



BILC Conference 2021

The Lockdown Sessions: Experiences With and Lessons Learned From Distance Teaching at the Federal Office of Languages

Dr Dugald Sturges
Head of English Language Instruction

11 May 2021





Experience with and Lessons Learned from Distance Teaching at the Federal Office of Languages

- The Situation - Lockdown 2021
- The Challenge and the Solution
- Making it work
- Student and Faculty acceptance
- Post-Course evaluation
- Conclusion



The Situation: Lockdown 2021





“Lockdown Sessions” – in the Performing Arts...





... and in Language Instruction





The Situation

- 2020: First “Lockdown” – courses suspended from March until mid-May
- Mid-May to 19 December 2020 – Live instruction under strict hygiene regulations (distancing, reduced class sizes, masks in common areas, ventilation of classrooms, disinfectant stations...)
- Christmas Vacation...
- January 2021 – Explosive increase in number of infections (the “Second Wave”)
- 12 January 2021 – Courses resume – online.



The Situation (continued)

- 12 January 2021 – Online courses implemented temporarily until “live“ courses could resume
- Over the next three months: worsening COVID 19 situation in Germany resulted in that date being postponed several times
- In the end, the entire 11-week teaching phase was conducted in distance format
- Students were only present in Hürth for a 3-day exam phase at the conclusion of the course



The Distance Coaching Concept

- Using all available means to bridge the gap until in-house teaching would again be possible.
- NOT to replace classroom experience 1:1
- NOT lecturing to a webcam (the “bad university“ model)
- NOT “fire and forget“ PDF worksheet assignments (the “bad school“ model)





The Didactic Challenges

- To provide communicative instruction in an online environment.
- To provide digitally assisted mentoring and coaching
- To use the strengths of the available technology and to compensate for its weaknesses
- To ensure all students maintain a level of language exposure comparable to what they would in a classroom situation
- To monitor student progress and ensure they achieve the required proficiency level



The Administrative Challenges

- Differing levels of computer and internet affinity of teachers and learners
- Unsure time frame (When can we return to “live” teaching?)
- Connectivity and access issues: using government computers, learners without own devices, home situations (multiple people online simultaneously), cross-platform incompatibilities
- Data security – establishing contact with students’ private internet and phone accounts
- Examinations: Only paper-based, in-person format permitted



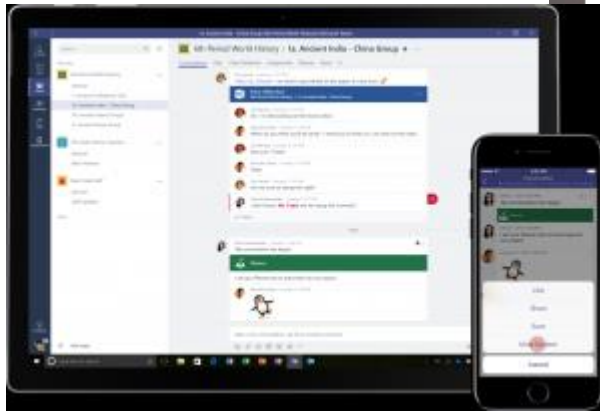
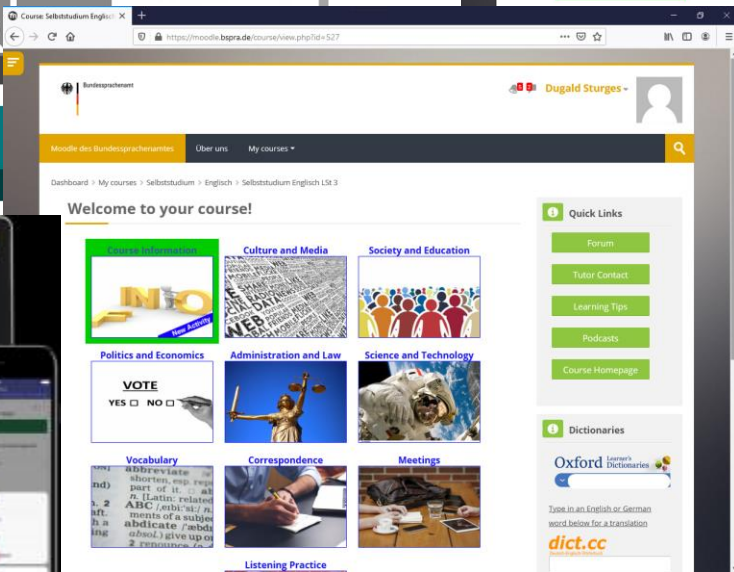
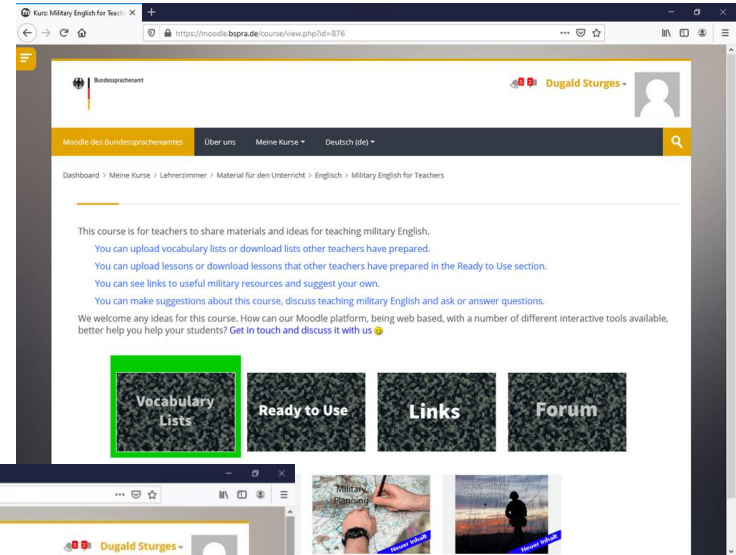
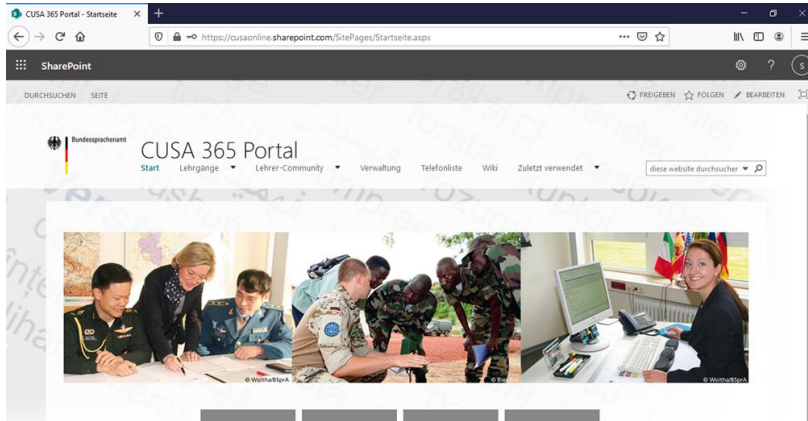
Solutions – and new challenges

- The required technology, the platforms, teaching and practice materials were already in place.
- Previously used to augment conventional in-person teaching or as part of “Kombi” (hybrid) courses
- Technical support and backup was provided
- Inhouse training and support for teachers available
- New challenge: to implement these tools into a viable system which could at least temporarily stand in for the “live” classroom





The Platforms





The Distance Classroom

- Microsoft Teams / Office 365 (CUSA365)
- Moodle
- Instructors organized in teaching teams according to level in order to facilitate substitutions, individual tutorials, etc.
- All students issued Moodle, Teams and Office 365 Online accounts to facilitate compatibility





Organization

- Greater focus on individual needs necessary
- More tutoring and mentoring, less presentation
- Attention span much shorter - duration of screen time sessions must be limited
- Result: shorter sessions spread out over a longer teaching day
- Change of method essential (teacher presentation / whole class sessions / pair and small group breakouts / one-on-one tuition)



Exception 1

- BSprA instructors at the University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration (Federal Police Officer Candidates)
- All instruction at the UAS PA since October 2020 has been online.
- Stricter coordination of contact hours necessary due to timetabling of other courses / faculties
- Different platforms (ILIAS and Big Blue Button) to facilitate interoperability with other faculties



Post-Course Evaluation

- Good.
- Overall approval of course was comparable to in-class courses
- Approval rating of instructors, learning material, motivation by the teachers also comparable
- Less satisfactory: perceived lack of preparation for exams
- No area was ranked better than in-class courses



Instructor Acceptance

- Good – some teachers previously without affinity to computers became “digital”
- Teacher training and technical support essential
- Individual preferences regarding format or lesson structure
- Option of teaching from home or from classroom



Pro

- No time lost to commuting
- Flexibility in terms of time and space: (break out rooms, additional tutoring, mess hall hours, etc.)
- Side bonus: development of new digital materials which can be used in future teaching
- Indeed, even gratitude that we were making it happen at all



Con

- Time consuming – considerably more preparation and additional tutoring time needed to achieve same results
- Disadvantages for weaker / more reticent students
- “Invisible” students
- 24/7-Syndrome – the open-ended school day
- Student cancellations due to unwillingness to be taught online or due to security restrictions
- More student conflicts with professional and family duties
- Temptation to mix distance learning with home office
- Longer paths of communication between students, instructors, civilian administration and military command





Results

- Course objectives for the most part achieved
- Fewer achieved beyond the minimum class goal
- Reading skills development was comparable to in house courses
- Writing skills had been deteriorating since long before Covid (also in German); this trend remained unchanged
- Listening skills development was slightly lower than usual
- **The greatest deficit was in the development of speaking skills**



Oral Proficiency drop – Why?

- Due to lack of “live” face-to-face interaction?
- Restrictions on interpersonal communication with other students due to screen format, physical distance
- TV effect: Reception rather than production
- Less peer correction and emulation
- More difficult for teachers to “see” students
- Less “coffee talk”, no “mess hall tutorials” – limited conversation in the target language outside of structured lessons
- Had to be compensated for by additional after hours tutoring sessions



Exception 2

- Officer Candidates at the Army Officer Training School, Dresden
- On base instruction – 8 weeks, full time, SLP 3332
- Most classes in classroom instruction, some in distance learning
- Direct comparison: Parallel courses, similar prerequisites, same time frame, same number of contact hours, identical content, equally qualified instructors.
- The proficiency achievement rate (“class objective”) of the distance learning groups was 15% lower than that of students in classroom instruction.



Conclusions

- Online language instruction can be made to work
- It can augment face-to-face live courses
- It can an function in a hybrid / combi arrangement (alternating “live” and distance learning phases)
- It is however not an equivalent replacement for live teaching



Conclusions

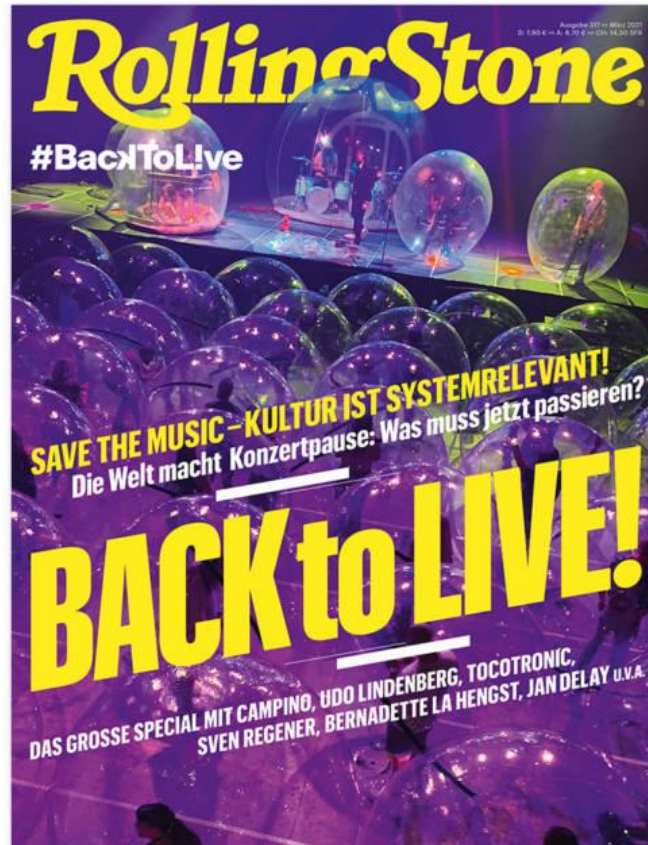
To make it work without a “live” phase...

- Requires a considerably higher investment of time to achieve the same results
- All learners must have equal access to the required technology and accounts from day one (better: earlier)
- Constant monitoring of student progress by instructors and administrators is even more essential than usual





And so, in the end, what we really need is...





Thank you for your attention.

