

How to formulate your challenge for your project description

Formulating a challenge is a key step towards sharing your objectives and setting up a communication plan about your project.

Most definitions of “modern learning environments” include these two main ideas:

- ➔ Content and mechanisms supporting different pedagogies including delivering, applying, creating, communicating and decision-making
- ➔ Learning spaces and structures offering learners and teachers flexibility, openness and access to resources

The challenge each partner school takes up is described below according to three main principles:

A. “CULTURE” referring to:

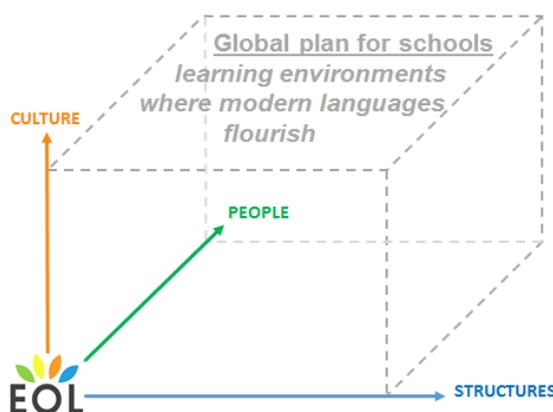
- Content in language learning
- Multilingualism
- Aims and values

B. “STRUCTURES” standing for:

- Process
- Organisation and services
- Tools and equipment

C. “PEOPLE” meaning:

- Commitment
- Partners and networks
- Shared perspectives



Formulation

Try to combine in two sentences the essential features of your challenge.

Sentence 1:

- What are your strengths?
- Where do you want to progress?

Sentence 2:

How are you planning the implementation? What is the process? How are you involving people?



Examples of challenge from partner schools

Lycée Lumière, Luxeuil, France <i>vocational upper secondary school</i>	Fostering vocational language learning by optimising school networks How to optimise the school's network of both educational and non-educational partnerships in order to enrich vocational curricula through mobility and increased exposure to foreign languages.
Collège Jean Moulin, Berck, France <i>Lower secondary school</i>	Fostering language learning through school partnerships How to use augmented reality to support partnerships and intercultural projects.
Collège international J. Vernier, Nice, France <i>International lower secondary school</i>	Giving meaning to academic learning while fostering global awareness. How to develop language skills and citizenship through international institutions (UN, European Parliament etc.), bringing together a network of secondary schools.
Collège Munch, Niederbronn, France <i>Lower secondary school</i>	Combining languages and other subjects for school orientation How to support school orientation through languages and international partnerships.
Lycée Camille See, Colmar, France <i>Upper secondary school</i>	Supporting general language education leaning on collaborative teaching How to foster language awareness thanks to collaborative thinking between teachers.
Lycée Evariste Galois, Sartrouville, France <i>Upper secondary school</i>	Fostering intercultural learning and civic education through school networking How can a common language project promote collaborative approaches to teaching within a school network?
Lycée Clos Maire, Beaune, France <i>Upper secondary school</i>	Fostering European citizenship through specific structures How to make projects, teaching and classes converge and lead to European citizenship.