





SYSTEMIC UNIVERSITY
CHANGE TOWARDS
INTERNATIONALISATION

Train the trainers

How to train your university staff on internationalisation

Thank you for tweeting!









SYSTEMIC UNIVERSITY
CHANGE TOWARDS
INTERNATIONALISATION

Training Skills

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Aims and Outcomes

By the end of this module, participants will have a better overall understanding of how adults learn and what their specific training needs are.

Specific Learning Outcomes

- Participants will have increased their confidence and their ability to train university administrative staff on the most important aspects of internationalisation.
- Participants will have improved their presentation and training delivery skills.



Training Skills

Day 1: Morning



Weather forecast





Training Skills

Day 2: Afternoon



Training Skills

How do adults learn?





Adult Learning

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3LdEwYDDJBg



We remember...

- 10% of what we read
- 20% of what we hear
- 30% of what we see
- 50% of what we see and hear
- 70% of what we discuss
- 80% of what we experience



Tell me and I forget, teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn. *Benjamin Franklin*



Adult Learning

So how do you like to be involved in the learning process?



7 Characteristics of adult learners

https://youtu.be/K1OSh6vN-6E



Malcolm Shepherd Knowles



Adults learn in different ways than children do.



Knowles' 5 assumptions about adult learners

- 1. Are able to self-direct own learning
- 2. Have a vast array of experience to draw on
- 3. Are ready to learn, see the value and focus
- 4. Look for practical problem-centered approaches
- 5. Are internally motivated



Peer Learning

What do you see as the advantages of learning peer to peer?



Peer Learning

Peer learners:

- Bring own experience and knowledge to the table
- Understand the issues
- Speak the same "language"
- Are interested and motivated
- Perceived as credible, unbiased, trusted
- Learn with and from one another through action and participation



Peer Learning

- Thinking differently about familiar questions
- Becoming more inspired, creative, (re)motivated
- Giving concrete meaning to abstract terms
- Moving from ad-hoc, incremental approaches to more strategic thinking
- Creating a group of critical friends who can provide constructive suggestions and "moral support"



Designing training for adult learners

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fdI0JXSealg



Knowles' 4 principles of adult learning

- 1. Adults should have a say in the content and process
- The learning should focus on adding to what they have already learnt
- The content should focus on issues related to their lives
- 4. Learning should be more on solving problems than memorizing content.



Your ideal training experience

What would your ideal training experience look like?



Training Skills

Day 3: Afternoon



Training skills

First things first



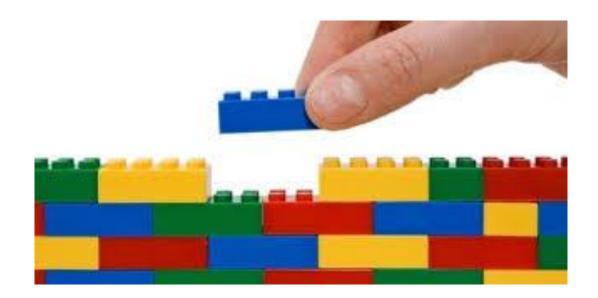


Today:

- Link to 5 elements
- Structuring a module or training.
- Creating impact Kolb's learning cycle.
- Working with training formats:
 - Instruction using Powerpoint or flipcharts
 - Group and pair work
 - Icebreakers, refreshers and closers



What is the function of structure in a training?

















Training methods

- Choose a training method
- 10 minutes to prepare a mini module
- 5 minute delivery
- 'Tips' and 'tops'
- Switch



Working with training formats

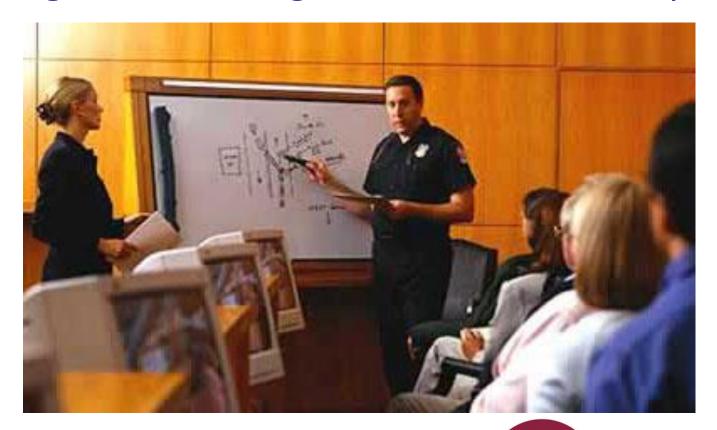
- 1. Instruction using Powerpoint presentations or flipcharts
- 2. Creating impact through group and pair work
- 3. Icebreakers, refreshers and closers

Manual = resource



Powerpoint presentations or flipcharts

Ensuring that learners get the information they need





Group and pair work

Making learning relevant, integration





Icebreakers, refreshers and closers

Warm up, wake up, ensuring closure





Topic: How to make a delicious tomato soup





Topic: How to make a delicious tomato soup





The 5 elements of a training

Training methods

Trainer

what's your ... Learning objective

Participants

Training aids & Conditions



Learning objectives

Not a 'tick in the box' exercise, but a trainers compass





Formulating learning objectives



Delivery Compass

Training design



Evaluation



Managing expectations







Formulating learning objectives

- What will the learners understand, have insight to or be able to apply after the training?
- Observable and measurable

Serve as a basis for:

- Training design
- Managing participant and trainer expectations
- **Evaluation**



Formulating learning objectives

What will the participants

Apply

Practice

Gain an insight in

Frame of reference Context / bigger picture

Knowledge

Understanding Building blocks



Moving beyond presenting...

Engagement = impact



Concrete
Experience
(doing / having an experience)



Active Experimentation

(planning / trying out what you have learned)

Reflective Observation

(reviewing / reflecting on the experience) KOLB's Learning cycle



Abstract Conceptualisation

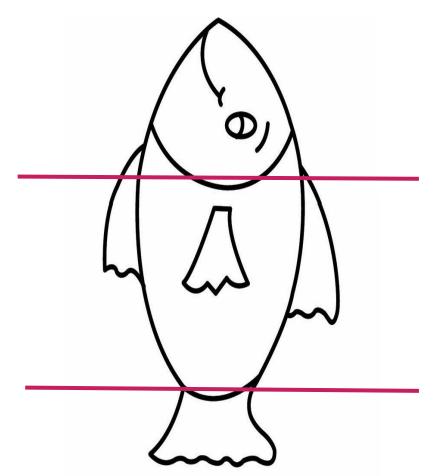
(concluding / learning from the experience)

*Kolb 1984





Structuring a module or training



Head: introduction, ground rules, link to previous module, learning outcomes.

Body: where the learning happens. Theory / practice.

Tail: conclusions, summary and link to next module.



Creating a structure

Steps & tips

- 1. Create an initial schedule
- List all content you want to cover
- Include: breaks, time needed for introductions, endings
- Beware of the lunch dip!
- 2. Group the learning objectives into a logical context
- What is a logical overall context?
- What knowledge do learners need before they can practice?
- Engagement = impact.
- 3. Use the SUCTI training guide to structure your modules and to choose training delivery formats
- Presentations / instruction
- Group or pair work / discussion



Creating a presentation

Elements

- identifying the elements of a good presentation
- linking the different parts
- interacting with visual aids
- handling questions
- chairing the session

"The human brain starts working the moment you are born and never stops until you stand up to speak in public." **George Jessel**



Key features of an effective presentation – 1

AWARENESS OF AUDIENCE

- Who are they?
- What are their needs or interests?

CLEAR OBJECTIVES

- To inform, persuade, welcome etc
- PLANNING
- Clear structure and sense of timing

"It usually takes more than three weeks to prepare a good impromptu speech." Mark Twain



Key features of an effective presentation – 2

ORGANISATION

Clear connections between different parts and ideas

INFORMATION

Interesting and relevant to audience

IMPACT

Strong introduction and conclusion

DFLIVERY

Clear, simple fluent use of natural spoken language Use of pause for emphasis

Talk low, talk slow, and don't talk too much. John Wayne



Key features of an effective presentation – 3

- identifying the elements of a good presentation
- linking the different parts
- interacting with visual aids
- handling questions
- chairing the session

"The human brain starts working the moment you are born and never stops until you stand up to speak in public." **George Jessel**



The beginning

- Greeting, name and position
- Subject and purpose of presentation
- Timing
- Main points
- Visual aids
- Question time
- Reference to audience human touch



The middle

- Focus on key points/message
- Do not overload with information
- Organise the information in a coherent way beginning, middle and end
- Create clear connections
- Use language indicators to signal opening and closing of points



The end

- A clear signal you are about to end
- A brief, clear summary of what you have said
- A conclusion or recommendation
- An invitation for questions or comments to start a discussion

"Make sure you have finished speaking before your audience has finished listening." **Dorothy Sarnoff**



Visual aids

- DESIGN
- Design visuals to support/summarize message
- Use key words not lines of text
- Avoid repetition and overcrowding KISS
- Don't overdo the special effects
- Select an appropriate number of visuals
- Avoid reading from the visual or blocking audience's view
- Check the technology before you start



Before the presentation

- Define the audience
- Clarify the purpose
- Plan the content
- Design suitable visual aids
- Prepare support materials
- Control length
- Follow clear structure
- Rehearse (but don't recite)!



During the presentation

- Keep eye contact
- Don't rush
- Remember to pause
- Articulate and project voice
- Speak naturally
- Identify appropriate body language: eye contact, facial expression, hands, movement, posture, appearance
- Connect with your audience don't hide!
- Be credible, most importantly, be yourself

They may forget what you said, but they will never forget how you made them feel. Carl W. Buechner



After the presentation

Handling questions

- Welcome the question
- Listen carefully
- Check you have understood
- Take time to think
- Reply positively, briefly and clearly
- Accept criticism positively
- Check questioner is satisfied

I was gratified to be able to answer promptly, and I did. I said didn't know.

Mark Twain



Final Tips

- Be prepared
- Be enthusiastic
- Be yourself

And enjoy the experience!



Training Skills

Day 4: Afternoon





Training Skills

Handling challenges in the classroom





Everyday challenges

- 1. Trainers
- 2. Participants
- 3. Training methods
- 4. Training aids

Learning objectives



Training Skills

How do you prevent challenging situations?



Learners and their environment

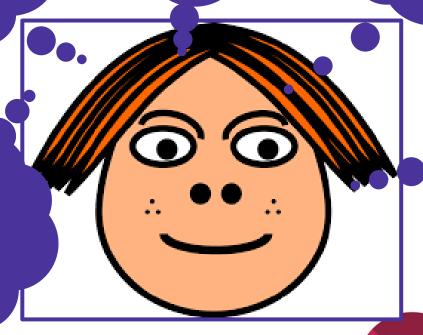
Can I speak freely?

I am hot/cold!

What will this training be like?

SUCTI

I hope that we will not have to interact / sit still!



I hope that my husband can pick up my daughter!



What about you as a trainer?



"WHERE DOES THE TEACHER GET THIS ? WILBUR SHOWS NO MOTIVATION IN CLASS !"



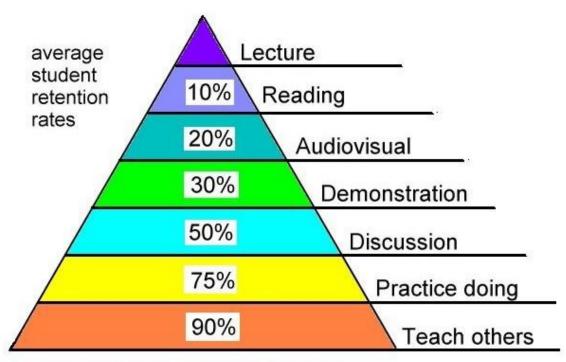
What about you as a trainer?





Engagement = Impact

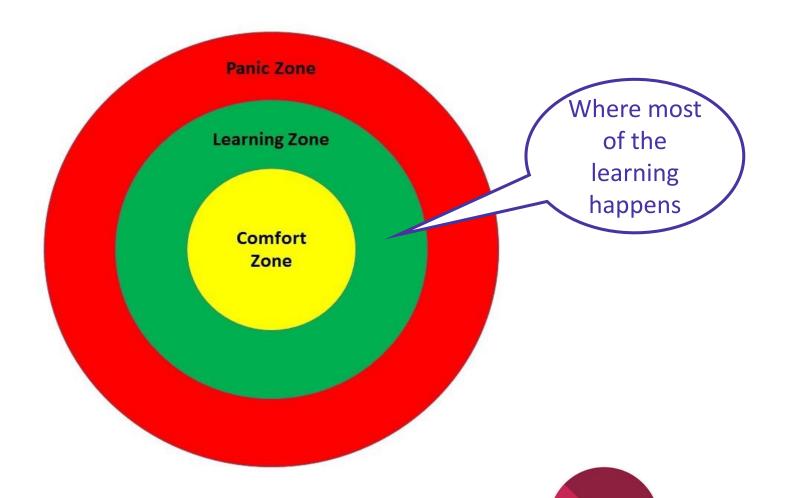
Learning Pyramid



Source: National Training Laboratories, Bethel, Maine



Beware of the zone





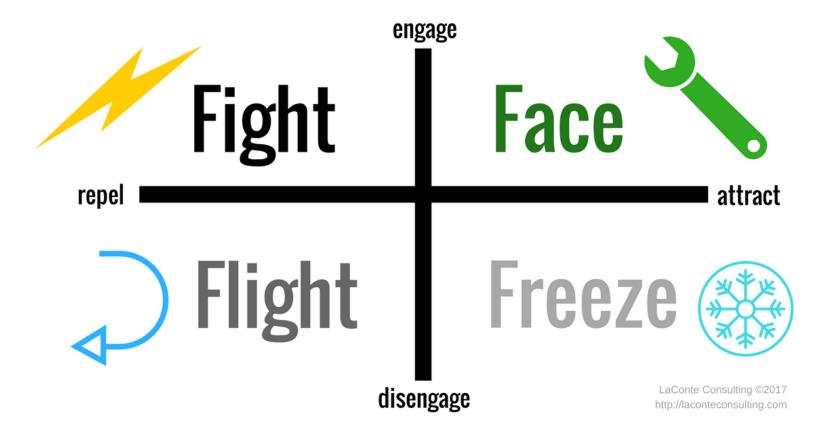


The fight, flight, freeze response

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dBZyFMd6La4



The 4 Responses to Fear





'Difficult' participants

Questions to ask yourself:

- Is it really the case? Discuss with co-trainer.
- What was the trigger moment?
- What was my contribution to this situation?
- Do I need to discuss it with the participant / group in general? (Don't single out learners!)
 - Group: Refer back to ground rules
 - Individually: Organise a safe and private conversation asking open questions and listen first



Intervention ladder

FORCE

CONVINCE

NEGOTIATE

PROVIDE FEEDBACK

SUPPORT

INFORM

OBSERVE



Thank you for your attention!



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