

## **NEXT-GEN LMS**

Enhancing Tools for Ungrading, Self-Regulation and Social Learning Dynamics

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### Erika Ram

Combining the practical application of pedagogical theory and effective teaching and learning principles with information technology, program and course development, graphic and web design, and problemsolving.

Research Interests & Projects: eLearning design practices, educational technologies, agency in technology adoption and use, STEM education, generative AI and education, student self-efficacy, selfmotivation and self-regulation.



#### Faculty

Computing Department

- Computer Essentials
- Low-code Mobile App Development



#### eLearning & EdTech Champion

- Develop resources & support
- Act as a liaison & advocate for faculty needs



#### Chair - EDCO ETLDC

Provide guidance,
 recommendations, support
 & engagement on
 Educational Technologies.

### **WORKSHOP GOALS**





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DEFINE & APPLY Concepts of ungrading, selfregulation, and social regulation. SHARE Experience of integrating these concepts in traditional classrooms and LMS. PROPOSE Re-designing traditional LMS assignment tools to better facilitate student learning.

# WHY DO WE GRADE?

Warm-up Activity:

Spend a minute thinking about the above question...



# WHY DO WE GRADE?

"Think about your students as people who are learning things for purposes. If they are not learning for a grade, why else are they learning?"

-Susan Blum



# **OUR STUDENT NEEDS**

- Teach our students how to learn through:
- Self awareness & assessment
- Self-regulate
- Self-motivate



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## **OUR STUDENT NEEDS**



## **CONCEPT: SELF-REGULATION**

Self-regulation is the control of oneself (thoughts and action), by oneself.

In the context of learning, self-regulation is the conscious planning, monitoring, evaluation, and ultimately control of one's learning in order to maximize it.

"self-regulation of learning involves more than detailed knowledge of a skill; it involves the self-awareness, self-motivation, and behavioral skill to implement that knowledge appropriately." (Zimmerman, 2002 p. 66)

## **CONCEPT: SELF-MOTIVATION**

### **Intrinsic Motivation**

### **Extrinsic Motivation**

Doing something because we want to do it....

Characterized by a deep-seated interest in a topic and an understanding of its relevance. Students are motivated to learn or achieve by personal interest or desire for growth. Doing something because we have to do it...

Characterized by factors that are external to the self. Student are motivated to learn by a desire to achieve a desired grade, please others by meeting expectations set by parents, teachers, or factors.

### Self-Regulation and Motivation increase with experience.

#### **Novice Characteristics**

- fails to engage in high-quality forethought
- attempts to self-regulate their learning reactively
- fails to set specific goals or to self-monitor systematically
- tends to rely on comparisons with the performance of others to judge their learning effectiveness or direct feedback
- frames performance in relation to ability attributions rather then strategy/ method attributions

### **Expert Characteristics**

- display high levels of selfmotivation and set hierarchical goals for themselves.
- plan learning efforts using powerful strategies and selfobserve their effects
- self-evaluate their performance against their personal goals rather than other learners performance
- frame performance in relation to strategy/ method attributions rather then ability attributions

# **PHASES OF SELF-REGULATION**

When considering the process and component skills of selfregulation, they can be seen to fall into three interdependent phases

#### PERFORMANCE PHASE

- Self-Control (imagery, selfinstructions, attention focusing, task strategies)
- Self-observation (self recording, selfexperimentation)

#### **FORETHOUGHT PHASE**

- Task Analysis (goal setting, strategic planning)
- Self-motivation Beliefs (self-effacacy. outcome expectations, intrinsic interest/ value, learning goal orientation)

#### **SELF-REFLECTION PHASE**

- Self-Judgement (self-evaluation, causal attribution)
- Self-Reflection (selfsatisfaction/affect, adaptive/defensive)

## **EXAMPLES OF QUESTIONS TO ADDRESS**

Forethought Phase	Performance Phase	Self-Reflection Phase
What kind of a task is this?	Am I sure I know what I am doing?	How well did I achieve my goal?
What is my goal and how will I know I have reached it?	Does my approach to the task make sense?	How well did I avoid sources of interference and stay on task?
How motivated am I to perform the task, and how can I increase my motivation if it's low?	How well are my strategies working? Am I making good progress toward	What approach or strategy worked well or didn't work? Should I change anything next time?
How much time and resources will be necessary?	my goal?	What were the most important points I learned? What am I still having trouble understanding?

# **FROM INDIVIDUAL TO SOCIAL LEARNING**

Learning takes place beyond the confines of the individual mind; it involves social and environmental influences.



# **FROM INDIVIDUAL TO SOCIAL LEARNING**

Self-regulated learning

Individual learners taking metacognitive control of cognitive, behavioral, motivational, and emotional conditions/states through iterative processes of planning, monitoring, evaluation, and change. Socially shared regulation

Groups taking metacognitive control of the task together through negotiated, iterative finetuning of cognitive, behavioral, motivational, and emotional conditions/states as needed.

### **Co-regulation**

Dynamic metacognitive processes through which self-regulation and shared regulation of cognition, behavior, motivation, and emotions are transitionally and flexibly supported and thwarted.

# CONVENTIONAL GRADING SYSTEMS

- Inconsistent Meaning of Grades
- Desire for Feedback & Communication
- Side Effects and Unintended Consequences



# THE INCENTIVE TO CHEAT

- Extrinsic motivation to achieve a good grade > the intrinsic motivation to learn
- + stress + anxiety
- + easy access to untraceable AI content

= ????



# UNGRADING

An educational approach that emphasizes learning, understanding, and personal growth over numerical grades.

It's classroom paradigm shift that places the focus of education back on what is being learned and why, rather than what is being produced and for whom. **T**TT

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# **MY APPROACH #1**

- 1. Community of Learning & Support
  - 1. Metacognition Modules
  - 2. Learning & Development Plan
  - 3. Study Skill Inventory
- Reinforce Self-Regulation, Motivation
   & Student Progress
  - 1. Assignment Change Logs
  - 2. Lab Portfolios

### **MY FINDINGS - STUDENTS**

"I really appreciate your style of instruction and assessment".

"I like the format and style of the labs. They make me want to improve."

"I appreciate the chance to fix my problems and learn from them."

Instructional Surveys went up!

- Methods of evaluating student work were fair and appropriate.
- Sufficient time to cover the amount of material
- Feedback on progress

Increased metacognition skills throughout the course.



# **APPROACH #2**

- 1. Peer Review Strategies
  - 1. Reduce workload
  - 2. Increase social and co-regulation
- 2. New forms of Technology
  - 1. Clearer for students
  - 2. Reduce Workload
  - 3. Focus on skill building

## **NEXT GEN LMS**

### **Feedback Indicators:**

- Instead of grades, indicators for if feedback has been left, if there are suggestions for changes, and if approved.
  - Student Side: Pending, Reviewed, Endorsed
  - Instructor Side: Pending, Submitted, Resubmitted, Finalized

### Incorporation of exercises in metacognition and self-regulation

- Forethought Phase Questions:
  - Customizable and may include: What is my goal for this assignment, what steps will you take, and how will you know you've reached it? What time and resources will you use? What challenges or unhelpful habits will you avoid?
- Self-Reflection Phase Questions:
  - Customizable and may include: What approach or strategy worked well or didn't work? Should you change anything next time? What were the most important points you learned? What are you still having trouble understanding?

### **NEXT GEN LMS**

**Threaded Commenting** 

• On submissions, threaded commenting to provide students an opportunity to respond and help track progress.

Mark for Peer Review

- Allow other students to view and provide comments
  - All students, assign specific students, or assign random students.

**Easy to Access History and Changes** 

- At simplest, all submissions are viewable on one page.
- Even better! Highlighted changes or document tracking.

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Pre-Lab	
1 What is your goal for this assignment? Written Response	1 point
2 What steps will you take (consider time or resources you will use), and how Written Response	1 point
3 What challenges or unhelpful habits will you avoid? Written Response	1 point
Lab Activity	
d Diagnostic Flowchart with Explanations Choose one computer problem (ca Written Response	1 point
Post-Lab	
5 What approach or strategy worked well or didn't work? What would you ch Written Response	1 point
6 What were the most important points you learned? What are you still havin Written Response	1 point

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✓ Back to Manage Quizzes Activity Example

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Diagnostic Flowchart with Explanations	Explanations	Diagnostic Flowchart with Explanations	Explanations
<ol> <li>Choose one computer problem (can be one you've had before, or one common one you've found).</li> <li>Create a flowchart for how you would approach solving that problem considering the rules from 'Getting Started with Troubleshooting' and steps from 'Troubleshooting Methodology'.</li> <li>Annotate or explain any unclear steps</li> <li>Submit in an attached document or image to the Learning Hub.</li> <li>These will be shared &amp; reviewed during next class.</li> <li>See attached example, which was created with Visio. You could also use PowerPoint, Word, Canva, another online tool, etc. /content/enforced/965200-41320.202330/Week 4 Activity 3</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Choose one computer problem (can be one you've had before or one common one you've found).</li> <li>Create a flowchart for how you would approach solving that problem considering the rules from 'Getting Started with Troubleshooting' and steps from 'Troubleshooting' and 'Troublesh</li></ol>	<ol> <li>Choose one computer problem (can be one you've had before, or one common one you've found).</li> <li>Create a flowchart for how you would approach solving that problem considering the rules from 'Getting Started with Troubleshooting' and steps from 'Troubleshooting Methodology'.</li> <li>Annotate or explain any unclear steps</li> <li>Submit in an attached document or image to the Learning Hub.</li> <li>These will be shared &amp; reviewed during next class.</li> <li>See attached example, which was created with Visio. You could also use PowerPoint, Word, Canva, another online tool, etc. //content/enforced/965200-41320.202330/Week 4 Activity 3</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Choose one computer (can be one you've had or one common one yo found).</li> <li>Create a flowchart for you would approach so that problem consideri rules from 'Getting Sta with Troubleshooting' steps from 'Troublesho Methodology'.</li> <li>Appotate or explain an</li> </ol>
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Points *	See attached example, which	Include in Peer Review	• See attached example,
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#### CURRENT

IDEAL