

Learniat fact sheet for Teachers

Set up a class

How does it work

1. *Grid setup*: Configure a one-time structure for each classroom in the school that uses Learniat.
2. *Timetable setup*: Assign class sessions in classrooms through Learniat webapp according to timetable.
3. *Seating plan*: Assign or edit seats to students before the Learniat class begins. Carry forward the seating plan to next sessions of the same class. Edit it before the next session begins.
4. *Begin class*

Grid setup

Configure a room with a seating grid from 2 x 3 to 9 x 7 students. Remove specific seats to match closely the current classroom structure.

Pre-allocate seats manually

Just drag and drop students to their seats where you want them to sit. Edit pre assigned seats. All edits in seating chart visible to students in the Learniat Student app.

Allocate seats alphabetically

Pre-allot seats to students automatically in alphabetic order if needed.

Allocate seats in random order*

Begin class

Beginning a class will move all joined students from waiting to live student homescreen. Class counter starts.

* Feature in development and will be available in next release

Extend time for overdue class

If you are running late for a class, extend the start time of the next class right from where you are and the calendars of all students in next class is updated.

Display today's session

See an updated list of today's sessions along and as you get closer to the session reminders. Not only this if you have to change rooms to get to the next class see live student count who are already waiting in the next class.

Engage the class

Questions module

How does it work:

1. Start a topic.
2. Broadcast a preset question.
3. Close responses to the question.
4. Visualise aggregate results.
5. Drill down to exceptions and see student names
6. Push aggregate results to all students - without names.
7. Close the question

Types of questions

Objective type:

- Multiple response and
- Match the columns.

Responses from students on Objective type questions.

- Auto evaluated and presented as a bar graph,
- Drill down to identify students with outlier responses.

Subjective type:

- Free handwriting / scribbled drawing, and
- Typed text type.

Response visualisation for Subjective type.

- Independent thumbnails
- Overlay (transparency mode) : bulk display of scribbles one on top of the other
- Display intermediate samples, for a specific student who might be running late

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Feedback from teacher.

- Send score, badge or free text as feedback.
- Common feedback for set of selected responses in bulk
- Annotate over student response
- Broadcast model answer

Collaborative Question creation*

How does it work

1. Ask students to suggest one item in a list that fulfills a certain condition e.g. healthy food items.
2. Select the responses that are valid and unique
3. Reject the invalid ones and ignore the repeats
4. Mark a few selected ones as the correct answers to the question that you want to create.
5. Broadcast the new multiple response question with a question text e.g. :select the food items with highest calorie for the same weight.

Student query module

How does it work

1. Display received query from student
2. Send feedback to query or Dismiss query (optional)
3. Begin voting on selected queries
4. Select a volunteer
5. Send feedback to volunteer
6. Move to next volunteer
7. Close query voting

Feedback on Student Query:

Send a good question badge or a text response.

Mute a student

Mute a specific student who has sent a an anonymous text that is unacceptable in language or disruptive. The student cannot raise another query till unmuted.

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Open voting

Select queries that are suitable to be voted on. Display counts of “Me too” and “I Volunteer” votes against each query.

Select volunteer

- Select randomly (or through an algorithm*) a student to stand up and answer the peer query he volunteered to reply on. The algorithm is currently favouring lowest participation index students.
- Peer votes are constantly displayed while volunteer is answering : “Good answer” or “Not sure”.

Record feedback to volunteer

Assign a Score or a badge. Close volunteering or move to the next volunteer.

Analysing the class

Grasp index:

The average score of each student on all questions within a topic constitutes the aggregate grasp index for a topic. This is a powerful formative assessment measure that Learniat incorporates in all its lesson plans. A strong visual feedback is achieved by a speed dial format in front of each topic in the lesson plan.

Grasp index for independent student:

A thermometer type display is shown for each student in the class view as soon as you start a topic. This is the grasp index for the student in percentage terms for the current topic computed across all classes till now. The grasp index is updated after every question is answered by the student under the topic in question.

Participation index:

Learniat adds up all the 13 different student transactions (after assigning a weight to each) into one participation index. Each school can define their own weights. The participation index is used for internal algorithms in learniat to assign turns to students with an aim to evenly distribute opportunity in the class.

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Visualise low participating Student

As the class progresses participation index is constantly updated for each student. The lowest 10% students are flagged up as low in participation acting as a timely reminder for involving those students a little more.

Behaviour index*:

Observe positive behavior in a student and reinforce it by assigning a positive behaviour badge. This notifies the student and increments their behaviour index by a weighted amount. If the behaviour was negative then the badge will pull down the behaviour index for a specific class. Assign a badge to a group of students.

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