

## LESSON 2. CLASSROOM INTERACTION IN HYBRID LEARNING

The lesson familiarizes with models of classroom interactional. By the end of this lesson you will be able to:

- identify types of classroom interaction (T-S, S-T, S-S, group, whole-class);
- analyze effective and ineffective interaction patterns through real film scenes;
- choose appropriate strategies for increasing student participation;
- apply interaction techniques in hybrid (online + offline) classrooms;
- reflect on communication style, questioning techniques, and feedback.

### CONTENT OF THE LESSON:

#### □ SPARK:

##### 1. Think about the following statements:

- “Interaction is not only communication — it is learning itself.”
- “A teacher who talks too much reduces learning opportunities for students.”
- “Good interaction in hybrid classrooms requires clear turn-taking rules.”

##### Discuss:

- Which statement is not true for you? Why?
- Recall a lesson where interaction worked very well. What helped?
- Recall a lesson where interaction failed. What caused it?

##### 2. Watch a short film extract.

**Movie:** *Dead Poets Society* (1989) — First Classroom Scene

**Open-access clip:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2uVjsN74F0Y>

(Duration: 1:52. Teacher encourages students to call him “O Captain! My Captain!”)

Watch the clip. Identify:

- What kind of teacher–student interaction occurs?
- Why do the students become more engaged?
- What is unusual about the teacher’s behaviour?

Short pair discussion.

#### □ INPUT:

##### 1. Reading: Types of Classroom Interaction

###### A. Read the extract:

Classroom interaction refers to all forms of communication and collaborative processes that occur between the teacher and learners and among learners themselves. Good interaction promotes participation, motivation, feedback, cognitive engagement, and language acquisition.

There are 4 main types of interaction:

**Teacher–student (T–S):** teacher asks, explains, gives feedback

**Student–teacher (S–T):** student asks questions, responds

**Student–student (S–S):** pair work, discussions

**Group interaction:** small-group collaboration, projects

In hybrid classrooms, interaction also includes:

- chat communication
- reaction emojis
- microphones/cameras
- breakout rooms
- collaborative online boards

Effective interaction requires:

- wait-time
- open-ended questions
- equal participation
- scaffolding
- positive feedback
- clear turn-taking rules
- monitoring (offline & online)

## **B. Fill in the gaps**

Use words: **wait-time – turn-taking – S–S – scaffolding – chat – feedback**

1. When learners support each other through guided hints, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Pair work is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ interaction.
3. In hybrid classes, teachers must monitor both the classroom and the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Teachers need to provide encouraging and corrective \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Students answer better when teachers give enough \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Clear \_\_\_\_\_ rules help avoid chaos in hybrid lessons.

Check with a partner.

## **2. Film-based Interaction Analysis (Real Movie Clips)**

We will use three famous classroom scenes.

### **Clip 1: Student–Teacher Interaction**

**Movie:** *Freedom Writers* (2007)

**Scene:** Erin Gruwell’s first day teaching

**Open-access clip:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MT0L1U-Rdj4>

Watch and identify:

- What interaction type dominates?
- Why do students resist responding?

- How does the teacher try to change the climate?
- Which mistakes does she make in communication?
- How could this interaction look in a *hybrid* class?

### Clip 2: Teacher–Student Emotional Interaction

**Movie:** *The Ron Clark Story* (2006)

**Scene:** First introduction to the class

**Open-access clip:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lpGDnzGxS3k>

After watching:

1. What interaction strategies does Ron Clark use to win attention?
2. How does he use tone of voice, body language, and humour?
3. What online equivalents could replace these strategies?
  - e.g., spotlight video, breakout rules, teacher presence in chat.

### Clip 3: Student–Student Group Interaction

**Movie:** *The Great Debaters* (2007)

**Scene:** Team practising debate

**Open-access clip:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oCvJka2pofA>

Identify:

- How students support each other
- How peer feedback happens
- What rules guide their discussion
- How such group interaction could be recreated **online** (Zoom breakout rooms, Padlet notes, shared Docs etc.)

### □ FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES:

#### 1. Compare Film Interactions

Fill out the table:

Film	Dominant interaction	Problems	Effective features	Hybrid adaptation
Dead Poets Society	T–S/S–T	...	...	...
Freedom Writers	...	...	...	...
Ron Clark Story	...	...	...	...
Great Debaters	...	...	...	...

Discuss in groups.

#### 2. Real-life Classroom Scenarios

Work in groups (offline or breakout rooms). You will receive 5 scenarios:

**Scenario A:**

Teacher asks questions on Zoom, but the same two students respond every time.

**Scenario B:**

Offline students are working well, but online students stay silent with cameras off.

**Scenario C:**

Students in breakout rooms are silent, not collaborating.

**Scenario D:**

Teacher dominates the lesson, speaking 80% of the time.

**Scenario E:**

Students interrupt each other because turn-taking rules are unclear.

**For each scenario, write:**

- type of interaction
- reason for the problem
- 2 strategies to solve it
- 1 digital tool to support interaction

**3. Mini Teaching - Micro-Task (Hybrid Simulation)**

In pairs, take roles:

- Teacher
- Offline student
- Online student

**Teacher must conduct a 2-minute activity** (e.g., a vocabulary question, picture description) ensuring:

- equal participation
- clear turn-taking
- questions for both channels
- supportive feedback

Observers complete an evaluation sheet.

**□ ASSESSMENT ASSIGNMENTS:****1. Write 10 instructions for beginner teachers on improving classroom interaction in hybrid lessons.**

Example starters:

1. Ask open-ended questions to increase thinking time.
2. Provide equal opportunities for both online and offline students.
3. ...

**Criteria (1.5 points total):**

- rationality – 0.5

- accessibility – 0.5
- relevance & clarity – 0.5

## 2. Fill in the SAC.

№	Key points	Know	Know not well	Don't know
1	Types of interaction			
2	Film-based interaction analysis			
3	Hybrid interaction strategies			
4	Tools for online participation			

### Glossary:

**interaction pattern:** how communication flows in a classroom.

**wait-time:** time given to students to think before answering.

**scaffolding:** teacher support that leads students to independent performance.

**turn-taking:** shared rules for whose turn it is to speak.

**student agency:** students' active control of learning.

**teacher talk time (TTT):** amount of time the teacher speaks.

### For Reading / Viewing:

1. Harmer J. Practice of English Language Teaching, pp. 46–67.
2. Nunan D. Language Teaching Methodology, pp. 189–194.
3. Ur P. A Course in Language Teaching, 2009.
4. Edutopia —Active Learning Strategies. ([edutopia.org](http://edutopia.org))
5. Freedom Writer (2007) — Teacher dominates talk  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MT0L1U-Rdj4>
6. Dead Poets Society (1989) — Encouraging student responses  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2uVjsN74F0Y>
7. Stand and Deliver (1988) — Fast teacher talk vs student processing  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URxwi6\\_tcU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URxwi6_tcU)
8. The Ron Clark Story (2006) — Balancing explanation and participation  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lpgDnzGxS3k>
9. The Great Debaters (selected classroom scenes).  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oCvJka2pofA>