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Audiovisual formative feedback in online quizzes and essays

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Audiovisual formative feedback

“Students want feedback in a variety of formats, including verbal, written and electronic.” (NUS, 2010)

“How can universities and colleges best support technology-enhanced learning?”

One of the answers given

“Use screen capture software to provide audio and visual feedback in assessment which would particularly benefit some disabled students.” (National Student Forum, 2009, p.28)
Audiovisual formative feedback

Brick and Holmes (2008:340) discuss literature
- more acceptable than written feedback (Stannard, 2006, 2007; McLaughlin et al, 2007)
- more detailed than written feedback (Stannard, 2007)
- most memorable method of instruction (Mayer, 2001)
- accounts for learning styles
- feedback is valued
- “clearer than traditional forms”
Audiovisual formative feedback

• “The fix that fails … You need to do more reading” (Cree, 2010)
• “Tell them there is a problem and show how they can improve!” (Cree, 2010)
• Engage early with useful feedback
Today’s examples

- Pre-prepared audiovisuals in formative quiz feedback
  essay feedback

Much of the literature focuses on specially drafted individual feedback but the focus here is on reusable feedback.
Principles of Assessment Quiz

Examples of feedback provided:

- Internally produced screencast (reliability)
- YouTube video (transparency)
- ‘Splicd’ YouTube video (practicality)
Creating audiovisual feedback

Screencast Tools
1) Camtasia Studio - commercial. Good tool enabling simple editing of screencasts, integrates into PowerPoint if required
2) Captivate - commercial Adobe product
3) Jing - free software to download, free version limits screen recordings to 5 mins
4) Screenr - free online tool, works well with Twitter
5) Screecast-o-matic – free online screencasting software

Source (1-4): http://ipark.hud.ac.uk/content/screencasting
Task: producing a ‘Splicd’ YouTube video

- Taking your subject, think of a question that your students find challenging or that you want them to read about for lecture preparation.
- Search on YouTube for relevant material.
- Make a note of the start and end points in seconds and copy the URL.
- Go to www.splicd.com
- Enter URL, enter seconds & ‘click’ continue.
**Conclusions in Academic Writing**

The conclusion to a piece of academic writing should show the reader that the main discussion or argument has finished. For a coursework assignment it will probably be no more than two paragraphs long, for writing of less than 3000 words it usually just a paragraph (University of Canberra, 2012), while for a dissertation or extended project it is likely to be more complex and longer (Morley, 2010). It often opens with a signpost indicating that it is indeed the conclusion, followed by a summary of the main points made. Signposts such as ‘To sum up,’ ‘To conclude,’ and ‘In conclusion,’ are common ways of opening this section.

Morley (2010) states that conclusions in academic writing are generally brief and that they serve two general functions. He categorises these functions as a summary which “bring[s] together the main areas covered in the writing” and a judgement deriving from this. He explains that this second part may also “include making suggestions for improvement and speculating on future directions.” Morley also provides a series of specific functions which occur in conclusions. These are listed in Table 1.
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Essay feedback

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Many students don’t know what a citation is.
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Avoid contractions

*Contractions should generally be avoided in academic writing.*
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Some students will not be sure of ‘contraction’.
Avoid contractions

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[http://goo.gl/PzeVR](http://goo.gl/PzeVR)
References


