

Thursday, November 23

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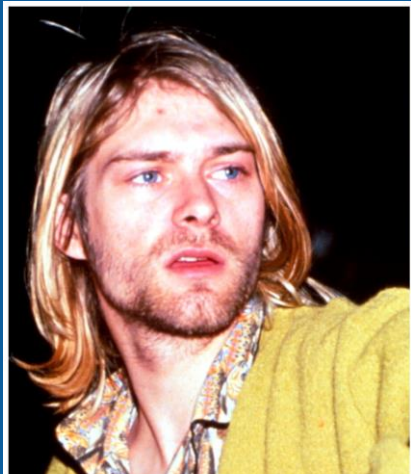
9:00 – 9:40

Informal Continuum Learning in International Context

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WHAT WAS TYPICAL FOR EACH GENERATION



What drivers generation Z
and what about the other generations?



DIFFERENT LEARNING STYLES

- **Baby Boomers** (born 1946-1964) tend to prefer a traditional classroom setting, with a clear hierarchy and a focus on lectures and textbooks. They are often self-directed learners and value face-to-face interactions with their instructors.
- **Generation X** (born 1965-1980) students tend to be more independent and self-reliant. They value a mix of traditional and non-traditional teaching methods, and may prefer a more flexible classroom environment. They also value technology and its use in education.



DIFFERENT LEARNING STYLES

- **Millennials** (born 1981-1996) often referred to as "digital natives" are comfortable with technology and expect it to be integrated into their learning experience. They value collaboration, hands-on learning, and immediate feedback. They also tend to have a global perspective and be more diverse.
- **Generation Z** (born 1997-2012) also known as "digital natives" have grown up in an even more technology-saturated environment than millennials and as such are very comfortable with technology, they value personalization and flexibility in their learning, and they appreciate a mix of online and in-person instruction.

Teaching has always been a challenge?
What strategies can help?



WHICH STRATEGIES SHOULD BE INCLUDED

Encouraging collaboration and teamwork: Creating opportunities for students to work together in small groups or teams can help to foster a sense of community and engagement among all students, particularly those from the millennial and Gen Z groups, who value collaboration and hands-on learning.

Using formative assessment: Giving students frequent opportunities to self-assess and receive feedback on their progress can help to ensure that all students are on track and understanding the material.



WHICH STRATEGIES SHOULD BE INCLUDED

Differentiated instruction: This approach involves tailoring instruction to meet the individual needs of different students, including those from different generations. It can involve using a variety of teaching methods, such as lectures, discussions, hands-on activities, and online resources, to accommodate different learning styles.

Incorporating technology: Using technology in the classroom can help engage students from all generations, but particularly those from the millennial and Gen Z groups, who are comfortable with technology and expect it to be integrated into their learning experience.



WHICH STRATEGIES SHOULD BE INCLUDED

Be open to student feedback: Encourage students to provide feedback on the instruction, this can be done through surveys, focus groups or one-on-one meetings, this can help instructors to understand the student's perspective and adapt instruction accordingly.



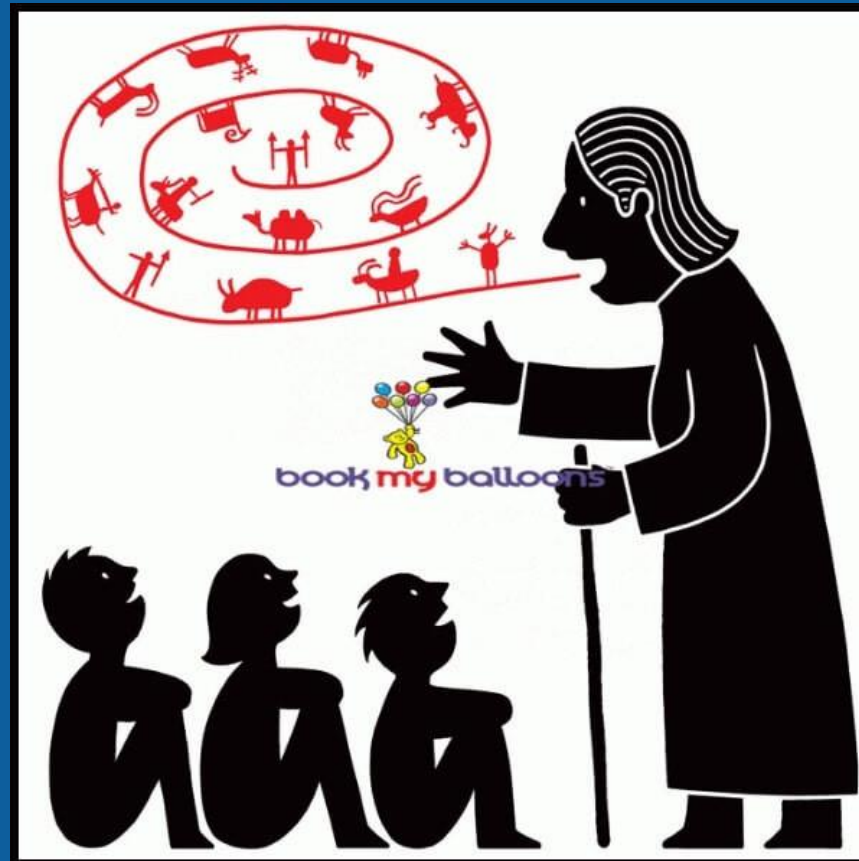
WHICH STRATEGIES SHOULD BE INCLUDED

Providing flexibility: Offering flexible options for when, where and how students complete assignments and assessments, such as online assignments, can accommodate different student preferences, such as those of Gen Z who appreciate personalization and flexibility in their learning.

Encourage a global perspective: Encourage students to think beyond the classroom and their immediate environment, and to consider the perspectives of people from different cultures, backgrounds, and generations.

What do we have in common across cultures and generations? What brings us together?

PLEASE TELL ME A STORY...(STORYTELLING IS THE GREATEST TREASURE OF A CULTURE)





WHAT IS STORYTELLING

Storytelling is the social and cultural activity of sharing stories, sometimes with improvisation, theatrics or embellishment.

Every culture has its own stories or narratives, which are shared as a means of entertainment, education, cultural preservation or instilling moral values.

Storytelling creates a bridge between generations and cultures.



THE 4 PRINCIPLES OF STORYTELLING

Character (A character adds a face to the story. They give the events of the story perspective. Characters allow the audience to see themselves in the narrative and empathize. Without characters, stories would be unrelatable, uninteresting, not to mention, implausible. In other words, not much of a story.)

Context (Stories do not exist in a vacuum. They happen in a specific time and place — better known as a setting. The setting gives an audience much-needed context for the story.)

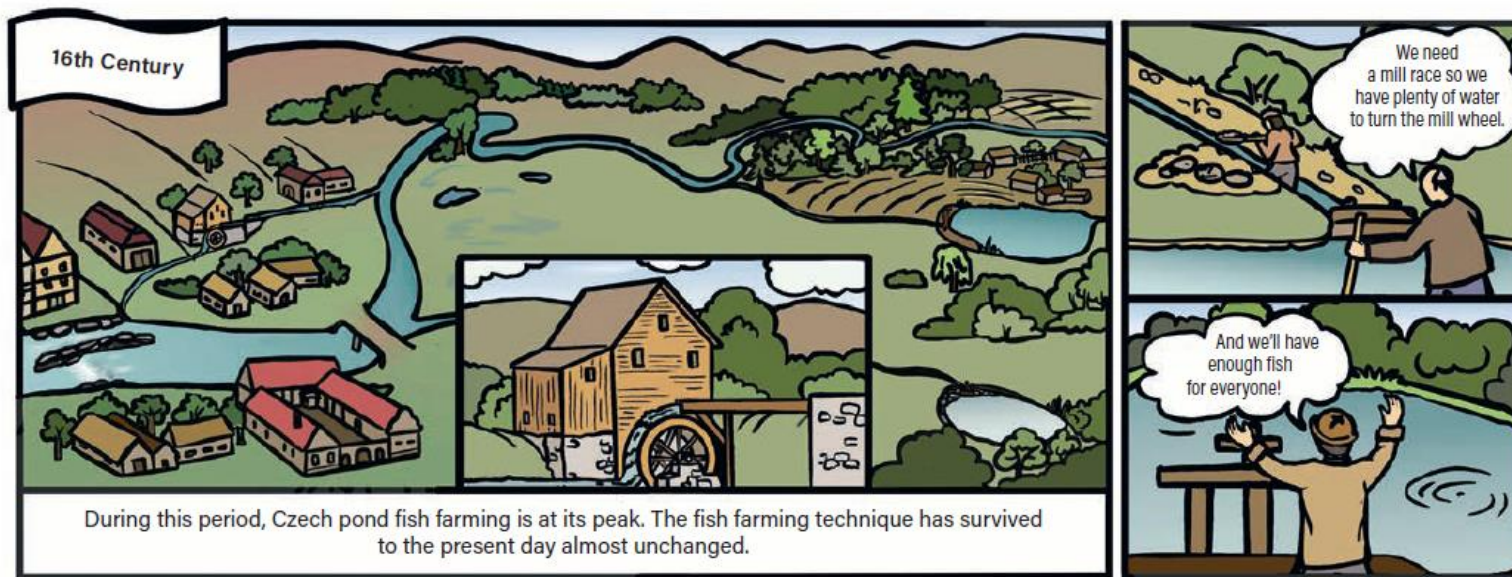


THE 4 PRINCIPLES OF STORYTELLING

Conflict (Conflict drives the action of the story. It supplies the tension that motivates the characters. Conflict also gives a framework to the narrative. Stories typically begin with the introduction of a conflict. They end once the conflict is resolved.)

Creation (Every storyteller has their own unique voice and style. These both come into play as you craft the story in your own way. From the words used, to how the narrative is structured, creativity plays an important role in the storytelling process.)

RIVER IS TELLING A STORY... (ACTIVITY)



Your task is to put the pieces of the story of czech rivers in the right historical order. (timeline game)



THE PURPOSE OF STORIES IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Functions of stories:

- Make the subject accessible to students
- Gain the attention of novices
- Build stronger schema and memory, making knowledge easier to recover
- Assimilate new ideas and build a path to understanding
- Reduce resistance or anxiety to learning

RETELLING THE "STORY OF THE RIVER" - "WATER AMBASSADORS" - CONTINUITY – SHARING KNOWLEDGE FROM GENERATION TO GENERATION AND AMONG CULTURES AT THE SAME TIME





RESOURCES

<https://www.nyu.edu/faculty/teaching-and-learning-resources/strategies-for-teaching-with-tech/storytelling-teching-and-learning/the-purpose-of-stories.html>

https://www.govst.edu/ctl/teaching-pedagogical-resources/teaching_across_generations/

<https://jamrobcar.medium.com/the-4-principles-of-storytelling-7c7761e41a36>



THANK YOU!

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