INFORMATION SCIENCE PUBLISHING



701 E. Chocolate Avenue, Suite 200, Hershey PA 17033, USA Tel: 717/533-8845; Fax 717/533-8661; URL-http://www.idea-group.com

ITB11042

This chapter appears in the book, Advanced Methods in Distance Education: Applications and Practices for Educators, Administrators and Learners authored by Kim Dooley, James Lindner and Larry Dooley © 2005, Idea Group Inc.

Chapter VIII

Events of Instruction:Gaining Attention and Stimulating Motivation



Making Connections

In previous chapters, we explored systematic instructional design, learner-centered instruction, and objective writing. Now we will give you some nuts and bolts on specific lesson planning and methods to gain attention and stimulate motivation in distance education. What are Gagné's Nine Events of Instruction and how do these events impact lesson planning? Why use icebreakers and openers in the lesson? How do you stimulate learner motivation? What kinds of things should be included in the closing segment of a lesson?

Introduction

You may recall in Chapters III and IV discussions about memory. Learners are constantly building mental models of the environment through experiences. The cognitive map provides a link between the thought process and the physical

environment. About 95% of all new learning takes place through sight, hearing, and touch. Obviously, most of what comes in through the senses is sorted out very quickly through our perceptual or sensory registry. This process occurs in three to five seconds and must go into short-term memory for actual processing. Information that is transferred to short-term memory can remain active for about 15 to 20 seconds without rehearsal and generally has a limit of about five to seven items. We can think of short-term memory as a workbench area where we can build, take apart, or rework ideas for eventual storage. It is difficult to remember things for very long, such as a phone number we use for pizza delivery, unless we decide that the information is important.

- Does this information make sense?
- Can this information be understood based upon experience?
- Does the information fit into what is currently known about how the world works?
- Is it relevant?
- What is the purpose?

If the learner decides that the information presented makes sense and has meaning, then it is more likely to be stored in long-term memory (Atkinson & Shiffrin, 1968; Good & Brophy, 1986).



Thought and Reflection

MAKING A MEMORY

Memories are located throughout the brain. Explicit long-term memories are formed in the hippocampus while implicit long-term memories are formed elsewhere. Recall is found in specific locations in the cerebral cortex. The integration of facts and factoids blended with beliefs and experience, imbued with emotion, are combined and stored in different parts of the cortex forming the foundation of recall or reassembly as needed. Think of an important event in your life. Why can you remember details of this event more than less significant events?

Source: Zull (2002)

12 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-

global.com/chapter/events-instruction-gaining-attentionstimulating/4266

Related Content

Evaluating WebCT use in Relation to Students' Attitude and Performance

Lamis Hammoudand Steve Love (2010). *ICTs for Modern Educational and Instructional Advancement: New Approaches to Teaching (pp. 120-135).* www.irma-international.org/chapter/evaluating-webct-use-relation-students/38394

Using Course Maps for Easy Classroom to Computer Transition

Stephanie J. Etterand Lisa T. Byrnes (2009). *Encyclopedia of Distance Learning, Second Edition (pp. 2226-2230).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/using-course-maps-easy-classroom/12056

Classroom Critical Incidents

John M. Carroll, Dennis C. Nealeand Philip L. Isenhour (2009). *Encyclopedia of Distance Learning, Second Edition (pp. 275-281).*

www.irma-international.org/chapter/classroom-critical-incidents/11767

A Model for MOOC Implementation in Areas of Low Bandwidth in Developing Countries

Khuliso Sigamaand Billy Mathias Kalema (2022). *International Journal of Distance Education Technologies (pp. 1-17).*

 $\underline{www.irma-international.org/article/a-model-for-mooc-implementation-in-areas-of-low-bandwidth-in-developing-countries/312182$

Engaging Information Systems Students in a Practicum-Based Project: Employers' Perceptions and Comparison

I. Lavyand R. Rashkovits (2019). *International Journal of Information and Communication Technology Education (pp. 67-82).*

www.irma-international.org/article/engaging-information-systems-students-in-a-practicum-based-project/217469