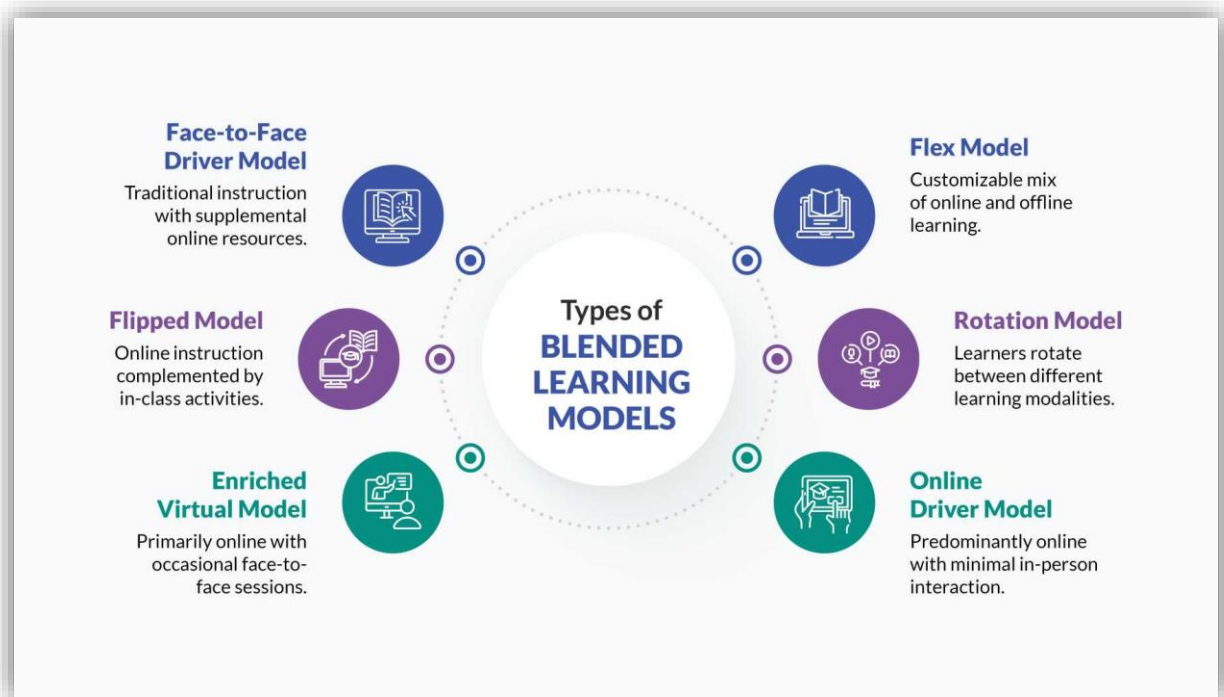


# Blended Learning Models



## 1. Face-to-Face Driver Model

- **Definition:** Traditional instruction with supplemental online resources.
- **Structure:**
  - Teacher-led instruction as the primary method.
  - Online resources used to reinforce lessons (e.g., videos, quizzes).
- **Benefits:**
  - Provides structure for younger students.
  - Supports consistent teacher guidance.
- **Example:**
  - EFL Class: Teacher explains vocabulary and grammar in class, students practice on Duolingo or Quizlet at home.
- **Best For:** Middle school students requiring structure and teacher guidance.

## 2. Flipped Model

- **Definition:** Online instruction complemented by in-class activities.
- **Structure:**
  - Pre-class: Watch videos or read material online.
  - In-class: Group activities, problem-solving, or projects.
- **Benefits:**
  - Encourages independent learning.
  - Maximizes in-class engagement.
- **Example:**

- EFL Class: Students watch a video on verb tenses at home, then practice sentence construction in class through games.
- **Best For:** High school students with strong self-motivation.

### 3. Enriched Virtual Model

- **Definition:** Primarily online with occasional face-to-face sessions.
- **Structure:**
  - Online platform for most lessons and assignments.
  - Scheduled in-person sessions for discussions or assessments.
- **Benefits:**
  - Flexible for students with other commitments.
  - Promotes digital fluency.
- **Example:**
  - EFL Class: Online vocabulary quizzes and essays, monthly in-person speaking workshops.
- **Best For:** Advanced learners or those with scheduling challenges.

### 4. Flex Model

- **Definition:** Customizable mix of online and offline learning.
- **Structure:**
  - Flexible schedules allow students to work at their own pace.
  - Teachers act as guides and facilitators.
- **Benefits:**
  - Promotes self-directed learning.
  - Adapts to individual student needs.
- **Example:**
  - EFL Class: Students complete listening exercises online at their own pace and attend weekly speaking sessions.
- **Best For:** High school students who need personalized pacing.

### 5. Rotation Model

- **Definition:** Students rotate between different learning stations (e.g., group work, individual tasks, online activities).
- **Structure:**
  - Examples of stations:
    - Teacher-Led Instruction
    - Collaborative Workstation
    - Independent Online Learning
- **Benefits:**
  - Encourages varied learning styles.
  - Increases engagement through diverse activities.
- **Example:**

- EFL Class: Vocabulary practice in online apps, peer speaking exercises, and teacher-led grammar correction.
- **Best For:** Middle and high school students who benefit from variety and engagement.

## 6. Online Driver Model

- **Definition:** Predominantly online with minimal in-person interaction.
  - **Structure:**
    - Online lessons, assignments, and assessments.
    - Occasional face-to-face check-ins for progress monitoring.
  - **Benefits:**
    - Ideal for independent learners.
    - Accessible for students in remote areas.
  - **Example:**
    - EFL Class: Students use an online platform for listening and speaking exercises, with occasional in-person pronunciation workshops.
  - **Best For:** Independent learners with limited access to physical classrooms.
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## Choosing the Right Model for Middle and High School Students

- **Recommended Models for Middle School:**
  - Face-to-Face Driver: Supports structure and consistent teacher presence.
  - Rotation Model: Provides varied activities to sustain engagement.
- **Recommended Models for High School:**
  - Flipped Model: Encourages independent learning and critical thinking.
  - Flex Model: Offers personalization and accommodates diverse needs.
- **Considerations:**
  - Student maturity and self-discipline.
  - Access to technology and online resources.
  - Teacher capacity for blended learning implementation.