Leveraging the Principles of Multimedia Learning in Our Online Instruction
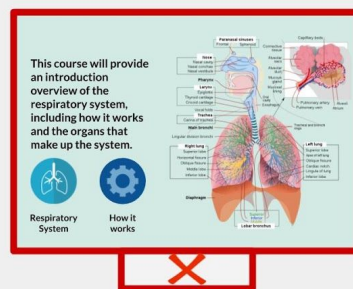
The 12 Principles of Multimedia Learning: Part 1

The first five of Dr. Richard Mayer's Principles for Multimedia Learning help to reduce extraneous load. Extraneous load refers to the way information or tasks are presented to a learner. We want to minimize the extraneous load a learner experiences.
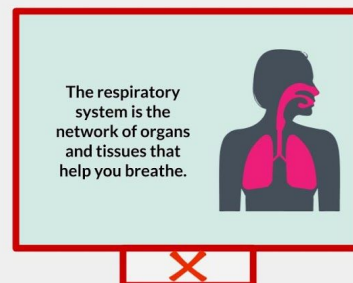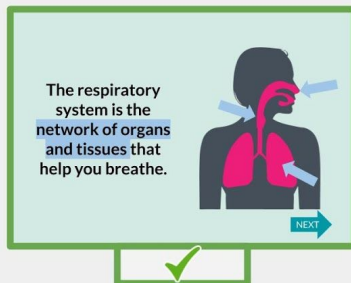

The Coherence Principle

People learn best when you exclude extraneous, distracting material.

This course will provide an introduction overview of the respiratory system, including how it works and the organs that make up the system.

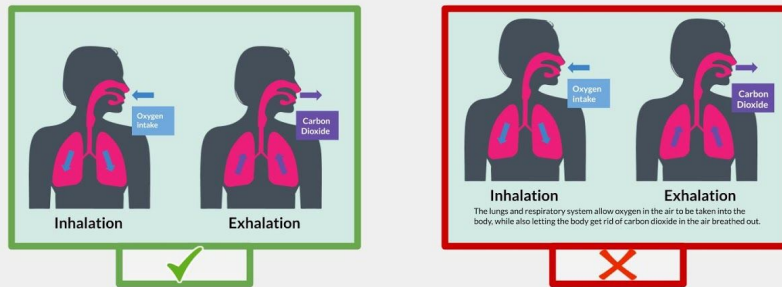Respiratory System   How it works

Cut out the fluff. Less is more! Use only the information a learner needs. Choose simple visuals and simple text that relates directly to the learning topic. Stick to plain, easy to read backgrounds and fonts.

The Signaling Principle

The respiratory system is the network of organs and tissues that help you breathe.

NEXT

The respiratory system is the network of organs and tissues that help you breathe.

Show learners exactly what to pay attention to on the screen. Use arrows and highlights to draw attention to the important information. Use slides to separate learning sections and direct learners to new sections.
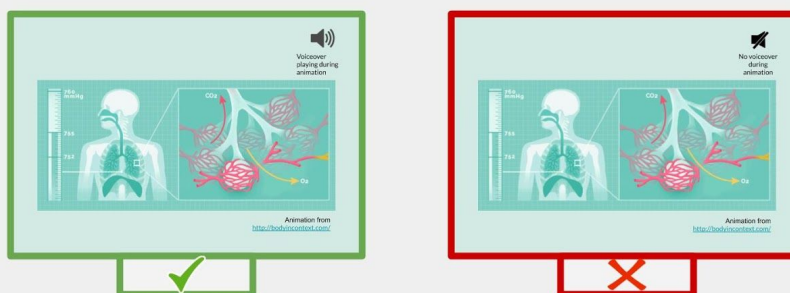
The Redundancy Principle

Use graphics and narration rather than graphics, narration, and printed text.
Minimize the use of text during a narrated presentation.

The Spatial Contiguity Principle

Place text in close proximity with the graphic it refers to.
Present directions on the same screen as an activity.

The Temporal Contiguity Principle

Time narration appropriately to play along with animation.
In Google Slides, you can use the animate feature to time your visuals with your voice over.