



Canadian Association of Second Language Teachers  
 Association canadienne des professeurs de langues secondes

# AGM and Networking Day 2020

## Mini-Meets Summary

Group	Question 1: How has the COVID-19 situation spurred innovation in your teaching? What innovations due to COVID-19 are worth preserving?	Question 2: What do you think will be the impact of COVID-19 on your students' language acquisition? On student learning moving forward?
Core French	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater inclusion and collaboration outside of traditional classroom walls</li> <li>• Students enjoy learning through different technologies and are adjusting well</li> <li>• Increased accessibility</li> <li>• More ways to connect with students</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During shutdown, Core French was viewed as less valuable than other subjects – will this perception remain?                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Teachers need to continue collaborating and imparting the value of language learning</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Teachers need to be prepared to adapt to a blended learning environment; students are becoming more comfortable with online learning</li> <li>• Video conferencing can slow down the teaching and learning process</li> <li>• Wearing masks makes language learning more complicated – hearing the language from the teacher is challenging</li> <li>• It is difficult to simulate natural social interaction – critical to language acquisition – in a virtual environment</li> <li>• There is a need to build back students' skills (recovery learning)</li> <li>• Teachers are working hard to address the new challenges</li> </ul>
French Immersion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opportunities to use versatile and powerful online resources to encourage student interaction</li> <li>• Using STEM approaches to motivate students</li> <li>• Using online tools to facilitate live interaction</li> <li>• Sharing innovative games, activities, and resources for language learning in an online group setting</li> <li>• Teachers work more in a blended learning environment</li> <li>• Need a diversity of approaches to language learning at all levels, especially elementary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We need a method of assessing language learning that encourages students to interact in the target language</li> <li>• Challenge of teaching immersion when students are no longer immersed in the language                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Learning delays</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Interaction among students is very important in virtual learning environments</li> <li>• More difficult to meaningfully connect with students online</li> <li>• How do you provide comprehensible input and promote interaction with beginner language learners online?</li> </ul>

Group	Question 1: How has the COVID-19 situation spurred innovation in your teaching? What innovations due to COVID-19 are worth preserving?	Question 2: What do you think will be the impact of COVID-19 on your students' language acquisition? On student learning moving forward?
ESL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New technologies can be integrated into our practice</li> <li>• Provides a chance for teachers to revisit their practice</li> <li>• Greater teacher interest in integrating technology into practice</li> <li>• Decentralization of teachers' role in language teaching</li> <li>• Greater access to language learning opportunities and greater responsibility on learners for learning (student agency)</li> <li>• Autonomy has increased, more exposure to language and more accountability               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Students more actively involved in their own learning</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Easier for teachers to monitor engagement; tech skills are improving</li> <li>• “Blended” learning (like the “flipped classroom” approach) is more widely accepted and understood</li> <li>• Online learning affords immediate interaction in ways impossible to do in person</li> <li>• Online learning encourages participation for students who are shy or reluctant to speak out</li> <li>• Online learning offers built-in opportunities for students to enhance digital literacy skills:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ With synchronous computer mediated communication (SCMC), students learn to use features such as mute and raise hand</li> <li>▶ With asynchronous computer mediated communication (ACMC), students can be creative and exchange ideas</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do we create community, encourage active participation, and build connections with students virtually? These require different strategies from in-person teaching</li> <li>• Modifying and considering what works in an online learning environment and what doesn't (for example, kinesthetic learning doesn't translate well)</li> <li>• Preparing asynchronous learning content can be difficult and time consuming</li> <li>• Stimulating student agency can be challenging</li> <li>• Teachers need reliable synchronous/asynchronous teaching tools</li> <li>• Teachers need to accommodate students' feelings and needs regarding online learning; e.g., “right to pass” if students experience difficulties (technical, personal...)</li> </ul>
Modern Languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Online teacher training/professional development opportunities are more accessible</li> <li>• Teachers have been able to learn new technologies</li> <li>• Opportunities for teachers to collaborate and share initiatives and best practices more widely</li> <li>• Language learning apps have increased in popularity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is possible to accomplish a lot through remote or blended teaching, but students are also missing a lot, especially conversational practice, by not being in regular classes</li> <li>• Some students have had more time to practice and learn languages; some have had less time</li> <li>• It is particularly difficult to teach and engage young children online</li> <li>• Teachers and administrators have different expectations for students (e.g., whether cameras should be turned on during a lesson)</li> <li>• Teaching online poses challenges for student equity, access, privacy, and engagement</li> <li>• Challenges accessing funding and supply teachers</li> <li>• Mental health and anxiety challenges for both teachers and students</li> <li>• Teachers must keep advocating for the value of language teaching/learning</li> </ul>

## Indigenous Languages Mini-Meet

This year's Indigenous Languages Mini-Meet followed a different structure. The discussion was led by Mary Joy Elijah, Director of the Oneida Language and Cultural Centre, and Maureen Smith, Secretary of CASLT's Board of Directors.

- The participants in this mini-meet would like to continue the conversation about ways to help their languages survive and thrive
- They were interested in having CASLT assist their work in a supportive capacity, specifically in terms of helping with the following:
  - ▶ Start and facilitate conversations among Indigenous language teachers and supporters (many of whom were invited to the mini-meet)
  - ▶ Move forward with the next steps identified through these conversations
- Such a partnership with CASLT should be more of a working program/partnership/multi-partnership as opposed to a professional learning opportunity. Discussions should be led by those with the most knowledge and experience with Indigenous languages; CASLT should provide the administrative and research support/expertise.

## Tools and Resources

Mini-meet participants also shared tools and resources to facilitate language teaching in virtual or blended contexts. Some of these include:

### Learning Management Systems

1. Smash (<https://smasheducation.com/>)
2. Google Classroom ([https://edu.google.com/intl/en\\_ca/products/classroom/](https://edu.google.com/intl/en_ca/products/classroom/))
3. Robotel's SmartClass HUB (<https://www.robotel.com/lets-talk-activity-management-platform/>)
4. ClassIn (<https://www.classin.com/>)
5. Brightspace (<https://www.d2l.com/>)
6. Canvas (<https://www.instructure.com/canvas/>)
7. Seesaw (<https://web.seesaw.me/>)

### Games and Activities

1. Cubes d'energie (<https://cubesenergie.com/>)
2. Collage Maker from befunky.com (<https://www.befunky.com/features/collage-maker/>)
3. Tic Tac Toe (<https://playtictactoe.org/>)
4. Toy Theater (<https://toytheater.com/>)

### Reading and Writing

1. Raz-Kids (<https://www.raz-kids.com/>)
2. Read&Write for Google Chrome browser extension (<https://chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/readwrite-for-google-chro/inoeonmfapjbbkmdafoankkfajkcphgd>)
3. Edji (<https://edji.it/>)
4. ReadWorks (<https://www.readworks.org/>)

## Polling and Quizzing

1. Kahoot! (<https://kahoot.com/>)
2. Poll Everywhere (<https://www.polleverywhere.com/>)
3. Mentimeter (<https://www.mentimeter.com/>)

## Other Tools and Resources

1. Google Jamboard (<https://workspace.google.com/products/jamboard/>)
2. Microsoft Sway (<https://sway.office.com/>)
3. Vocaroo (<https://vocaroo.com/>)
4. Flipgrid (<https://info.flipgrid.com/>)
5. Films pour enfants (<https://films-pour-enfants.com/>)
6. Newsela (<https://newsela.com/>)
7. 1jour 1actu (<https://www.1jour1actu.com/>)
8. BrainPOP (<https://www.brainpop.com/>)