







# **Plurilingual-Inspired Virtual Exchanges**

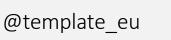
Convegno Internazionale – Università di Torino Monday, 29<sup>th</sup> May 2023

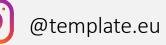
Prof. Dr. Euline Cutrim Schmid, Andrea Kratzer, Hilal Şahin & Anita Cvetkovic Kienle

(University of Education Schwäbisch Gmünd, Germany)

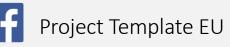
Annalisa Purpura (Turin, Italy)













- 1) Activity #1: Mentimeter
- 2) Theoretical Background
- 3) Activity #2: Kahoot
- 4) Examples of Virtual Exchanges
- 5) Now You
- 6) Closing Remarks
- 7) Questions



FYI



Feel free to take a copy of the following:



This list includes all of the **digital tools** used in this presentation.



What kind of experiences/prior knowledge do you have regarding plurilingualism and/or virtual exchanges?

- Go to menti.com and enter the code 6454 7645
- Or scan the following **QR code**:
  - » Time: ~3 minutes





- Description of relevant concepts, overview of research findings, examples of tasks, checklist for evaluation of technology-mediated plurilingual tasks
  - » Will be translated into different languages by the project partners
  - » Rather extensive, intended for teachers who wish to learn more
- Interactive books on Moodle
  - » Short books to introduce teachers to relevant concepts
  - » Include questions for reflection + references to each other
  - » At the end of the TEMPLATE project, the books will be **freely accessible** to teachers.

# **2** THEORETICAL BACKGROUND



• Extract from the theoretical background:

# TECHNOLOGY - PLURILINGUALISM - TEACHING

Integrating Technology-Mediated Plurilingual Tasks into the (Foreign) Language Classroom: A Theoretical Introduction

Authors: Anita Cvetkovic Kienle, Hilal Şahin, Euline Cutrim Schmid, Fanny Meunier, Amélie Bulon, Jurga Kasteckienė, Giedrė Balčytytė-Kurtinienė, Inmaculada Fortanet-Gómez, María Noelia Ruiz-Madrid, Carmen Notari Montoyo, Enzo Boggio-López, Elisa Corino, Giulia Ciaramita, Cristina Onesti, Ton Koenraad

#### 1 A Brief Introduction to Task-Based and Project-Based Language Learning

There are many different interpretations of what a **language learning task** is. Since this term is broadly used, let us start with a definition of a task.

#### 1.1 What is a Language Learning Task?

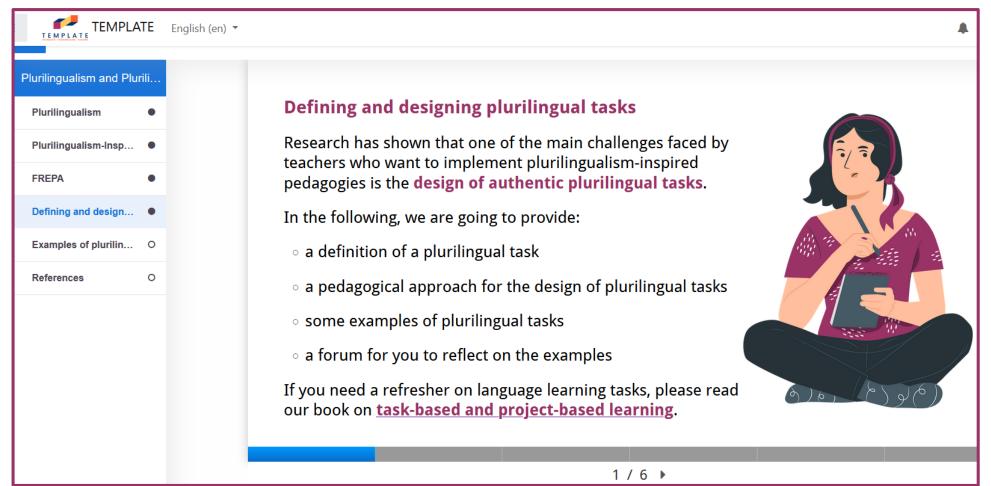
#### 1.1.1 Definition and characteristics

A language learning task can be defined as "an activity in which people engage to attain an objective, and which involves the meaningful use of language" (Van den Branden et al., 2007, p. 1). An objective can be, for example, creating a poster, a video or a website, stating an opinion or writing a song or a text. In each case, learners are actually using the language to communicate meaning that is relevant to them. As Müller-Hartmann & Schocker-von Ditfurth (2011) point out, "the principal focus of tasks is not on *displaying* learners' ability to produce pre-specified language forms. It is on communicating their own meanings" (p. 22). It is clear to see that teaching thus becomes more learner-centered and therefore more motivating for students.

# **2** THEORETICAL BACKGROUND



### • Extract from the books on Moodle:





# What is plurilingualism?

- Multilingualism: "coexistence of different languages at the social or individual level"
- Plurilingualism: "the dynamic and developing linguistic repertoire of an individual user/learner"

Council of Europe, 2020, p. 30

Plurilingualism is not to be understood as a patchwork or a quilt of neatly arranged multicolored pieces, but rather as some watercolour painting, in which the different colours merge into one another seamlessly to create something unique.

Piccardo, 2019, p. 190



# What is telecollaboration (virtual exchange)?

Telecollaboration, or 'virtual exchange', are terms used to refer to the engagement of groups of learners in online intercultural interactions and collaboration projects with partners from other cultural contexts or geographical locations as an integrated part of their educational programmes.

O'Dowd, 2018, p. 1





# What are the different phases of telecollaboration?

- Preparation
- Information exchange tasks
- Comparison and analysis tasks
- Collaborative tasks
- Reflection



O'Dowd & Waire, 2009



**Technology** can become the **'wings'** that will allow the **educational world to fly farther and faster** than ever before – if we allow it.

Jenny Arledge





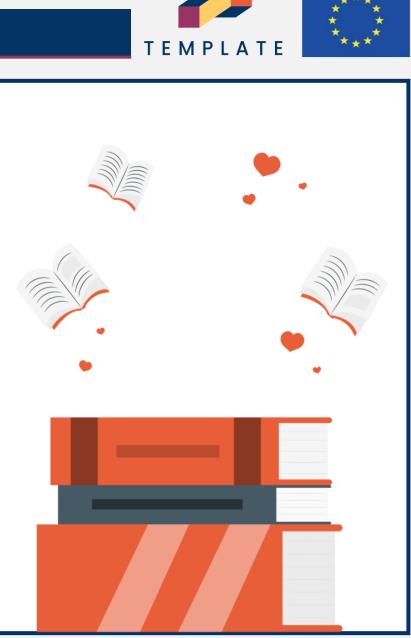
#### Primary School (Year 3+5): ITALY - GERMANY

- 8-11 years old
- English as target language
- Laptops, tablets, Microsoft Teams, TaskCards, Kahoot
- 3 months
- Language level: A1
- Teachers:
  - » Annalisa Purpura (Turin, Italy)
  - » Jennifer Konradt (Berlin, Germany)

#### Secondary School (Year 7): ITALY - GERMANY

- 13-14 years old
- English as target language
- Tablets, whiteboard, GoogleMeet, PowerPoint, Padlet, Flip, emails, iServ
- 3 months
- Language level: B1
- Teachers:
  - » Andrea Kratzer (Aalen, Germany)
  - » Sara Toso (Turin, Italy)

- Topic: Fairy tales
- Teaching context
  - » Target language: English
  - » School languages: German and Italian
  - » Age range:
    - Germany: 8-9 (grade 3)
    - Italy: 8-9 (grade 3), 10-11 (grade 5)
  - » Language level: A1
  - » Subject: English as a Foreign Language
  - » Technology used: Laptops, tablets, Microsoft Teams, TaskCards, Kahoot





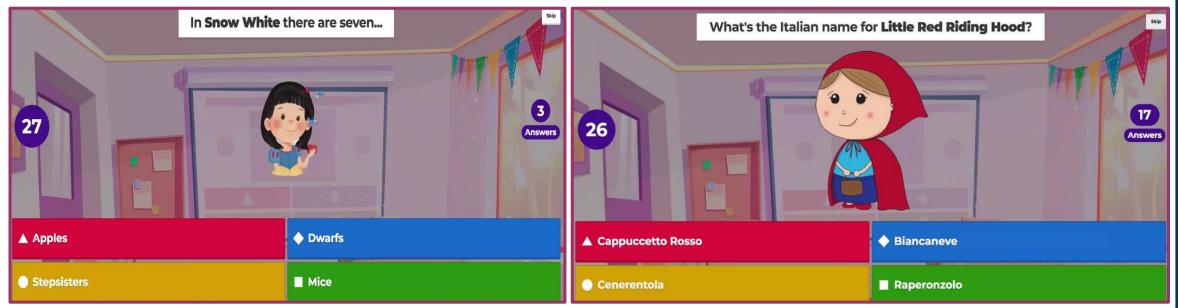
• Activity 1: Students use TaskCards to introduce themselves (name, languages, favourite fairy tale). They read through each other's contributions, add comments, ask questions.



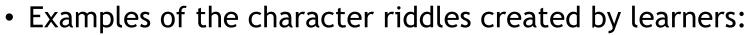


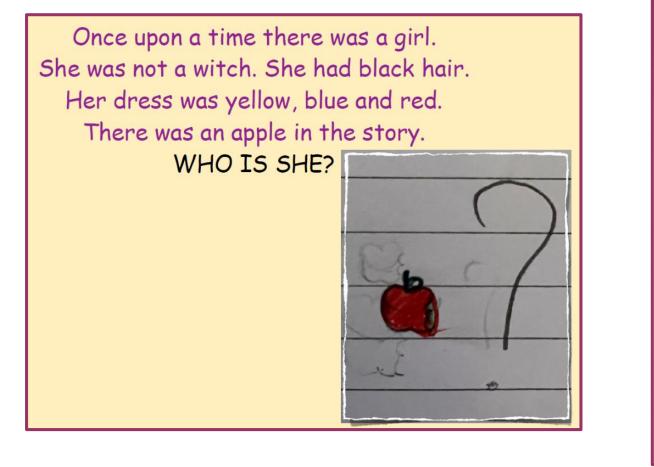
- Activity 2: Live session via Microsoft Teams
  - » Students play Kahoot (whole-class activity).
  - » Students play a guessing game using character riddles they have created themselves (group activity).

# • Examples from Kahoot:









Fairy Tale Riddle Once unon a Sime there was ( memaic character is kind, and very curious. has red hair and a green Anit mermaid sisters and her Say 🔏 Who is it?

- Activity 3: Students create **3-sentence fairy tales**.
  - » Students in each class are put into small groups to create their own fairy tale character.
    - Students follow the structure of the character riddles (name, character traits, looks, home, special phrase).
    - The name/special phrase can be in any (mix of) language(s).
    - The characters are posted on TaskCards.
  - » Each group is assigned a character created by a group in the other class and has to bring it to life (drawing and 3sentence story).
  - » The **teachers create a booklet** of the results. Students comment on each other's stories. The booklet can be used as a writing prompt for other classes.



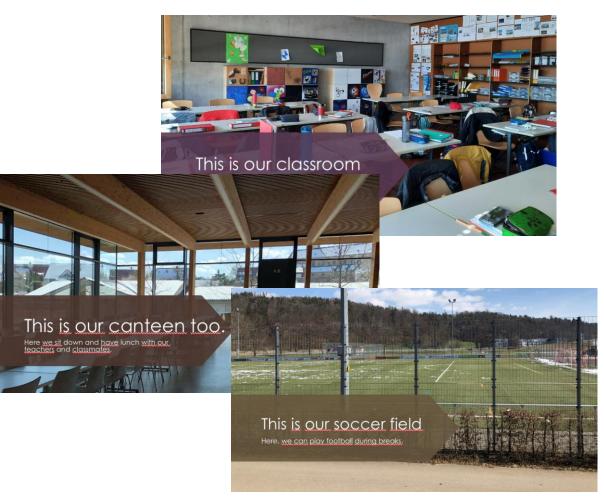






#### **FIRST ACTIVITY**

- Getting to know the other school(system) and city
- Students prepare PPT
- Students present PPT in a live session and engage in Q&A session



Examples of PPT slides





#### **SECOND ACTIVITY**

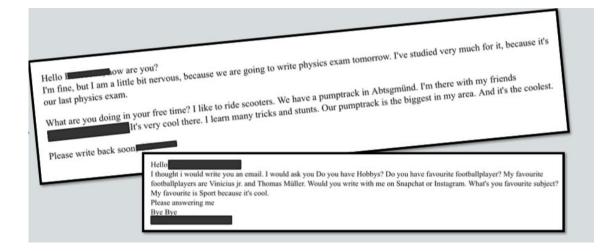
- Getting to know the other students
- Padlet: Students present themselves (name, age, hobbies, photos, ...)
- **Padlet:** Students read their partners' descriptions and write down three questions.

Extract from Padlet



#### **THIRD ACTIVITY**

- Getting to know the partner
- Flip: Students answer their partner's question and make a little video.
- Students write at least two emails to their partners afterwards (school email address).







#### **FOURTH ACTIVITY**

- Getting to know the partner
- Live session: Live conference and break-out sessions to get to know their partners.
- Students reflect on the virtual exchange afterwards.



Experience a virtual exchange from a learner's perspective!



#### **DIFFERENT STEPS**

- Information exchange task (TaskCards): Introduce yourself & get to know your partner
- Comparison & analysis task (Venn diagram): Compare your favourite vacation
- Collaborative task (Excalidraw): Create your dream vacation
- Reflection



Experience a virtual exchange from a learner's perspective!



#### Information exchange task

### 1. Create your own profile

- ÷
- Check your number on the **post-it**.
- **Introduce** yourself (name, age, country, profession, hobbies, family, pets ...).
- Name the **languages** you speak.
- Include 3 words in your first language (or another language of your choice) that describe you well.
- Describe your **favourite vacation** so far.
- You can add personal **photos** if you wish (e.g. from your own device or pixabay.com).

Time: ~5 min



Time:

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min

Experience a virtual exchange from a learner's perspective!



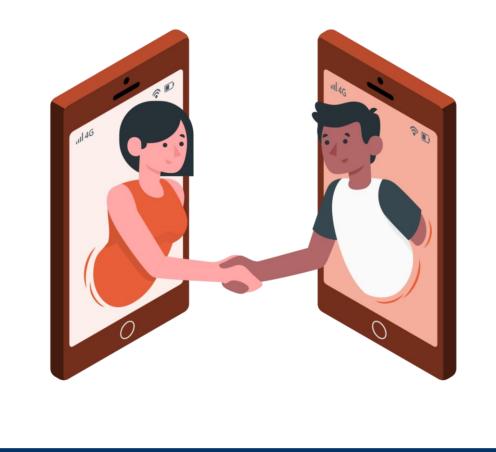
Information exchange task





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Experience a virtual exchange from a learner's perspective!



#### Information exchange task

#### 2. Get to know your partner

- Read your partner's profile.
- Write down two questions you would like to ask about their favourite vacation (add another box at the very bottom of their profile).

# 3. Answer your partner's questions

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Time:

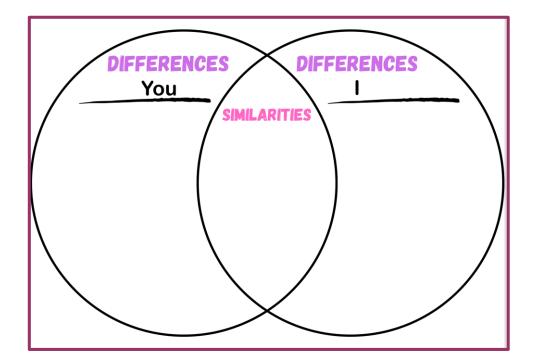
1

10 min

- Read your partner's questions about your favourite vacation.
- Answer the questions by adding a **video** below.



Experience a virtual exchange from a learner's perspective!



**Comparison & analysis task** 

4. Fill in the worksheet

- Read your partner's information about their favourite vacation.
- What are the differences and similarities between your favourite vacations?
- Fill in the worksheet (Venn diagram).

Time: ~6 min

 $\Leftrightarrow$ 



Experience a virtual exchange from a learner's perspective!

#### 5. Create your dream vacation

- Sit next to your partner and talk about your dream vacation.
- Create your dream vacation together on **Excalidraw** (access provided below).
- Follow these guiding questions:
- 1. Where do you want to go? We want to go to
- 2. What time of the year do you want to go there (spring, summer, fall, winter)? We want to go in ...
- 3. How do you get there? We get there by ...
- 4. What do you want to do there? We want to

...

#### **Collaborative task**

- Create your dream vacation with **Excalidraw**.
  - » You can access Excalidraw via TaskCards.
  - » Time: ~15 min
- If you do this with your actual class ...
  - » Remember to provide support for your students (depending on your language learning goals).
  - » During a real virtual exchange, your students would collaborate online (e.g. breakout room in Zoom).

# 5 NOW YOU



- Do you want your students to create their dream vacation, but you do not have a partner class for a virtual exchange?
  - » Use our worksheet: Dream adventure

#### **TECHNOLOGIES CONCERNED**

- Digital devices with access to the internet
- Padlet or TaskCards
- Online dictionaries

#### SUBJECTS CONCERNED

English

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE ACTIVITY**

The aim of this activity is threefold:

- Students develop their digital competences by searching online for information about a country, using online dictionaries and creating multimodal digital presentations.
- 2) Students develop their English competences by writing sentences using the chunk "We would like to ...".
- Students develop their plurilingual competences as they translate the contents of (a) website(s) into English and look for the translation of key words/phrases.
- Check out our website for further ready-to-use materials:
  - » <u>https://templateplurilingualism.eu/ready-to-use/</u>





*It is often in the classroom, in the related activities <u>before</u> and <u>after</u> the online <i>interaction, that intercultural learning takes place*. Studies show that *learners need the guidance and informed insight of their teachers* to create, interpret, and respond to messages, blog posts, and video-recordings during the exchanges. It is in the classroom analysis of this authentic communication that cultural 'rich points' emerge and the skills of intercultural interaction ... can be honed.

O'Dowd & Dooly, 2020, p. 370

# 5 NOW YOU





#### Reflection

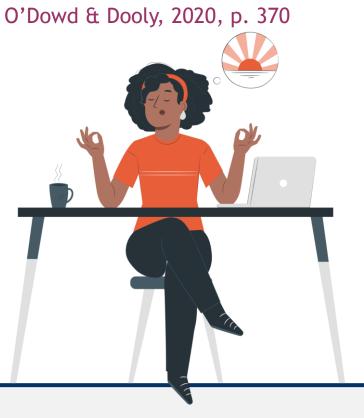
- What have you learned from this project?
- Did you face any challenges?
- Did you manage to overcome these challenges? Why (not)?
- Which task did you enjoy most and why?



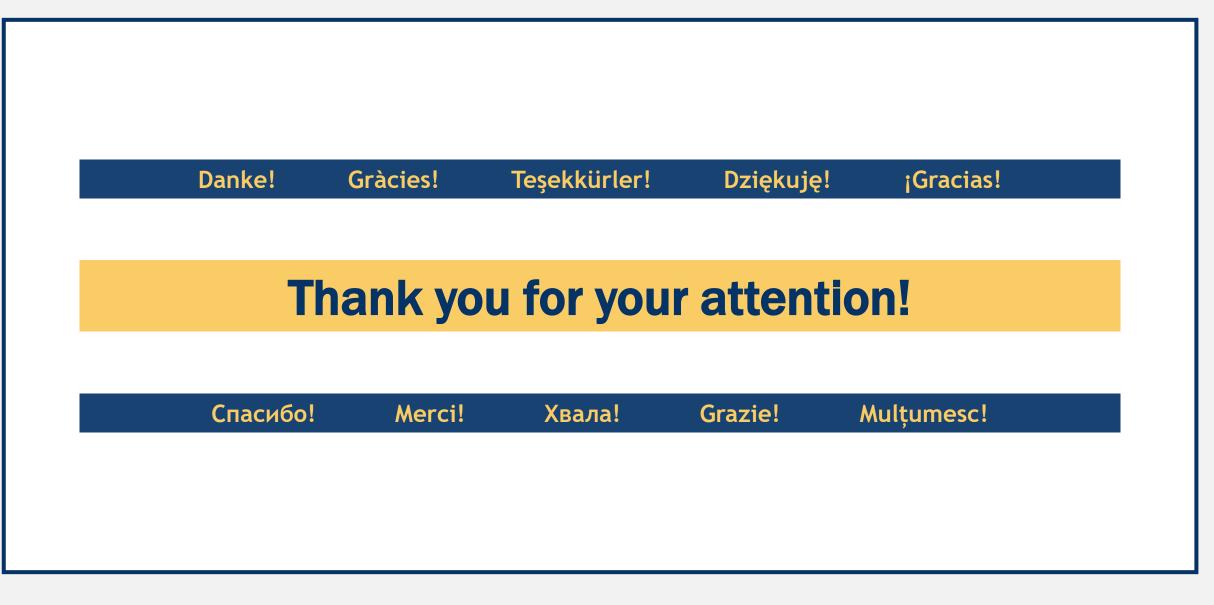
[Telecollaboration] needs to avoid unfounded expectations that the activity will have magical transformative effects on students' linguistic skills and intercultural awareness. We would argue that intercultural learning is a lifelong process and is not something which can be achieved through one particular learning experience.

Planning and implementing a virtual exchange is a challenging task, so make sure ...

- not to place too high expectations on yourself/your class,
- allow yourself to learn and grow in the process,
- and, most importantly, enjoy the experience!









- Council of Europe. (2020). Common European framework of reference for languages: Learning, teaching, assessment Companion volume. Council of Europe. <u>rm.coe.int/16809ea0d4</u>
- O'Dowd, R. (2018). From telecollaboration to virtual exchange: state-of-the-art and the role of UNIcollaboration in moving forward. *Journal of Virtual Exchange*, 1, 1-23. <u>https://doi.org/10.14705/rpnet.2018.jve.1</u>
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- O'Dowd, R., & Waire, P. (2009). Critical issues in telecollaborative task design. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 22(2), 173-188. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/09588220902778369</u>

Pictures are from <a href="https://storyset.com/">https://storyset.com/</a> and <a href="https://www.itilt2.eu">www.itilt2.eu</a>



Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union







**TEchnology-Mediated PLurilingual Activities for (language) Teacher Education** 

# https://templateplurilingualism.eu



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