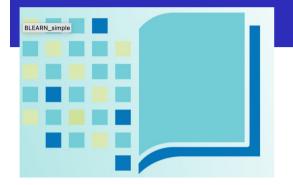
## Transnational Project Meeting 4 WARSAW 2022

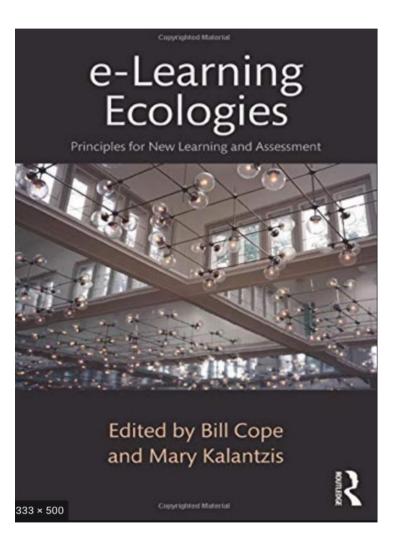


# A PROPOSAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF B-LEARNING

### Ana Cea University of Minho

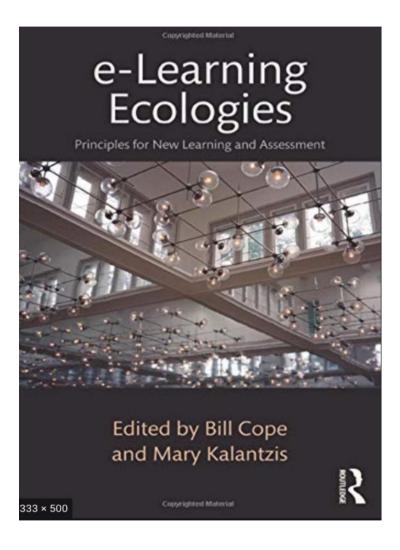
- How blended learning may help to implement pedagogic strategies: connectivist principles and cybersocial learning.
- 2. Customizing the LMS.
- 3. Design of a short module within the blearning programme on flipped classroom.
- 4. Conclusions
- 5. Bibliography

# 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.

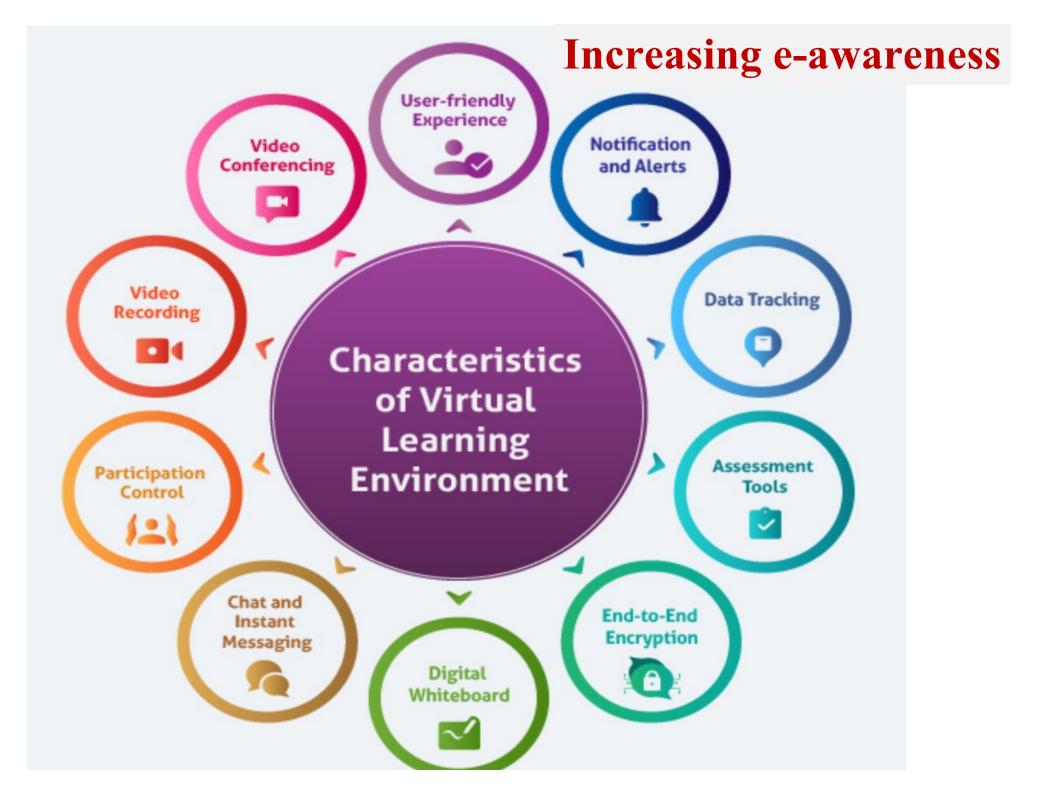
(Higueras García, 2012)

# 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".

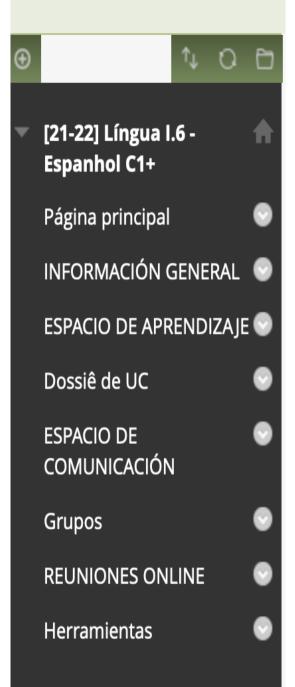
(Hu, 2016)

# **B-LEARNING IMPLEMENTATION**



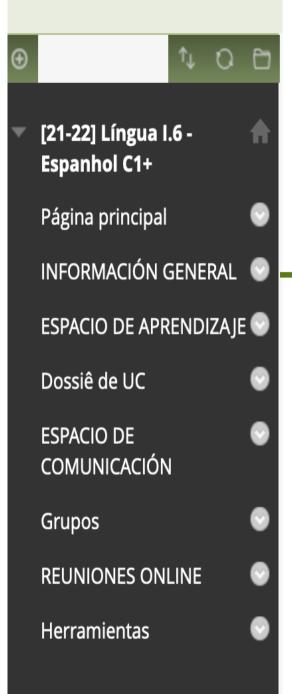
Analyse and select the<br/>best apps and<br/>functionalities of the<br/>institutional Learning<br/>Management System<br/>(LMS).

[21-22] Língua I.6 - Espanhol C



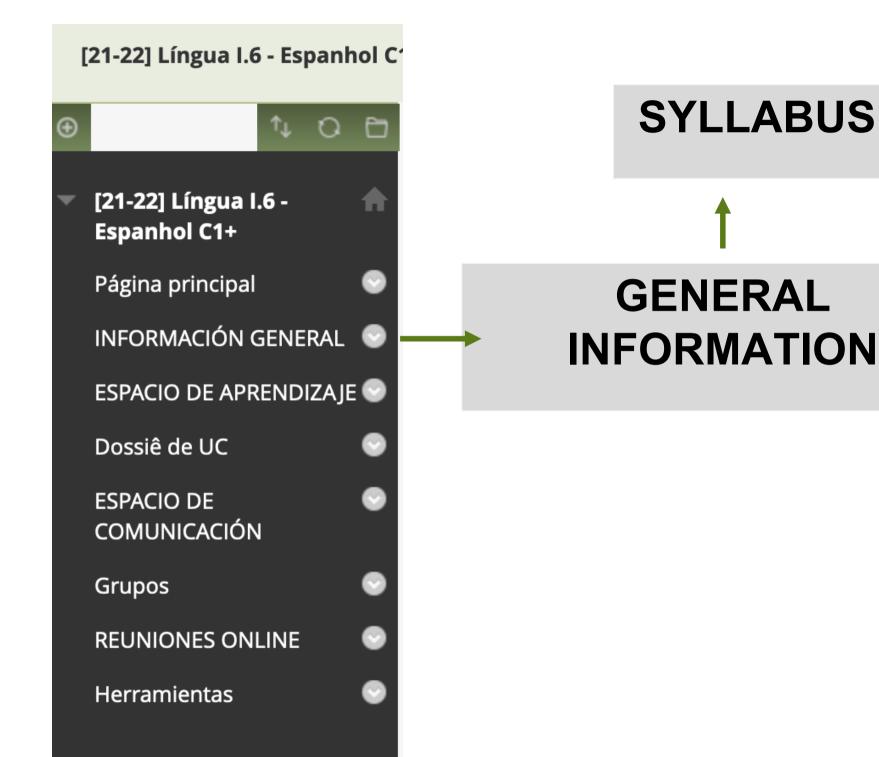
# **Customize the LMS**

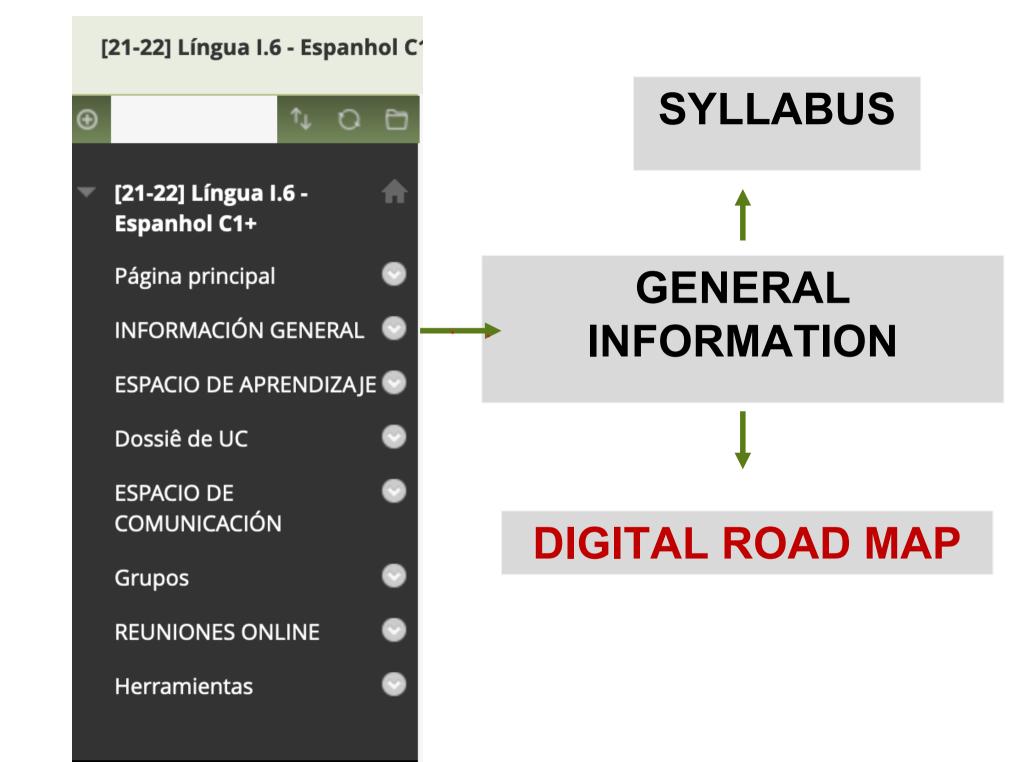
Increasing e-awareness of the learning environment [21-22] Língua I.6 - Espanhol C



### **Customize the LMS**

## GENERAL INFORMATION





### DIGITAL ROAD MAP

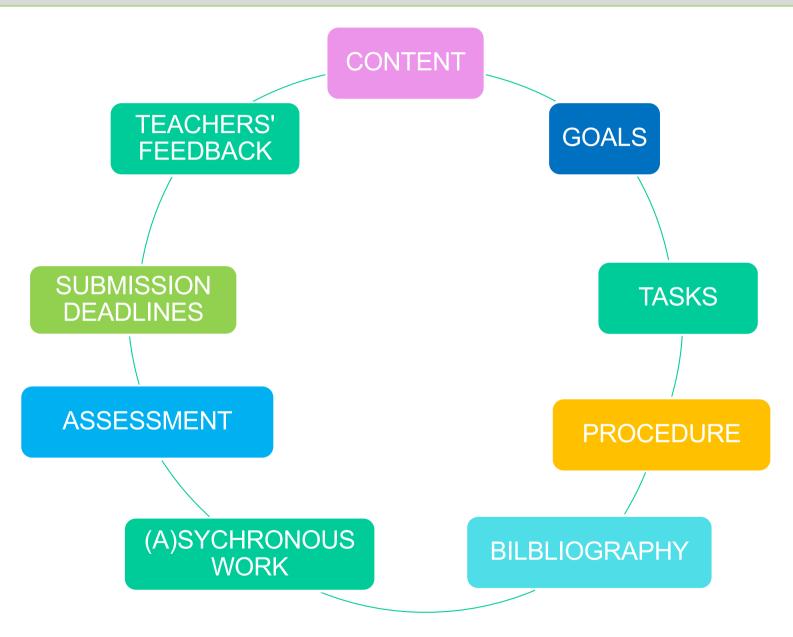


### **Course timetable**:

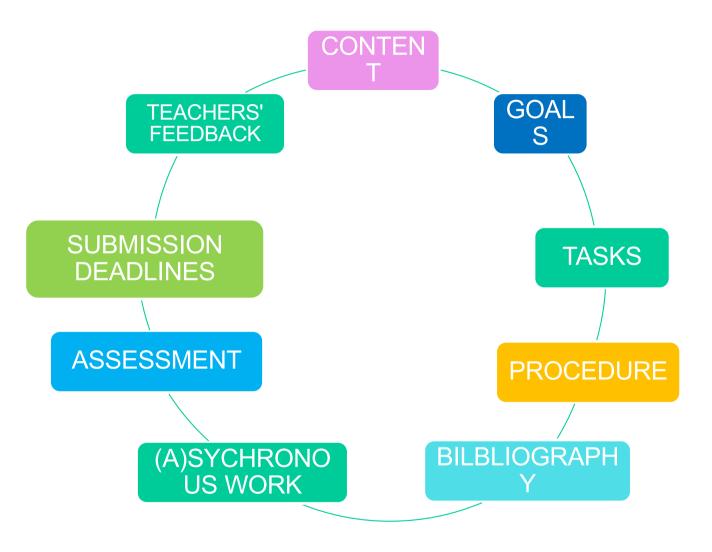
Chronogram by modules

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**

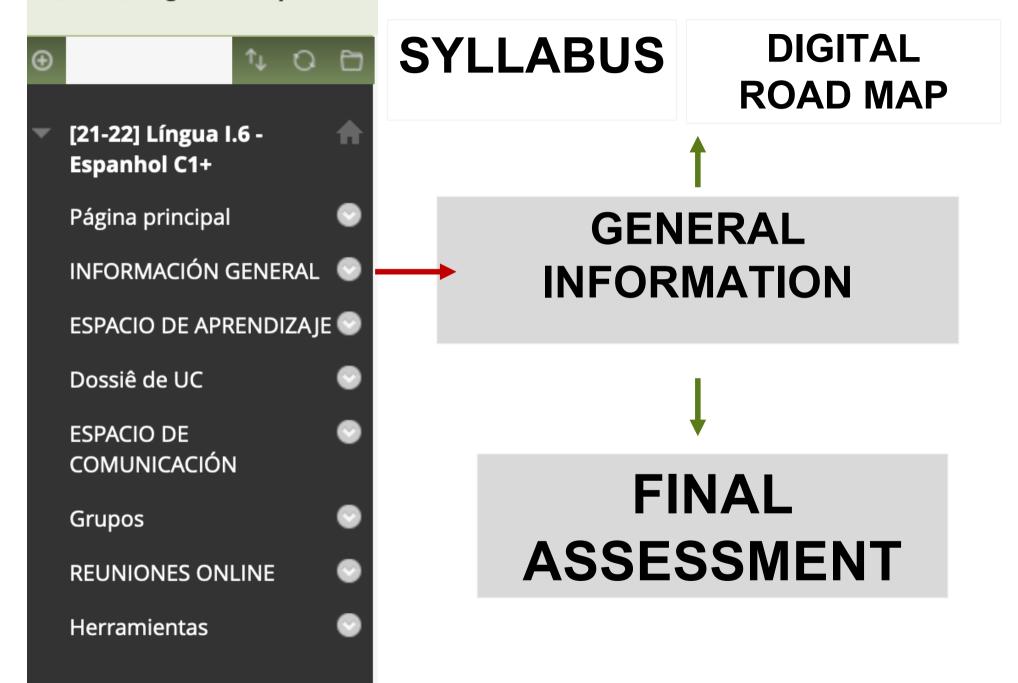


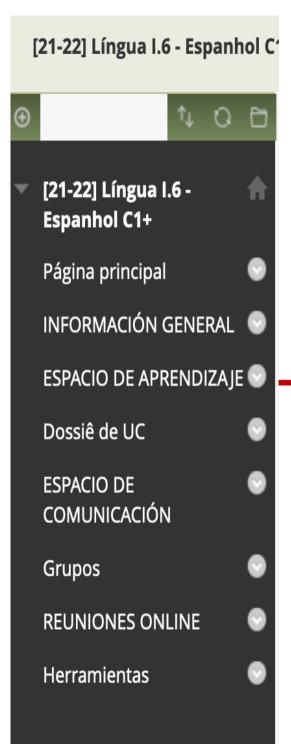
### **DIGITAL ROAD MAP**



### **HELPS SELF-REGULATION**

[21-22] Língua I.6 - Espanhol C





# LEARNING SPACE





DELIVERY OF ASSIGNMENTS

#### DIDACTIC MATERIALS



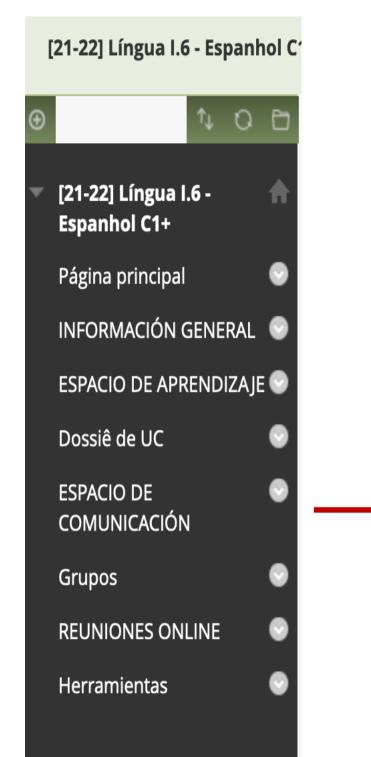


**WIKIS** 

**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

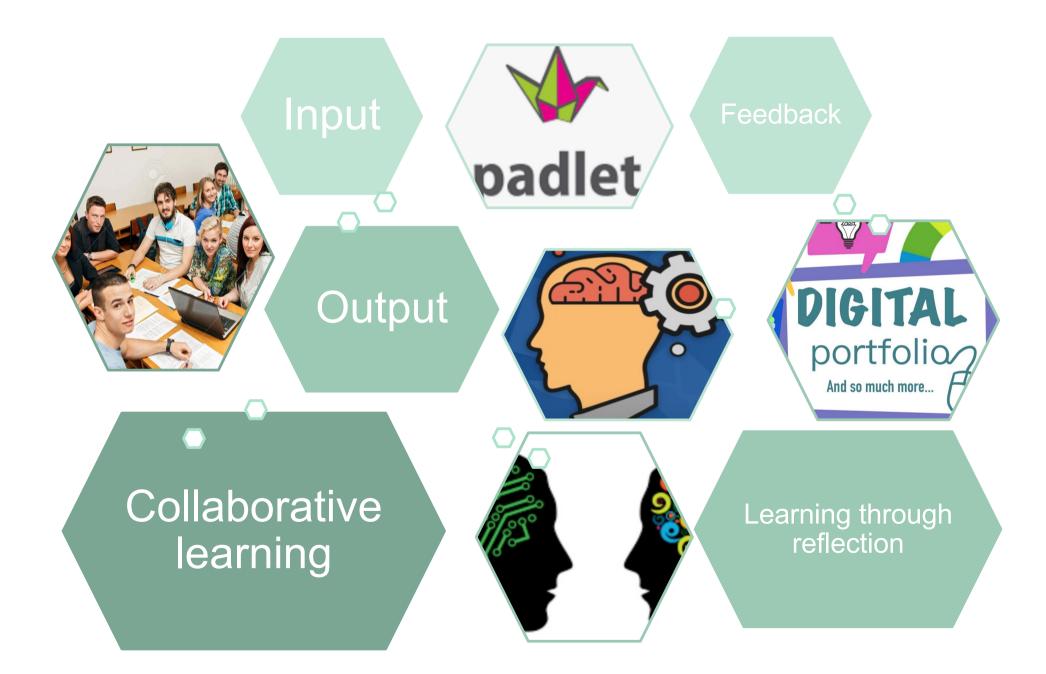
# FACE TO FACE CLASS

#### 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

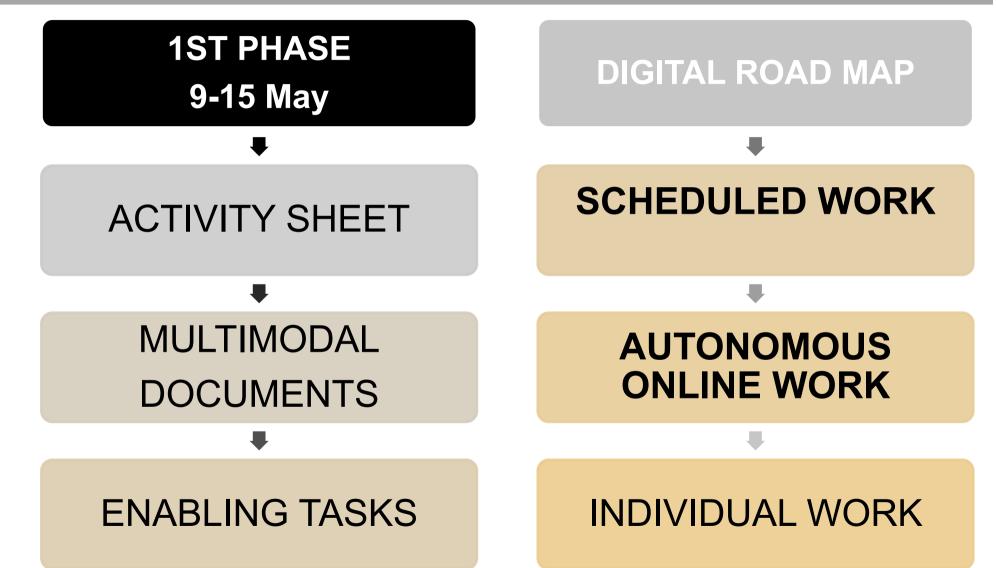
#### WAYS OF HYBRIDISING

Developing creativity and proactivity:

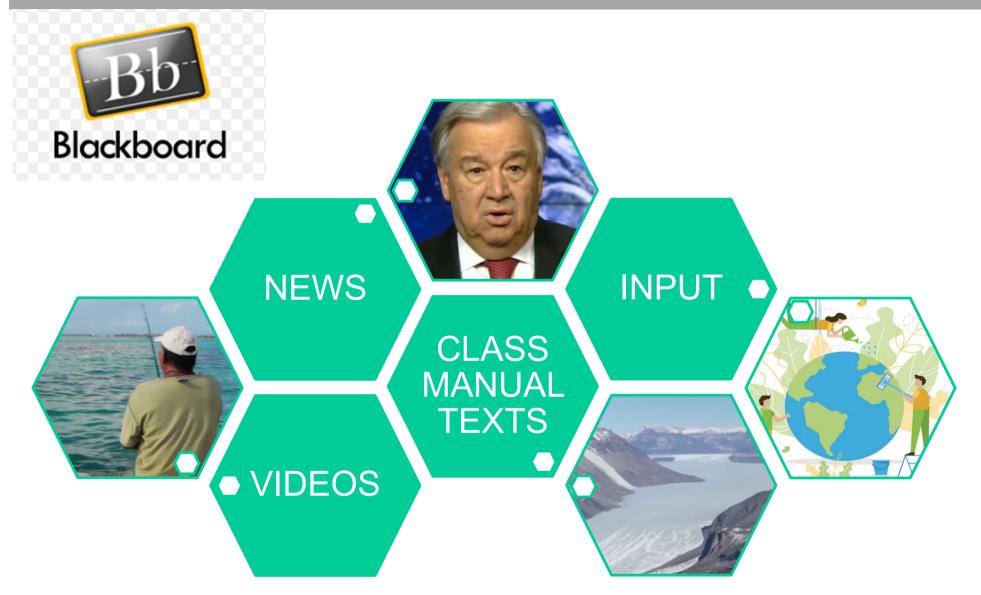
Linking up with Scolari's (2013) concept of prosumers (producers + consumers): the possibility of transforming and creating new learning products: transmedia content, hypermedia, etc.

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

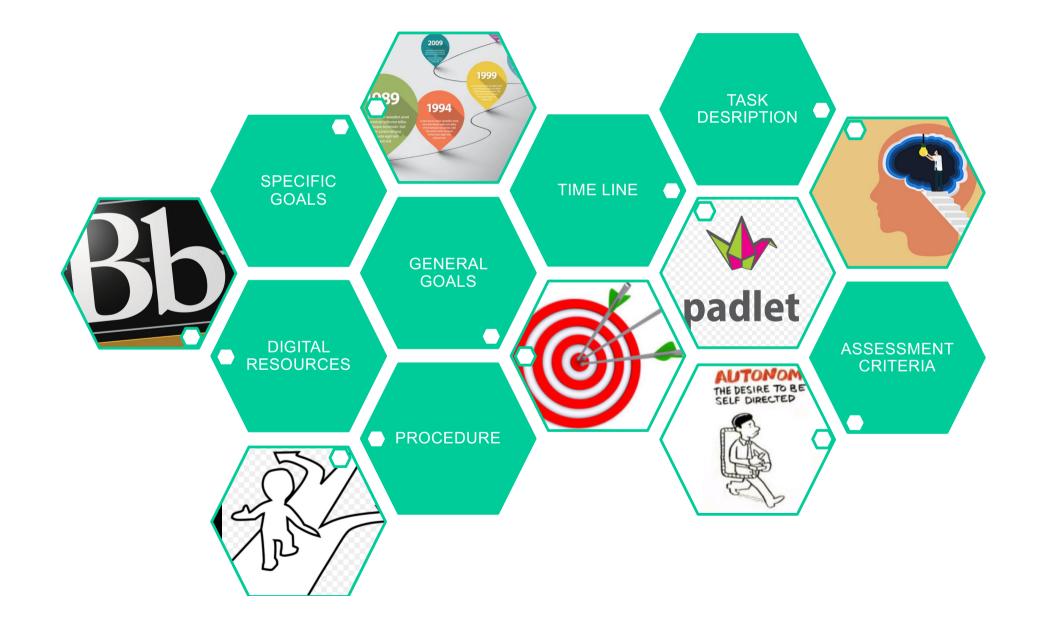
# DIDACTIC SEQUENCE ON FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL

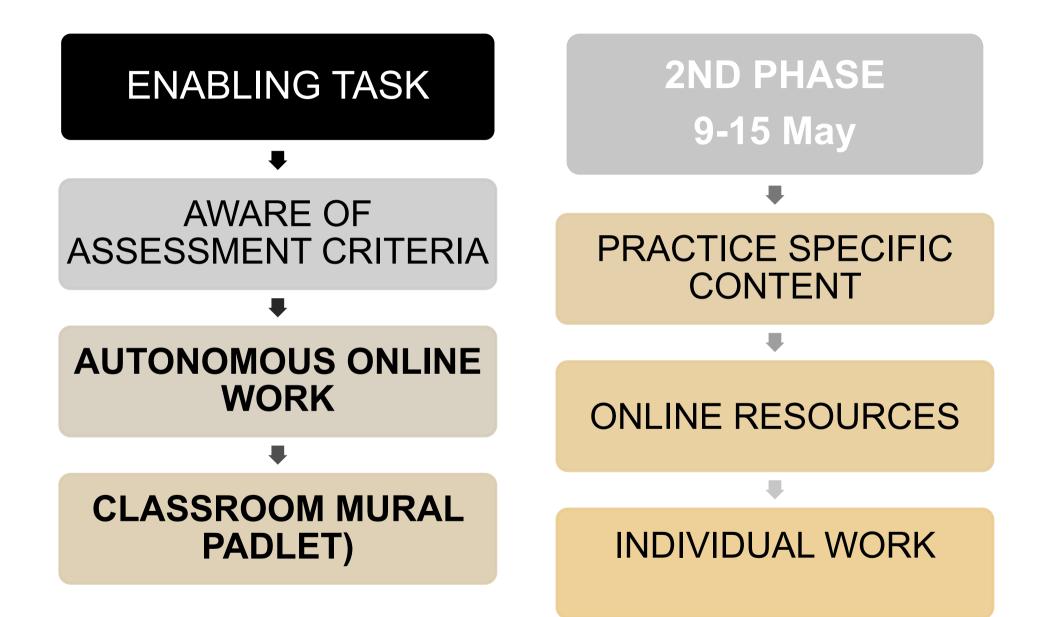


# ACTIVITY SHEET



#### DIGITAL ROAD MAP



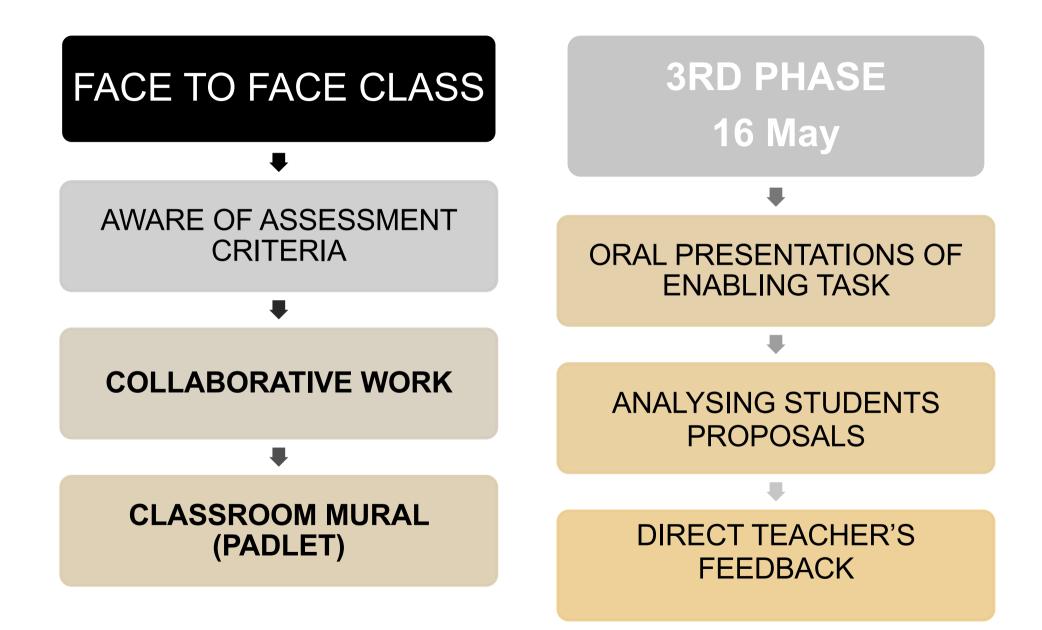




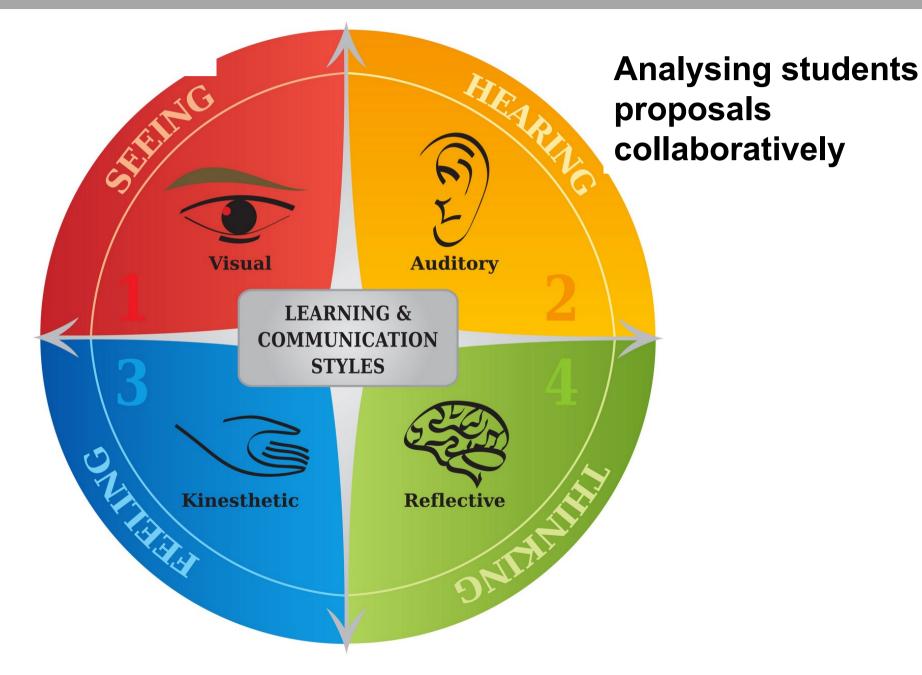


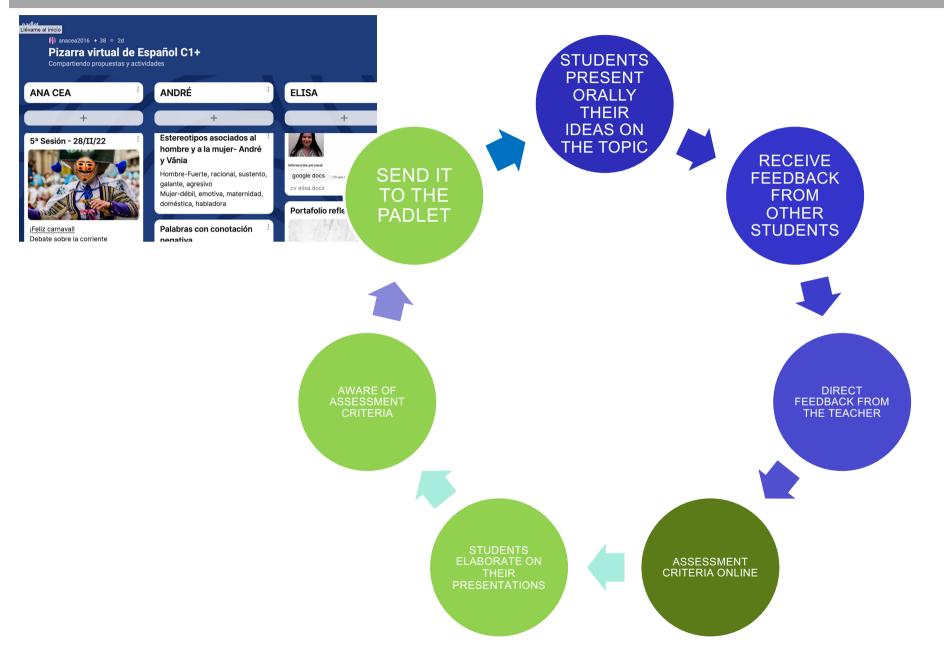


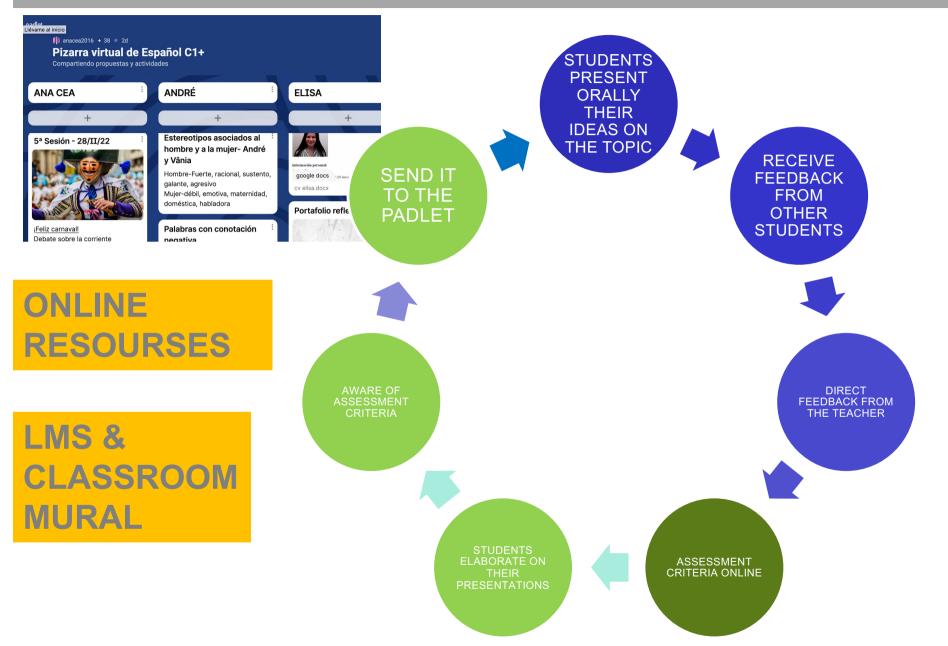


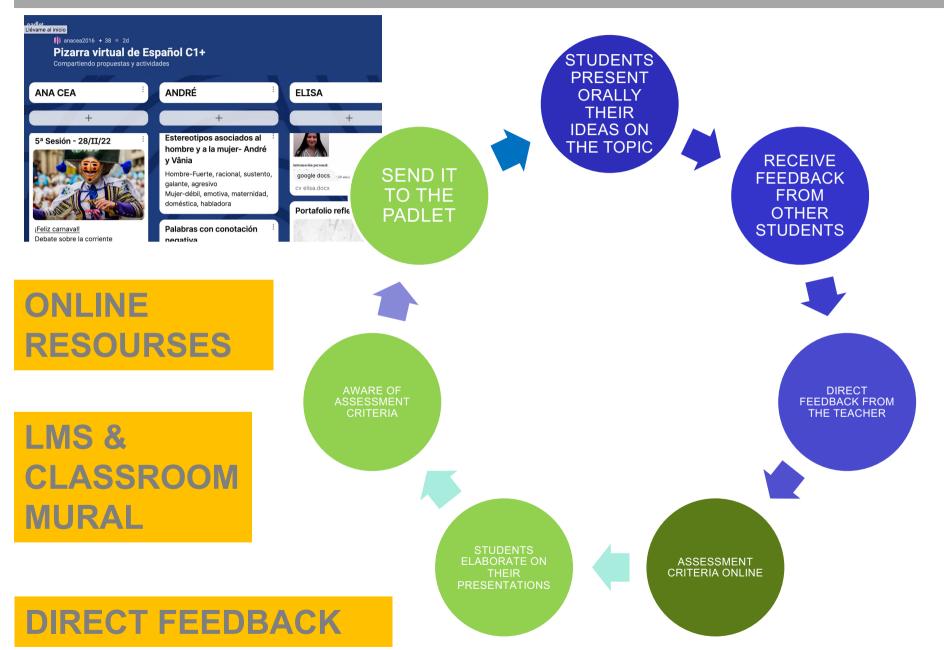


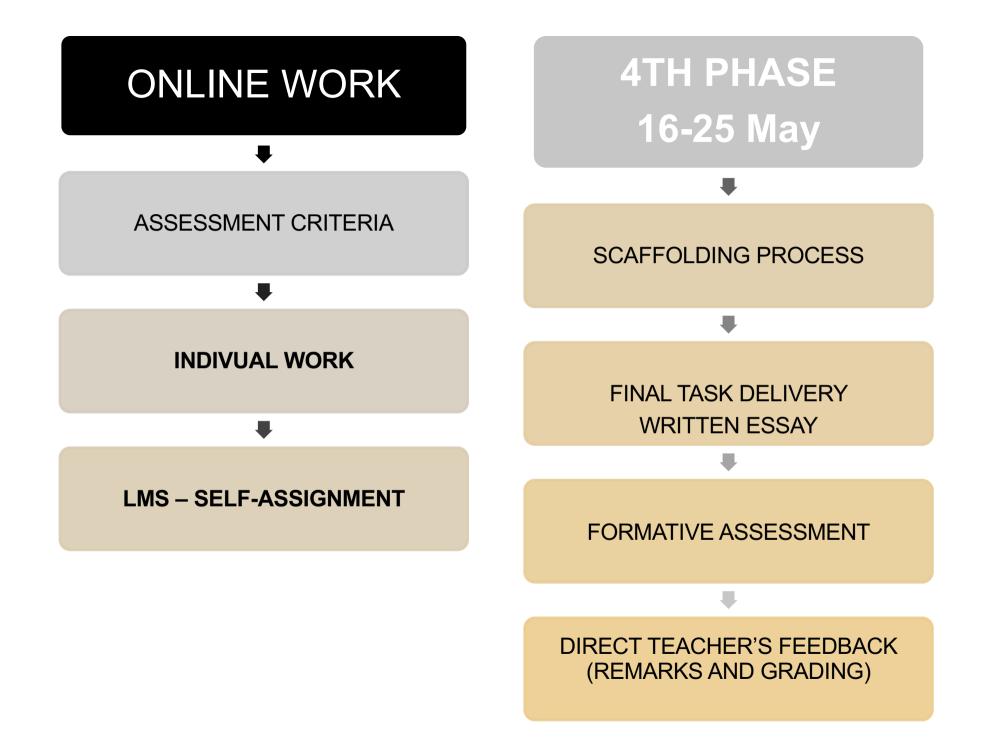
#### **ENABLING TASK:** face to face



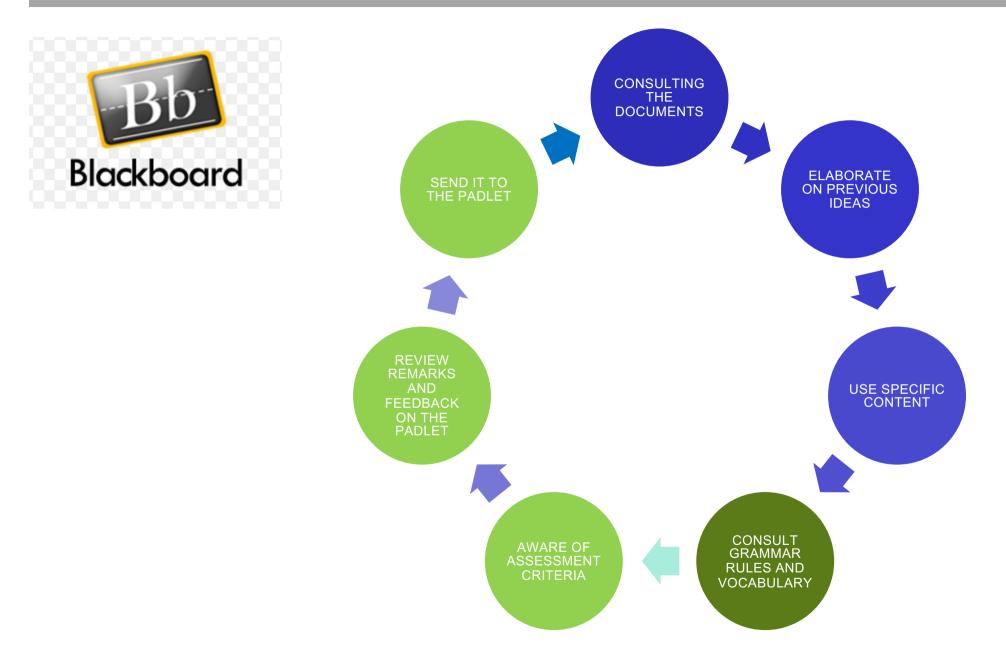




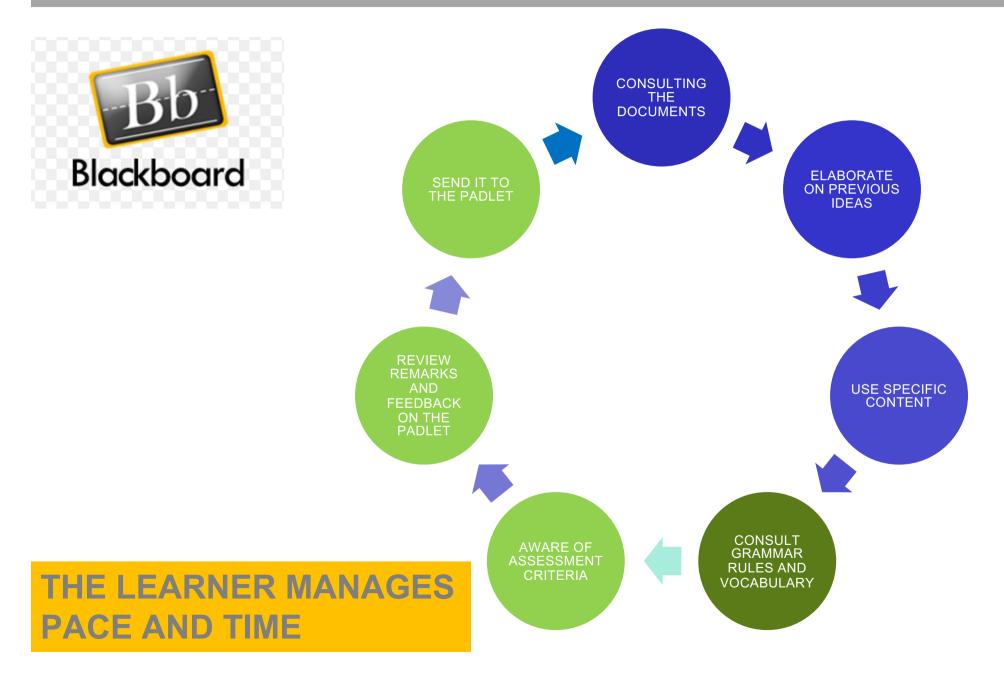




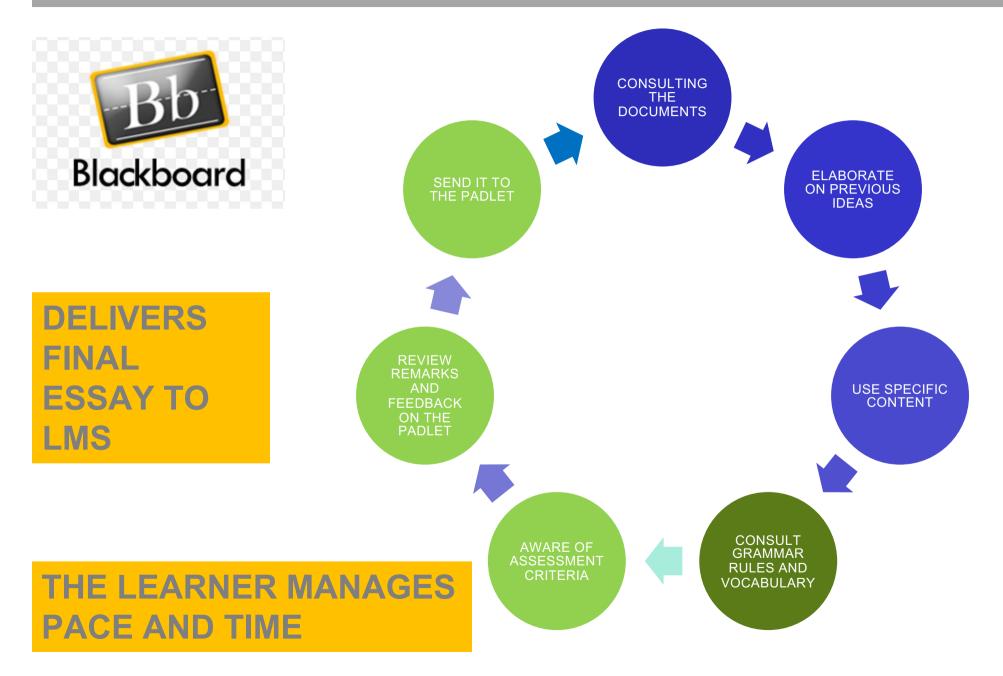
### FINAL TASK PROCESS



### 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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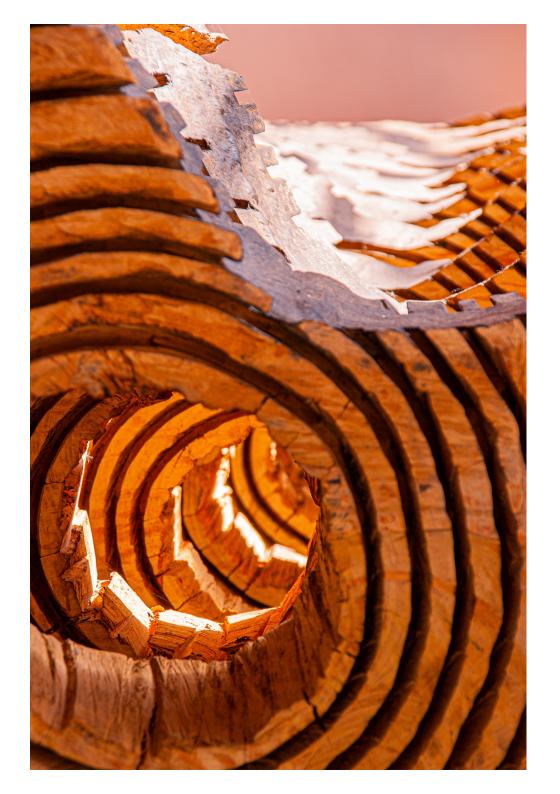
MARTÍN, A., SÁNCHEZ GÓMEZ, M. C. & PEDRO COSTA, A. (2019). Percepción de Blended Learning en profesores universitarios de distintos ámbitos disciplinares. Revista Lusófona de Educação, 44, 117-133 117. Doi: 10.24140/issn.1645-7250.rle44.07

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### THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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