

Storyboarding and Lesson Planning

The Storyboard

Prior to creating the storyboard you will have:

- Identified the need for learning
- Formulated the learning objectives
- Extracted those objectives that can be satisfied using e-learning as a platform

And

- Researched and made available all the resources you think you may need as part of the learning e.g. Facts, information, legislation, processes, web links etc.

You now know where you want to go and what that place looks like but not how to get there – that's where the storyboard and lesson plan come in.

The storyboard is rather like a large scale map that will give you a fix on your destination and enable you to understand where it is in relation to everywhere else. The lesson plan, however, is your detailed OS map that will enable you to home in accurately on that destination.

How you go about creating a storyboard is very much a matter of personal preference and different learning designers do it in different ways. My suggestion is:

1. Using your learning objectives as a focal point, identify all the:

- Knowledge
- Skills (where appropriate)
- Behaviours

And

- Attitudes

That you believe your learner must possess in order to achieve the LOs

2. Write these down, either physically or electronically

You now have a jumble of [1] – a pile of jigsaw pieces

3. Now start to think about the learner and the logical order in which you should construct your jigsaw

- What is the first thing he/she must know?
- What does he/she need to know before he/she can do/understand something else?

- What does he/she need to know/be able to do before their attitude/behaviour is likely to change?
- Etc.

Having followed this process you should now have an order in which you wish to approach your knowledge/skill input

4. Now look at each element of knowledge/ skill etc. in turn and allocate to it the appropriate resources (Facts, information, legislation, processes, web links etc.) that you identified earlier

You will now have chunks of knowledge/skill arranged in a logical order and with appropriate resources attached to them

The problem with your chunks is that some will be small and some will be very large, so your next step is to...

5. Break these chunks down into roughly equal sizes small enough to be dealt with in no more than two screens of an e-learning course

When you have done this you have your storyboard.

To summarise, your storyboard will be a document that shows:

1. The overall structure of the course
2. The content of the course in the order you intend it (small chunks – sufficient for one or two screens)
3. Subject headings with descriptions of what you are covering under each heading
4. Details of resources available

Now you can move on to lesson planning...

The Lesson Plan

The lesson plan is a crucial document as it is the blueprint from which you, or a course developer, will work to implement the course using the Learning Nexus Course Builder.

The secret to a good course is a good lesson plan and the secret to a good lesson plan is a good storyboard!

The lesson plan takes the storyboard as its basis and identifies screen by screen:

- The text which must appear on screen
- The audio (if an audio supported course) that will be heard
- Any video that is being used
- Any additional presentation aids e.g. pop-ups
- Any web links

- The timing of the text loading on screen (it must be timed with what the audio is saying) – colour coding in the lesson plan achieves this
- The graphics to appear on each screen (photos/images/diagrams etc.)
- The timing of the graphics with the audio
- Any specific instructions to the course developer (if different to the course designer)

Whilst designing the lesson plan it will also be necessary to design assessment questions to check learning as the course progresses (Formative assessment), and at its conclusion (Summative assessment).

When an experienced learning designer puts together a lesson plan he/she is also thinking about the learning devices he/she will use on each screen in order to facilitate learning e.g.

- Straight input of information
- Exercises
- Simulations
- Questions
- Discovery exercises

Below you will find a very simple page from a lesson plan showing what is required for one screen.

If you are designing a course that runs to more than 20 screens think seriously about breaking it down into two or more learning modules – e-learning like most other forms of learning works best when it is encountered in small chunks.

Screen No: 11	File Ref: am1p08	Screen Heading: Types of Asbestos
Screen Description	This screen describes the six types of asbestos	
Screen Text	Audio Voice Over	
<p>Three main commercial types of asbestos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White (Chrysotile) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most commonly used • Brown (Amosite) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asbestos Insulation Boards • Blue (Crocidolite) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most dangerous <p>Three other less common types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anthophyllite Asbestos • Tremolite Asbestos • Actinolite Asbestos 	<p>There are 3 types of asbestos which have been used commercially, these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Chrysotile' asbestos - normally called white asbestos - which is the most commonly used type of asbestos – it is often found in garage roofs, house guttering and downpipes etc • 'Amorite' asbestos - normally called brown asbestos - used mainly in the form of Asbestos Insulation Boards • 'Crocidolite' asbestos - normally called blue asbestos - this is not as common as the other two types but is considered the most dangerous because of the length and shape of the fibre, which is long and sharp <p>The other three types of asbestos are much less common. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Anthophyllite' asbestos • 'Tremolite' asbestos <p>And</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Actinolite' asbestos <p>Click on the images to find out more about each of the 3 main types of asbestos</p>	

<i>Image/Graphics Required</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo-image of each type of asbestos to time with text and audio • `Click on the images` <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pop-Up boxes activated by click on Asbestos icons (Something to illustrate White/Brown/Blue asbestos) • Text for each pop-up as follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ White Asbestos (chrysotile) – because it is a curly fibre (like wool) it can be woven, and because of this aspect there are many products like rope gaskets, fire blankets, exhaust tapes, seals and even asbestos paper that are made from 100% pure Chrysotile. The fibre is actually quite weak and has to be either held firmly within other material such as cement or plastic, or woven into flexible products. It is used most commonly in domestic appliances and buildings. ▪ Brown Asbestos (amosite) – is the next most commonly used fibre mainly in the form of AIB (Asbestos Insulation Boards), thermal insulation and sprayed applications. It was used in the same manner as plasterboard and is often mistaken for it. ▪ Blue Asbestos (crocidolite) – is not as common as the other two types but is considered the most dangerous because of the length and shape of the fibre (long and sharp). It is used most commonly for insulation laggings and sprayed coatings. 	

