

# **Beyond the Classroom:**

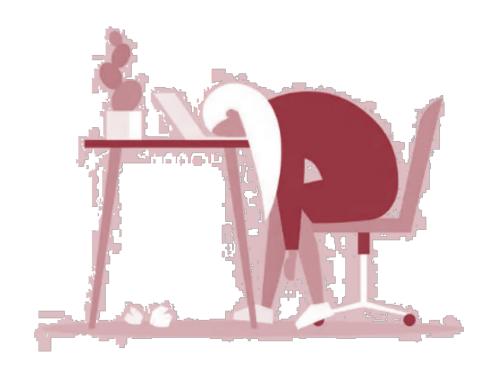
Motivating Students to Engage with Academic Texts and Language through a Gamified Web Application

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## **Situation**

- subject instruction usually not in English
- EAP not immediately relevant
- student motivation low





# **Gamification as Response**

- → Gamification as an "eventual translation" of "diverse psychological outcomes into desirable behaviors" (Marc Riar)
- focus on game features such as rewards, progress, flow
- extrinsic motivational elements as a vehicle
- individual usability



## **Outline**

- 1. general premises of our iPaca app (Intelligent Personal ACademic Assistant)
- 2. basic features of the app
- 3. future solutions



# **Focus of Our Gamified App**

- reading as a starting point (as most relevant skill)
- language structures, (mostly) based on reading
- general academic vocabulary as added feature
- → based on an analysis of student needs



# **Progressions within the Gamified App**

- increasing complexity of reading genres
- gradual addition of academically relevant language structures
- step-by-step incorporation of pertinent vocabulary





#### Text Analyzer



Free software utility which allows you to find the most frequent phrases and frequencies of words. Non-English language texts are supported. It also counts number of words, characters, sentences and syllables. Also calculates lexical density.

#### Enter text (copy and paste is fine) here:

When applying for a PhD position or a research grant in Germany you will usually be asked to submit a research proposal, at least in part, since individually led research is still the norm in most subject areas. Even if you are applying to an established research project, you will probably be expected, as a part of the university application procedure, to explain how your particular research would develop the basic aims of the overall project.

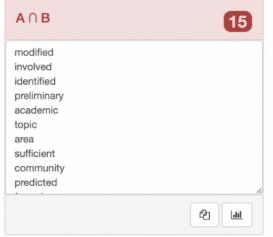
The purpose of the proposal is to ensure that the candidates have done sufficient preliminary research in their area of interest, that they have thought about the issues involved and are able to provide more than a broad description of the topic which they are planning to research. Findings cannot be predicted beforehand and often the research may need to be modified as you go along. There is also no fixed formula for writing a proposal. However, your proposal will have to convince members of the academic community that you have identified a scientific problem and a methodical approach to solve the problem within a realistic time frame and at a reasonable cost





#### **Unfiltered word count:**

Order	Unfiltered word count	Occurrences	Percentage	
1.	the	12	6.3492	
2.	a	10	5.2910	
3.	to	9	4.7619	
4.	research	8	4.2328	
5.	of	6	3.1746	
6.	you	5	2.6455	
7.	be	4	2.1164	
8.	in	4	2.1164	
9.	have	4	2.1164	
10.	and	4	2.1164	
11.	proposal	4	2.1164	
12.	is	3	1.5873	
	ıt	3	1.5873	
56	<b>7</b> ;	3	1.5873	
700		3	1.5873	
		2	1.0582	
		2	1 0582	







# WHAT WE HAVE NOW:

"We are our choices."

— Jean-Paul Sartre

- 30 language topics
- Text types (3 levels)
- Academic and general English
- 4 interaction modes
- Reading, Vocabulary and Grammar&Style tasks
- Feedback + links
- 'Good to read' section
- Review mistakes
- Learner Dashboard
- Global Dashboard



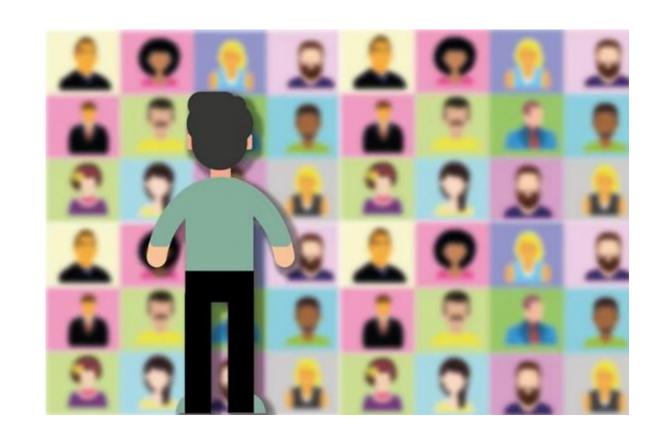
# What we are planning to add soon:

- Adaptive pre-test
- Timing for reading
- More writing practice
- Extension section (pool)
- Badges, bonus tasks
- Personalisation
- Visual aids (flashcards)



# What motivates us or why feedback is important

- Unity in diversity: collaboration
- Students' involvement
- Ideas are being turned into practice
- Ongoing feedback from all the participants
- Openness





# Thank you for your attention!

https://kommatraining.uni-osnabrueck.de/ipaca/myhome/





# iPaca Language Topics

main tenses	adverbial clauses	transitivity	gradability	collocations	link verbs	adverbs in sentences	passive	cohesive devices	parallel structures
articles etc.	conditionals	modal verbs	countability	phrasal verbs	phase verbs	hedging	nomina- lization	connectors	dangling modifiers
use of adverbs	participial phrases	delexical verbs	pronoun usage	position of participles	to- infinitives	reporting	noun clauses	referencing	clefts and pseudo- clefts



## **Meet iPaca!**

### ÎPACA



Are you struggling to improve your academic English skills? iPaca is here to help! With our carefully selected little tasks, you will be able to hone your skills and build confidence in your reading.

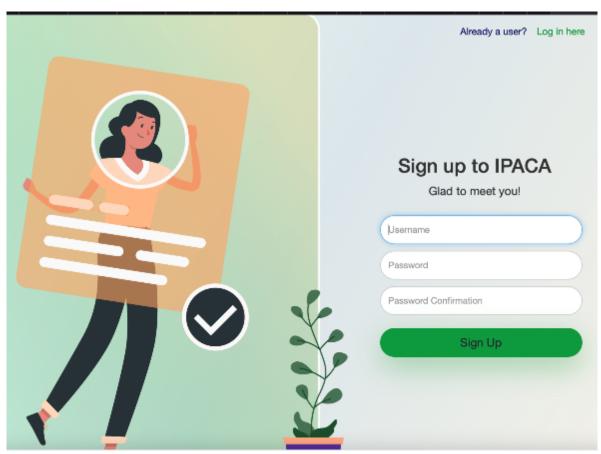






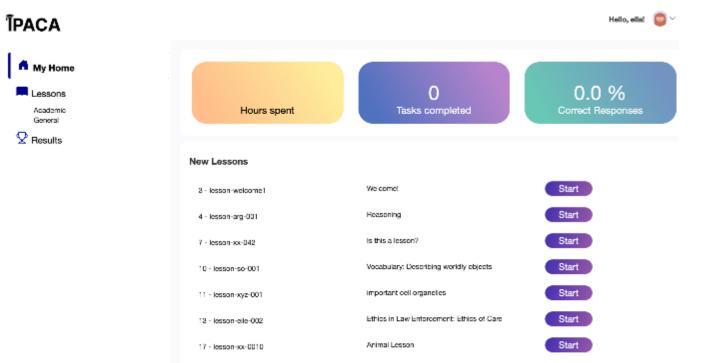


# **Meet iPaca!**





# **Start page**



What is a bilingual

18 - lesson-yy-011



## **Lesson start**

## ÎPACA

Lesson 2

Back to homepage

#### Focus of the lesson

In this lesson you will:

Extend your background knowledge of probability and statistics

Revisit your understanding of Conditionals

Work on the vocabulary items widely used in academic discourse

Are you ready? Let's get started!

Start lesson







#### ÎPACA

#### Lesson 1: Reading Task

Back to homepag

Software systems are part of a world-wide economic system that has been rapidly evolving for several hundred years; the factors driving economic growth are slowly starting to be understood. Analysis of changes in World GDP have found cycles, or waves, of economic activity; Kondratieff waves are the longest, with a period of around 50 years (data from more centuries may uncover a longer cycle), a variety of shorter cycles are also seen, such as the Kuznets swing of around 20 years. Five Kondratieff waves have been identified with major world economic cycles, e.g., from the industrial revolution to information technology.

Until the early 1980s most software systems were developed for large organizations, with over 50% of US government research funding for mathematics and computer science coming from the Department of Defense, an organization that built large systems, with time-frames of many years. As customers of software systems, these organizations promoted a customer orientated research agenda, e.g., focusing on minimizing customer costs and risks, with no interest in vendor profitability and risk factors. Also, the customer was implicitly assumed to be a large organization.

Evidence-based Software Engineering by Derek M. Jones

# Tick the correct sen People have been ewe centuries. Economic activity cycle analysis of fluctuations The Department of Def It was facility expected Checks!

## Reading tasks

Hello, ella! 👩 ~

#### Arrange the text boxes in the right order to form a well-built text:

Conversely, on an even more abstract level we might think that moral judgments are just matters of opinion and that it is therefore a waste of time to even argue about what is right and what is wrong. Since none of these claims are self-evidently true (even though some people may think some of these are obvious) we'll need an argument to back them up, or at least to make explicit our reasons for making these claims.

Oh no, that's not correct.

Arrange the text boxes in the right order to form a well-built text:

For philosophers, arguments are just attempts to provide support for whatever it is that we might claim is true.

For example, maybe we think the death penalty is wrang, or the opposite, so we come up with an argument to show this. Or negbe we think that manify is a sham, nothing but a cover story for basically safish motives. Once again, we can come up with an argument in support of this idea.

Conversely, on an even more abstract level we might think that moral judgments are just matters of opinion and that it is therefore a waste of time to even argue about what is right and what is wrong. Since none of these claims are self-exidently true (even though some people may think some of these are obvious) we'll need an argument to back them up, or at least to make explicit our reasons for making these claims.

That will, however, only get us so far – either others will agree with us or not, and either our thoughts will be true or not. But we can also offer reasons in support of our claims in the form of arguments. As we will be seeing, not all arguments are equally persussive. There are, however, clear-out and reflectle ways of evaluating them to see which really provide the support we are after and which do not.

In the end, we can think whatever we want.

Try again

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rever, only get us so far – either others will agree with us or not, and ughts will be true or not. But we can also offer reasons in support of the form of arguments. As we will be seeing, not all arguments are asive. There are, however, clear-cut and reliable ways of evaluating which really provide the support we are after and which do not.

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Check



## **Critical Thinking Questions**

TPACA
Hello, ella!

#### Lesson 5: Reading Task

Back to homepage

Economics, and its offspring, Finance, are abstract (social) sciences. In order to study economics, it is essential that one understands what an abstraction is. An abstraction is an idea, intended to mirror reality in its simplest form. The world is a very complicated place; there are many variables or inputs, some identifiable, others not, that affect an outcome, and which we endeavor to identify. In order to understand the outcome which is generally true, but not necessarily absolutely or always so, one must engage in a process of simplification that requires removing minor variables from a general idea in order to reduce the notion to its essential characteristics. Indeed, the Latin word, "abstract," comes from "drawing" or "taking away from."

In this process, one is able to derive a broad, general conclusion, based on first principles from which is derived a general idea or rule. In economics, this requires a ceteris paribus assumption, that is to say, holding "all else equal." Initially, it is assumed that no other variables matter and are thus ignored away. It

#### What information does the author assume is true? Tick the correct option.

- An abstraction refers to a concept that is designed to represent reality in a simplified manner.
- One needs to simplify and distill the idea by eliminating fundamental features and focusing on its minor variables.





# **Grammar&Style**

## ÎPACA

Lesson 1: Grammar/Style Task

Back to homepage

## Choose ALL the options that apply (there can be more than ONE correct answer)

- Database management systems must provide the ability to define and enforce certain constraints to ensure that users enter valid information and maintain data integrity.
  - Yes! The correct answers are 'must' and 'should'. Both modals are used to indicate obligation or advice
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- Database management systems has to provide the ability to define and enforce certain constraints to ensure that users enter valid information and maintain data integrity.

Go on

Contivate systems are part of a world-wide decinomic system that	idildilda
Choose the option that applies:  Software systems are part of a world-wide economic system that    for several	nundrad

Write the noun form of the adjective 'reliable'

Check!



# **Vocabulary Tasks**

#### Lesson 4: Vocabulary Task

Back to homepage

Choose the best option to complete the text from the following list: achievement, approaches, additional, estimation, terms, to provide, observed, periods, exposed, claimed. There are two extra words you don't need to use:

Difference-in-difference (DiD) are applied in situations when certain groups are to a treatment and others are not. The logic of DiD is best explained with an example based on two groups and two. In the first period, none of the groups is exposed to treatment, in the second period, only one of the groups gets exposed to treatment, but not the other. an illustration, suppose there are two classes in a given school at the beginning and the end of a school year. During this school year, only students of these two classes have afternoon lessons. DiD can then be used to estimate the effect of additional lessons in the afternoon on student

In the text, find the synonyms for the following words. First, click the definition, then click the word from the text:

mention

guess

cut down

reach

Finally, when exercise intensity is near maximal, most exercisers report feeling worse. As it turns out, one of the most common maxims of exercise science, that 'exercise makes people feel better', may be partly attributable to suboptimal measurement timing and frequency. Importantly, practitioners who assume, that affective responses to exercise are universal may create situations where their clients experience increasing displeasure during exercise but report feeling better afterwards simply because the unpleasant exercise experience has finished. If these and similar instances of displeasure during

exercise are experienced repeatedly, it may reduce the probability that the exerciser continues to adhere. Therefore, to achieve a clearer understanding of the affective responses to exercise of a client, we recommend that measurement of affective responses

occurs frequently before, during, and after exercise.



## **Review mistakes**

231 - lesson-slot-019upd Lesson 19 Start

232 - lesson-slot-007upd Lesson 7 Start

233 - lesson-slot-015upd Lesson 15 Start

**Review Mistakes** 

1332 Reading 6.1

Retry

Commands: List all tasks · Create new lesson · Learner Dashboard · Global Dashboard · Level reset



## **Dashboards**

**ÎPACA** 

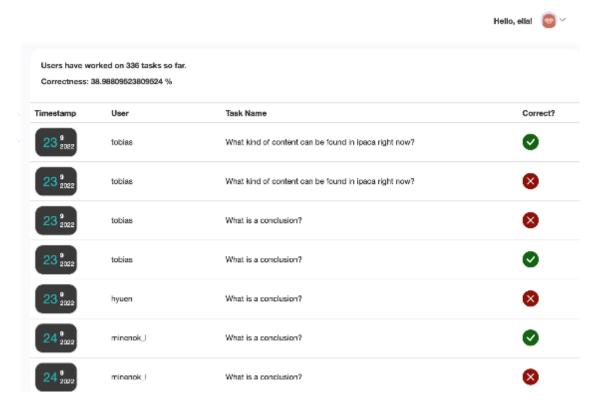
My Home

Lessons

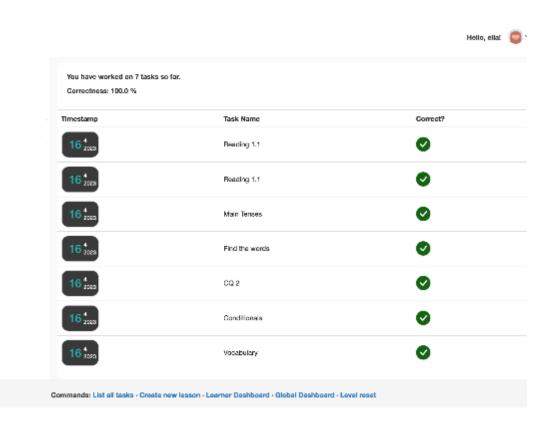
T Results

Personal Global

## **GLOBAL**

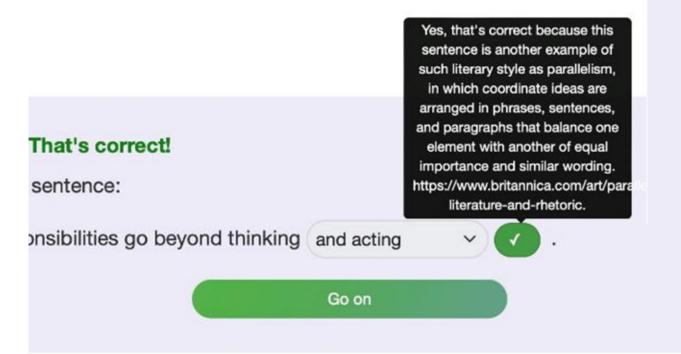


## **PERSONAL**





## **Feedback**



### What is the primary purpose of the text?

- To inform the reader
   Yes, this is the correct answer. The text does not provide any instructions and does not contain any amusing content.
- To instruct the reader
- To entertain the reader

Go on



# Thank you for your attention!

https://kommatraining.uni-osnabrueck.de/ipaca/myhome/

