

Applying Universal Design for Learning to the Design of Narrated Presentations

Concentration: Approaches to Equity

Format: Conversations that Matter

Introductions – ISO Team



Amy Grincewicz, PhD
agrincew@kent.edu
Director of ID – ACCBE
Kent State University
QM Research Colleague
QM OH CRM

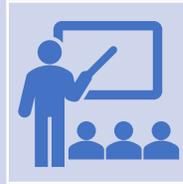


Tim Kohn
tkohn@kent.edu
Lead ET– ACCBE
Kent State University
APPQMR, IYOC, PRC



Bobbi Reidinger, PhD
breiding@kent.edu
Associate ID – ACCBE
Kent State University
QM Master Reviewer

Outcomes



1. Identify challenges of existing narrated presentations from a UDL framework.



2. Discuss strategies to elevate the accessibility of narrated presentations for all learners.



3. Facilitate a discussion on best practices for creating effective narrated presentations and materials.

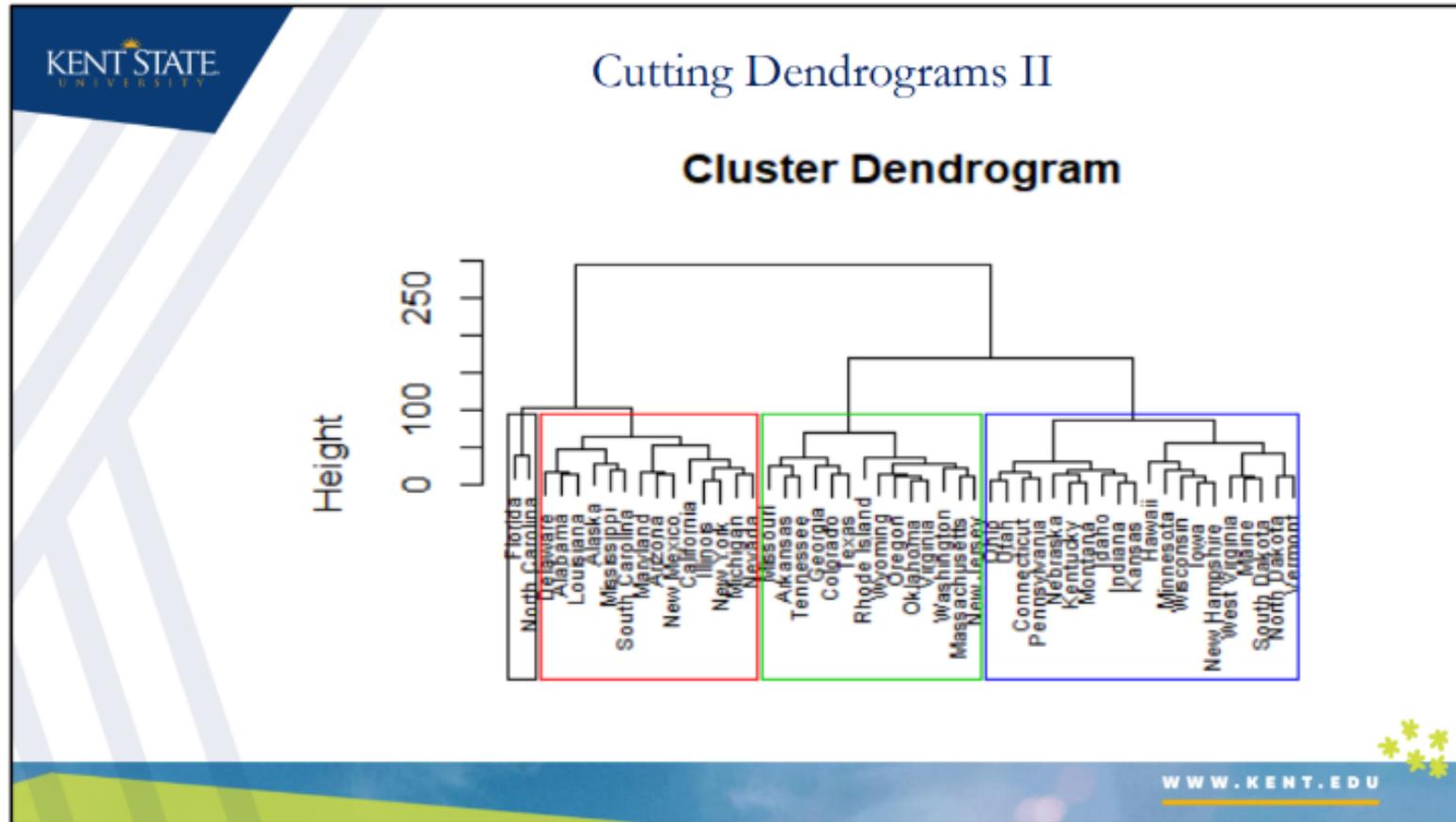


Role Play



Example 1: View Presentation

Example 2: Read Presentation



This provides a clearer depiction of the 4 clusters.

Example 3: Listen Presentation



Supporting Research

Universal Design for Learning (UDL)

- equitable use
- flexibility in use
- simple and intuitive use
- perceptible information
- tolerance for error

Does accessibility = usability?





Cognitive Load

- Constraints of human cognitive architecture (Amadiou et al., 2011; Pink & Newton, 2020; Rey, et al., 2019)
- increases intrinsic cognitive load (Leahy & Sweller, 2016)
- Splitting Attention (Costley, at al., 2018)

CONTENT



Team ISO's Plan

A top-down view of architectural blueprints on a light-colored surface. The blueprints show various floor plans with rooms, corridors, and furniture. A large black compass is positioned on the left side of the drawing. In the upper center, there are two markers, one orange and one green. On the right side, there is a black pen with its cap removed, and a clear ruler is visible in the background. The overall scene is dimly lit, with a soft glow around the text.

How can narrated presentations be more user friendly?

Step 1

UDL



Cognitive Load

Rubric



Step 2 – Assess Narrated Presentations

ACCBE Courses that meet
college design standard 6
(combines SRS 8.3, 8.4, and
8.5)



Reflections & Questions



References

- Amadiou, F., Mariné, C., & Laimay, C. (2011). The attention-guiding effect and cognitive load in the comprehension of animations. *Computers in Human Behavior, 27(1)*, 36–40. DOI: 10.1016/j.chb.2010.05.009
- Costley, J., Fanguy, M., Baldwin, M., Lange, C., & Han, S. (2018). The role of motivation in the use of lecture behaviors in the online classroom. *Journal of Information Technology Education: Research, 17(1)*, 471–484.
- Leahy, W., & Sweller, J. (2016). Cognitive load theory and the effects of transient information on the modality effect. *Instructional Science, 44(1)*, 107–123.
- Pink, A., & Newton, P. M. (2020). Decorative animations impair recall and are a source of extraneous cognitive load. *Advances in Physiology Education, 44(3)*, 376–382–382. DOI: /10.1152/ADVAN.00102.2019
- Rey, G. D., Beege, M., Nebel, S., Wirzberger, M., Schmitt, T. H., & Schneider, S. (2019). A meta-analysis of the segmenting effect. *Educational Psychology Review, 31(2)*, 389–419.

Thank you!

