



Cyprus
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Teaming with Teams! Making it work for your Language Classroom

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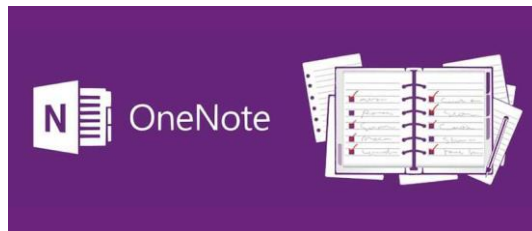
Aim

To use some Microsoft Teams Applications to make language lessons more pedagogically beneficial and more interesting

Plan

PART A: Theoretical framework

PART B: Teams applications



A. Theoretical Framework

1. Behaviourism

- *conditioning*
- *Stimulus – Response – Reinforcement*
- The role of the learners is fairly passive.
- There is little concern for learners' cognitive processes in learning.
- Little attention is paid to the meaning that the language conveys.
- There are no opportunities for interaction and negotiation of meaning.
- It does not allow for learning from mistake. Emphasis is placed on the correct responses.

A. Theoretical Framework (cont.)

2. Congintivism (Mentalism)

- *the way the human mind thinks and learns*
- *involved in the process of learning*
- *learner is seen as an active participant*

A. Theoretical Framework (cont.)

3. Humanism

- *inner world of the learner, individual's thoughts, feelings and emotions*
 - a. Learning experience - context of helping learners to develop a sense of personal identity and relating that to realistic future goals.
 - b. Learners should be encouraged to make their own choices in what and how they learn.
 - c. Empathy with learners by getting to know them as individuals and seeking to understand the ways in which they make sense of the world.

A. Theoretical Framework (cont.)

4. Social Interactionism

- Children are born into a social world, and learning occurs through interaction with other people.
- Lev Vygotsky (1962, 1978):
 - ZPD (Zone of Proximal Development) - the layer of skill or knowledge which is just beyond that with which the learner is currently capable of coping.
 - Mediation - The important person the child's learning from is known as a mediator.
- Foundation of constructivism.

A. Theoretical Framework (cont.)

5. Constructivism

- Emphasis is placed on how individuals seek to bring a sense of personal meaning to their worlds (Piaget).
 - a. Important to consider the learner as an individual who actively constructs meaning.
 - b. The development of thinking and its relationship to language and experience become a central focus of learning.
 - c. The requirements of a task should match the cognitive level.

A. Theoretical Framework (cont.)

6. Social Constructivism

- Emphasis is placed on the collaborative nature of learning and the importance of cultural and social context.
- All cognitive functions are believed to originate in, and are explained as products of social interactions
- A social constructivist model (interact as part of a dynamic, ongoing process): *Teachers, Students, Tasks, Contexts.*

Warschauer (2000) distinguished CALL in three phases:

Stage	1970s-1980s Structural CALL	1980s-1990s Communicative CALL	21 st Century Integrative CALL
Technology	Mainframe	PCs	Multimedia and Internet
English-Teaching Paradigm	Grammar-translation and audio-lingual	Communicative Language Teaching	Content-Based, ESP/EAP
View of language	Structural (a formal structural system)	Cognitive (a mentally constructed system)	Socio-cognitive (developed in social interaction)
Principal use of Computers	Drill and practice	Communicative exercises	Authentic discourse
Principal objective	Accuracy	And fluency	And agency

A. Theoretical Framework (cont.)

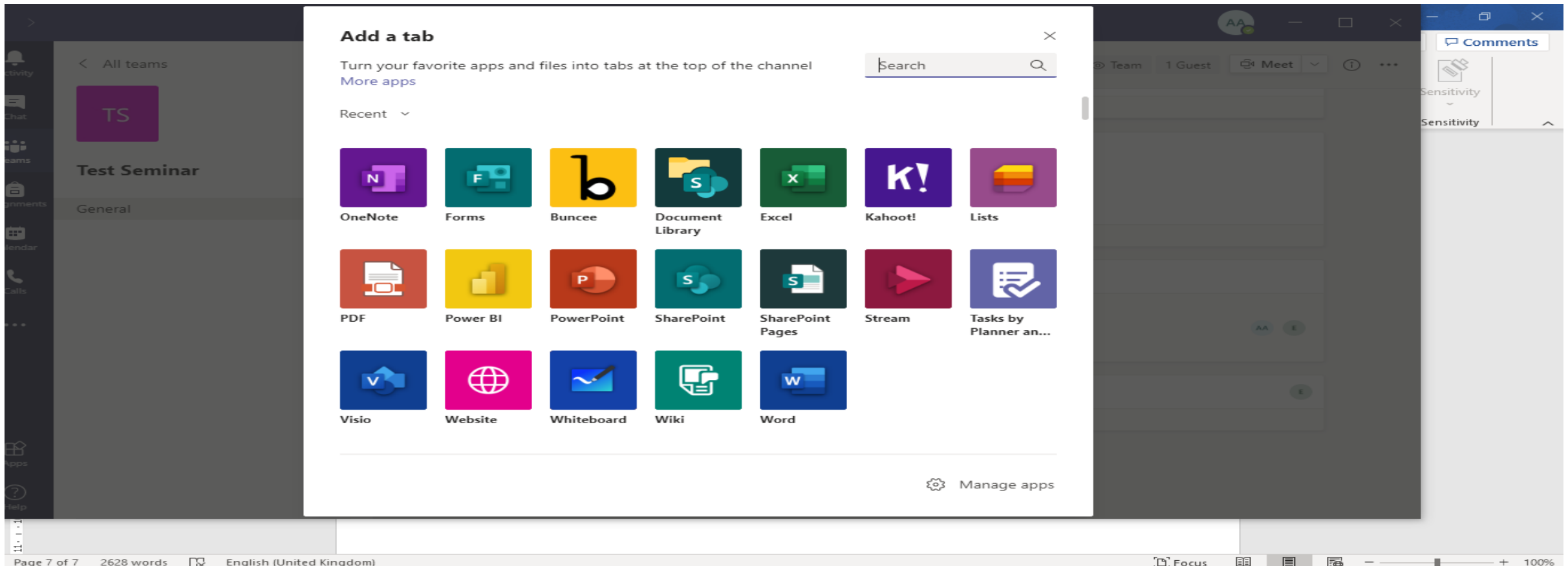
According to Hubbard and Levy (2016, p. 32):

When theory is used for teaching and CALL, it is often used as a guide rather than as prescription. Instead of drawing upon one theory exclusively, language teachers are more likely to draw on a number of theories simultaneously.

B. OneNote



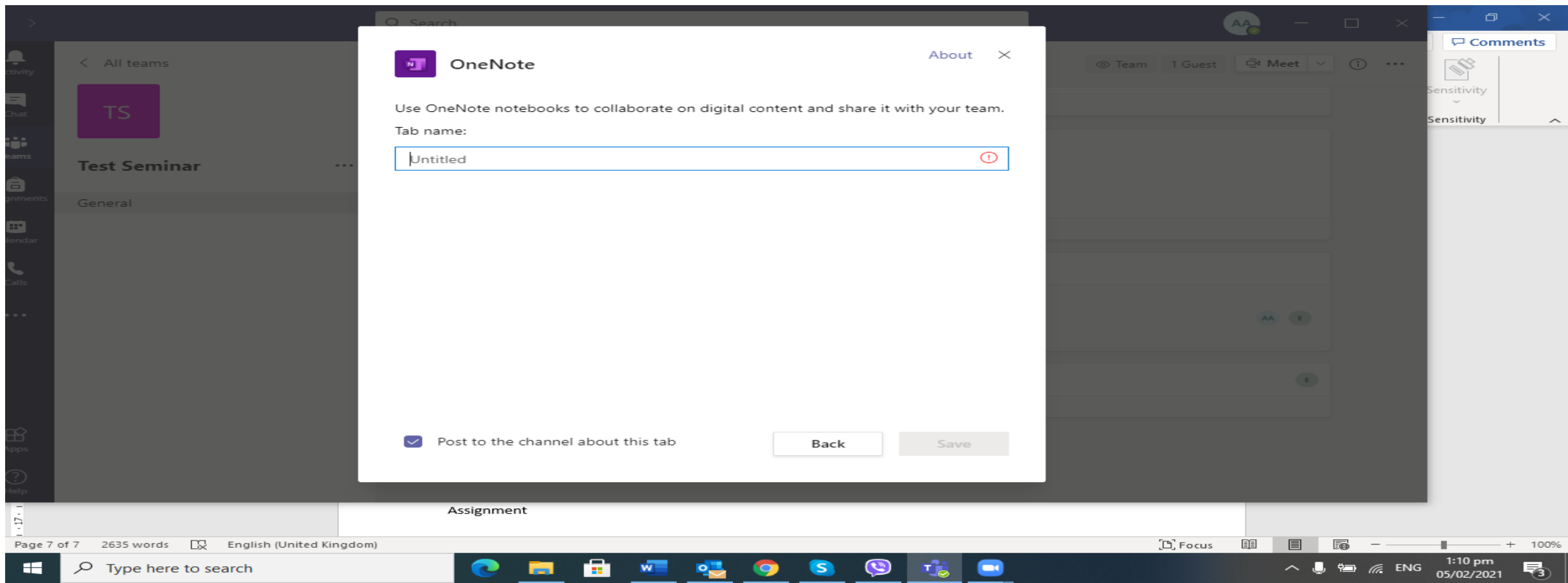
- If you go to the + sign (add a Tab) this will appear



B. OneNote



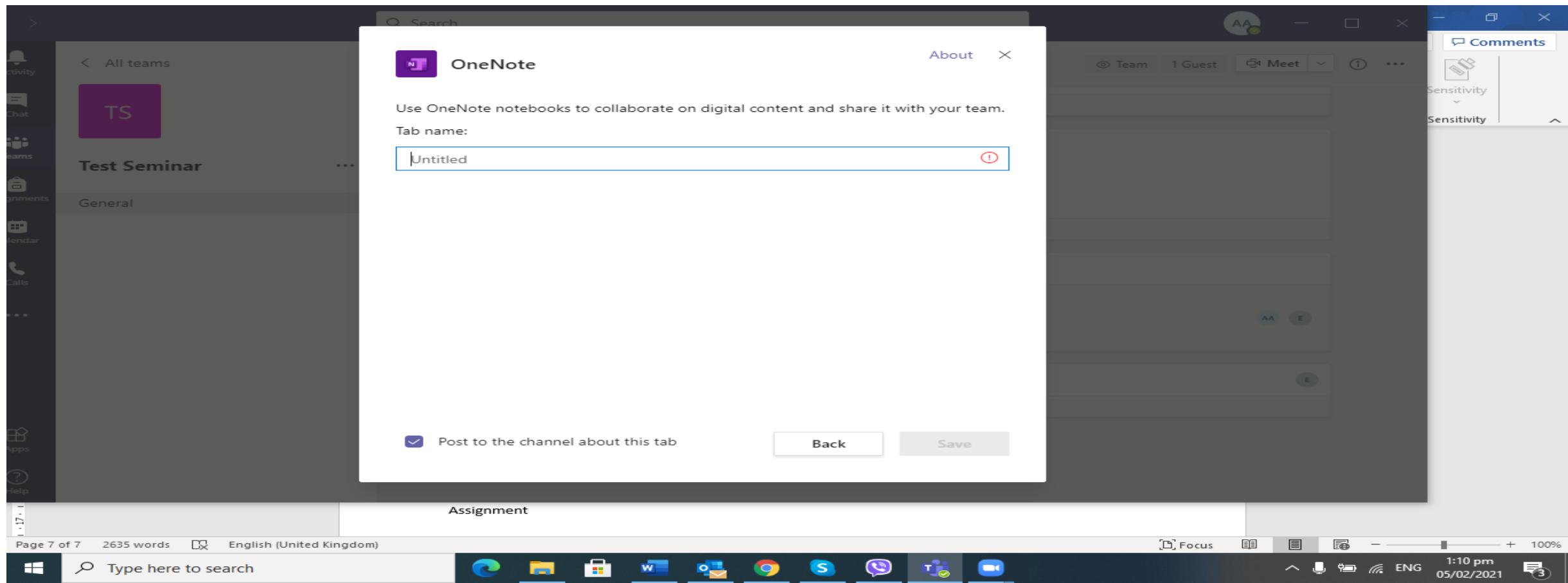
- Click on OneNote. The following will appear on your screen:



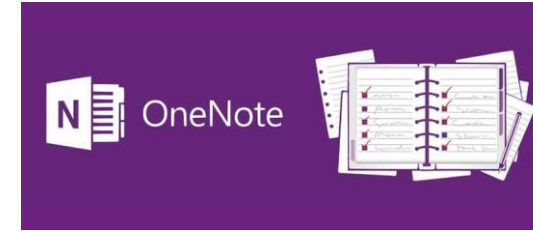
B. OneNote



- Click on OneNote. The following will appear on your screen:



B. OneNote



- Give a name to your group. I would name it Group 1 (Stelios, Maria, Charalambos). And click on Save. Do the same for a second and third group. It depends on how many groups you want to create and how many students you want in each group.
- These documents will appear in the Posts Tab in Teams. You could tell your students to which group to join. They could also see their names in the post.

B. OneNote



Reasons for using OneNote

- students work collaboratively (to write a summary, to brainstorm, to read a passage and answer questions, to visit a link, to watch a video and then answer the questions in this document, etc.)

Benefits of Using OneNote

- helps you get your students into groups and each group works on the same document.
- can use all Word functions in terms of Font size, Colour, Highlighting, using Bold etc.; can also add images, links and audios if you/they wish; can negotiate the answers and/or ideas.



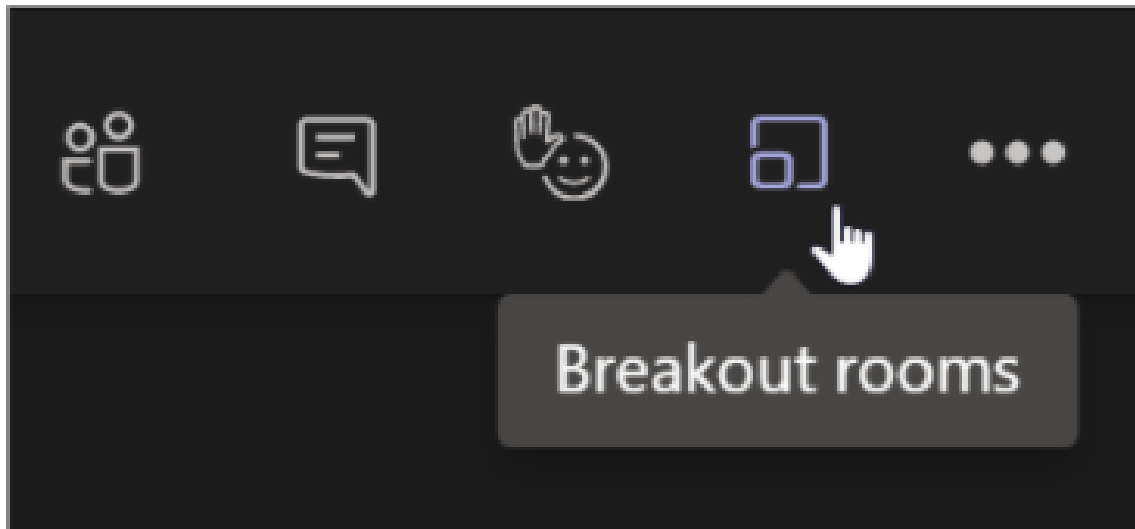
B. Breakout Rooms

Breakout Rooms

- Join your meeting at its scheduled time and wait for your students to join. Your meeting will open in its own window.

Important: Make sure you join your meeting from the Teams desktop app (Windows or Mac) so you can create breakout rooms.

- When your students have joined and you are ready, select **Breakout rooms** from your meeting controls.





B. Breakout Rooms

Breakout Rooms

- Choose how many rooms you'd like to create from the dropdown.
- Choose whether you'd like Teams to assign students to rooms **Automatically** or **Manually** if you'd prefer to assign students to rooms yourself.
- Select **Create Rooms**.



B. Breakout Rooms

Breakout Rooms

Create Breakout Rooms

Room settings

How many rooms do you need?

1

Participants

How would you like to assign participants

☒ **Automatically**
Assign 21 people into 1 room

☐ **Manually**
Add participants individually to Breakout Rooms.

Cancel Create Rooms



B. Breakout Rooms

Breakout Rooms

Assign participants to rooms

If you chose **Automatically**, participants will already be assigned to different breakout rooms.

To manually add participants to rooms:

1. Select **Assign participants**.
2. Choose the students who will share a breakout room by selecting the checkboxes next to their names.
3. Select **Assign** and then select a room for those students.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until the whole class has been assigned to a room.



B. Breakout Rooms

Breakout Rooms

Start breakout rooms

To start rooms individually:

- Select **More options** next to the room, then **Open room**.

To start rooms all at once:

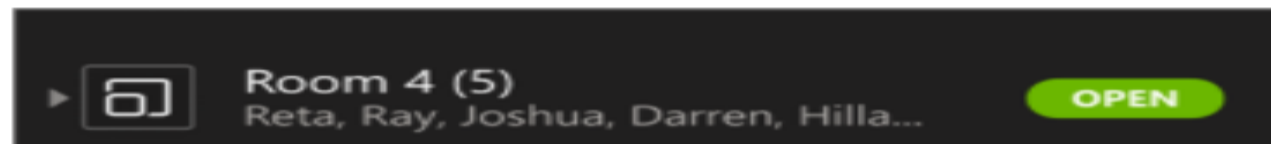
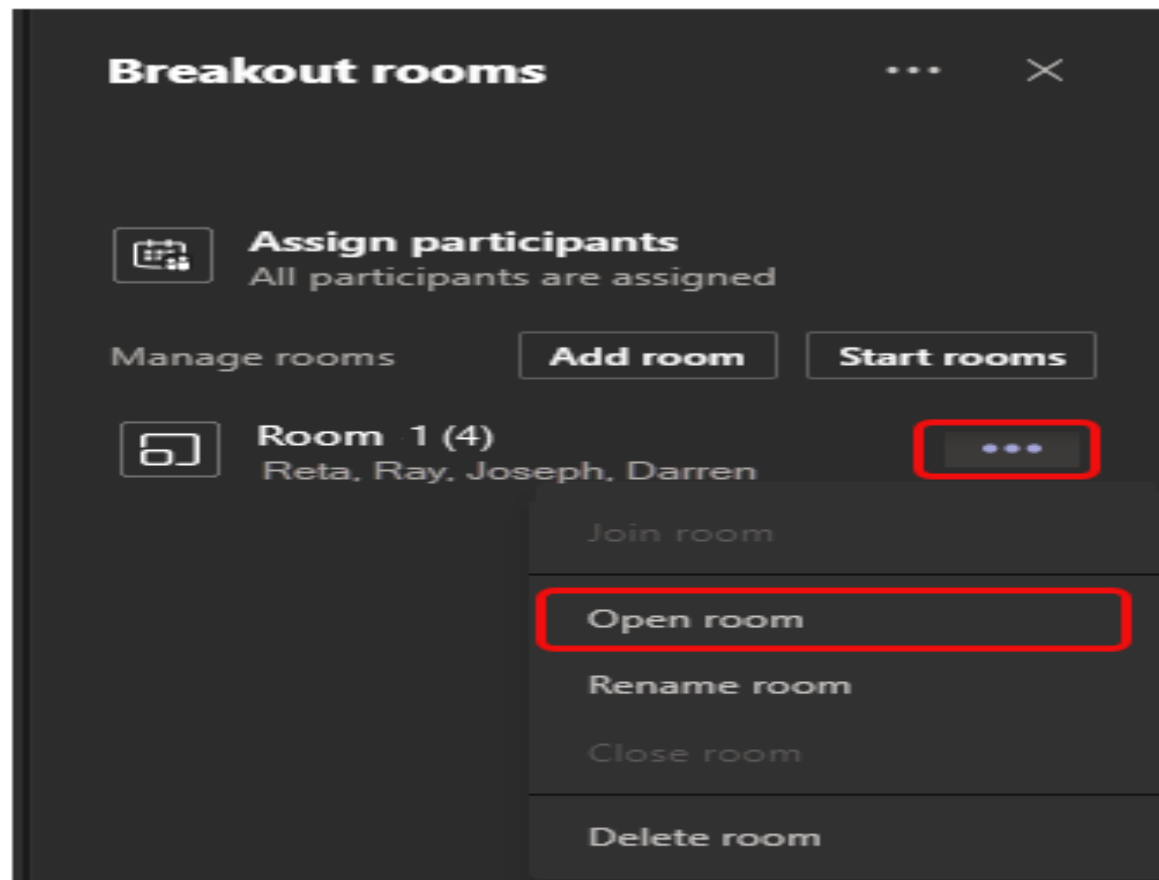
- Select **Start rooms**.

You'll know rooms have successfully opened when their status changes to **Open**.



B. Breakout Rooms

Breakout Rooms





B. Breakout Rooms

Breakout Rooms

Join a breakout room

To join a room and check on its progress:

1. Select **More options** next to the room, then **Join room**.
2. Select **Return** when you're ready to leave the breakout room and return to the main meeting.



B. Breakout Rooms

Breakout Rooms

Close breakout rooms

To close rooms individually:

- Select **More options** next to the room, then **Close room**.

To close rooms all at once:

- Select **Close rooms**.

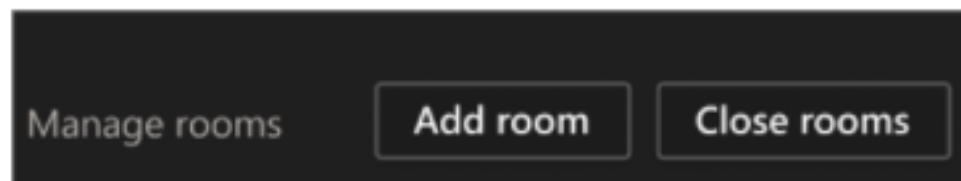
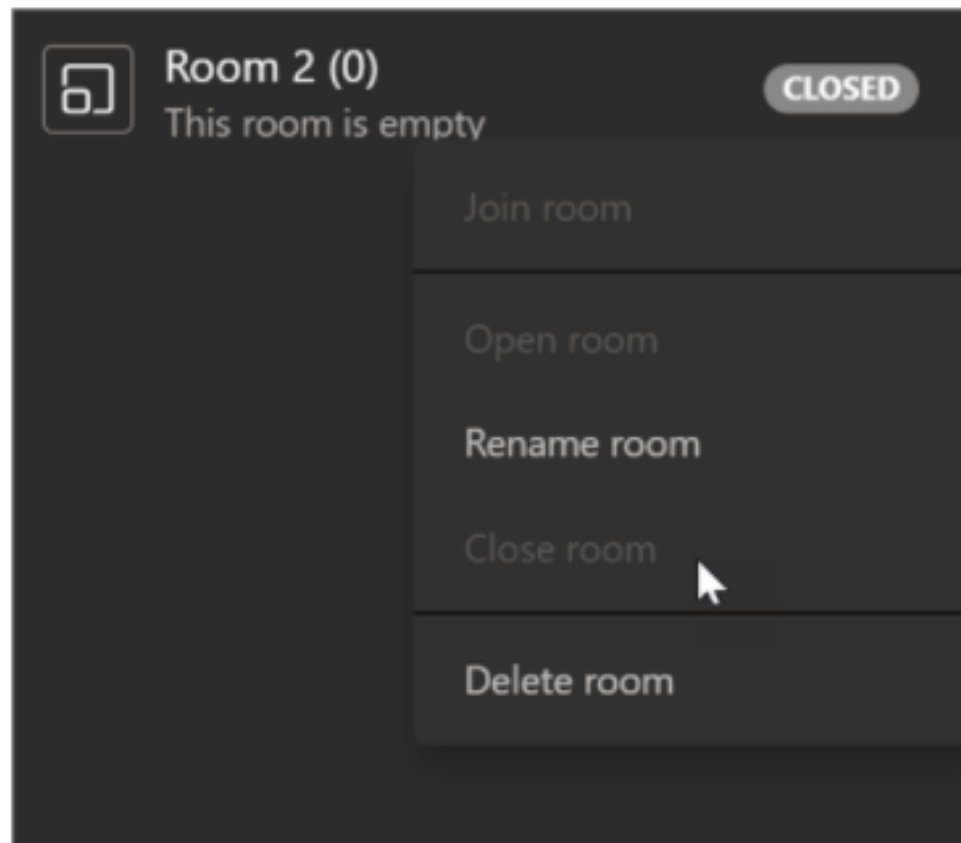
You'll know rooms have successfully closed when their status changes to **Closed**.

- Select **Resume** when everyone is back from their breakout rooms and you're ready to meet as a larger group again.



B. Breakout Rooms

Breakout Rooms



B. Breakout Rooms



Breakout Rooms

Reasons for using Breakout Rooms

- students work collaboratively to produce a piece of work

Benefits of Using Breakout Rooms

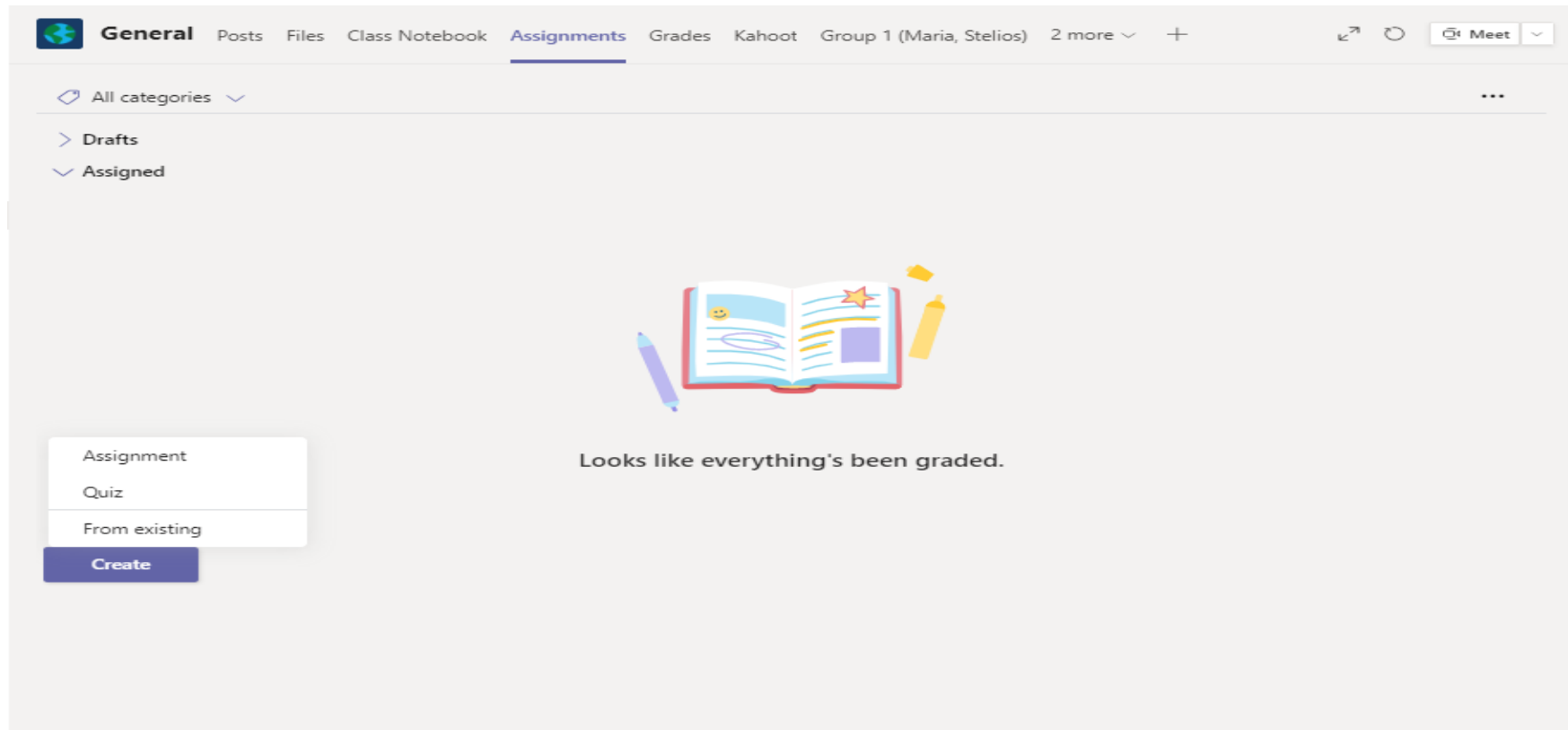
- helps you get your students into groups and each group works in private without any distractions
- enables the instructor to join listen to students working together and give feedback

B. Forms



Assignments Tab in Teams classroom

Click on 'Create' - options:



B. Forms



From existing one - click on this option and choose the classroom you have already used it in

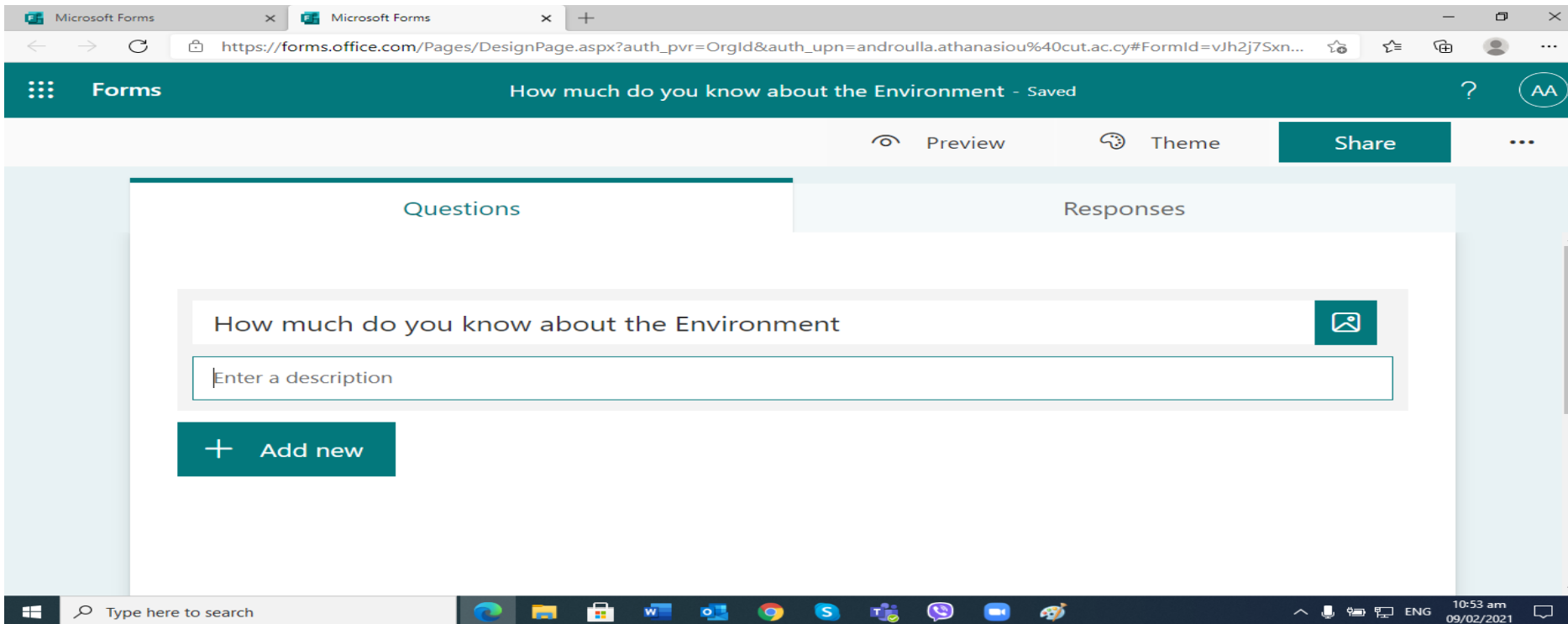
Create a new one - choose the Quiz option

Click on +New Quiz  web browser with a blank quiz

B. Forms



Add the name of your Quiz and a description and/or instructions.



Microsoft Forms

Forms

How much do you know about the Environment - Saved

Preview Theme Share

Questions Responses

How much do you know about the Environment

Enter a description

+ Add new

Type here to search

10:53 am 09/02/2021

B. Forms



Options : 'Choice' for multiple choice questions or 'Text' open-ended questions

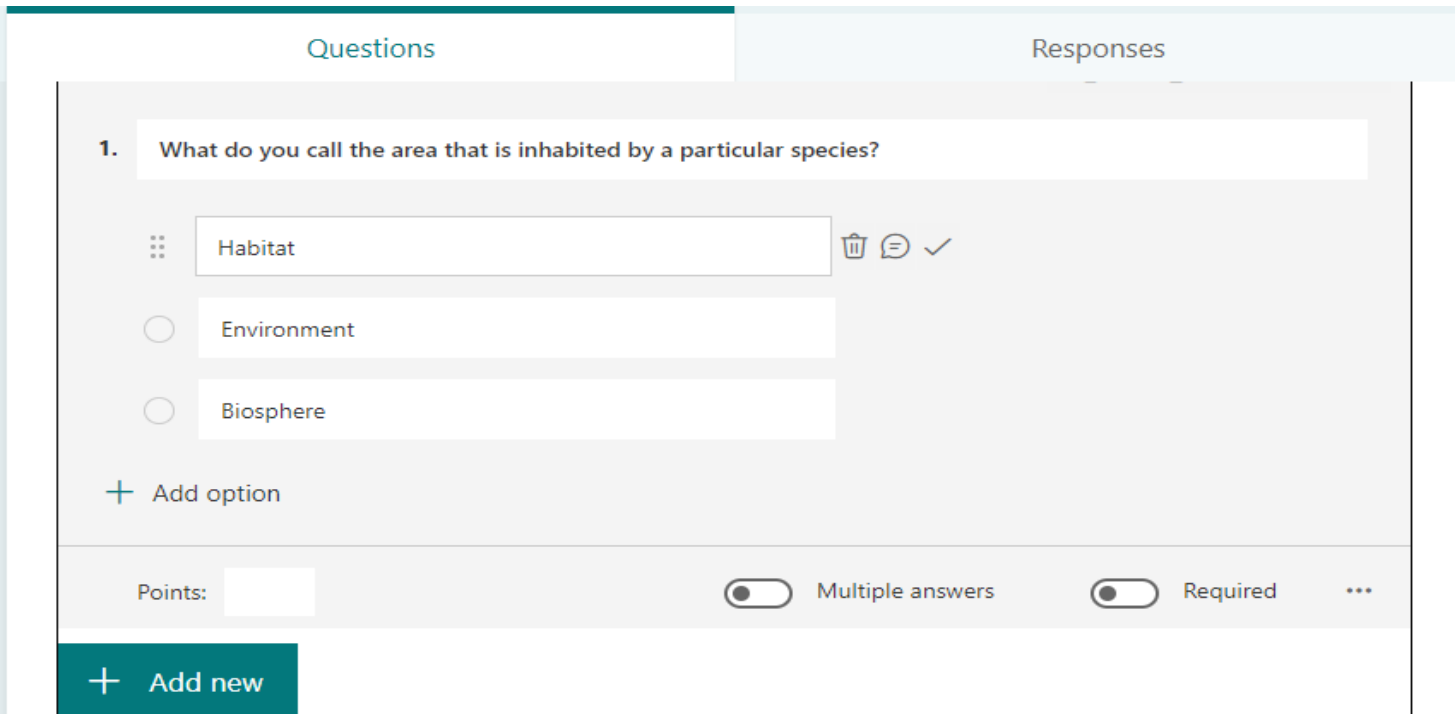
Multiple choice items: add the question or statement and then the choice of answers below

Two options are given, but you can add additional options by clicking on 'Add option'

B. Forms



Once you have added your options, choose the correct answer by clicking the tick sign on the right of each option

A screenshot of the Microsoft Forms 'Questions' tab. The question is '1. What do you call the area that is inhabited by a particular species?'. There are three options: 'Habitat', 'Environment', and 'Biosphere'. The 'Habitat' option is selected, indicated by a green checkmark. Below the options is a '+ Add option' button. At the bottom, there are settings for 'Points' (a text box), 'Multiple answers' (a toggle switch), and 'Required' (a toggle switch). A '+ Add new' button is at the bottom left.

‘Multiple answers’

‘Required’

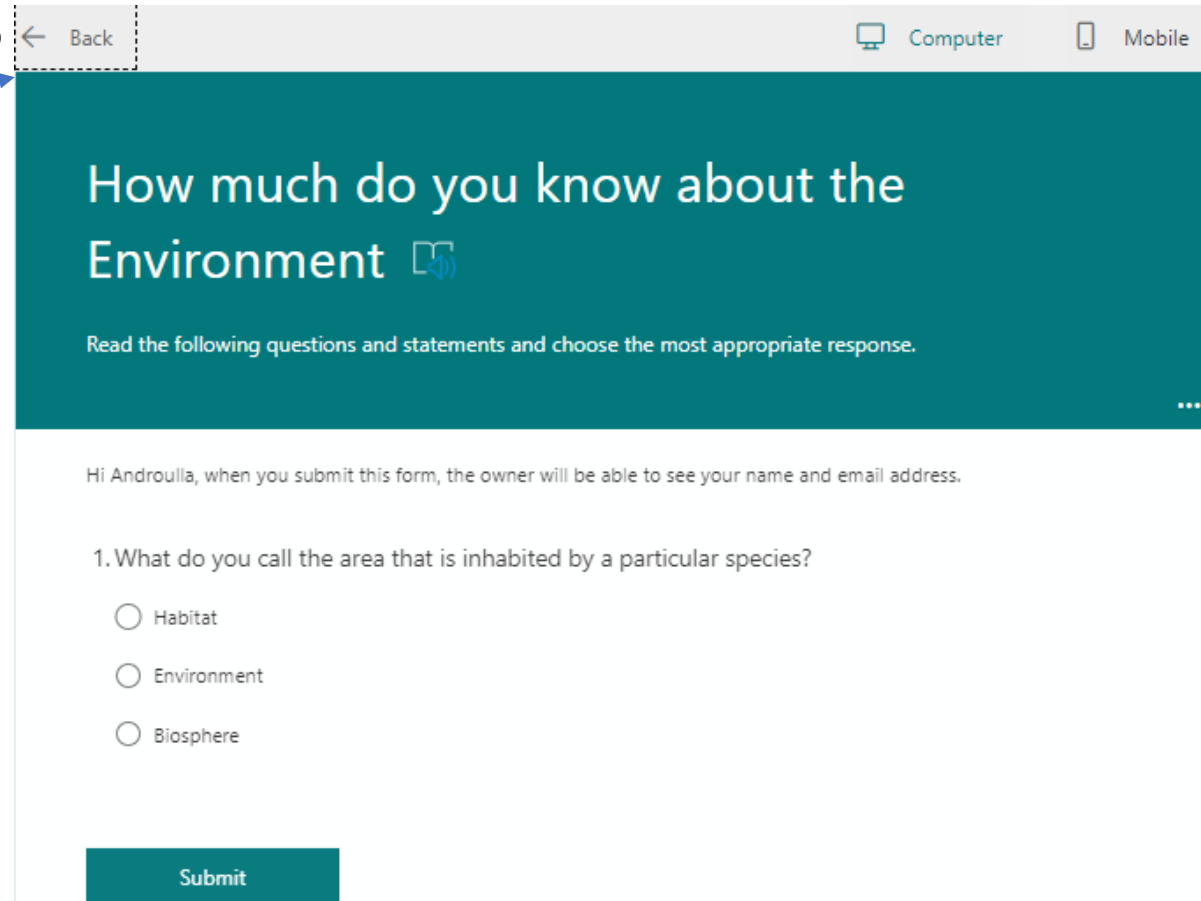
‘...’ : shuffled answers
or drop-down

B. Forms



Preview: Are you pleased with the result?

Back



← Back

Computer Mobile

How much do you know about the Environment

Read the following questions and statements and choose the most appropriate response.

Hi Androulla, when you submit this form, the owner will be able to see your name and email address.

1. What do you call the area that is inhabited by a particular species?

- ☐ Habitat
- ☐ Environment
- ☐ Biosphere

Submit

B. Forms



Forms

How much do you know about the Environment - Saved

Preview Theme Share

Questions Responses

Environment

Read the following questions and statements and choose the most appropriate response.

1. What do you call the area that is inhabited by a particular species?

☐ Habitat

☐ Environment

☐ Biosphere

+ Add new

Send and collect responses

Only people in my organization can respond

<https://forms.office.com/Pages/Response.aspx?id=...> Copy

Share as a template

+ Get a link to duplicate

Share to collaborate

+ Get a link to view and edit

Share

Copy link

Paste in Posts

B. Forms



Add a reading passage and either multiple choice or open-ended items: follow the same procedure

Add your title and then in the box below 'Enter a Description' add your instructions and the reading passage

BOYAN SLAT and the Ocean Cleanup Project - Saved

Preview

Questions Responses

BOYAN SLAT and the Ocean Cleanup Project

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Boyan Slat was born on 27 July 1994 in Delft, the Netherlands. As a child, he was interested in engineering projects and building things. He set a Guinness World Record by launching 213 water rockets simultaneously when he was 14. At age 16 (in 2011), Boyan went on a diving holiday to Greece. He was horrified to see more plastic in the sea than fish! He carried out a high school project into ocean plastic pollution and why everyone said it was impossible to clean up. He later came up with a brilliant idea to clean up the oceans. He presented his idea at a TEDx talk in Delft in 2012. The Ted talk went viral. The idea is to round up the plastic in a massive barrier, pulled by a ship. Slat left university to devote all his time to developing this idea. He founded The Ocean Cleanup in 2013. It is a non-profit making group. He is now the CEO. The Ocean Cleanup's mission is to develop advanced technologies to rid the world's oceans of plastic. It raised \$2.2 million through a crowdfunding campaign with the help of 38,000 donors from 160 countries. More recently, the organisation has raised \$31.5 million in donations from entrepreneurs in Europe and in Silicon Valley. By developing new designs, Boyan Slat estimates that half of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch will be gone within 5 years, at minimal cost. The project will start with one system in mid-2018 and progressively make use of additional systems until it achieves full-scale deployment by 2020. In November 2014, Slat was awarded the Champions of the Earth award of the United Nations Environment Programme. He has had major awards every year since then, including 'Dutchman of the Year'. Unfortunately, the system has met with some problems. 'The mechanisms are very complex. This project is a work in progress,' an expert said. In the meantime, the best solution is to stop producing one-use plastics, such as cups and straws.

+ Add new

B. Forms



Questions

Responses

By developing new designs, Boyan Slat estimates that half of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch will be gone within 5 years, at minimal cost. The project will start with one system in mid-2018 and progressively make use of additional systems until it achieves full-scale deployment by 2020.

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1. Where and when was Boyan born?

Enter your answer

Correct answers:

+ Add answer

Points:



Long answer



Required



+ Add new

‘+ Add new’ to add your questions

‘Choice’ for multiple choice or

‘Text’ for open-ended

Long answer

Required

Suggestion: Avoid including a correct answer for open-ended questions

Conclusion

Use technology to enhance language teaching and learning, always keeping in mind your learning outcomes

Keep positive towards technologies



Keep an open mind and experiment