

THE SYSTEM OF SUPPORT FOR ACADEMIC TEACHERS IN PROCESS OF SHAPING SOFT SKILLS OF THEIR STUDENTS



Erasmus+

This project has been funded with the support from the European Commission (project no 2018-1-PL01-KA203-050754).

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MÓDULO

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO INTEGRATE TECHNOLOGY IN THE LEARNING PROCESS



TOPIC

FLIPPED CLASSROOM (FACE TO FACE SESSION)



SOME BACKGROUND

Baker, J. (2000). The "classroom flip": Using web course management tools to become the guide by the side. In J. A. Chambers (Ed.), Selected papers from the 11th International Conference on College Teaching and Learning (pp. 9-17). Jacksonville, FL US: Florida Community College at Jacksonville.

- Idea to use the class time to carry out activities to deepen the knowledge of sudents without compromising the syllabus.
- Made available online notes of oral presentations.
- In class students made group work, exercises.
- … more control over their own learning … more critical view of content



SOME BACKGROUND

Lage, M., Platt, G., & Treglia, M. (2000). Inverting the Classroom: A Gateway to Creating an Inclusive Learning Enviroment. *Journal of Economic Education*, 30-43.

- Miami University teachers.
- Material given to students allowed them to view video and narrated PowerPoints (audio recording)



SOME BACKGROUND

Bergmann, J.,& Sams, A. (2012a). *Flip your classroom: Reach every student in every class every day*. International Society for Technology in Education. Washington, D.C.

- Chemistry teachers at *Woodland Park High School*, Colorado.
- Some students cut class.
- (2006) recorded *powerpoint classes, with audio* and notes and turned it into video. This material was later posted online
- Videos were broadcast and used worldwide,
- Created the not-for-profit, *Flipped Learning Network* (http://flippedlearning.org/), making available resources and relevant information on the methods.



FLIPPED CLASSROOM -DEFINITIONS Before class

Students receive materials from the teacher in several formats (video, audio, interactive apps, sites, etc.)

In class

Time used by teacher to deepen the students' knowledge

Learning methods promote learning with a student-centred model
(group work, projetcs, working in pairs, problem-solving ...)



FLIPPED CLASSROOM

Carl Reidsema · Lydia Kavanagh Roger Hadgraft · Neville Smith *Editors*

The Flipped Classroom

Practice and Practices in Higher Education

Deringer

I believe there is not a a single way to flip a classroom. The model must be <u>customized and</u> <u>contextualized by each teacher</u>. A maths flipped classroom is different from a science flipped classroom. And an art flipped classroom is different from an engineering flipped course. The authors did just that. They took the princpiles of flipped learning and used them on their contexts for their students' needs.

Jon Bergmann



FLIPPED CLASSROOM VS FLIPPED LEARNING

- Many authors used either term for the same thing.
- Others separate between them (highlighting learning)

Flipping a class may, but must not, lead to flipped learning. Many teachers flup classes and make students read outside of class, watch videos or solve additional problems. However,, **in order to be part of flipped learning, teachers must incorporate four pillars in their practice**.



FLIPPED CLASSROOM VS FLIPPED LEARNING

flipped classrooms classrooms come in many shapes, depending on factors like;

- subject;
- Size of class;
- Learning spaces;
- Resources;
- Institutional support.

They all have in common the **move from passive learning to activ e learning** involving students in learning tasks, fostering reflections on learning activities.

Challenges – fundamental changes in culture and both teachers' and students' expectations.



- Flexible environment
- Culture of learning
- Targeted content
- Teacher's professionalism



1. Flexible environment

- Set spaces and deadlines allowing students to interact and reflect on their learning.
- Create opportunities to learn in groups and individually.
- Allow for different approaches and work practices of content and different opportunities for students to show their evolution.
- Flexible assessment continually observe and students and make the required adjustments.



2. Culture of learning

- Deliberate change from teacher-centred class to a student-centred one
- Involve students in learning processes by allowing them to participate and self-evaluate.
- Cooperative environment, help students explore topics in depth – teacher-student and student-student interactions
- Challeging and enriching activities to keep students motivated



3. Targeted content

- Which contents should be offered to students?
- Which materials should be selected, for each topic, to be made available outside the classroom? Are they appropriate for the students' level? And for the time they have?
- Relationship between contents made availablt and classroom activities?
- Note: Maximize classroom time for active learning activities



4. Teacher's professionalism

- Flipped learning environment requires teachers who can help students create connections between new and prior knowledge.
- Create group and individual learning dynamics.
- Monitor all students and give immediate feedback.
- Promote spaces for evaluation and self-evaluation
- Cooperate and reclect with other teachers and take responsibility for what they put into practice.



PROS AND CONS

DISCUSS

Identify factos that may be seen as **hurdles** to implementing a **flipped classroom, connected to:**

- Teachers
- Estudantes



THE SYSTEM OF SUPPORT FOR ACADEMIC TEACHERS IN PROCESS OF SHAPING SOFT SKILLS OF THEIR STUDENTS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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