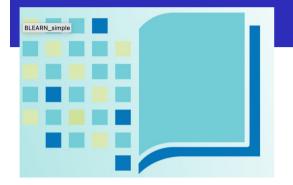
Transnational Project Meeting 4 WARSAW 2022

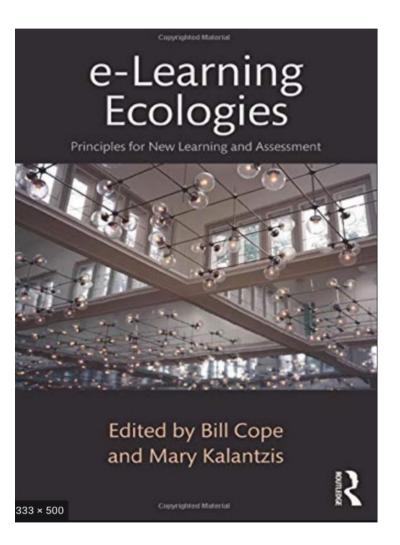


A PROPOSAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF B-LEARNING

Ana Cea University of Minho

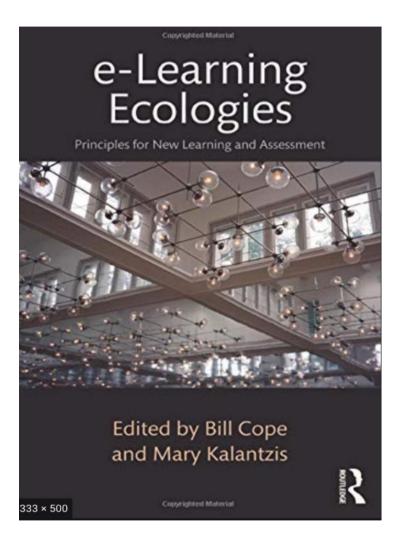
- How blended learning may help to implement pedagogic strategies: connectivist principles and cybersocial learning.
- 2. Customizing the LMS.
- 3. Design of a short module within the blearning programme on flipped classroom.
- 4. Conclusions
- 5. Bibliography

New learning ecologies



The classroom is considered the exceptional space and moment for interaction and creation through project-based work, gamification processes, mobile learning, the inverted classroom, etc.

New learning ecologies



Allows the development of principles and values for cyber-social learning.



PRACTICAL PEDAGOGY

40 NEW WAYS TO TEACH AND LEARN

MIKE SHARPLES



Digital competence in students and teachers is one of the factors conditioning the teaching-learning process.



PRACTICAL PEDAGOGY

40 NEW WAYS TO TEACH AND LEARN

MIKE SHARPLES



Digital competence in students and teachers is one of the factors conditioning the teaching-learning process.

Even the very freedom and **flexibility** provided by technology requires more than ever didactic-pedagogical approaches based on **self-regulation** (...).

Sharples, **M**. (2019)

The role of today's learners

"Learning" implies understanding the values of the **digital culture** in which we live, a proactive, connected, contextualised, networkbased learning culture.

Ribeiro (2019)

The role of today's learners

- active agents of their learning
- assume more responsibility
- "knowledge producers" through different digital resources

The role of today's learners

- active agents of their learning
- assume more responsibility
- "knowledge producers" through different digital resources
- they work effectively individually or collectively (in pairs or groups)
- they feel comfortable in multimodal creative spaces
- they shape their identity by drawing on their experiences and interests for the learning task
- continue their learning beyond the classroom space

Classes eLearning Meetings	Self-study Social Media Internet Surfing Unexpected
Intentional Reading Coaching Mentoring	Community Exploring Playing

(c) Marcia L. Conner, 2004-2009 www.marciaconner.com Figura 1: Tipos de aprendizaje (Conner, 2013)

The new role of the teacher

- manages a **multifaceted** pedagogical space
- feels comfortable in designing and implementing viable online learning spaces
- allows his/her students to take more **responsibility** for their learning
- takes into account the different students learning styles and rhythms.

(Kalantzis & Cope, 2016)

The new role of the teacher

- creates **multimodal materials** that allow students to put their experience and knowledge into practice and interact with their peers.

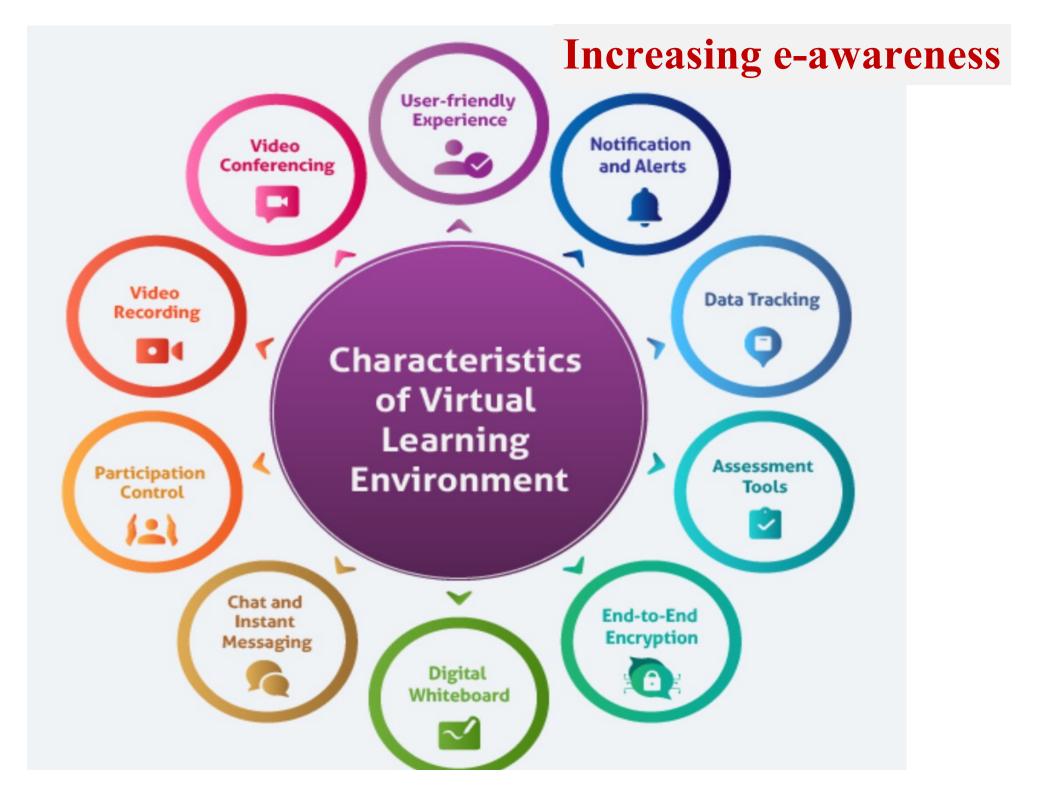
(Higueras García, 2012)

The new role of the teacher

- Develops students' e-awareness regarding the role of hybrid learning spaces.

Ribeiro (2019); Torres Ríos (2015)

- Promotes deeper engagement.



Hybrid learning spaces

- help learners recognise the kind of patterns and goals of the tasks they are doing;
- enable them to expand their strategic competence;
- prevent their learning from being limited to reproducing knowledge.
- optimize achievement of learning objectives by applying the 'right' learning technologies to match the 'right' personal learning style to transfer the 'right' skills to the 'right' person at the 'right' time".

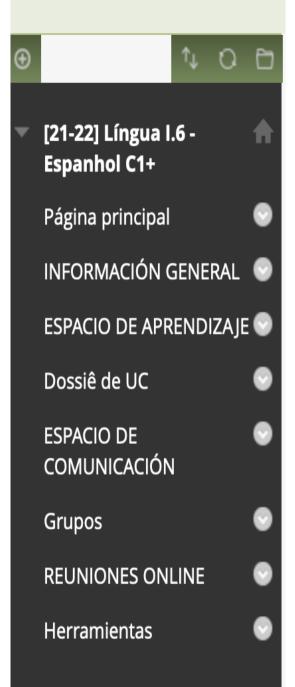
(Hu, 2016)

B-LEARNING IMPLEMENTATION



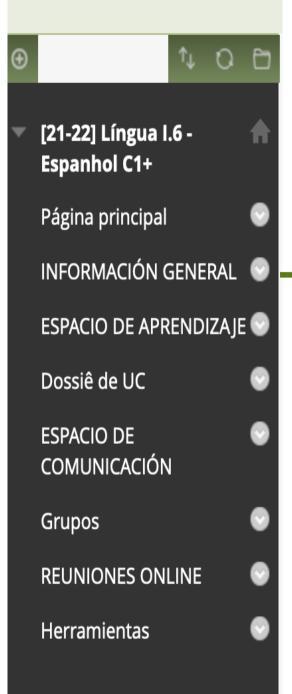
Analyse and select the
best apps and
functionalities of the
institutional Learning
Management System
(LMS).

[21-22] Língua I.6 - Espanhol C



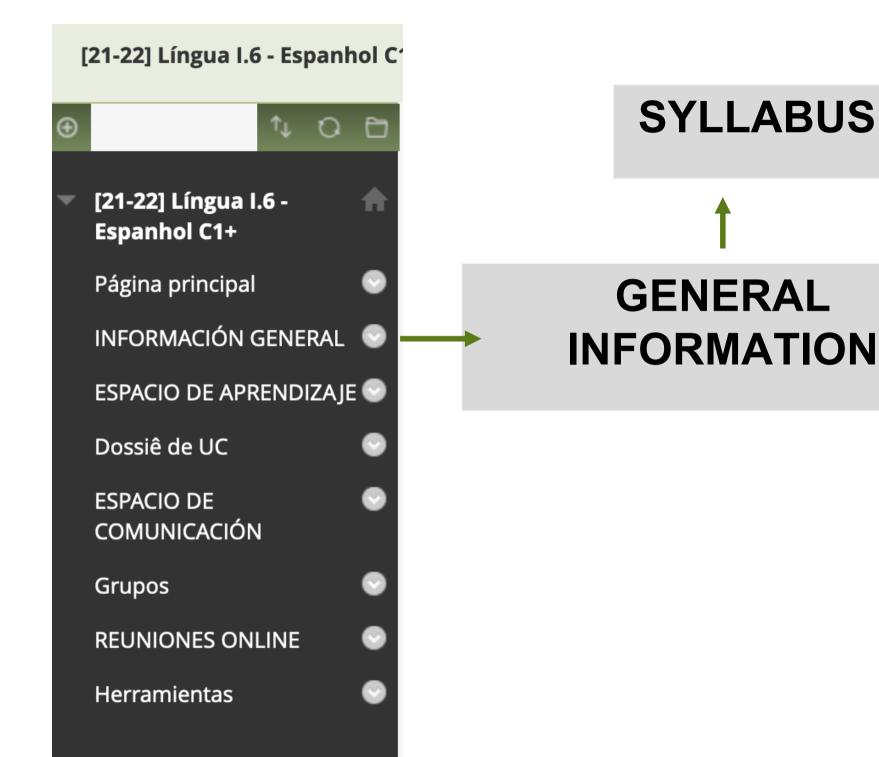
Customize the LMS

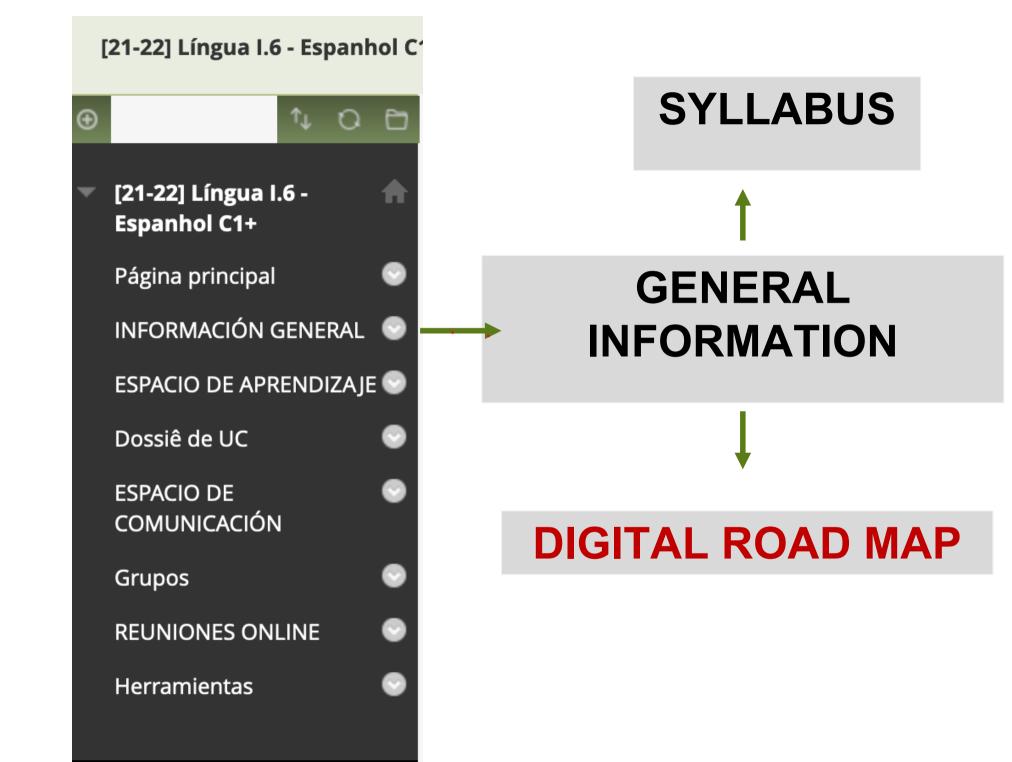
Increasing e-awareness of the learning environment [21-22] Língua I.6 - Espanhol C



Customize the LMS

GENERAL INFORMATION





DIGITAL ROAD MAP

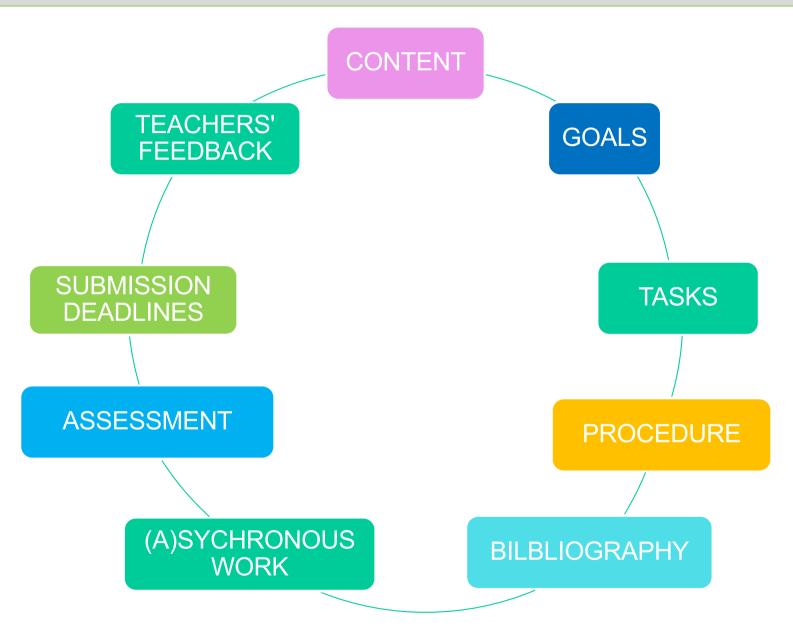


Course timetable:

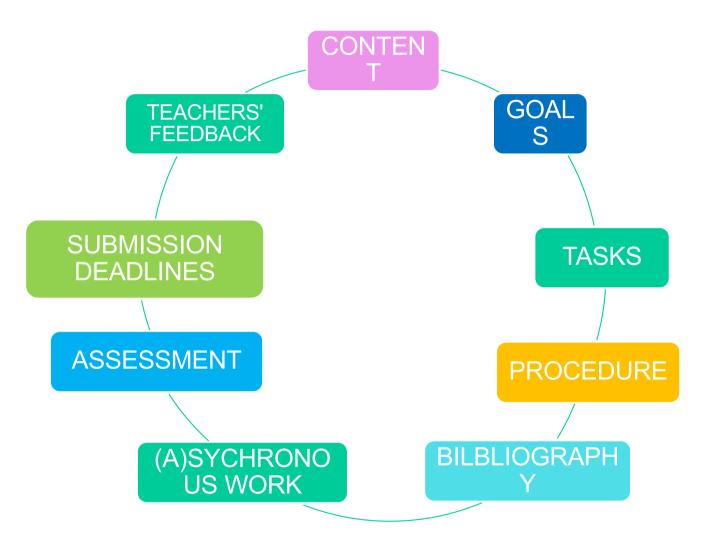
Chronogram by modules

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10
Chapter 1 Chapter 2 Chapter 3 Chapter 4					Classes (group 1) (group 2 at sea)	Classes (group 2) (group 1 at sea)	Classes (all)	Classes (all)	
	Chapter 5								
	Distance learning				In-dass learning				

DIGITAL ROAD MAP

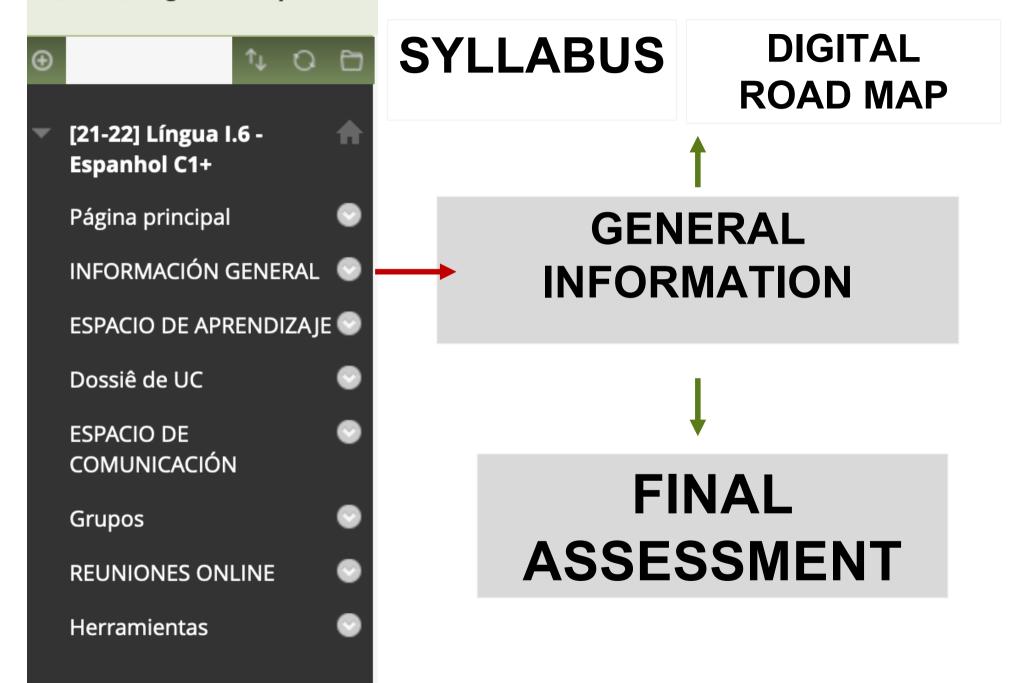


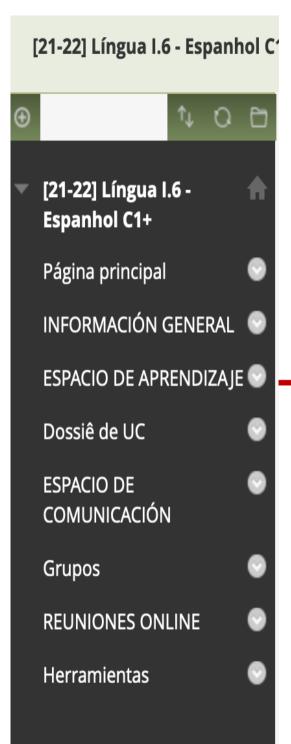
DIGITAL ROAD MAP



HELPS SELF-REGULATION

[21-22] Língua I.6 - Espanhol C





LEARNING SPACE





DELIVERY OF ASSIGNMENTS

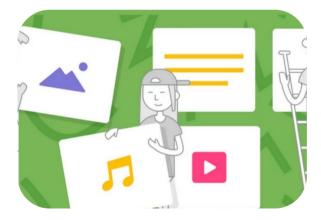
DIDACTIC MATERIALS



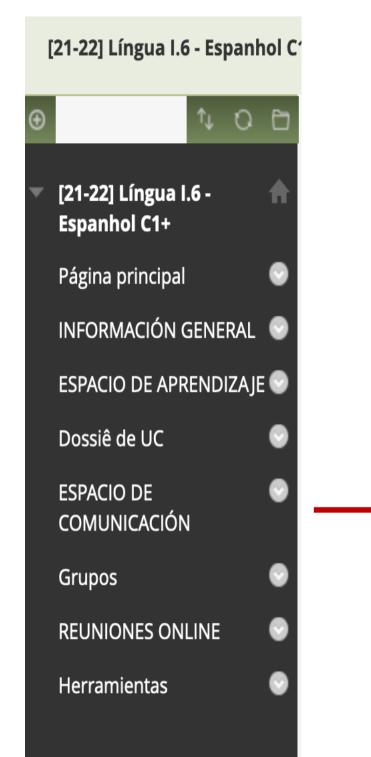


WIKIS

ONLINE EXAMS



EXTERNAL MURALS PORTFOLIOS



COMUNICATION SPACE



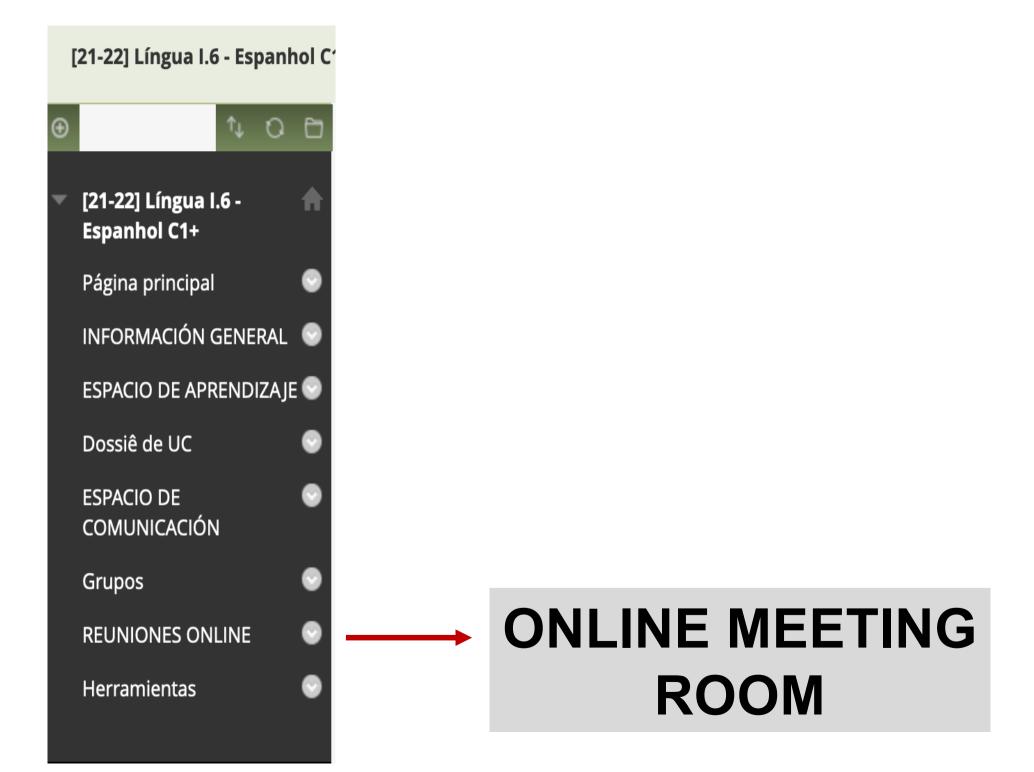
DIGITAL FORUM

Students send their opinions or doubts on:

specific themes or tasks

comments on teacher's feedback

procedure (deadlines, bibliography, etc.)





Synchronous remote learning



Hold /replay an online class

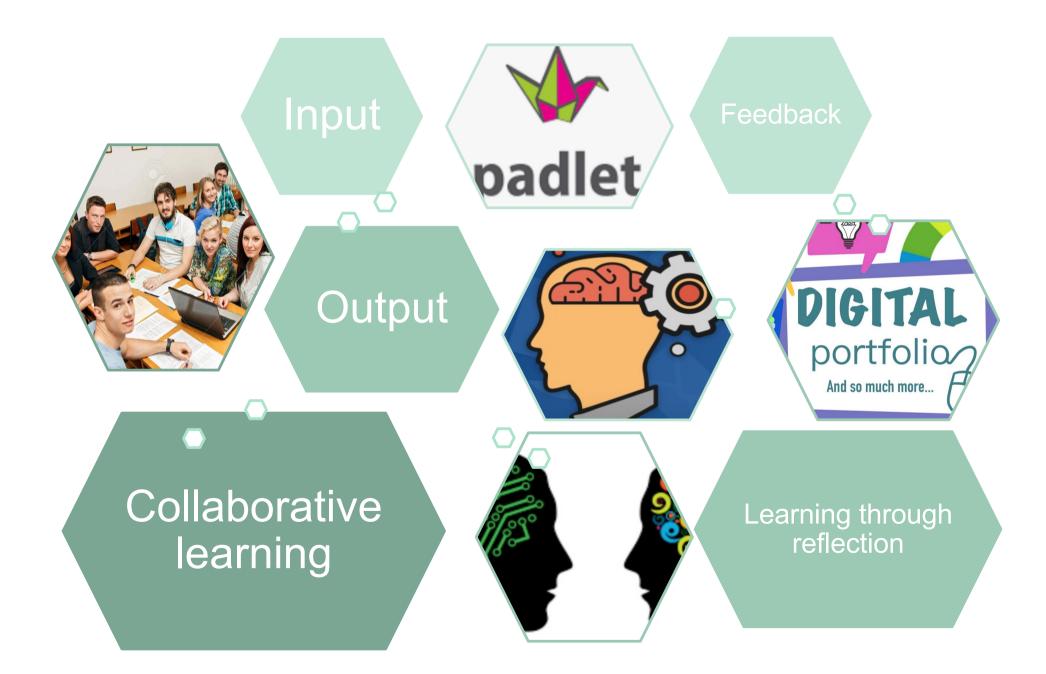
FACE TO FACE CLASS

FOSTERING AUTONOMY THROUGH

- encouraging responsibility for learning through flexible control, favouring **negotiation** of the topics

- create opportunities for practice and interaction
- cater for the **diversity of learners** and encourage collaboration and mutual help
- follow an action-oriented approach.

BLENDED FACE TO FACE LEARNING



WAYS OF HYBRIDISING

- Proactivity, connectivity INPUT presentation based on multimodal documents
- Fostering multiple literacies and digital competence:

Creating digital items for learning: c-map tools Word clouds Reflective portfolios

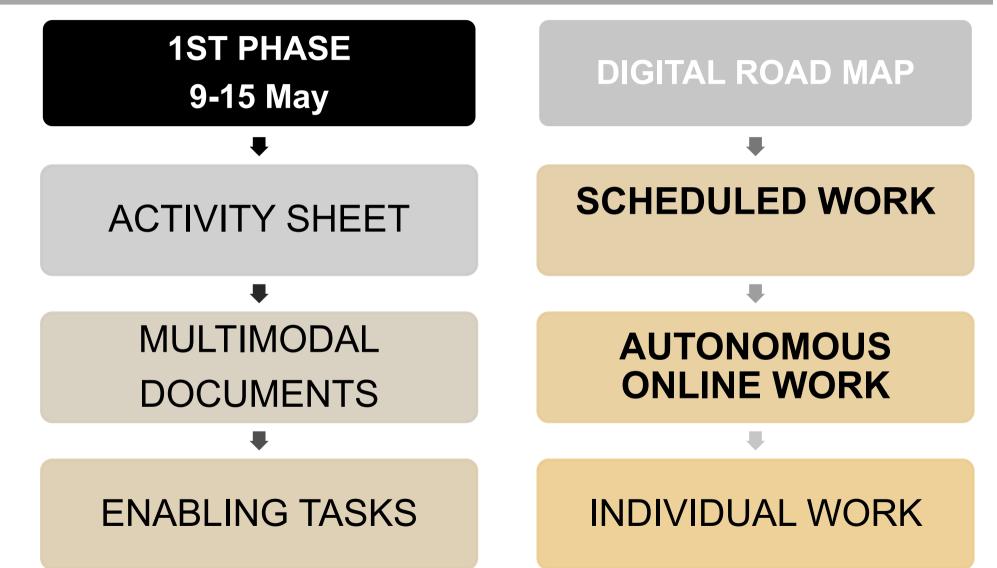
WAYS OF HYBRIDISING

Developing creativity and proactivity:

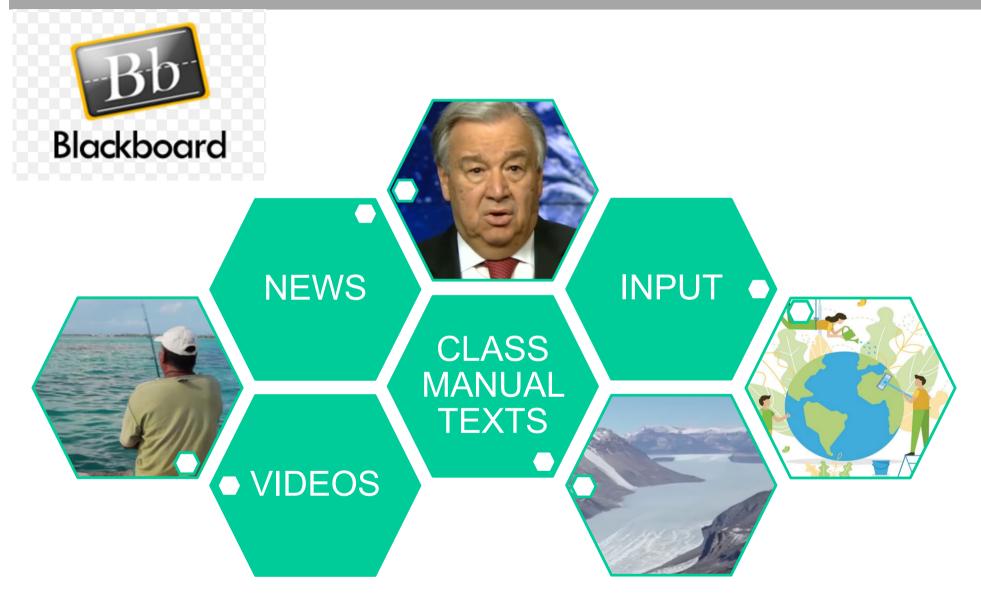
Linking up with Scolari's (2013) concept of prosumers (producers + consumers): the possibility of transforming and creating new learning products: transmedia content, hypermedia, etc.

Gamification techniques Active and more efficient learning (Núñez, Cea and Dias, 2019)

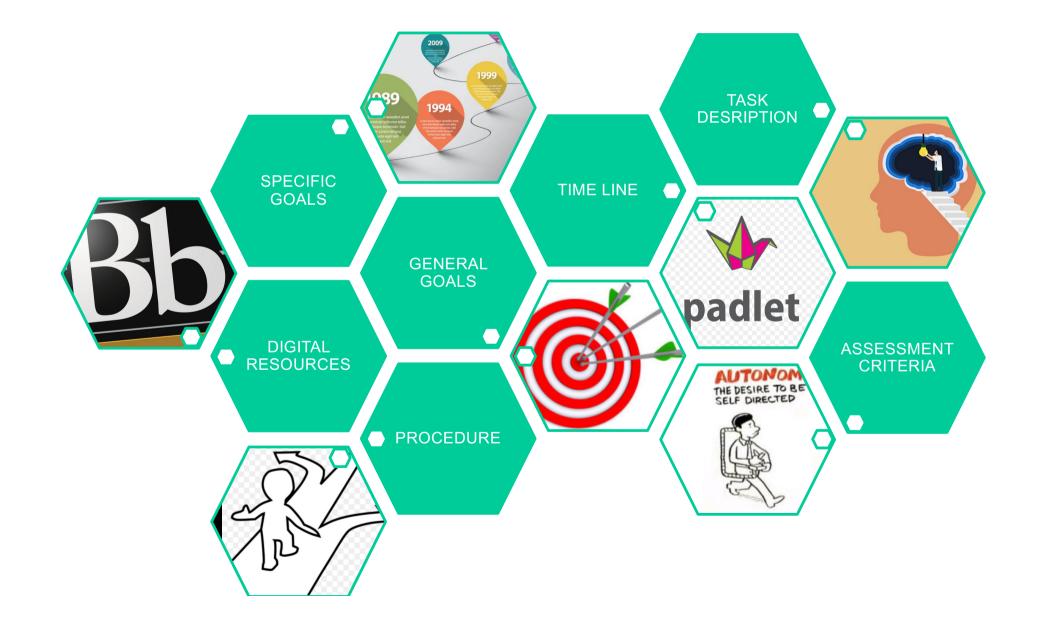
DIDACTIC SEQUENCE ON FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL

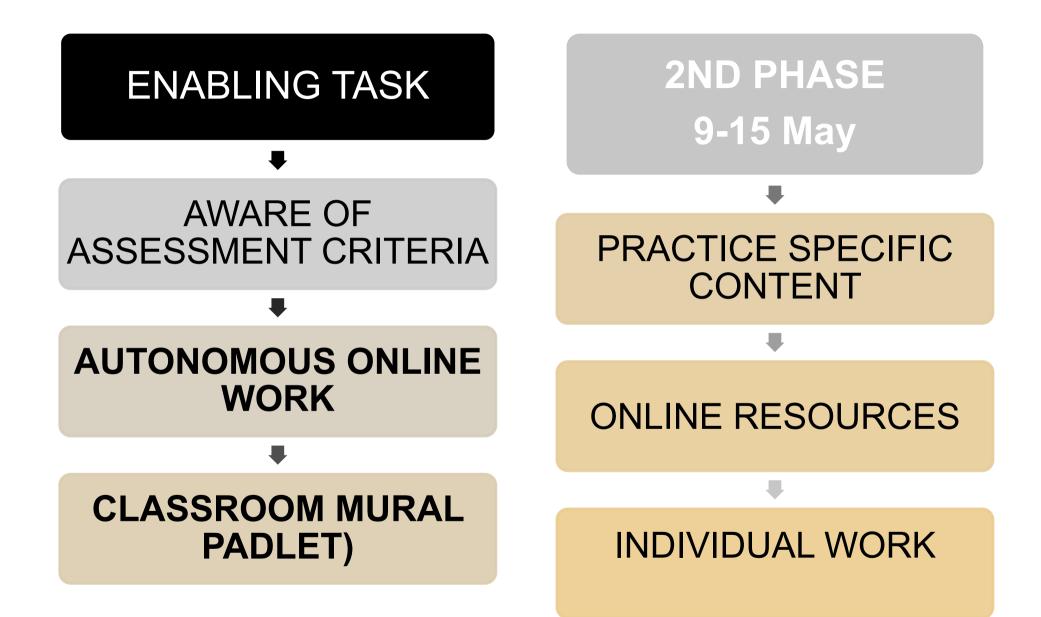


ACTIVITY SHEET



DIGITAL ROAD MAP



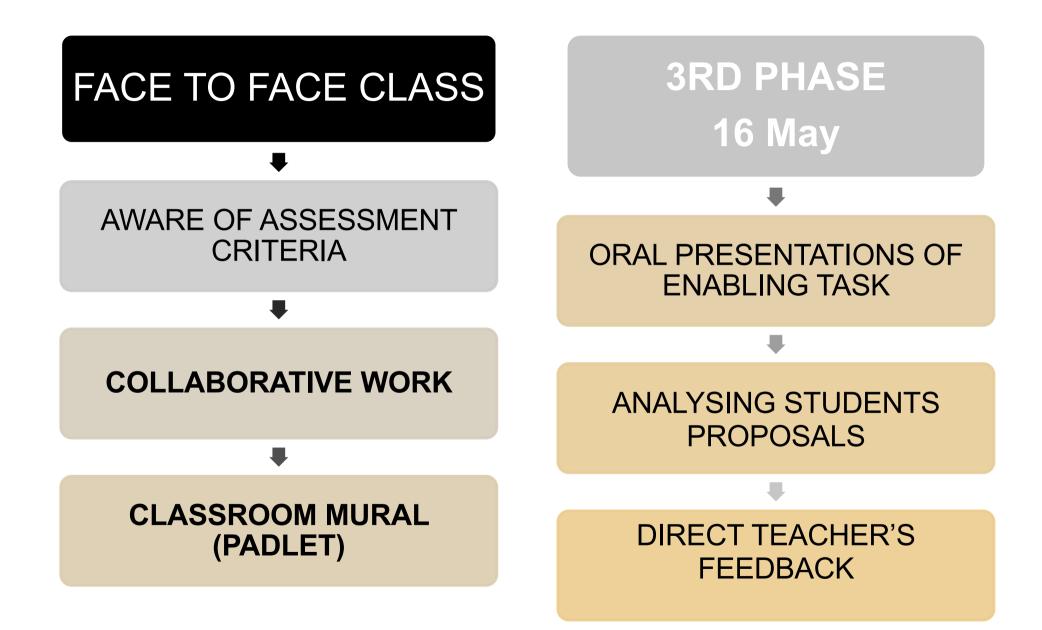




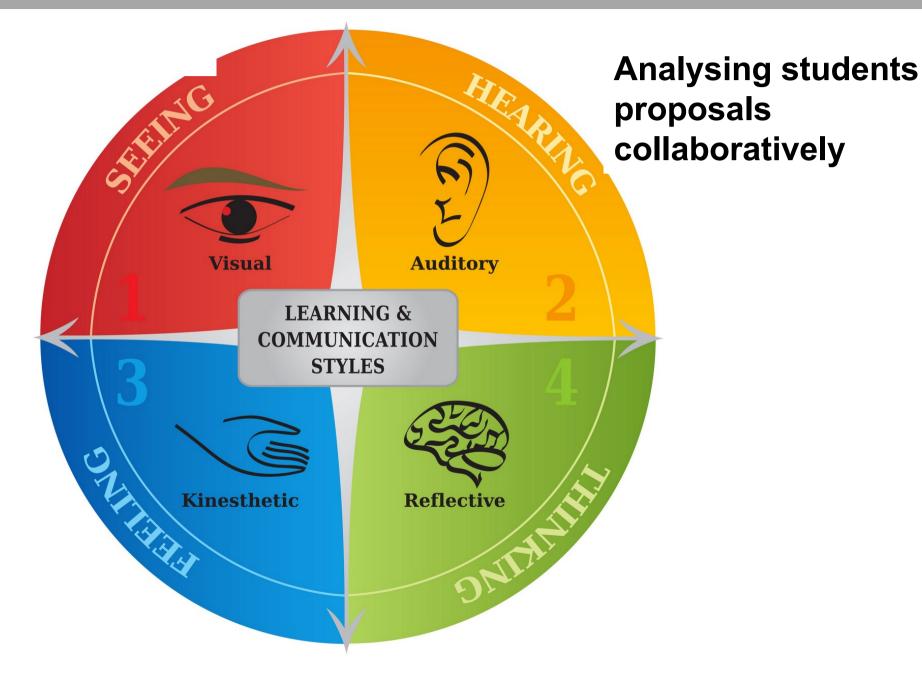


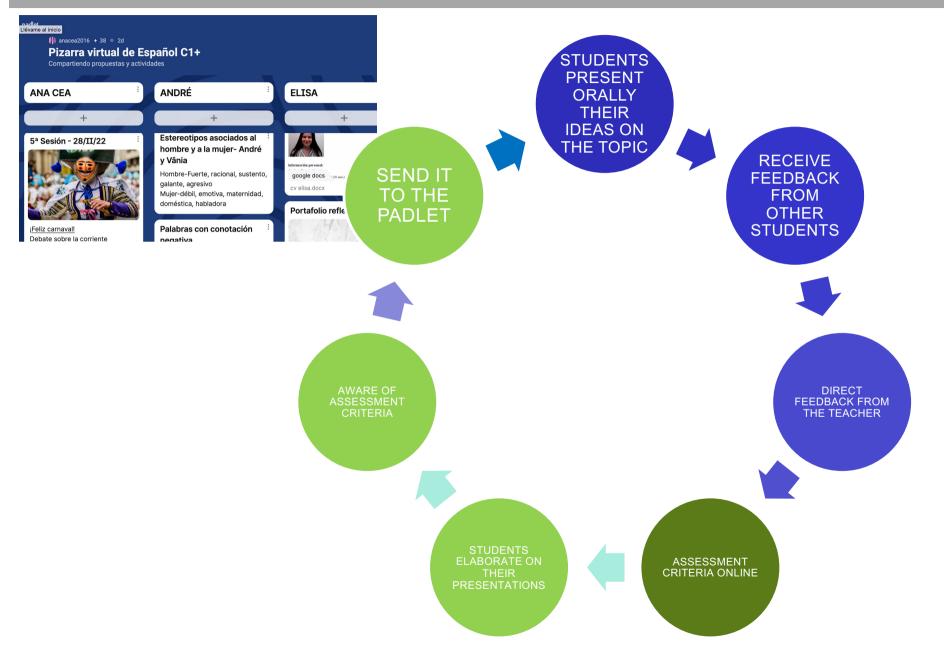


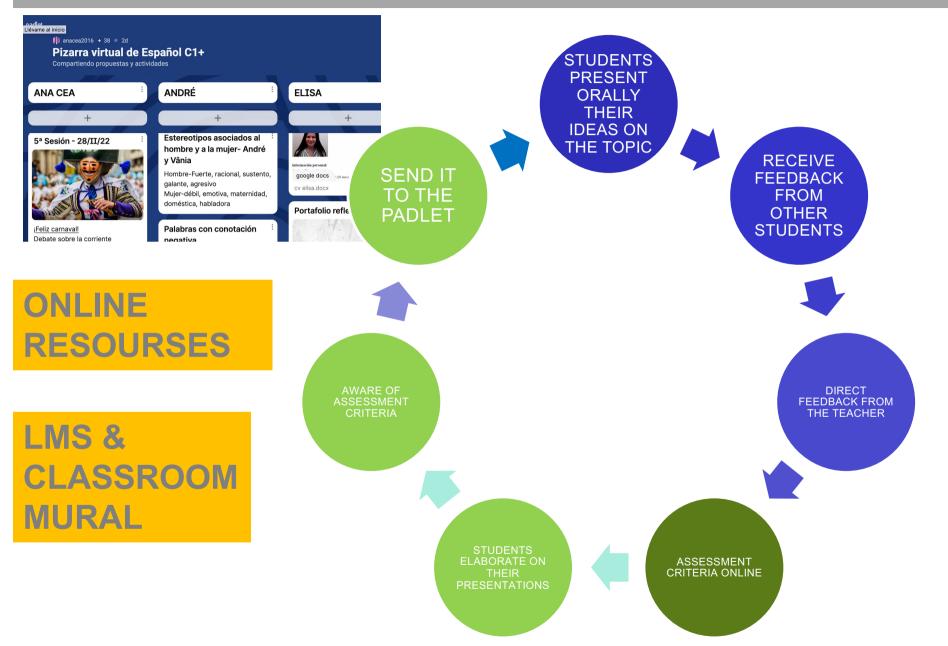


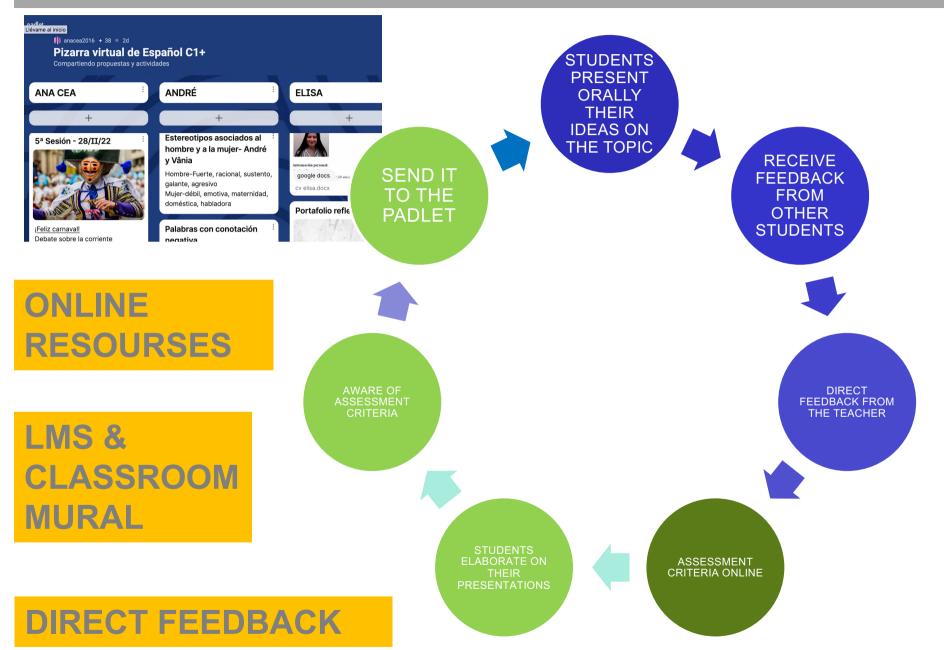


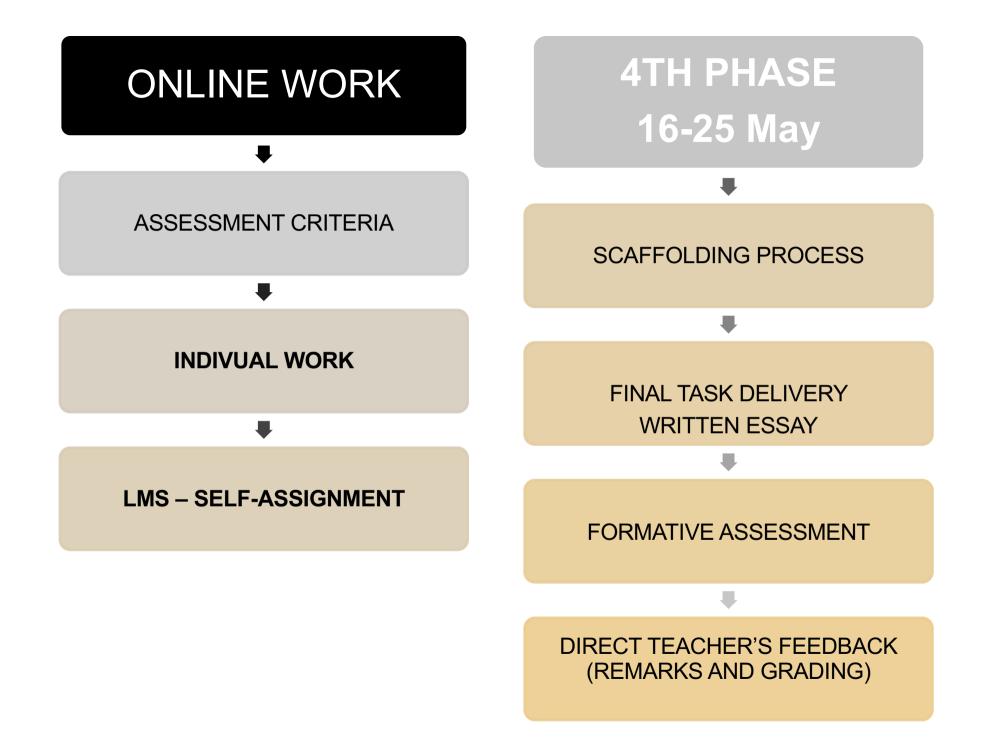
ENABLING TASK: face to face



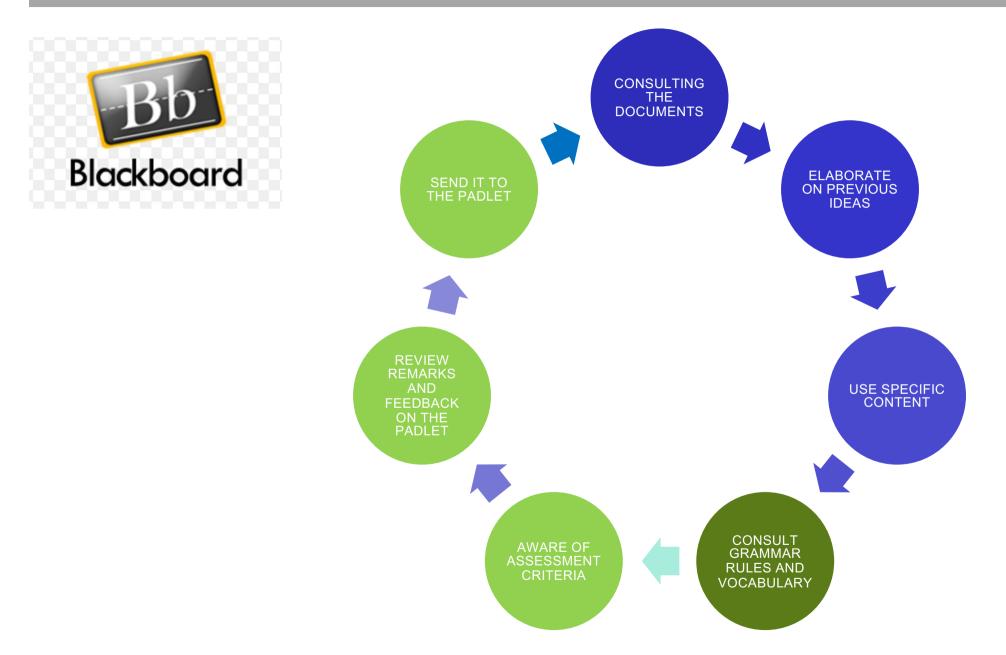




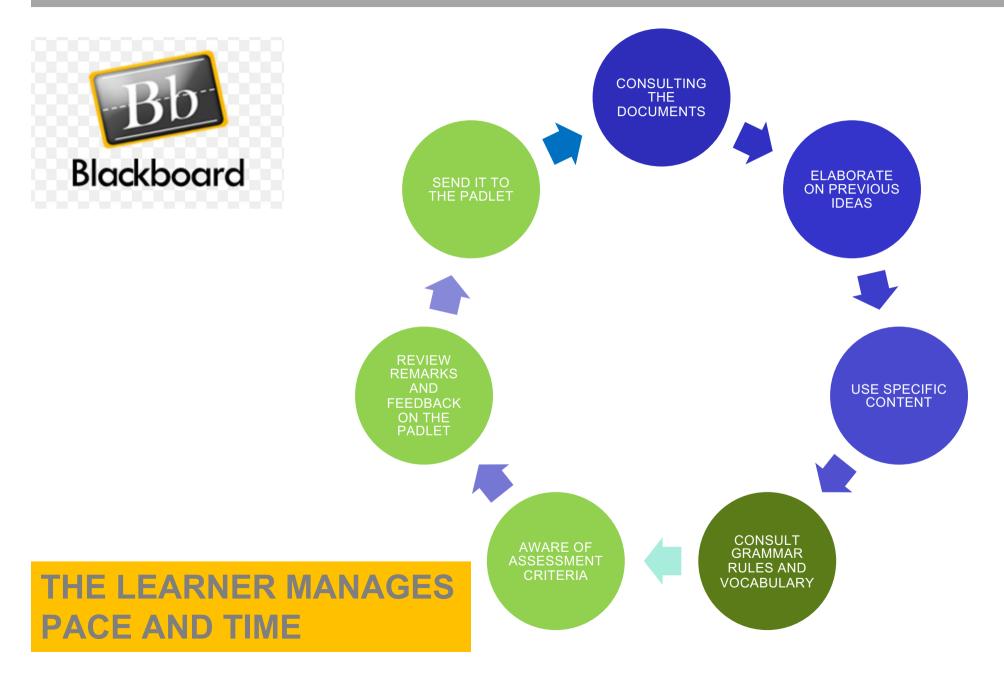




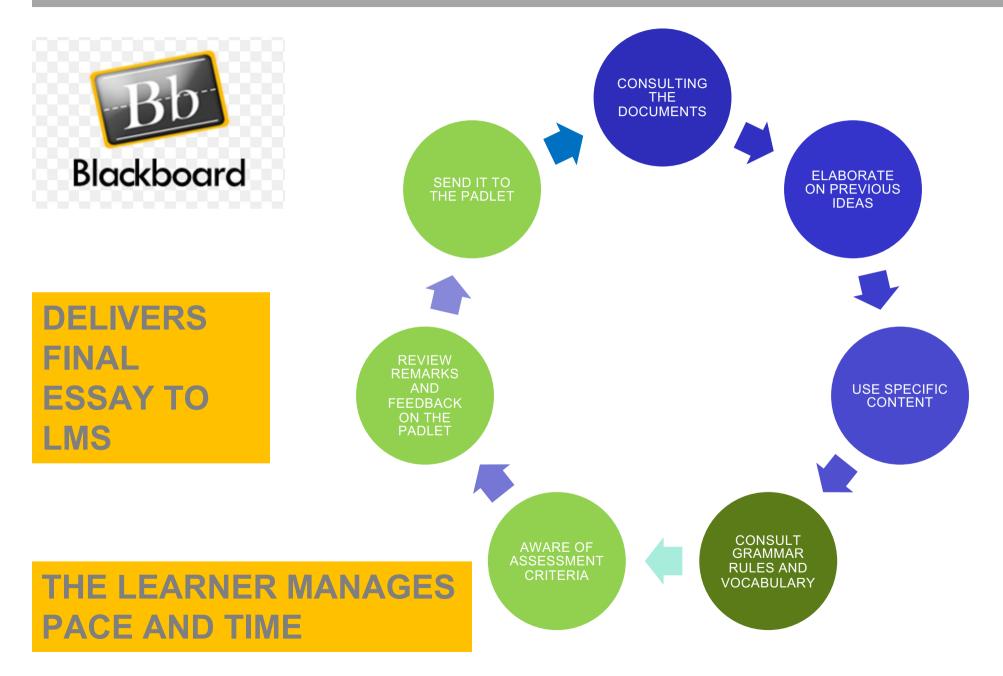
FINAL TASK PROCESS



FINAL TASK PROCESS



FINAL TASK PROCESS



Conclusions

It is important to:

- increase students' awareness of the learning process in different modalities: she/he can take advantage of learning in different dimensions (formal -LMS/informal context - VLE);
- provide students with **multi literacies** to accomplish their learning goals.
- students should develop **learning strategies** to adapt to the flexibility that ubiquitous learning models provide: reflect on their learning process and acquire more autonomous skills.

Conclusions

- E-awareness of the possibilities that provide both contexts of learning: F2F and digital context to take advantage of both.
- pay attention not only to technological aspects, but also to pedagogical elements (self-regulation strategies).

Conclusions

 The adoption of B-learning in (...) universities depends on a series of differential factors that could be summarised in the characteristics of the teachers, the type of instructional design on which the combined methodology is based, which shows a wide scale of implementation formats, and the presence or not of certain contextual factors.

Martín et al. (2021: 42)

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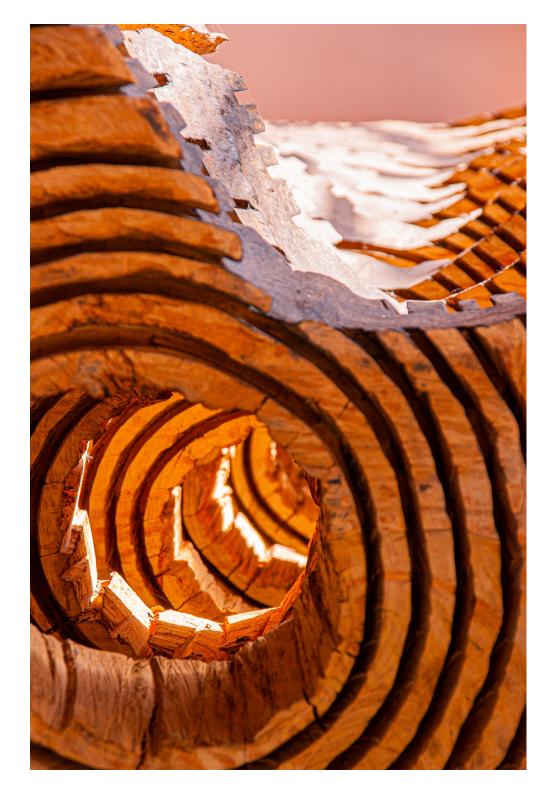
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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