### Discussion Board
May be used for many types of learning activities.
- Easy. Forums have usable default settings. Students can add Forums in Groups.
- Yes. Forums have a setting for grading.
- Yes. Students can collaborate, explore and discuss topics as well as write together in Forums.

### Blog
Can be individual or course wide and not accessible outside the course.
- Easy. Add the Name and Description and select the settings. Can be accessed from a Content Area or Tools.
- Yes. Great for sharing information, resources, links or files. Subscription feature sends messages to email.
- Yes. Great for getting students to be creative. More open-ended and flexible than Discussion Board.

### Wiki
A place for students to collaboratively create online projects.
- Tricky. Instructors create the wiki and generally the first page. Attend an ITS workshop.
- Yes. Consider using as an informational site. You can also close the editing so only instructors can edit.
- Yes. Use as open forum for students to write about course topics. Course blog allows all students to contribute.

### Journal
Designed to be a self-reflective tool for students.
- Easy. Simply add a term and its definition. Glossaries created in Excel can be uploaded.
- Yes. Only instructors can add to the Glossary.
- Yes. Students can share resources, explore topics, and collaboratively write.

### Glossary
Instructors are able to create or upload a course glossary.
- Easy. Journals have a setting for grading.
- Yes.Wikis have a setting for grading.
- No.

### Groups
Instructors can create groups of students and provide them with their own tools.
- Can be Tricky. Attend an ITS workshop.
- Yes. Depending on the tools selected, information can be disseminated through text.
- No.

### Zoom & Voice Tools
Synchronous and asynchronous communication tools.
- Tricky. Attend an ITS workshop.
- Yes. Options for communication in various forms however, does not allow for audio or video.
- Yes. Options for group work where students can collaborate are available.

### Rubrics
Assessment tool listing evaluation criteria for students.
- Can be Tricky.
- Yes. Rubrics help ensure consistent and impartial grading.
- No.

### Bloom’s Revised Taxonomy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Creating</th>
<th>Evaluating</th>
<th>Analyzing</th>
<th>Applying</th>
<th>Understanding</th>
<th>Remembering</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Generating new ideas, products, or ways of viewing things</td>
<td>Designing, constructing, planning, producing, inventing</td>
<td>Justifying a decision or course of action</td>
<td>Checking, hypothesizing, criticizing, experimenting, judging</td>
<td>Using information in another familiar situation</td>
<td>Recognizing, listing, describing, retrieving, naming, finding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-order thinking</td>
<td>Great Fit</td>
<td>Not the best tool for the job</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### Journal
Journals provide a place for students to write. Communication is generally one to one.
- Blogs allow participants to post a chronological series of entries on a particular topic, either individually or shared. Communication is generally one to many.
- Discussion Boards allow users to post and reply to messages. Replies that are associated with the same post are grouped together, creating message threads that can be expanded and collapsed. Generally, the course instructor controls the topics. Users can subscribe to forums or threads and receive email when there is new activity. Printing is managed with a single click and there are options for rating of posts.
- Wikis are a collaborative space where all students can view, contribute and edit content. Communication is generally many to many. Wikis can be viewed, edited, and commented upon by all users in the course. Group wiki can be viewed and edited by all group members. Each wiki contains a History detailing all the changes made to the pages.

### Blog
- Blogs provide a place for students to write. Communication is generally one to one. Blogs can be kept private between the instructor and the student or shared with the class. Only the instructor and author of the blog can add comments. Group journals can be viewed and edited by all group members.

### Discussion Board
- Discussion Boards provide a place for students to communicate in conversational in style.
- Potential Uses: - Grant student/teacher interaction.
- Discussion Board allows users to post and reply to messages. Replies that are associated with the same post are grouped together, creating message threads that can be expanded and collapsed. Generally, the course instructor controls the topics. Users can subscribe to forums or threads and receive email when there is new activity. Printing is managed with a single click and there are options for rating of posts.
- Potential Uses: - Grant student/teacher interaction.

### Wiki
- Wikis are a collaborative space where all students can view, contribute and edit content. Communication is generally many to many. Wikis can be viewed, edited, and commented upon by all users in the course. Group wiki can be viewed and edited by all group members. Each wiki contains a History detailing all the changes made to the pages.

### Potential Uses:
- Synchronous: - Synchronous tools allow all students to collaborate, explore and discuss topics as well as write together in Forums.
- Asynchronous: - Asynchronous tools allow all students to collaborate, explore and discuss topics as well as write together in Forums.

### Bloom’s Revised Taxonomy:
- In 1956, Benjamin Bloom headed a group of educational psychologists who developed a classification of levels of intellectual behavior important in learning. The taxonomy was updated during the 1990’s to reflect relevance to 21st century work. The graphic is a representation of the new terms associated with the long familiar Bloom’s Taxonomy.

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**Discussion Boards, Blogs, Journals, and Wikis – What’s the Difference?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Blog</th>
<th>Discussion Board</th>
<th>Wiki</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journals provide a place for students to write. Communication is generally one to one. Blogs can be kept private between the instructor and the student or shared with the class. Only the instructor and author of the journal can add comments. Group journals can be viewed and edited by all group members.</td>
<td>Blogs allow participants to post a chronological series of entries on a particular topic, either individually or shared. Communication is generally one to many. Newest entries come first in the list and users can add comments to blog entries. Group blogs can be viewed and edited by all group members. Blogs are less structured than the Discussion Board. The format is more open and conversational in style.</td>
<td>Discussion Boards allow users to post and reply to messages. Replies that are associated with the same post are grouped together, creating message threads that can be expanded and collapsed. Generally, the course instructor controls the topics. Users can subscribe to forums or threads and receive email when there is new activity. Printing is managed with a single click and there are options for rating of posts.</td>
<td>Wikis are a collaborative space where all students can view, contribute and edit content. Communication is generally many to many. Wikis can be viewed, edited, and commented upon by all users in the course. Group wiki can be viewed and edited by all group members. Each wiki contains a History detailing all the changes made to the pages.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potential Uses: Reflect on personal growth throughout the semester, record lab results, document clinical experiences, communicate “muddiest points” that are private.</td>
<td>Potential Uses: What we did/will do in class” saves the instructor of having to answer individual inquiries, online discussions about related topics, “muddiest points” about what was covered in class.</td>
<td>Potential Uses: Popular tool for online discussions. Consider class debates, team discussions, role plays, etc.</td>
<td>Potential Uses: Grant student/teacher interaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Blackboard 9.1 Tool Guide

**Pick the Right Blackboard Tool for the Job!**

- Know what tool you want to use? Follow its row across to see its strengths and weaknesses.
- Know what you want to achieve? Pick a column and follow it to see which tool is best for the job.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pedagogy What you want to achieve?</th>
<th>Ease of use</th>
<th>Information Transfer</th>
<th>Assess Learning</th>
<th>Communication and Interaction</th>
<th>Collaboration</th>
<th>Bloom's Revised Taxonomy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Announcements</strong> Use to send out information to all students enrolled in the course</td>
<td>Easy. Simply click Create Announcement and type in the information.</td>
<td>Yes. Include course updates, encouragement, relevant links, etc.</td>
<td>No. Announcements are limited and only instructors can post.</td>
<td>Communication is one way -- Instructor to student. Great for keeping students updated.</td>
<td>No. This is a one way communication tool for instructors only.</td>
<td>RUAEEC Depends on how the tool is used. May be used to test readiness for the next class or module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Item</strong> Typical way to add content to BB</td>
<td>Easy. Both descriptive text and files can be added to an Item.</td>
<td>Yes. Instructors can upload files (Word, ppt, etc.) as well as provide students with instructions or content.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No. An Item can only be added by an instructor.</td>
<td>No. None</td>
<td>This is not a learning activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>File</strong> Used for adding content to BB</td>
<td>Easy. Files are uploaded from user's computer or linked to Course Content Collection.</td>
<td>Yes. Provides instructors with an easy way to create a directory of files.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No. A file can only be added by an instructor although students can add files in the text editor.</td>
<td>No. None</td>
<td>This is not a learning activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Image</strong> Used for adding visual interest or as content</td>
<td>Easy. Images can be added from course, computer, or from the Flickr Mashup.</td>
<td>Yes. Only instructors can upload an Image.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No. An image can only be added by an instructor however, students can add images in the text editor.</td>
<td>No. None</td>
<td>RUAEEC Depends on how images are used in assessment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Web Link</strong> Link to a webpage</td>
<td>Easy. Find the Web address then copy and paste it into the URL field.</td>
<td>Yes. Great way to lead students to information by giving them a quick access point.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No. URLs can only be added by the instructor although students can add links in the text editor.</td>
<td>Potentially: Link to collaborative sites, such as Google Docs and students can add URL’s from Text Editor.</td>
<td>RUAEEC Depends on where you link and the assessment design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Learning Module or Lesson Plan</strong> Used to organize content in an intuitive manner.</td>
<td>Fairly easy. With planning the course can include all BB tools.</td>
<td>Yes. Offers instructors a way to organize content in a logical sequential manner.</td>
<td>No. However, all assessment types may be included.</td>
<td>No. However, all communication and interactive student tools may be included.</td>
<td>No. However, all tools allowing students to collaborate, discuss and publish may be included.</td>
<td>None This is not a learning activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content Folder</strong> Used to organize content in an intuitive manner.</td>
<td>Easy. Simply add the tool and provide a name.</td>
<td>Yes. Acts as a “container” for information organized in a logical manner.</td>
<td>No. However, all assessment types may be placed inside.</td>
<td>No. However, all communication and interactive student tools may be placed inside.</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None This is not a learning activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blank Page</strong> Can be created as an Item on Course Menu or as a Content Area.</td>
<td>Easy. Simply add the tool to either the Course Menu or in a Content Area and provide a name.</td>
<td>Yes. Blank Pages are Content Areas that are limited to text, images, and attached files.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No. Potentially. External links could lead to collaborative sites, such as Google Docs or a blog.</td>
<td>None None</td>
<td>This is not a learning activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planner/Module Page</strong> Can be customized to include a variety of resources and tools.</td>
<td>Fairly easy. Add the tool to the course menu, provide a name and select desired modules.</td>
<td>Yes. Resources and tools such as Alerts, Calendar events, Announcements, etc. can be added.</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>No. Only the instructor can add modules to the course Module Page.</td>
<td>None None</td>
<td>None This is not a learning activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mashup</strong> Users can search for content from YouTube, Flickr and SlideShare</td>
<td>Fairly easy. Search for and add content within any Content Area or in the Text Editor.</td>
<td>Yes. Great way to easily link students to relevant content from these popular sites.</td>
<td>Potentially. Students could create projects/assignments and upload them to the site - then link to the course.</td>
<td>Potentially. You could use content from the sites to generate discussion and collaboration.</td>
<td>No. RUAEEC Instructors will need to consider assessment design to include all levels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Test/Survey</strong> Can be used to assess learning formative or summative</td>
<td>Tricky. Many question types and multi-step process. Attend an ITS workshop.</td>
<td>Not really. Depending on questions, Survey tool may disseminate information.</td>
<td>Yes. This tool is designed to assess learning. There are also self-assessment options.</td>
<td>Yes. You could use content from the sites to generate discussion and collaboration.</td>
<td>No. RUAEEC Instructors will need to consider assessment design to include all levels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assignment</strong> Students may upload individual or group Assignments</td>
<td>Easy. Create in Content Area and a link to Grade Center is created.</td>
<td>Not really. However, instructors can attach files to Assignments.</td>
<td>Yes. Instructors can set due dates, assign points, collect assignments and provide feedback.</td>
<td>Yes. Instructor can set Group Assignments.</td>
<td>Yes. Instructor can set Group Assignments.</td>
<td>RUAEEC When creating Assignments, instructor will need to consider design.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turnitin Assignment</strong> Students upload assignments for plagiarism detection</td>
<td>Can be tricky. Create in Content Area and a link to Grade Center is created.</td>
<td>Not really. Instructors cannot attach files directly to Turnitin Assignments.</td>
<td>Yes. Instructors can set due dates, assign points, collect assignments, provide online feedback and originally reports.</td>
<td>Yes when using PeerMark, part of the Turnitin suite</td>
<td>No. RUAEEC When creating a Turnitin Assignment instructors will need to consider design.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**
- Great Fit
- Can work with some learning design
- Not the best tool for the job

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**T I L T** Blackboard 9.1 Tool Guide