

Vilniaus universitetas

In-class technology interaction practices in Lithuania

Research protocol

- Face to face.
- Eye-tracking data was collected from both the lecturer and the student.
- Four lecturers, two of which have less technological knowledge then the rest.
- Pre post Interview with the lecturer and the student.

(pre – before the view recodring, post – after view recording)



Used technology

- Cameras observing the lecture were located in front(Pupil glasses) and back of the classroom.
- Printed markers were posted on the walls of the classrooms, before the datacollection session .
- Grasses: Pupil Invisible
- Software: Pupil Cloud 3.1.16

The lecturers assessed their class management based on the video recording

"There are many small things that I would like to change after reviewing the recording: e.g. There could be fewer parasitic words ("in that sense"); also - I rush, I don't pause, I jump straight to the next thought or question - I don't check if that's it, or if the person confirms that the topic of the conversation is over; perhaps in the real time of the lecture I am not always able to see, to react to the non-verbal reactions of the participants - as I can see from the side (i.e. from the video camera of the Common) - I can see that in some cases I can see that they want to say something, but I cannot see it in real time and I do not react. Also - I spend quite a lot of time at the beginning of the lecture while we are getting ready to start, it could have been faster. Another problem is that I don't like my own image, but there's not much you can do about that"

Lecturers reported positive attitudes towards eye-tracking devices and the impact on improving teaching

"As I was reviewing the recording of the lecture, I started thinking about changing the format of the lecture. Because now I give lectures in the classical way - lecturer explains, students listen"

"If the lecturer is constantly seeking innovation or better contact with students during the lecture, these glasses have a practical value in improving the quality of teaching "

"If it is an external evaluation and the teachers are not prepared for it, it would be difficult. If it were a normal part of the job, it might be easier, but the profession and the activity of teaching would then seem more challenging and demanding."

Vilniaus universitetas

Lecturers were positive about the use of eye-tracking devices in teacher training on classroom management.

"Yes, it can help the lecturer to improve his/her classroom management skills, it would just be necessary to think of a scheme - a procedure, questions for self-assessment - which would best help to do this"

"Glasses can help the lecturer to think about more effective ways of managing the audience. Of course, this also depends on the content being taught"



Most of the lecturers were positive about the use of eye-tracking devices in improving working environment of the lecturer.

"I agree that it can help, especially for a beginning lecturer"

"Yes, it would probably help - in some cases it would probably help to identify the shortcomings of the auditoriums and correct them"

"It can help to improve the working environment. Watching the recording gave me some ideas about the arrangement of the students in the classroom..."

Overall conlusions

There was no difference between instructors with less or more technological knowledge.

Perhaps the layout of the classroom and the methods used were different and incomparable.

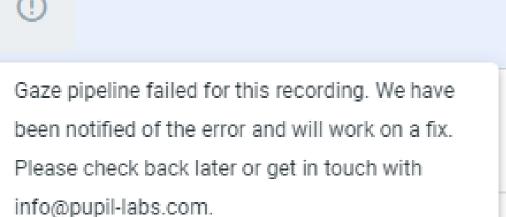
The instructors used presentations and explanations on blackboard (scientific). Sometimes they used active methods, group work (social).

The instructors noticed that they talked too much, often skipping over questions.

Also, in their opinion, they often look at the whole audience and make eye contact with active students.

Issue of usage of Pupil Lab technology

- Weak OnePLus Android phone battery (90 min)
- Unpredictable cloud recording (file error)
- Does not recognize markers in the class



2022-04-25_10:44:07