a practical approach for Secondary Schools





















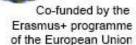














Course Structure.

Introduction to Gamification
Fun & Learning Experience
Mechanics, Dynamics and Components
Storytelling in Games & Gamification
How to Gamify





































Camification in the Classroom a practical approach for Secondary Schools



Makes everyone a Hero!!



Level 1.

Introduction to Gamification



| Games vs Game-Based Learning (GBL) vs Gamification | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| © K.Becker 2016 | Game | Serious Game | Game for Learning (G4L) | Game-Based Learning (GBL) | Game-Based Pedagogy (GBP) | Gamification | | |
| Basic Definition | This term includes all the other categories except gamification. | A game designed for purposes other than or in addition to pure entertainment. | A game designed specifically with some learning goals in mind. | some of rearning using games. of reaching using g | | The use of game elements in a non-game context. | | |
| Purpose | Can be for any purpose. | Change in behaviour, attitude, health, understanding, knowledge. | Normally connected with some educational goals. | Not a game - this is an approach to learning. | Not a game - this is an approach to teaching. | Often used to drive motivation, but can also be used to make something more playful and game like. | | |
| Primary Driver (why used) | Can be either play or rewards (or both). | To get the message of the game. | To learn something, | To improve learning. To increase learning effectiveness. *Note GBP & GPL are related, but not the same. | To improve teaching practice & effectiveness. *Note GBP & GPL are related. They are like two sides of a single coin. | Depending on how it's implemented, it can tap into extrinsic or intrinsic rewards (or both) | | |
| Key Question | ls it fun? | Is it engaging? | Is it effective? | Am I learning what I am supposed / need to be learning? | Is it effective? | Business: Does it improve profits? Education: Is it effective? | | |
| Focus | Player Experience (how) | Content / Message (what) | Content / Message (what) | Learning Objectives (what & how) | Learning Objectives (what & how) | User Experience (how) | | |
| Budgets | Next to nothing to 100's of millions. | Next to nothing to 100's of thousands. | Next to nothing to 100's of thousands. | Usually part of institutional budget. Largely irrelevant to the user. | Usually part of institutional budget. Largely irrelevant to the user. | Next to nothing to 10's of thousands | | |
| Business Model | User Pays | Producer Pays | Varies | Institution Pays | Institution Pays | Producer Pays | | |
| Concept Catalyst | Core Amusement. | Message. | Performance or Knowledge Gap | Game is the lesson or is used as a part of the lesson. | Game is the lesson or is used as a part of the lesson. | In learning it usually impacts HOW things are taught and administered rather than WHAT is taught. | | |
| Fidelity | Self-consistent, otherwise irrelevant | Faithfulness to message essential | Faithfulness to message essential | Faithfulness to message essential | Faithfulness to message essential | Not Applicable. If a narrative exists, it need have nothing to do with what's being gamified. | | |



Game & Game-Like Experiences Split by Design Intent

| | Game Thinking | Game Elements | Virtual World | Game Play | Non Purposeful |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Game Inspired Design | | | | | |
| Gamification | | | | | |
| Simulation | | | | | |
| Serious Game | | | | | |
| Game | | | | | |













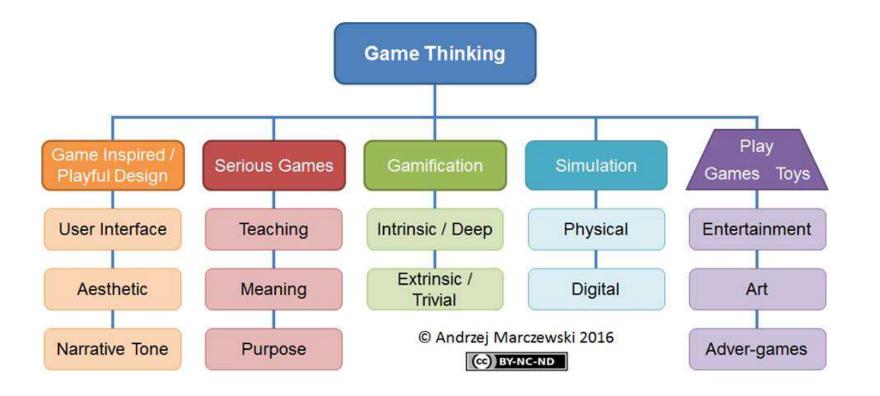




Level 1.

Introduction to Gamification













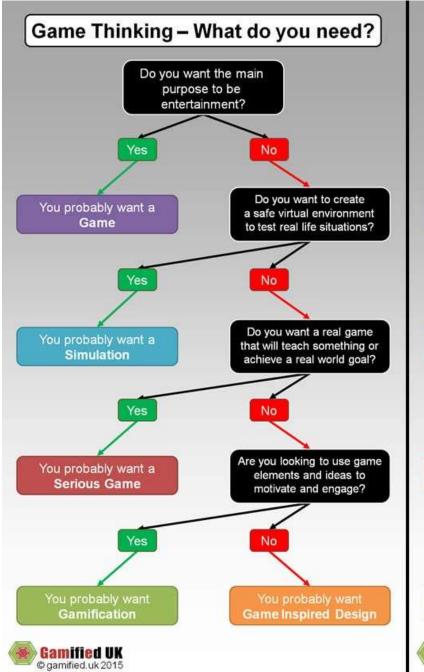


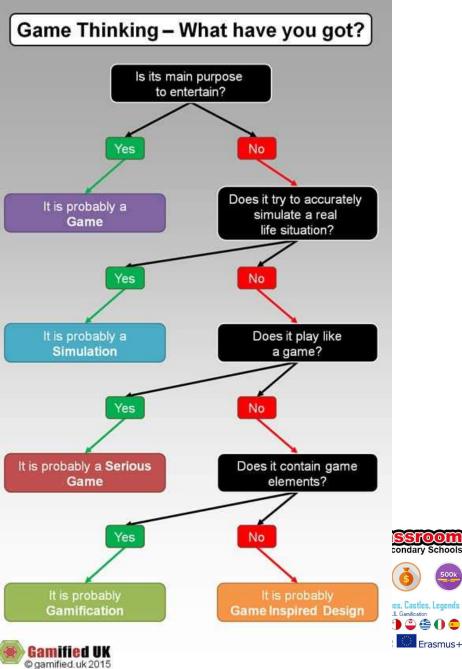














Benefits

- Make classrooms more fun and engaging
- Motivate students to complete activities
- Help students focus to be more attentive to what they are learning
- Allow students engage in friendly competititions with peers



















Problems

- Gamification can become predictable and boring
- Poorly designed gamified activities can seem meaningless (if learning objectives are not well defined)
- Gamification can seem manipulative (ethical questions arise)



















Gaming dynamics

Why do we (or children) love to play videogames?

Go to www.menti.com and use the code 85 91 98





















What player type are you?

Take the Bartle test

Go to

http://matthewbarr.co.uk/bartle/























Killers

Defined by:

A focus on winning, rank, and direct peer-to-peer competition.

Engaged by:

Leaderboards, Ranks



Achievers

Defined by:

A focus on attaining status and achieving preset goals quickly and/or completely.

Engaged by:

Achievements



Socialites

Defined by:

A focus on socializing and a drive to develop a network of friends and contacts.

Engaged by:

Newsfeeds, Friends Lists, Chat



Explorers

Defined by:

A focus on exploring and a drive to discover the unknown.

Engaged by:

Obfuscated Achievements

Camification in the Classroom a practical approach for Secondary Schools











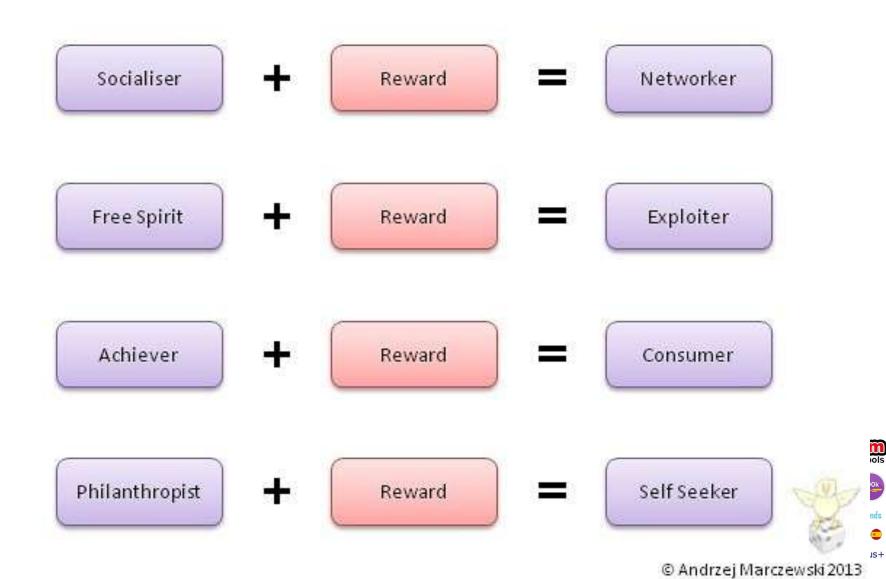




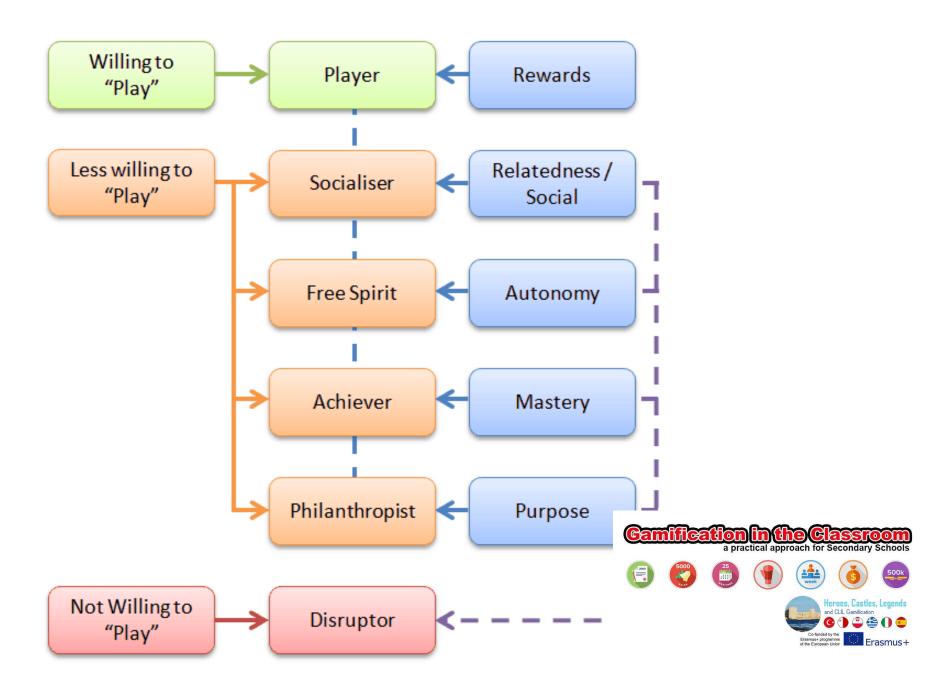




The Player User Type Expanded







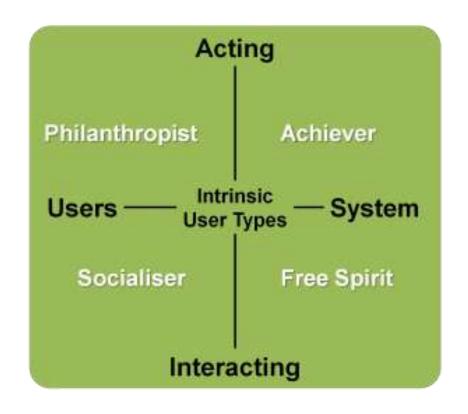
Level 1.

Introduction to Gamification



What player type are you?

Intrinsic User Types

















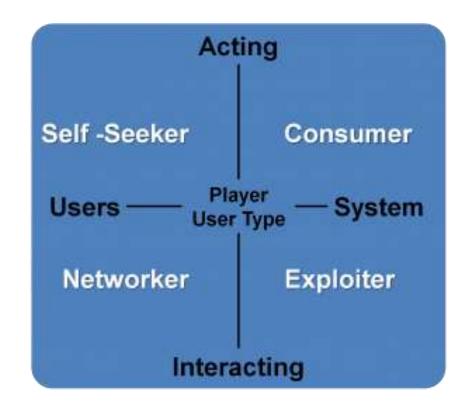




What player type are you?

Player (Extrinsic) User Sub-Types:

Essentially the Player is motivated by rewards, plain and simple. They will do similar things to the intrinsically motivated group, but only if there is a reward at the end of it!



















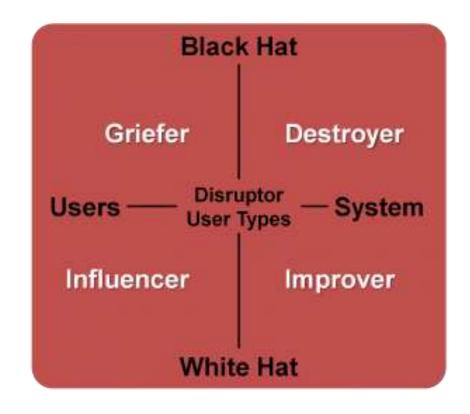
Level 1.

Introduction to Gamification



What player type are you?

Disruptor User Types











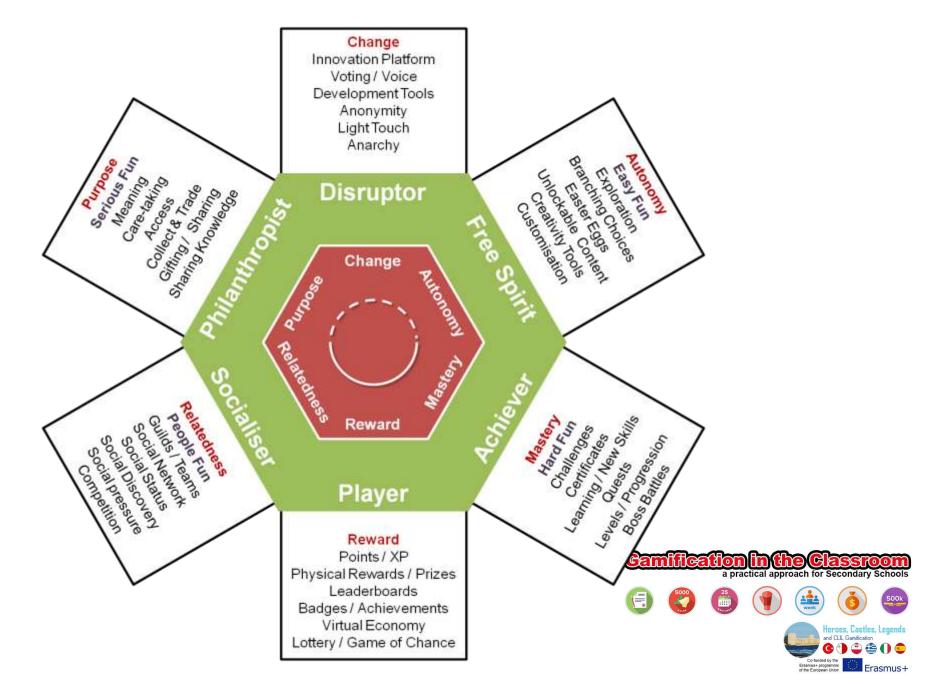




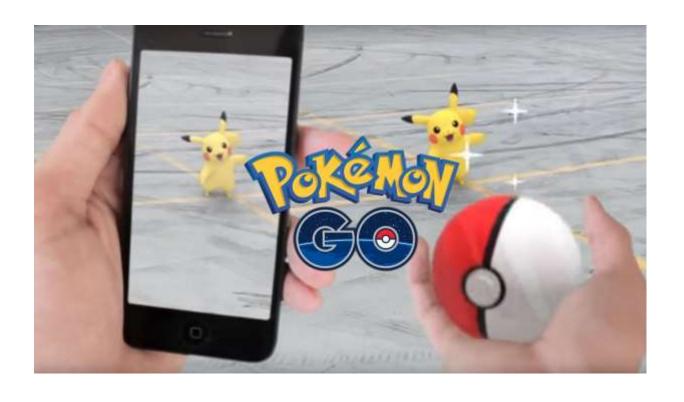












Games make an emotional connection



















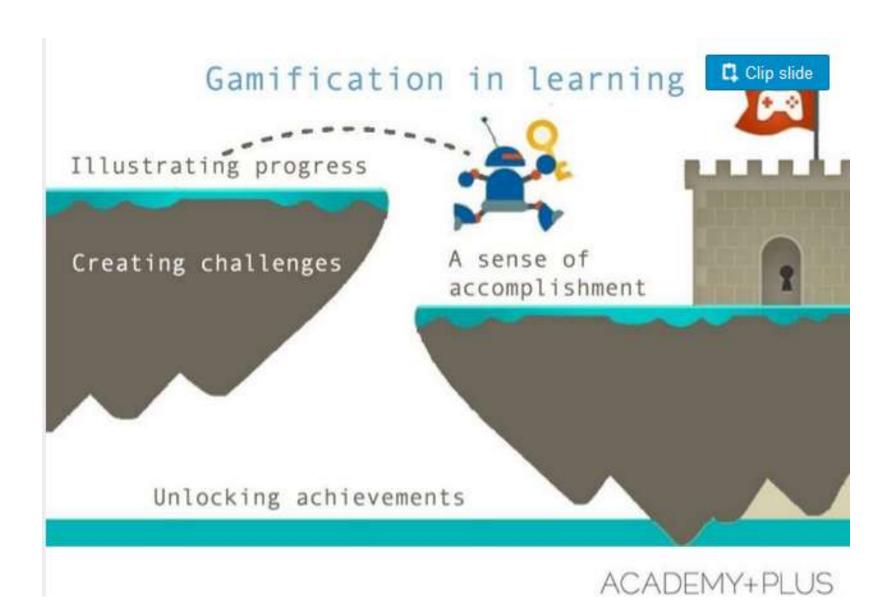


Level 2. Fun and Learning Experience



Level 2. Fun and Learning Experience





Level 2. Fun and Learning Experience



8 GAME ELEMENTS TO MAKE LEARNING FUN

These elements make learning games more engaging and motivating for your learners.



ELEMENT 1: MYSTERY

Mystery piques learners' curiosity—use it to draw them in and encourage them to explore content from several angles.

ELEMENT 2: ACTION

Good games start with action. Involve the learners immediately in the learning process—don't have them read content for the first 10 screens. Action and interactivity engage learners.





ELEMENT 3: CHALLENGE

Learning modules need to start with a challenge—something that is difficult, requires deep thinking, and cannot be achieved by guessing.

ELEMENT 4: BEING AT RISK

In a game, a player could lose a life or be required to start over because of a wrong move. When people believe something is at risk, they pay closer attention, focus their energy, and are engaged with the task at hand.





ELEMENT 5: UNCERTAINTY OF OUTCOME

Add an element of chance into the learning process. Have learners "bet" on the confidence of an answer or give them a 50/50 opportunity to get an easy or hard question. Uncertainty adds suspense and intrigue and focuses learners' attention on the task at hand.

ELEMENT 6: OPPORTUNITY FOR MASTERY

People like to have a sense of mastery.
They like to know that they know
the content. Give them a chance
to apply their newly learned content;
ask it in different ways, and see if they
can express their own knowledge.



ELEMENT 7: VISIBLE SIGNS OF PROGRESS

Games let you see how you are doing.
Throughout the module, give learners
visible signs of moving through the content,
such as a badge when they achieve a learning
objective. Don't leave "progress reports"
until the end. Include them often within
the instruction.

ELEMENT 8: EMOTIONAL CONTENT

Games fill a player with a wide range of emotions frustration, elation, sadness, anger, happiness. Put the critical element of emotion back into learning. Humans are quite adept at recalling learning when the learning is tied to strong emotions.







Level 3. Mechanics, Dynamics and Components













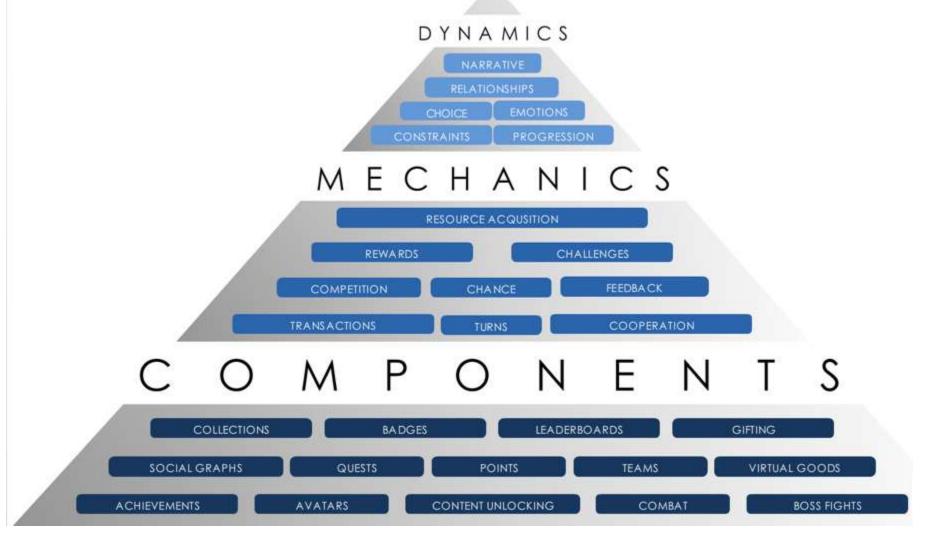




Level 3. Mechanics, Dynamics and Components Structured a

Structured as a pyramid, **Components** are the base element, with **Mechanics** in the middle, and **Dynamics** at the top.

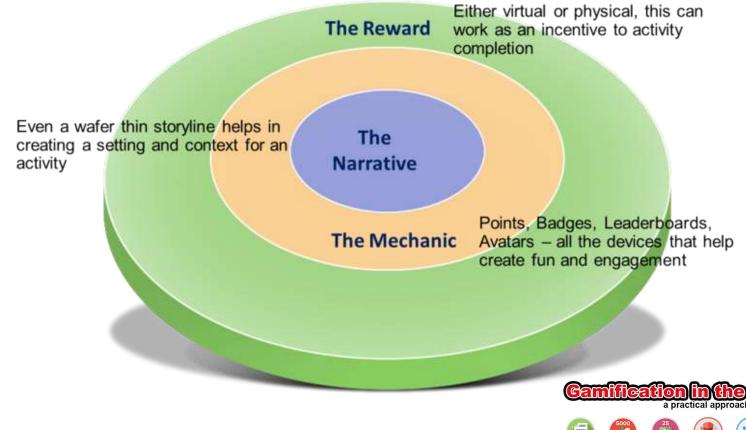




Level 3. Mechanics, Dynamics and Components

Gamification Interventions



















Level 3. Mechanics, Dynamics and Components



| | HUMAN DESIRES | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|----------|
| GAME MECHANIC | Reward | Status | Achievement | Self Expression | Competition | Altruism |
| POINTS | | | | | | |
| LEVELS | | | | | | |
| CHALLENGES | | | | | | |
| VIRTUAL GOODS | | | | | | |
| LEADERBOARDS | | | | | | |
| GIFTING & CHARITY | | | | | | |





Other Areas It Affects

















Level 3. Mechanics, Dynamics and Components



Implementation of a Gamification experience

- Define (learning) objectives
- Delineate target behaviors (assessment goals)
- Describe players (students)
- Devise activity cycles (beginning --> end; loops; branches)
- Incorporate FUN
- (Then, finally) Deploy the appropriate Mechanics and Components













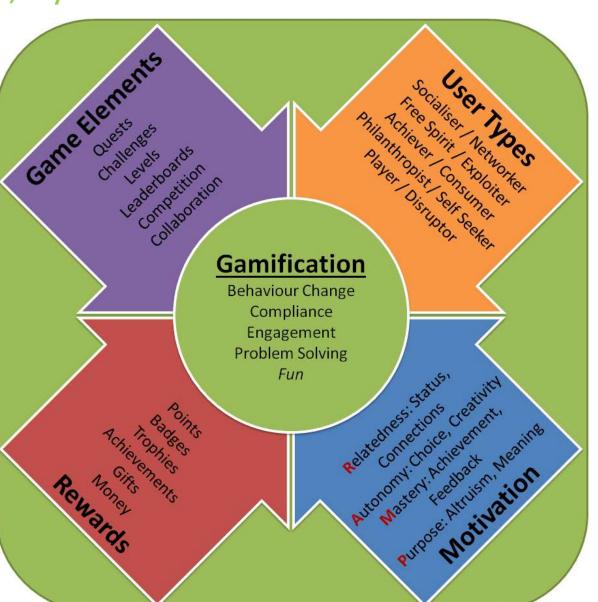




Level 3. Mechanics, Dynamics

and Components





















Level 3. Mechanics, Dynamics and Components



Leaderboards

Team leaderboards drive competitiveness and social connectedness, creating a sense of community.



















LEARNERS REMEMBER









OF WHATTHEY OF WHATTHEY

OF WHAT THEY

OF WHAT THEY

ELEMENTS OF GAMIFICATION

ACHIEVEMENT







UNLOCKING LEVELS

SOCIALIZE







SOCIAL SHARING

ENGAGEMENT



CONSTANT CHALLENGES



VISUAL DESIGN



COMPETITION

LEADER BOARD



POINTS AND GIFTS

HOW TO GAMIFY LEARNING



HLUSTRATING PROGRESS



INCREASING ENGAGEMENT



CREATING CHALLENGES



INSTILLING ACCOMPLISHMENT





































Components

- 1. The elements of a Story
- 2. The Storyline
- 3. The Structure



















1. The elements of a Story

- A Story needs a main carácter (Hero)
- With Intention
- And Quality





















1. The elements of a Story

- A Story needs a goal
- Something to Aim for





















1. The elements of a **Story**

- A Story needs an obstacle
- Or enemy





















1. The elements of a Story



Hero



Obstacle



Goal











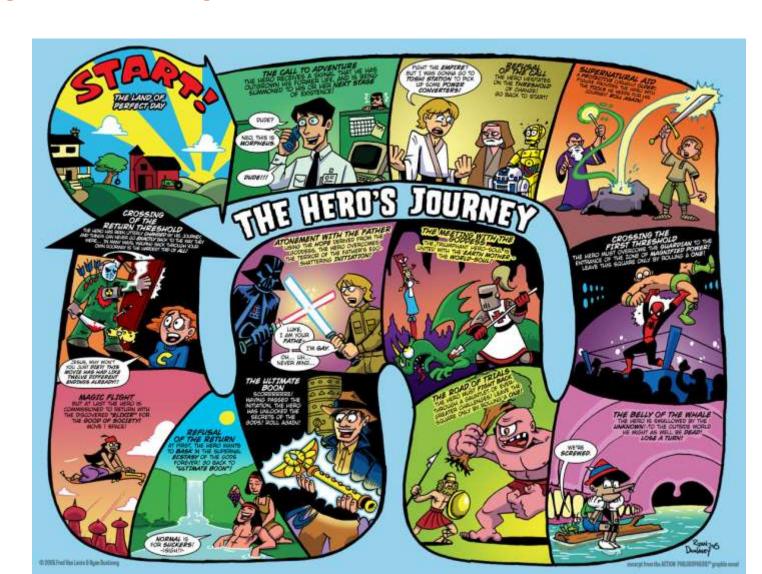






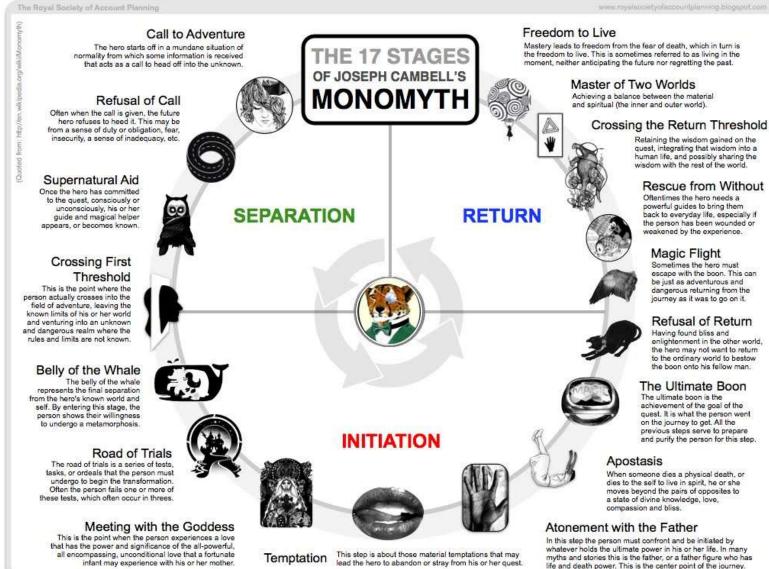
2. Story Line: A pattern





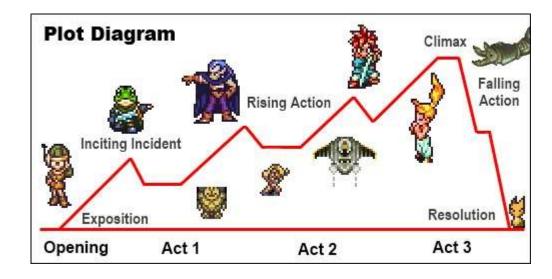
2. Storv Line: A pattern







3. The Structure









































Module 1: Define Learning Objectives.

- Define your measurable learning objectives
- Determine how Gamification will help you to achieve your objectives
- Communicate why you are gamifying this project or process
- Identify what you want your players to do
- Classify the target behaviors that will help you reach your objectives
- Calculate the metrics (KPIs) you will use to measure these behaviors



















Module 2: Create an Epic Adventure

- Frame and wrap your quest in a spellbinding story
- Access public domain stories to find characters that you can use to build your storyline
- Experience The Story Coaster, Joseph Campbell's Monomyth, and Rory's Story Cubes
- Weave analogies and stories to make the training stickable, so that players remember facts and transfer skills to real world scenarios
- Create a narrative thread that pulls through the entire game
- Craft a compelling storyline using the four elements of a story: characters, plot, conflict, and resolution

















Module 3: Design Variety into Activities

- Create the right mix of ingredients in your learning activities to allow the participants to acquire knowledge and skill, rather than merely receive them
- Strategically place learning activities in the overall sequence of events
- Build relevant, challenging, and fun activities so participants want to interact with the facilitator and each other
- Set up a discussion or debrief for the participants after completing each learning activity
- Identify next steps that the participants need, should, or want to take after completing the activity
- Design activities to double-check that learning has occurred



















Module 4: Game Design and Mechanics

- Identify the game elements you will use (points, badges, leaderboards, etc.)
- Implement game mechanics to motivate your players
- Mix the appropriate amount of competition, collaboration, group and individual quests, challenges, and achievements to earn points, badges, and other rewards
- Give different kinds of feedback that will encourage the players continued action
- Deploy your system (Ex: no-tech, low-tech, additional programming on existing website, mobile devises, etc.)
- Pull together the talent you need on your team to implement your project



















Module 5: Tally up the Aesthetics So They Wanna Play!

- Label the feelings and emotions you want your players to experience
- Construct a consistent, attractive even charming and captivating - cohesiveness that ties the entire project together
- Create an overall design that appeals to different senses touch, sight, and sound - using colors, designs, textures, and manipulatives
- Design props, badges, chance cards, and rewards that are not only fun for users to earn, but also fun to look at
- Tie everything back to the other four levels, especially the learning objectives
- Answer the question: Is it fun?















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