

Kurz The Creative. Classroom: Tools and Tips for Language Teachers (English or Other Languages), Florencia, Taliansko

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The flipped classroom



**euro
pass** teacher
academy

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The flipped classroom

is an instructional methodology and a type of blended learning that delivers instructional content, often online, outside of the classroom and moves activities including those that may have traditionally been considered homework, into the classroom.







1) The Standard Inverted Classroom

Students are assigned the “homework” of watching video lectures and reading any materials relevant to the next day’s class. During class time, students practice what they’ve learned through traditional schoolwork, with their teachers freed up for additional one-on-one time.



2) The Discussion-Oriented Flipped Classroom

Teachers assign lecture videos, as well as any other video or reading related to the day's subject — think TED Talks, YouTube videos, and other resources. Class time is then devoted to discussion and exploration of the subject. This can be an especially useful approach in subjects where context is everything — think history, art, or English.



3) The Virtual Flipped Classroom

For older students and in some courses, the flipped classroom can eliminate the need for classroom time at all. Some college and university professors now share lecture video for student viewing, assign and collect work via online learning management systems, and simply require students to attend office hours or other regularly scheduled time for brief one-on-one instruction based on that individual student's needs.



4) Flipping The Teacher

All the video created for a flipped classroom doesn't have to begin and end with the teacher. Students too can make use of video to better demonstrate proficiency. Assign students to their record practice role-play activities to show competency, or ask each to film themselves presenting a new subject or skill as a means to “teach the teacher”.



Math Analysis Summer 2012



Focused, Serious Attitude

Involved in the Process

Tabs closed

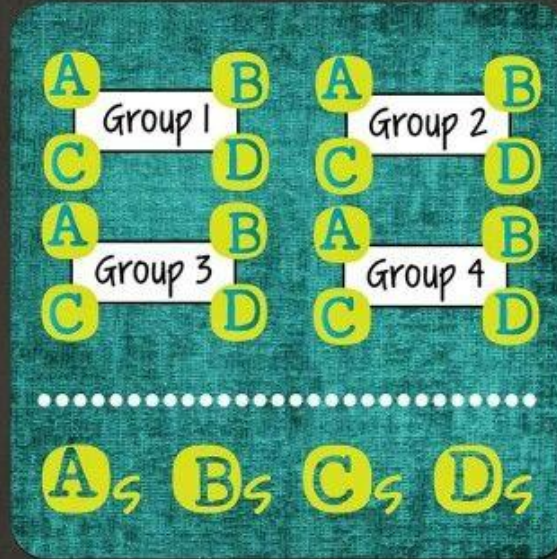
Instruction Video #1:
How to get the most out of the videos

Strategies for group work

<https://www.jigsaw.org/>

Using Expert Groups in Your Classroom

{A Cooperative Learning Strategy}



www.GotToTeach.com



THE CHARACTERS



THE LEADER

THE WISE



THE TALKERS



THE RECORDER



THE LEADER



must be democratic, moderate the group, make sure that everybody talk, choose the turns of talking and the length, advise the teacher if there is a conflict that is not able to solve. She is basically the substitute teacher.

THE WISE



check if what is said is true: is the only one who can use a
smartphone

THE TALKERS



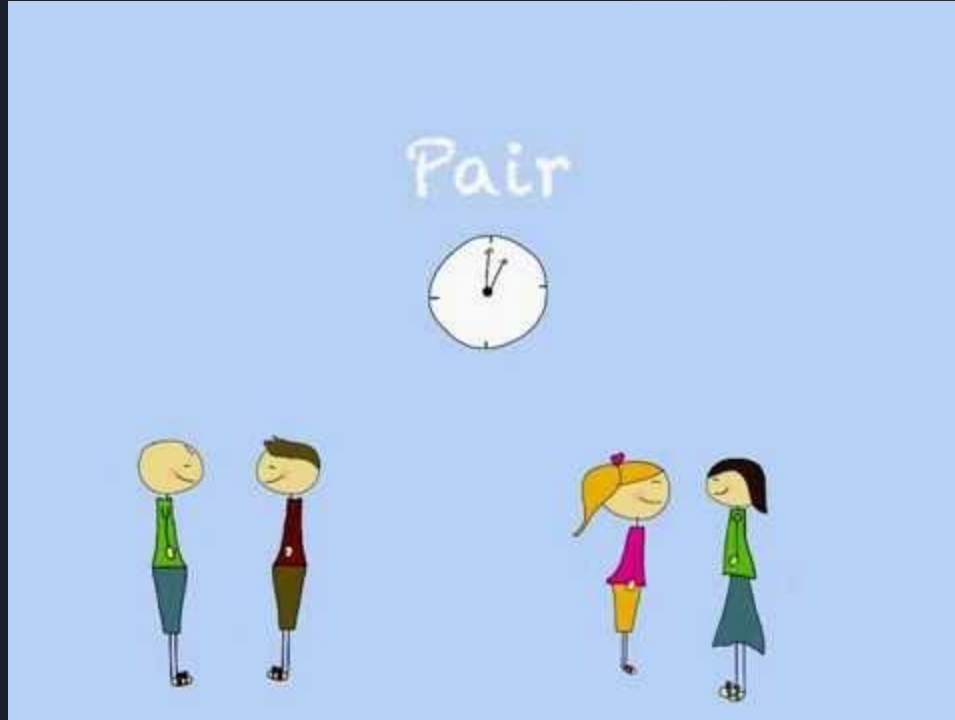
they come up with ideas and discuss with each other

THE RECORDER



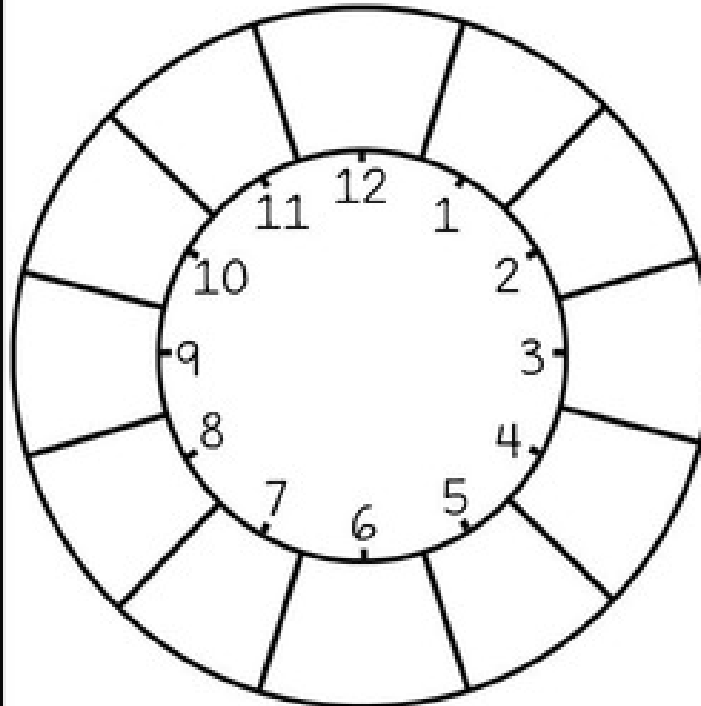
must write and organize the discussion and present it as a final product of the group

THINK - PAIR - SHARE



CLOCK BUDDIES

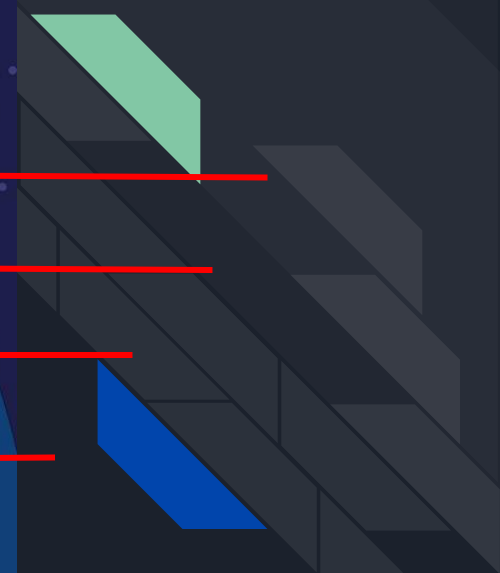
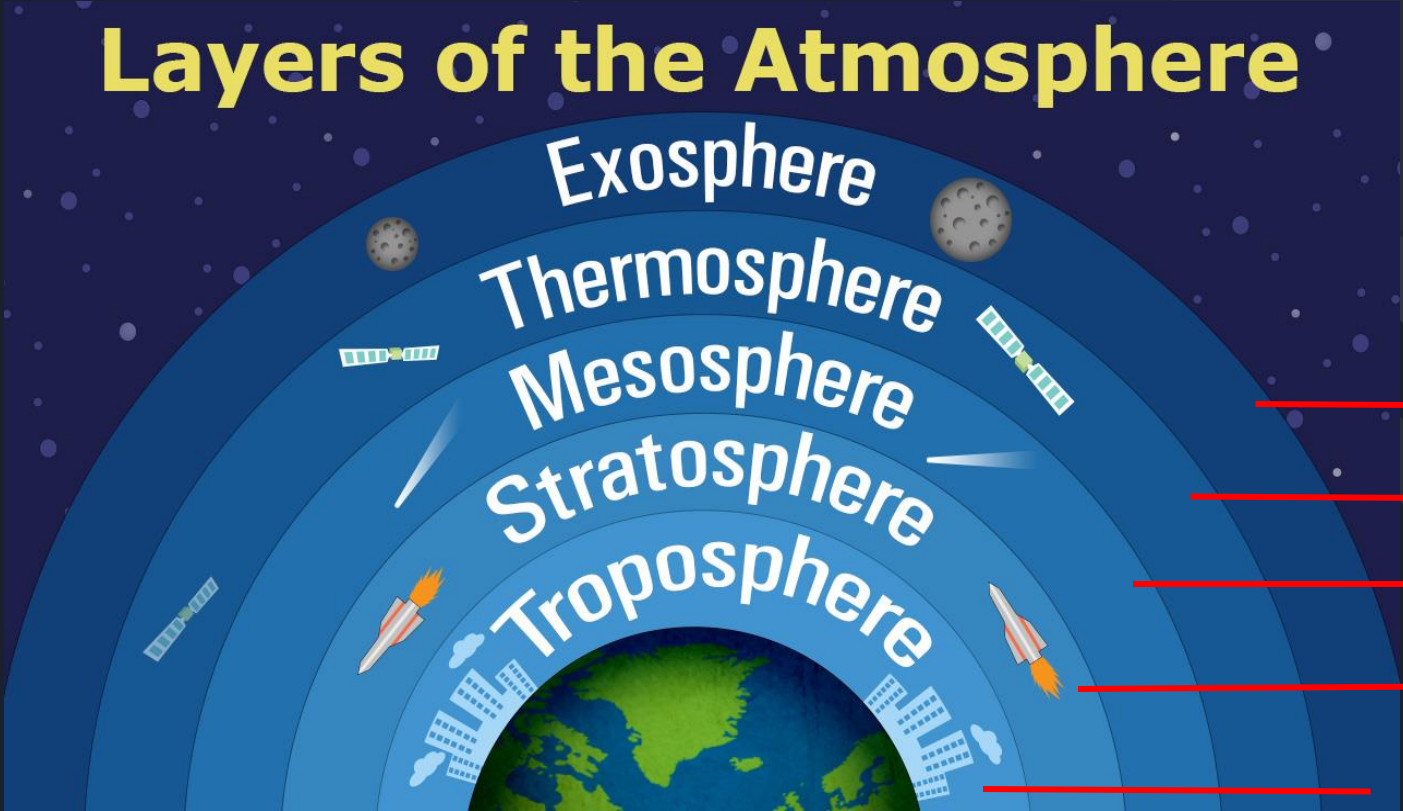
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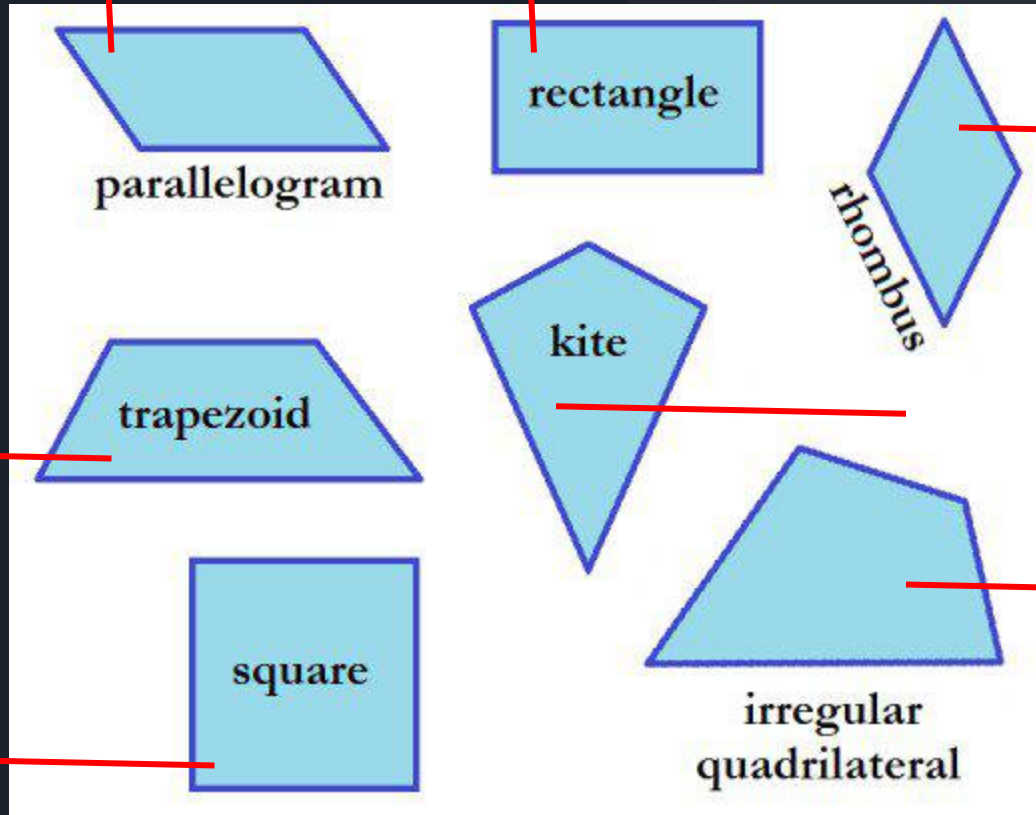
VARIATIONS:

- THE MAP PARTNERS





- THE POLYGONS
PARTNERS



THE 4B PATTERN

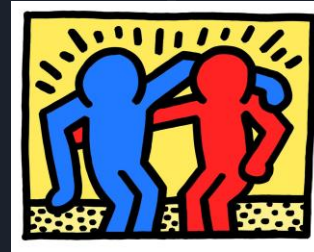
- BRAIN



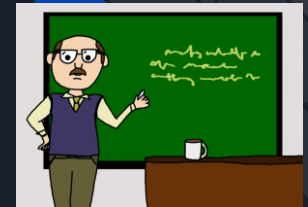
- BOOK



- BUDDY



- BOSS



Intelligences



What is
Intelligence?

I just know that I know nothing

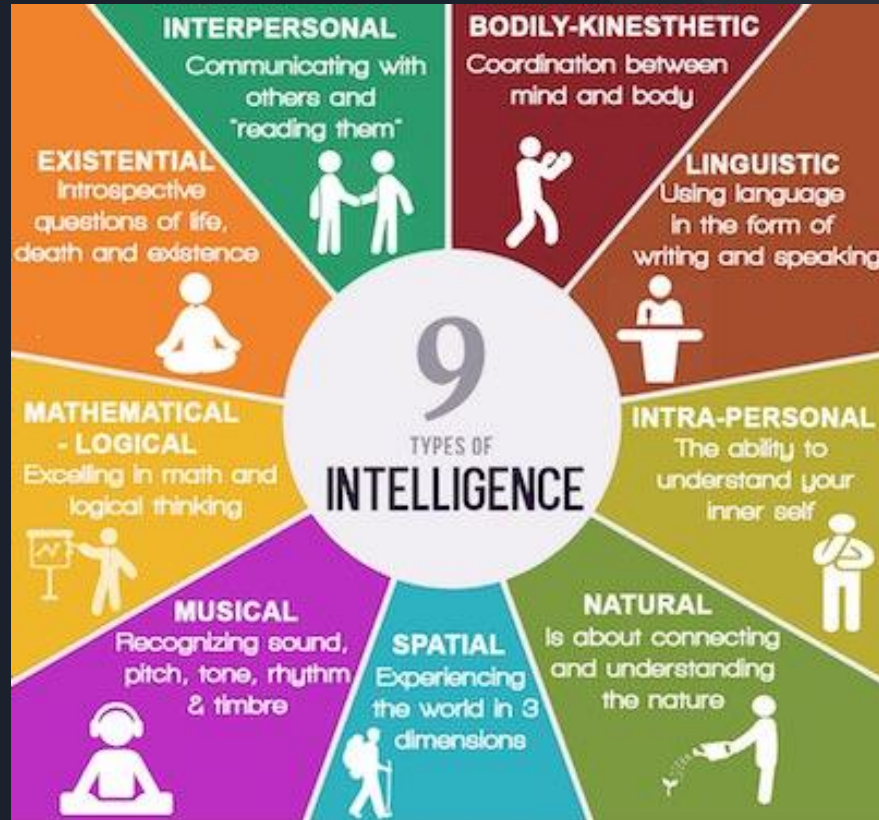
Socrates

The true sign of intelligence is not knowledge
but imagination

Einstein

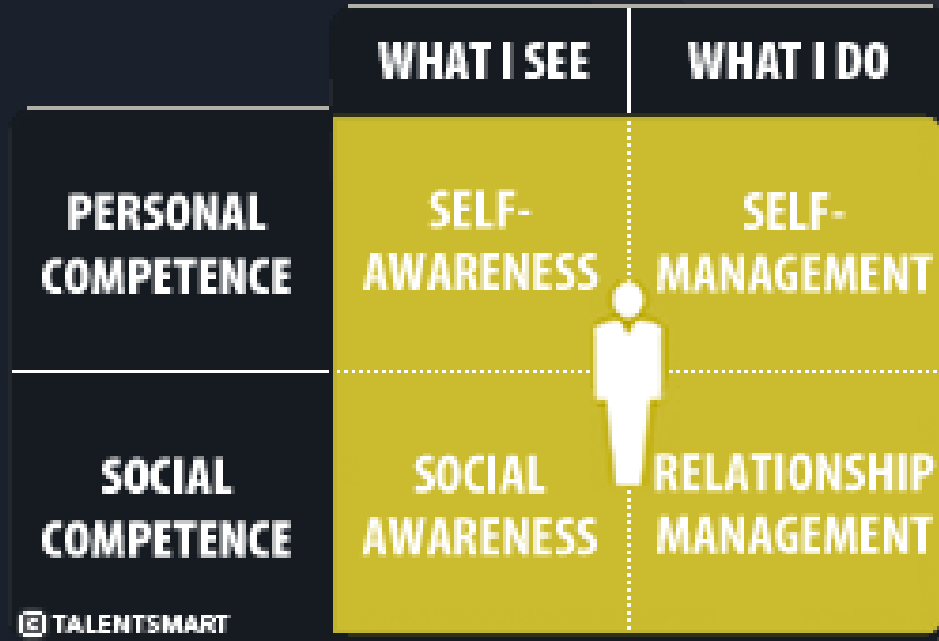
**Are exams
assessing all
the types of
intelligences?**

Multiple intelligences



emotional intelligence (EQ)





*Emotional intelligence is
made up of four core skills.*

Emotional Intelligence Domains and Competencies

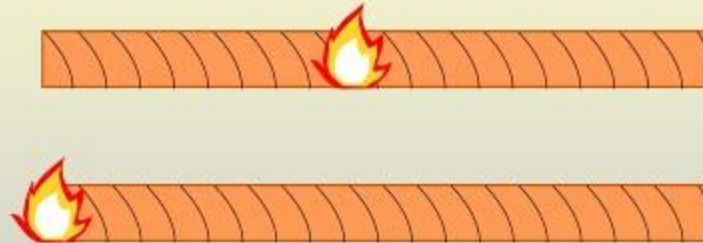
| SELF-AWARENESS | SELF-MANAGEMENT | SOCIAL AWARENESS | RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Emotional self-awareness | Emotional self-control | Empathy | Influence |
| | Adaptability | | Coach and mentor |
| | Achievement orientation | | Conflict management |
| | Positive outlook | Organizational awareness | Teamwork |
| | | | Inspirational leadership |

SOURCE MORE THAN SOUND, LLC, 2017

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IS FOOTBALL GOOD OR NOT?

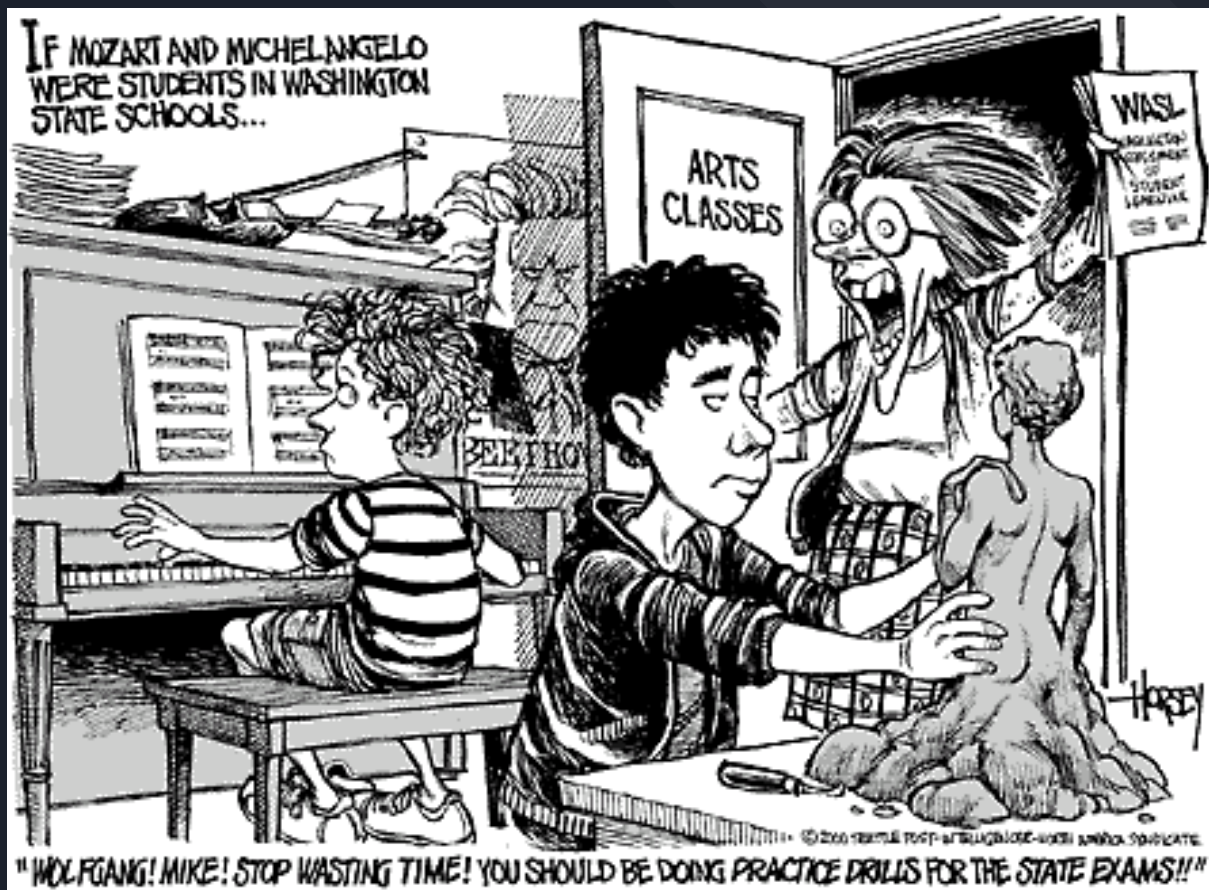
Can You Solve The Two Rope Puzzle?



Can You See The Bear?







The importance of connections



1) greet students at the door every morning. This is one small thing that speaks volumes. It lets students know that they are important enough that the teacher is going to stop whatever she is doing to speak to them whenever they need.



2) use a class social media posting site (like SeeSaw). This is a great place for students to share and post pictures and interact with each other. This is safe because it all goes through the teacher before it makes the “wall.” It gives everyone a chance to see the new puppy or game ball and builds relationships within the class as we celebrate with each other.

3) write positive notes and make positive phone calls home. This may be one of the most powerful things. It takes just a minute and it will make a student’s (and parent’s) day.

4) make a point to have personal conversations with your students. know what is going on in their life gives the teacher something personal to talk about with them. This can significantly improve behavior as well.

The [2×10 Strategy](#) is great to try with your more difficult students.

5) know your students. For example, if you know that a kid loves a particular football player, you can seek out articles about this player and put them on his desk or find funny memes to share or include something in your lesson. The difference this made is amazing!

<http://www.ascd.org/publications/educational-leadership/sept08/vol66/num01/Assuming-the-Best.aspx>

Hard skills and Soft skills

EXAMPLES OF HARD SKILLS:

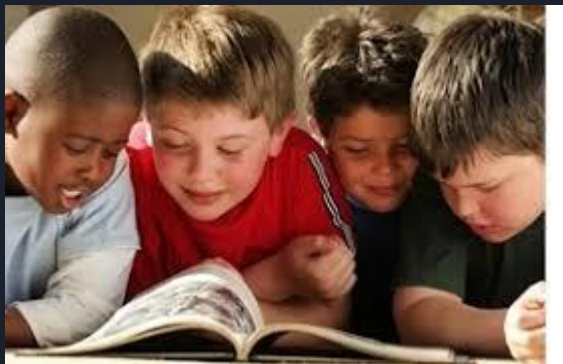
- Proficiency in a foreign language
- A degree or certificate
- Typing speed
- Machine operation
- Computer programming

EXAMPLES OF SOFT SKILLS:

- Communication
- Flexibility
- Leadership
- Motivation
- Patience
- Persuasion
- Problem Solving Abilities
- Teamwork
- Time Management
- Work Ethic

In school we learn:

To read



To write



To speak



But not to listen





A LETTER TO YOU

Hard skills and Soft skills

EXAMPLES OF HARD SKILLS:

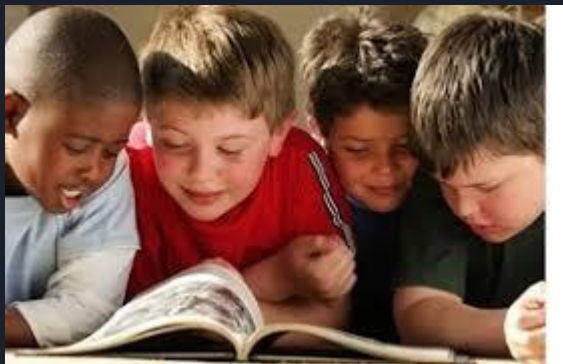
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A LETTER TO YOU

Theatre and games as educational activities

“El juego actúa como el experimento
en un laboratorio de ciencias naturales”

Hernández Cardona

“nous ne pouvons rien être sans jouer à l'être”

J. P. Sartre





advantages

Raise intrinsic motivation:

what we learn with fun is going to last longer



learning by doing



Changing the environment



the game is naturally student centered



group working



The teacher can easily diversify the activity, according to the students' needs and preferences



train the exposition and oral skills

Artistic skills



Decision taking

Critical thinking

ROLE PLAY: participants are playing inventing and deciding on the spot their behaviour according to the features of the character they are playing

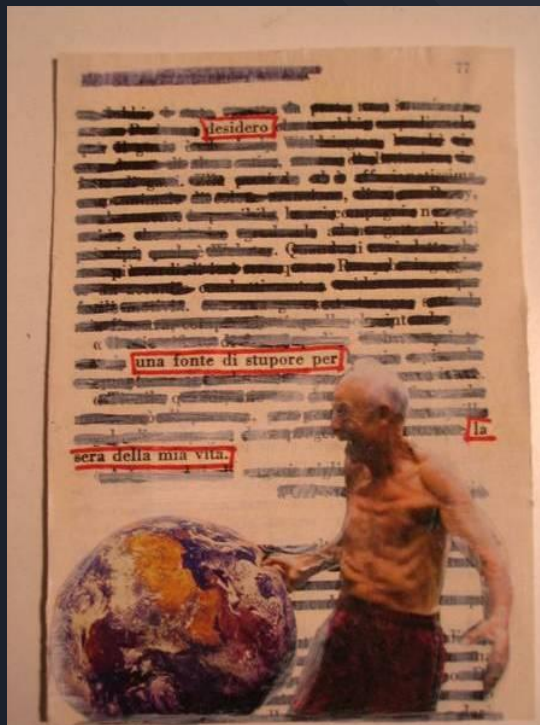
SIMULATION: participants take several decisions in order to solve the provided situations

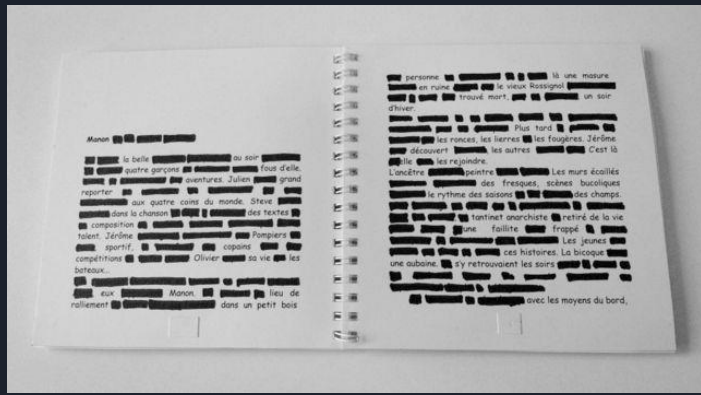
DRAMATIZATION: participants play according to a script that has been written by themselves





CAVIARDAGE





1) Read a text and choose some words or phrases that capture the your interest.

2) The phrases or words that we do not need will be 'blackened' to show what remains. So this technique consists in the elimination of words or phrases to obtain a new “poetic” composition. It is possible to leave the work in black or to use more colours and create a drawing



The final result is a new “poetic” composition.

It is important to underline that it doesn't exist a right or a wrong result.



There is no need for rhyme.

It is a moment of creativity, helpful to think about the positive aspect of change and transformation. Starting from a text you can find something new, something special.

3) the very last part can be the sharing moment:
You can invite your students to read their own creation.
It is not mandatory for everybody; only volunteers can read it.
You can also ask to share them among themselves, in pairs or groups
(think, pair, share)







