



Faculty of Economics and Business

Beyond the blackboard!

Information Technologies and English as a Medium of Instruction in Higher Education Degrees



Faculty of Philology

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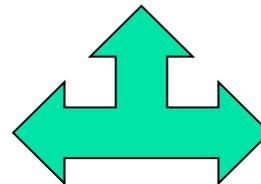
Motivation (I)

- Business globalization + Knowledge Society



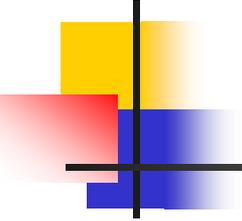
- European Higher Education Area + Internationalisation

EMI



Non EMI

- Context: Faculty of Economics and Business
- Empirical evidence in Spain



Motivation (II)

- Are UCM bilingual strands different?

- **Teachers**

Challenge
Motivation

Active teaching
methodologies
-Simulations
-Videos

- **Students**

Learning strategies
Motivation
Perception
Satisfaction

Academic
Performance

Teaching Learning Process

State of the art

Multimedia resources +EMI across Universities

- European Higher Education Area
- XXI International strategy
- Northern Countries

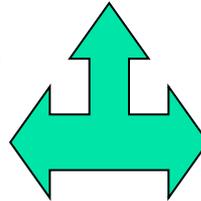
Klaessen & Bos 2010

Björkman 2010

Hellekjaer, 2010

Wilkinson & Zegers, 2007

Airey, 2009, 2004



Southern Countries

Dafouz & Guernini 2009

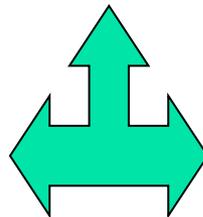
Smit & Dafouz, 2013

Dafouz, Camacho & Urquia 2014

Multimedia Resources

Austin, K.A. (2009)

Barford, J. y Weston, C. (1997)

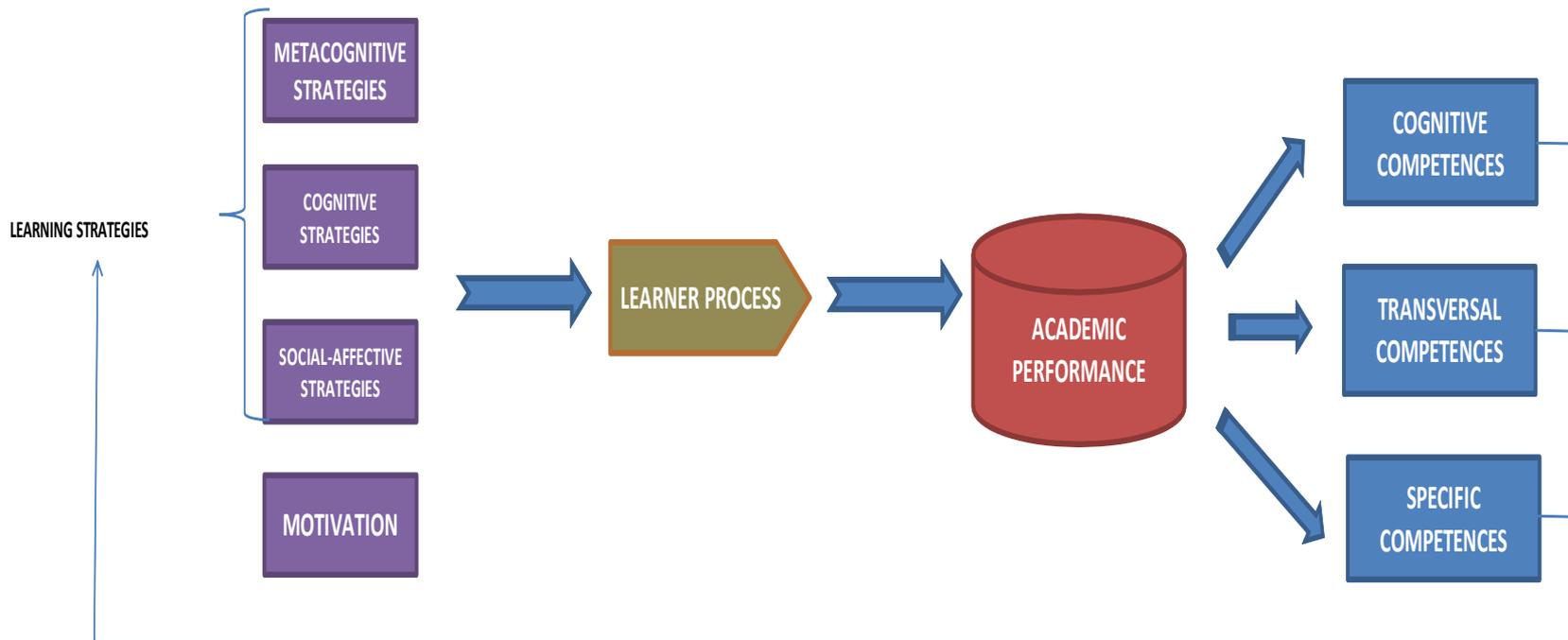


Schwam & Reimpp (2004)

Zhon et al. (2006)

Learning model

ENGLISH AS A MEDIUM INSTRUCTION





Educational context

- Complutense University of Madrid
 - Largest University in Spain
 - 75,000 students
 - 6,000 teachers
 - 65 different degrees from Medicine to Computer Science
 - 105 official masters and PhDs
 - Faculty of Economics and Business Administration
 - 3,000 students between Bachelor in Business Administration and Bachelor in Economics
 - Around 700 teachers
 - Each bachelor has 240 ECTS
 - EMI strategy was started in 2009: there are two bilingual strands (in Business and Administration and in Economics)

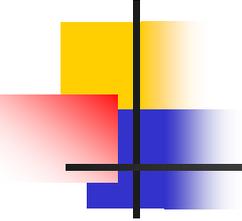
Sample description

125 students enrolled in first year of BBA in Financial Accounting I (2010-2011)

Table 2. Description of student sample

| | | EMI group | % | Non-EMI group | % |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|---------------|-------|
| Gender | Male | 20 | 47.6 | 31 | 48.4 |
| | Female | 22 | 52.4 | 33 | 51.6 |
| | Total | 42 | 100.0 | 64 | 100.0 |
| Age | Mean (years) | 19.69 | | 20.07 | |
| | Std. Dev. | 1.54 | | 1.51 | |
| Work | Yes | 16 | 38.1 | 37 | 57.8 |
| | No | 13 | 31.0 | 9 | 14.1 |
| | Total | 29 | 69.0 | 46 | 71.9 |
| | Missing | 13 | 31.0 | 18 | 28.1 |
| University access grade | Mean | 6.86 | | 6.83 | |
| | Std. Dev | 0.78 | | 1.02 | |
| Call | First call | 37 | 88.1 | 61 | 95.3 |
| | Second call | 5 | 11.9 | 3 | 4.7 |
| | Total | 42 | 100 | 64 | 100 |

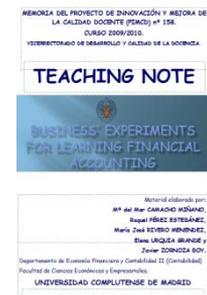
Source: SAER data



Data gathering devices

- Semi-structured face to face interviews with teachers and students from the EMI, non-EMI groups
- Teacher and student questionnaire from CLUE project ...
 - Motivation to English (future, professional, ..)
 - Extra mural attitude to English
 - Student survey on lecture comprehension and reading comprehension of the subject
- Students' background and learning styles surveys
- Company' s video recorded for seminars

Multimedia Resources



VIDEOS

**COMPANY'S
INFORMATION**

**MULTIMEDIA
RESOURCES**

PBL

EXERCISES

Some examples...



ABENGOA SOLAR



Findings discussion I: Students' socio affective learning strategies

Students' socio-affective learning strategies

| | Self-perceived studying preferences | | | | Self-perceived learning styles | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| | I get more work done when I work with others | I prefer to study with others | I prefer to work by myself | Total | Independent | Participatory | Collaborative | Total |
| EMI | 11 | 10 | 7 | 28 | 8 | 10 | 11 | 29 |
| % | 39.3 | 35.7 | 25 | 100 | 27.6 | 34.5 | 37.9 | 100 |
| non-EMI | 20 | 7 | 20 | 47 | 27 | 11 | 7 | 45 |
| % | 42.6 | 14.9 | 42.6 | 100 | 60 | 24.4 | 15.6 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 31 | 17 | 27 | 75 | 35 | 21 | 18 | 74 |
| % | 41.3 | 22.7 | 36 | 100 | 47.3 | 28.4 | 24.3 | 100 |

Findings discussion II:

Students' attitude to Multimedia Resources

Student's perceptions about the multimedia resources used in class (BE)

Student's perceptions about the multimedia resources used in class (BAD)

| | N | Mínimo | Máximo | Media | Desv. típ. |
|------------------|---|--------|--------|-------|------------|
| SATISFACTION_PWC | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3,71 | 1,113 |
| SATISFACTION_AIR | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3,00 | 1,633 |
| COMPLEXITY_PWC | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3,29 | 1,254 |
| COMPLEXITY_ABE | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2,86 | 1,069 |
| COMPLEXITY_AIR | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3,43 | 1,397 |
| COMPLEXITY_FER | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3,29 | 1,113 |
| UTILITY_PWC | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2,71 | 1,113 |
| UTILITY_ABE | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3,43 | ,787 |
| UTILITY_AIR | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3,86 | 1,464 |
| UTILITY_FER | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3,14 | 1,345 |

No statistical significant differences.
Our results are in line with other studies (i.e. Homer et al., 2008)

| | N | Míni mo | Máxi mo | Media | Desv. típ. |
|------------------|----|---------|---------|-------|------------|
| SATISFACTION_PWC | 32 | 1 | 5 | 3,72 | 1,170 |
| SATISFACTION_ABE | 34 | 1 | 5 | 3,56 | 1,106 |
| SATISFACTION_AIR | 31 | 1 | 5 | 3,77 | 1,203 |
| SATISFACTION_FER | 33 | 1 | 5 | 3,52 | 1,253 |
| COMPLEXITY_PWC | 32 | 2 | 5 | 3,22 | 1,039 |
| COMPLEXITY_ABE | 34 | 2 | 5 | 3,12 | ,808 |
| COMPLEXITY_AIR | 32 | 1 | 5 | 3,00 | 1,218 |
| COMPLEXITY_FER | 31 | 1 | 5 | 2,90 | ,978 |
| UTILITY_PWC | 32 | 1 | 5 | 3,84 | 1,167 |
| UTILITY_ABE | 32 | 2 | 5 | 3,41 | 1,073 |
| UTILITY_AIR | 31 | 1 | 5 | 3,90 | 1,106 |
| UTILITY_FER | 30 | 2 | 5 | 3,60 | 1,102 |

Findings discussion III: Students' attitude to an English strand

| <i>Mean (standard deviation)</i> | EMI group | Non-EMI group |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Presence of unfamiliar words | 3.00 (0.72) | 2.41 (0.81) |
| Understand the content of the lecture | 3.25 (0.68) | 3.28 (0.70) |
| Ability to take down notes | 3.25 (0.85) | 3 (0.63) |
| Importance of multi-representational support | 1.58 (0.65) | 3.46 (0.74) |

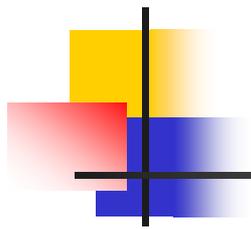
| <i>Mean (standard deviation)</i> | EMI group | Non-EMI group |
|---|------------------|----------------------|
| Interest in working abroad | 3.67 (0.56) | 3.14 (0.76) |
| Present capacity to work in English | 3.42 (0.58) | 3 (0.68) |
| Utility of knowing English for the future | 3.92 (0.28) | 4 |

Conclusions



- No significant differences in academic performance EMI vs non-EMI
- EMI group higher results in active class participation
- Teachers' teaching strategies are more innovative (RRMM)
- The complexity of the subject (60% of failures) comes from the content, not from the language of instruction (Dafouz, 2011; ...)
- There are many other variables to take into account: Students' learning styles, attitudes, group work preferences, teaching methodologies..

- Teaching subjects in a foreign language is an opportunity to revise and question traditional teaching scenarios no longer valid for the EHEA



Thank you very much for your attention!!

If you have any suggestions

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