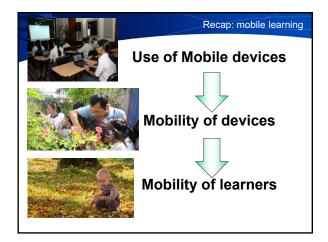
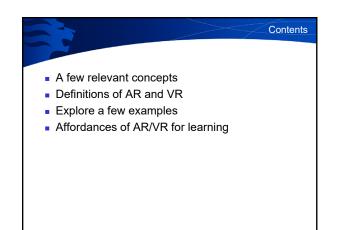
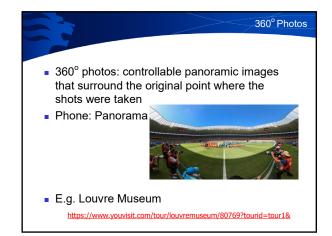
## For Online Participants

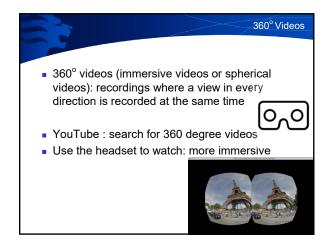
- Keep camera on and mic off (unless you talk) all the time
- Test the connection: audio, video
- Participate as in the classroom (ask, answer questions, chat with peers, do activities)
- Join group activities when needed
- Indicate your engagement
   Indicate your engagement





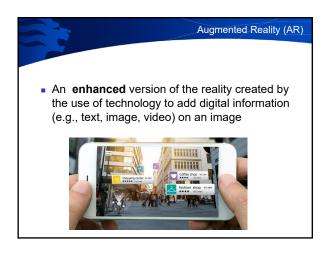






## the use of computer technology to create a simulated environment that usually really exists Users are often immersed and able to interact with the objects in the virtual environment A simple example: <u>http://vtour.nus.edu.sg/virtualtour</u>

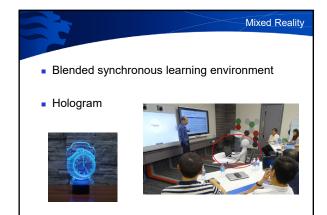


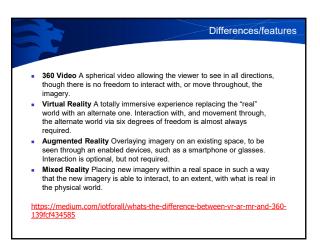




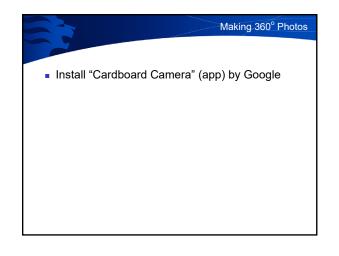
Mixed Reality (MR)
Mixed Reality (MR) Real Augmented Augmented Virtual Environment Reality (AR) Virtuality (AV) Environment
Source: Milgram, P., & Kishino, F. (1994). A Taxonomy of Miked RealRy Visual Displays. IEEE Transactions on information Systems, 77(12). Figure 1. Reality-Virtuality (VR) Continuum













## Affordances for teaching and learning

- To create an immersive learning environment
- To interact with the objects
- To arouse their interest, curiosity
- To support discovery-based learning

	A	forc	lances of AR
iable 2 The advantages of AR in educa Inductive categories	tional settings. Sub-categories		Sample research
		32	Lu & Liu, 2015
Learner outcomes	Enhancing learning achievement Enhancing learning motivation	10	Chiang et al., 2014a
	Enhancing learning motivation Helps students to understand	10	Kamarainen et al. 2014a
	Provide positive attitude	1	Wojciechowski & Cellary, 20
		0	
	Enhancing satisfaction	4	Han et al., 2015 Santos et al., 2014
Pedagogical contributions	Decreases cognitive load	2	
	Enhancing confidence	2	Lu & Liu, 2015
	Enhances spatial ability	2	Lin, Chen, & Chang, 2015
	Enhances enjoyment	8	Ibáñez et al., 2014
	Raising the level of engagement	6	Liu & Tsai, 2013
	Increases interest	4	Zhang et al., 2014
	Provides collaboration opportunities for students	3	Lin, Duh, Li, Wang, & Tsai, 2
	Facilitates communication between students and lecturer	2	Zarraonandia et al., 2013
	Promotes self-learning	2	Ferrer-Torregrosa et al., 2019
	Combines the physical and virtual worlds		Dunleavy et al., 2009
	Allows learners to learn by doing	1	Hsiao et al., 2012
	Student-centered technology		Kamarainen et al., 2013
	Enables multi-sensory learning	1	Lu & Liu, 2015
	Enables learners to quickly receive information		Chiang et al., 2014b
Interaction	Providing interaction opportunities (student-student)		Kamarainen et al., 2013
	Student-material Student-teacher	2	Lin et al., 2011 Zarraonandia et al., 2013
Other	Student-teacher Enables visualization of invisible concepts, events, and abstract concepts	1	
Other		2	El Sayed et al., 2011
	AR is easy for students to use Reduces laboratory material cost	- 2	Di Serio et al., 2013 Ferrer-Torregrosa et al., 2015

M. Akçayır, G. Akçayır / Educatio	nal Research Review 20 (2017) 1	-11
he challenges in AR use within educational settings. Challenges	1	Sample research
AR is difficult for students to use	7	Munoz-Cristobal et al., 2015
Requires more time	4	Gavish et al., 2015
Low sensitivity in triggering recognition	4	Chang et al., 2014
GPS errors cause student frustration	3	Chiang et al., 2014a
Not suitable for large group teaching	3	Yoon et al., 2012
Causes technical problems (camera, Internet, indoor use)	3	Chang et al., 2015
Causes cognitive overload	2	Dunleavy et al., 2009
Distracts students' attention	2	Chiang et al., 2014b
Expensive technology	2	Furió et al., 2013
Large file size limits the sharing of content	1	Ke & Hsu, 2015
Ergonomic problems	1	Chang et al., 2015
Difficult to design	1	Chang et al., 2014
Inadequate teacher ability to use the technology	1	Dunleavy et al., 2009



