools, 2010



Part of the Problem

The Factory Method of Education











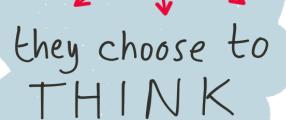
thought: Dylan Wiliam So when they're

STUCK

with something

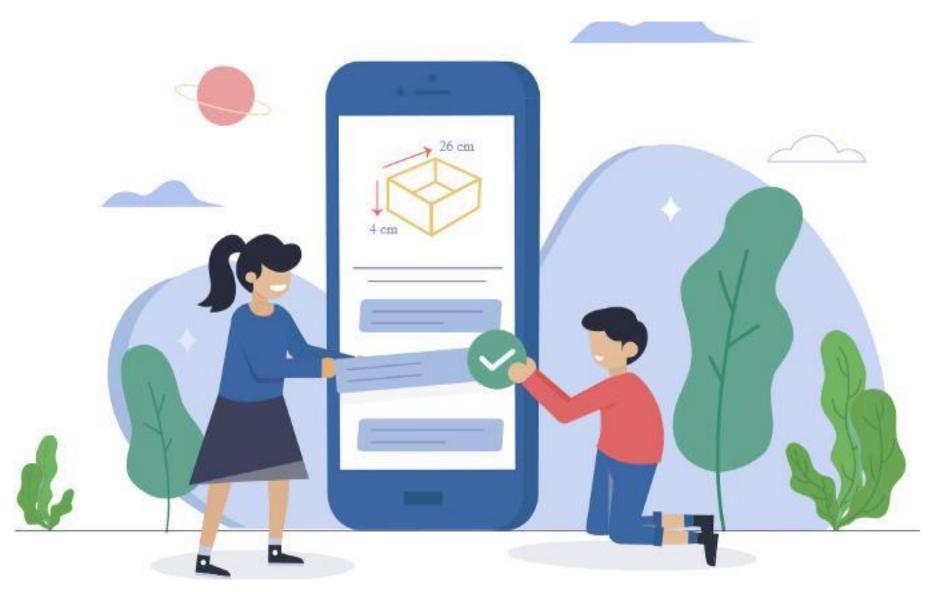


they've never SEEN before





Instead of REMEMBER...





How to Effectively Use Technology

When technology initiatives fail:

- Teachers think they are going to be replaced
- Teachers are not capacitated to use the technology
- No follow-up involved

How technology initiatives succeed:

- "User Experience" in education: Teachers should talk to students to identify gaps
- Technology should be seen and designed as a teacher's assistant and be used as "support"



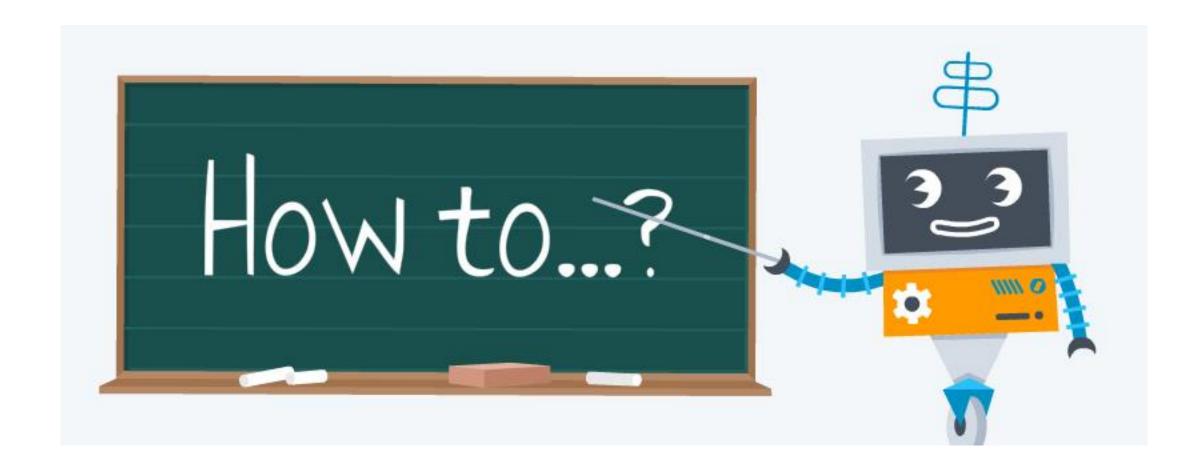


How Using Technology can Help

- "First aid" in curing attention deficit in the classroom:
 - Turning students from consumers to producers of information
 - Turning professors from teachers to facilitators and coaches









What can we do?



Online Learning Platforms



Case-Based Learning



Project-Based Learning



Simulation-Based Learning

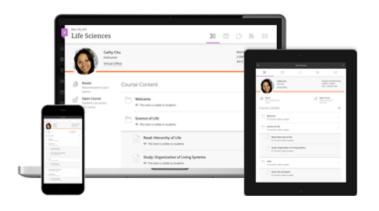


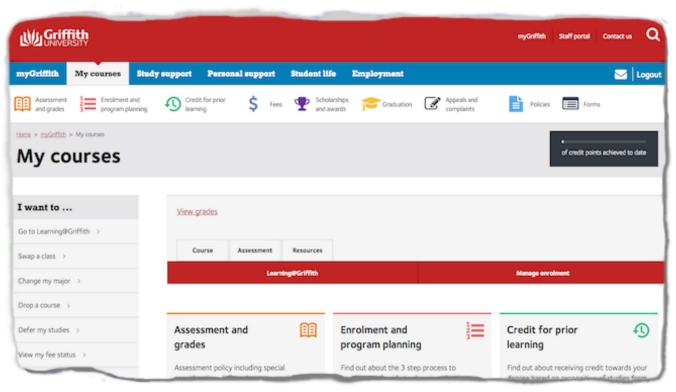


Online Learning Platforms customized by teachers to facilitate and improve communication with students and to ease students' preparation before classes by pre-uploading all materials ahead of time.





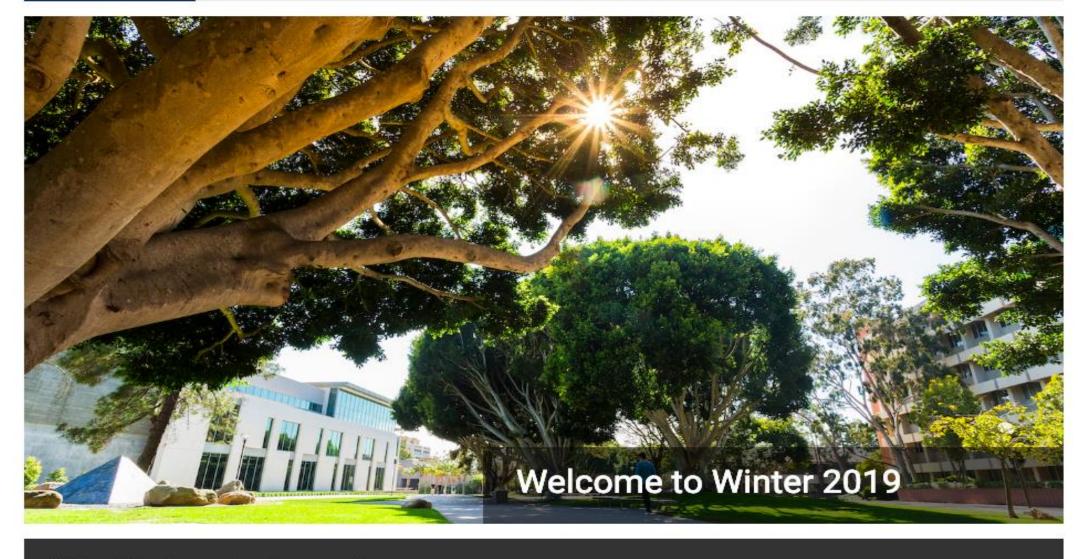










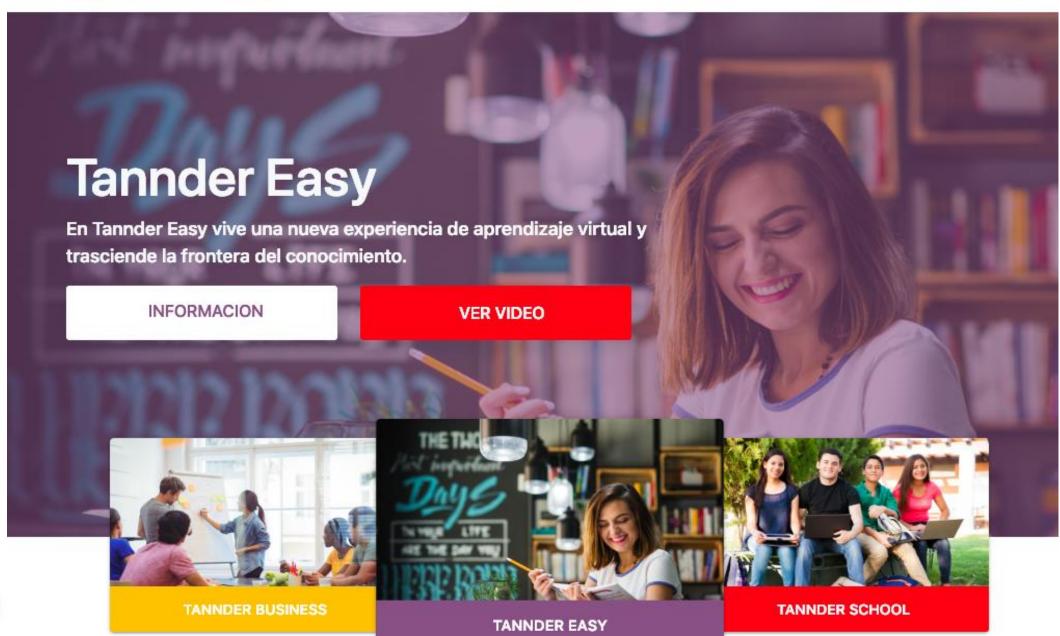


What is GauchoSpace?



GauchoSpace is the learning management system for UCSB courses and projects built using <u>Moodle</u>, an open source learning platform. Instructors can create online sites for posting course materials, creating student assessment activities and to communicate with students <u>Read more here.</u>









Case-Based Learning by actively involving students in the analysis of company rooted scenarios to help them develop and/or improve crucial decision-making skills.



Case Study





Harvard Business School

E. SCOTT MAYFIELD

The Company

NetFlix.com, Inc.

Siebel Systems (A)

In July 2000, Reed Hastings, chairman and CEO of NetFlix.com, In

Three months earlier, following one of the worst episodes on record

NetFlix had submitted its S-1 filing for its initial public offering (IPO).

downturn, many Internet companies had been forced to withdraw their indicated to Hastings that NetFlix would need to show positive cash f

horizon in order to have a successful offering. Hastings knew that Ne

With revenues doubling every six months, NetFlix was enjoying tremen

success depended on the company's ability to sustain triple-digit growi

Soon, Hastings would have to decide whether or not to proceed with the

Hastings asked Barry McCarthy, the chief financial officer, to

requirements of the company's current business plan, to suggest modifi

the company's projected cash flows, and to make a recommendation on t

go forward with its planned offering. As McCarthy reviewed the existin

considered possible changes that might allow the company to proceed v

sustain the type of future growth that would be necessary for the comobjectives. McCarthy was acutely aware of the company's current fine

about the effect that changes to the business plan might have on the com-

NetFlix.com, Inc. was founded in 1997 by Reed Hastings and Marc 1

an Internet-based unlimited rental subscription service for digital v

movies. The DVD provided a new technology for storing and playing m

quality exceeding that of traditional videocassettes. A DVD was similar

disc and was capable of holding an entire feature-length film, as well as

as subtitles in different languages, additional shorter videos about the

related subject matter, and information about the actors, director, and

quality and additional features, the new DVD technology provided

traditional videocassettes for the home video market. By combining the

Research suggests that even the best salespeople often e

9-898-210

HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL



Harvard Business School

Interep National Ra

As he looked out over Park Avenue in New Guild, president of the marketing group at Interep, p

Ralph. Now ther aspects of eats. Differer ished compar th stations ar



HARVARD | BI



RealNetworks Rhapsody

Rob Glaser and Larry Jacobson, the chairman/CEC respectively, sat in the boardroom of the company's : Glaser opened a playlist, titled "Proto-Grunge," that he l online subscription music service. He cranked up the v was superb as Screaming Trees' "No One Knows" rattled one knows what this business will look like in a few ve room for a dozen more online music services."

Over the past several months, many companies had including Dell, Wal-Mart, Sony, Microsoft, and Viacom. in the rapidly growing online music market. The leader RealNetworks. Apple's early success was based on th service and iPod portable music player, which had bee design. However, iTunes still sold individual songs and By contrast, RealNetworks offered music on a subscription cost \$9.95 per month. Rhapsody subscribers had unlin songs in a 450,000 track catalog. In addition, Rhapsody u these tracks to CDs for \$0.79, rather than the \$0.99 charge

RealNetworks' managers faced several strategic deci would require a fundamental change in consumer behaadoption? Could a first mover earn an acceptable r prospective customers, or would free-riding fast foll comarketed through several different types of channe retailers, broadband service providers, and PC manu subscription services, and what should RealNetworks Rhapsody be set apart from its many rivals?



Harvard Business School

9-396-245

Palm Computing, Inc. (A)

November 1991



CASE: GS-57 DATE: 05/09/07 (REV'D, 04/24/08)

CROCS: REVOLUTIONIZING AN INDUSTRY'S SUPPLY CHAIN MODEL FOR COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

If the products sell extremely well, we will build more in season, and will be back on the shelves in a few weeks. And we'll build even more, and even more, and even more, in that same season. We're not going to wait with a hot new product until next year, when hopefully the same trend is

-Ronald Snyder, CEO of Crocs, Inc.

On May 3, 2007, Crocs, Inc. released its results for the first quarter of the year. The footwear company, which had sold its first shoes in 2003, reported revenues of \$142 million for the quarter, more than three times its sales for the first quarter of 2006. Net income, at \$0.61 per share was more than 17 percent of sales, nearly four times higher than the previous year.2 These results far exceeded market expectations, which had been for earnings of \$0.49 per share on \$114 million of revenue.3 As part of the earnings release, the company announced a two-for-one stock split. Immediately after the announcement, the stock price jumped 15 percent.

The growth and profitability of Crocs, which made funky, brightly colored shoes using an extremely comfortable plastic material, had been astounding. Much of this growth had been made possible by a highly flexible supply chain which enabled the company to build additional product to fulfill new orders quickly within the selling season, allowing it to respond to unexpectedly high demand-a capability that was previously unheard of in the footwear industry. This ability to fulfill the needs of retailers also made the company a very popular supplier to shoe sellers.

http://www.fool.com/investing/high-growth/2007/05/04/ugly-shoes-pretty-profits asny (accessed May 7, 2007)

Quotations are from interviews with the authors, unless otherwise specified.

² Press Release, "Crocs, Inc. Reports Fiscal 2007 First Quarter Financial Results," May 3, 2007. Online at http://www.crocs.com/consumer/press_details/688244 (accessed May 4, 2007).

Rick Munarriz, "Ugly Shoes, Pretty Profits," The Motley Fool, May 4, 2007. Online at



Project-Based Learning so that students can use their acquired new knowledge and skills for finding solutions to real-world problems and challenges.









Simulation-Based Learning to improve students' knowledge and develop skills to tackle complex problems with the help of virtually generated scenarios.





GlobalDNA® is an applied learning experience in the complexities of international business strategy. Tactical decisions include the basics of product design, production, marketing and finance interwoven with specific considerations for global operations—including customization for local needs, marketing for different customer requirements, tariffs, shipping, currency fluctuations, outsourcing opportunities and more.

An easy-to-navigate online interface guides students through the simulation—kicking off with a complete onboarding program, based on fictional case studies and including dynamic feedback for effective learning.

GlobalDNA is ideal for international business, global strategy, and global marketing courses. It has the flexibility to be **used in the classroom, online or both** depending on your course structure.

HERE WHEN YOU NEED US

Capsim is dedicated to your success. One of our client relationship consultants will be assigned to you to help you and your students. Contact us any time throughout the entire simulation process. We'll be glad to help. Let's get started!

877.477.8787

+1.312.477.7200 (outside North America) welcome@capsim.com



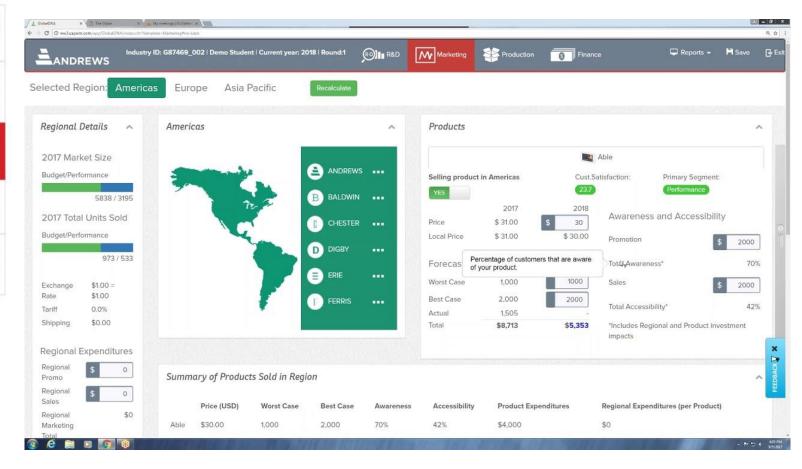
CAPSIM À

877.477.8787 +1.312.477.7200 (outside North America)

.477.7200 (outside North America welcome@capsim.com capsim.com

GDNA-A 05/19/15

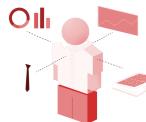






CAPSIM®

Unforgettable Business Learning



4 Steps for Designing a Learning Experience

- I. Engage and interact with students and other faculty in discussions
- 2. Dare to experiment
- 3. Assess the learning progress of the students periodically
- 4. Seek support from other faculty and feedback from students



Experiment: Blended Learning





What we do?



Online Learning Platforms



Case-Based Learning



Project-Based Learning



Simulation-Based Learning



GRACIAS

Ioana Cristea, Ph.D.
UC Santa Barbara
icris@ucsb.edu

