The Construction of Smart Learning for Minority University English Learning From the Perspective of Smart Classroom

Abstract

Wisdom learning is an innovation of learning style under the guidance of the smart Classroom concept, and it is an effective means to improve the efficiency of university students' language learning in the information age. This paper introduces the smart learning mode of English in minority university from the concept of the smart classroom and its interactive, experiential and diversified characteristics. It focuses on the learning design of the smart learning mode before, during and after the class. Smart learning is an effective solution to the problems of unbalanced English education resource, low initiative and efficiency in English learning in especially the underdeveloped area in China.

Keywords

Smart classroom, Smart learning, Minority university, English learning

Cite This Paper


References

With smart education in place, experts feel that repetition learning is likely to diminish in the coming years. Is Smart Education the Future? Let’s discuss. As per the report, initiatives taken by the Indian government play a key role in popularizing smart ways of learning. As per the report –. With the exponential increase in use of everyday mobile devices in India, schools, colleges and other educational institutes might also implement Bring your own device (BYOD) policies in the near future. To support their digital initiatives, teachers also require software to create e-learning content, which is likely to fuel the demand for learning products during the forecast period. The smart classrooms form a great learning initiative which assists the educators in creating a skilled and creative generation able to utilize the technology, benefit from the abundance of information and knowledge, and to be efficient self-learner in the Teaching-Learning Process. Some devices can be brought to the Smart Classroom according to the Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) initiative, promoting the use personal devices by students.

A Smart Classroom must be effective and efficient, allowing the best conditions for teaching and learning to take place [49], and must be easy to use to avoid the actors being discouraged due to technical issues [52]. Research suggests that online learning has been shown to increase retention of information, and take less time, meaning the changes coronavirus have caused might be here to stay. With this sudden shift away from the classroom in many parts of the globe, some are wondering whether the adoption of online learning will continue to persist post-pandemic, and how such a shift would impact the worldwide education market. Many are already touting the benefits: Dr Amjad, a Professor at The University of Jordan who has been using Lark to teach his students says, “It has changed the way of teaching. It enables me to reach out to my students more efficiently and effectively through chat groups, video meetings, voting and also document sharing, especially during this pandemic. What we learned from this is why it’s imperative to build lesson plans around activities that all students can feel comfortable with and relate to. The task-based approach represents a significant paradigm shift since the focus on content has shifted to skills and competencies. So, planning and design aren’t about what’s taught, but why it’s taught. Naturally, I taught them differently than I would students interested in learning casual English conversations because of the nature of their jobs. They had to produce specific monthly reports in English for multiple departments in their office. So, we broke one sample report into sections and analyzed each segment. This shift in perspectives has its manifestation in the classroom. Classroom interaction has become of paramount importance in the teaching and learning process. Definition. The term “interaction” is made up of two morphemes, namely inter and action. It is a mutual or reciprocal action or influence. The interaction flows, most of the times, in one direction, from the teacher to the students. They rarely work collaboratively to construct their knowledge. Cognitivism. The cognitive model of classroom interaction is based on the learner processing of what’s happening in the classroom to make sense of the world. Here, the learner is actively involved in the learning by means of two processes, namely assimilation and accommodation.