

## Developing blended-learning in chemical education

## SUTQ project of Saskia Lindhoud

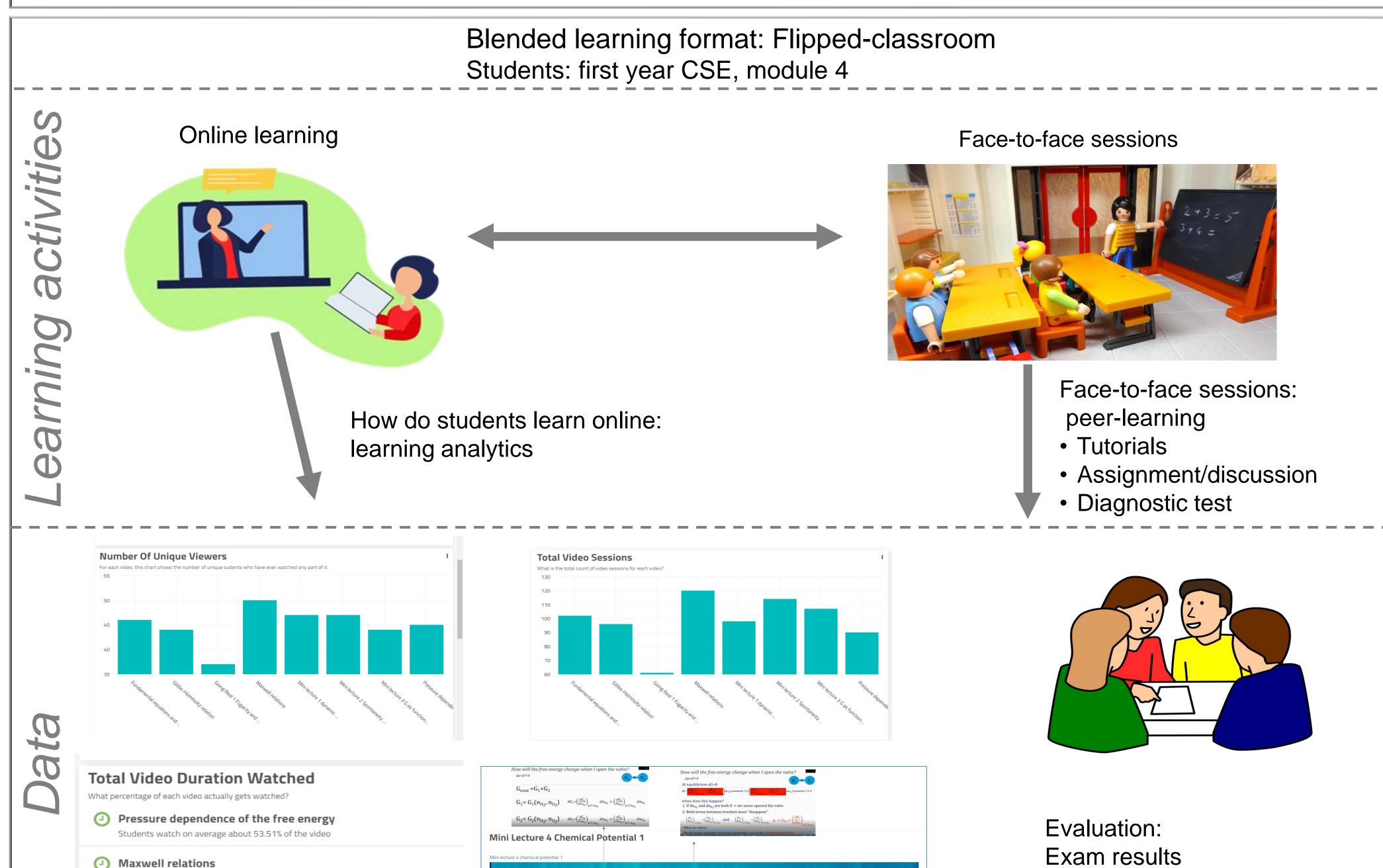
**Blended-learning** is the thoughtful integration and combination of face-to-face learning experiences with online learning experiences. In blended learning the role of a teacher changes from transmitter of content to facilitator of learning and the role of the student changes from receiver of content to a creator of knowledge.



**Preknowledge on online learning experiences**: a survey by Pei et al after the first lockdown found that some students indicated that they struggled with online learning and feel "demotivated and disoriented, getting stressed". Teachers have similar concerns, it's difficult to reach out to students to motivate and keep them on track.

## **Research questions:**

- RQ1. How can one use learning analytics data to better understand how students learn in an online learning environment?
- RQ2. What kind of learning analytics data are required to influence the online learning behaviour of students?
- RQ3. How does the incorporation of face-to-face peer-learning elements affect the learning outcome and motivation of the students?



## Main outcomes:

- RQ1: The learning analytics data confirmed that students watched the lectures, but the resolution was not good enough to know whether students were on track.
- RQ1: Students watch pencasts differently than minilectures. Pencasts are viewed in one go, minilectures are watched once and students seem to scroll back to parts that caught their attention.
- RQ2: A better time resolution is required to influence the online study behaviour of students.
- RQ3: The students liked the group discussions and felt that they were part of a learning community.



Interview

Anonymous Canvas survey

Students watch on average about 52.57% of the video

Mini lecture 3 G as function of T and p

Mini lecture 1 dynamic equilibrium

Students watch on average about 46.16% of the video

Students watch on average about 52.75% of the video