



# THEME CARD: Learner Engagement

Well designed learner engagement and learner interaction opportunities can encourage interaction and dialogue between teachers, learners and others, providing learners with a range of potential feedback opportunities.

These cards aim to explore potential social and educational interactions that can support the process of learning. They can be used by staff and learners to plan learning interactions that will encourage a meaningful educational dialogue, and to help them reflect on the benefits of these interactions.



### Learner Engagement



#### Learning events:

- Receive
- Create
- Debate
- Explore
- Experiment
- Imitate
- Practice
- Meta-learn (self-reflect)
- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_





## Receive



Learners receive information that will support their learning Examples: lectures, recommended reading, content delivery







Please select the resource type(s) that may be be used and explore possible supporting technologies:

Resource Types	Suggested Tools & Technologies
Course/lecture/presentation notes  Video/audio Reading list Textbook Lesson plan Project outline Study guide Glossary Curriculum/syllabus Activity/exercise/fieldwork notes Case study	<ul> <li>Virtual Learning Environment (VLE)</li> <li>Web pages/websites</li> <li>Presentation tools (e.g. PowerPoint)</li> <li>Podcasts</li> <li>Videos</li> <li>Animations</li> <li>Screencasts</li> <li>E-books/e-journals</li> <li>Online resource listing</li> <li>Lecture capture</li> </ul>
Demonstration     Worked example     Multimedia resources     Resource pack	SUPPORTING INCLUSIVITY  Be aware of additional communication requirements, e.g. suitability of media/online materials and resources.  Consider how accessible you are when you communicate either online, in presentations, using written and media resources or when lecturing.





## Create



Learners create something new, producing work as an individual or as a group

Examples: essays/assignments, projects, portfolios







Learning task(s):		
Consider learner interactions	Types of feedback/assessment	Suggested tools/technologies
Peer	Peer	Presentation tools
Teacher	Teacher	Plagiarism detectors
Professional (e.g. employer)	Professional	Portfolios
Student mentor	Formative	Assessment tools
Learning community	Summative	Word processing software
Formal	Review	Image editing software
Informal	Formal	Social media (e.g. YouTube)
Online	Informal	Spreadsheets
Face to face	Self-assessed	Databases
Self	Not assessed	☐ Blogs & wikis
		П





## Debate



Learning through social interactions, where learners engage in collaborative and challenging discussions

Examples: face to face debates, online discussions







Learning task(s):		
Consider learner interactions	Types of feedback/assessment	Suggested tools/technologies
Peer	Peer	☐ Discussion tools
Teacher	Teacher	☐ Chat tools
Professional (e.g. employer)	Professional	Instant messaging
Student mentor	Formative	Social networking
Learning community	☐ Summative	Blogs
Formal	Review	Microblogs (e.g. Twitter)
Informal	☐ Formal	Wikis
Online	Informal	Audience response tools
☐ Face to face	Self-assessed	☐ Voice tools
	■ Not assessed	





# **Explore**



Learning by personal exploration

Examples: Internet searches, literature reviews, information handling







Learning task(s):		
Consider learner interactions	Types of feedback/assessment	Suggested tools/technologies
Peer	Peer	□ Electronic library services
Teacher	Teacher	E-journals
Professional (e.g. employer)	Professional	E-books
Student mentor	☐ Formative	Online databases
Learning community	Summative	Search engines
Formal	Review	Blogs
☐ Informal	☐ Formal	Wikis
Online	☐ Informal	Discussion tools
☐ Face to face	☐ Self-assessed	Audience response tools
Self	☐ Not assessed	RSS feeds/mailing lists





# Experiment



Learners manipulate an environment (real or virtual) to test a hypothesis Examples: practicals, laboratory work, simulations, workshops, maths/science problems





Learning task(s):		
Consider learner interactions	Types of feedback/assessment	Suggested tools/technologies
Peer	Peer	Simulations
Teacher	Teacher	Educational games
Professional (e.g. employer)	Professional	☐ Virtual worlds
Student mentor	☐ Formative	Videos
Learning community	Summative	Journal tool
Formal	Review	Communication tools (e.g.
☐ Informal	☐ Formal	VLE Discussion Board)
Online	☐ Informal	Statistical analysis software (e.g. SPSS)
Face to face	Self-assessed	
Self	Not assessed	
П		





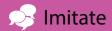
## **Imitate**



#### Learning from observation and imitation

Examples: role-plays (face to face and online), demonstrations, micro-teaching, modelling/simulation







Learning task(s):		
Consider learner interactions	Types of feedback/assessment	Suggested tools/technologies
Peer	Peer	Videos
Teacher	☐ Teacher	Educational games
Professional (e.g. employer)	Professional	Presentation tools
☐ Student mentor	☐ Formative	Screencasts
Learning community	☐ Summative	Animations
Formal	Review	Simulations
☐ Informal	☐ Formal	☐ Virtual worlds
Online	☐ Informal	■ Voice tools
☐ Face to face	☐ Self-assessed	
Self	☐ Not assessed	



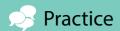


## **Practice**



Learners are assessed (by others and self) on knowledge gained Examples: exercises, exams, quizzes, work based learning, workshops





S	W
o	Т

Learning task(s):		
Consider learner interactions	Types of feedback/assessment	Suggested tools/technologies
Peer	Peer	Assessment tools (e.g. VLE Assignment, MCQs)
Teacher	Teacher	
Professional (e.g. employer)	Professional	Communication tools (e.g. VLE Chat, Voice tools)
Student mentor	Formative	Audience response tools
Learning community	Summative	☐ Virtual worlds
Formal	Review	Simulations
Informal	Formal	Educational games
Online	Informal	Portfolios
☐ Face to face	Self-assessed	<u> </u>
☐ Self	Not assessed	





## Meta-learn

(Self-reflect)



Where the learner thinks about their own learning Examples: self-reflection, self-analysis





### Meta-learn (self-reflect)



Please select possible examples of learner reflection that you would like to promote/encourage and consider how to enhance reflective practice:

now to crimanoc renective practice.	
Promote learner reflection	Enhance reflective practice
☐ Identify aims and learning outcomes. ☐ Clarify assessment objectives. ☐ Identify learners' current knowledge and gaps in knowledge. ☐ Get learners to understand their learning achievements and areas in need of improvement, e.g. confidence in achievement of learner aims, learners' motivation. ☐ Directly involve learners in monitoring and reflecting on their own learning.* ☐ Let learners consider what constitutes useful feedback. Ask them to request preferred feedback.* ☐ Encourage learners to engage in critical reflection/self-regulation. Get learners to talk about and take ownership of their learning.	<ul> <li>Explore systems and processes at your institution, e.g. Personal Development Planning (PDP), reflective portfolios.</li> <li>Use technology to help learners reflect, e.g. blogs, wikis, portfolios, social networks.</li> <li>Identify your current learners' reflective skills an review lessons learnt from previous cohorts.</li> <li>Create learning designs that challenge learners</li> <li>Provide environments that promote interaction and opportunities to facilitate reflection during of after class.</li> <li>Link learning aims/goals to graduate attributes/employability skills.</li> </ul>

<sup>\*</sup> These examples relate to the 'Develop self-assessment and reflection' principle of the Viewpoints Assessment and Feedback theme



#### Learner engagement opportunities should encourage learners to:







<b>-</b>	
<b></b>	<b>-</b>
<b></b>	<b>-</b>
<b></b>	<b>-</b>
<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>