

jeudi 9 décembre 2004

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**T'a k kosé francé**

Source: mobicity

Le SMS déformerait l'orthographe des adolescents ! Pour remédier à ce phénomène, un grand jeu « SMS de l'orthographe » a été organisé, où 5 000 collégiens et lycéens ont tenté de retrouver des citations d'écrivains, poètes ou comiques français à partir de phrases écrites dans le langage SMS.

Ce jeu a été lancé mardi par le quotidien Sud-Ouest dans 21 collèges et 8 lycées de la région. Il vise à amener les jeunes à réécrire des SMS dans une orthographe traditionnelle.

Les élèves doivent remplir un bulletin comprenant six phrases de Michel Tournier, Coluche, Cocteau, Prévert, Flaubert ou encore Molière, toutes écrites dans le style abrégé des utilisateurs de téléphones portables.

Seuls ceux qui auront décrypté des phrases telle que "g m san 1 keur a M é tte la ter" (Molière) pourront espérer remporter... des dictionnaires !

<http://www.textually.org/fr/archives/2004/12/006326.htm> (consultado a 08/12/2005).

## **Setting the tone for new way to learn**

MICHAEL HOWIE

MOBILE phones could soon become an unlikely teachers' ally thanks to an Edinburgh art tutor's brainwave.

Trevor Bryant has devised a system that allows pupils to do their homework using their Nokias and Ericssons.

The Liberton High School teacher's idea means students will be able to receive information on particular subjects on their phones - helping them to get their studies done while they sit on the bus or walk down Princes Street on a Saturday afternoon.

Education leaders today welcomed Mr Bryant's scheme, which he has named Infofone.

The 56-year-old, who lives in the Borders, has received a £3000 award to fund a pilot project which will initially be used by his Standard Grade pupils studying figure sculpture.

But he is hopeful the homework aid will quickly spread to other subjects and eventually become a valuable 21st-century learning tool for pupils across the country.

The system uses the same technology that allows people to download ringtones or get the latest football scores on their mobile.

Pupils visiting, for example, the Duke of Wellington monument in Princes Street, or Greyfriar's Bobby, as part of their homework, will be able to text a number and download information on the subject.

All the facts will be stored on a database at the school.

"Infofone has been my pet project for the last two years," said Mr Bryant.

"I originally thought I would make a fortune out of it but then I came back down to earth and thought: 'well, it's a good idea, let's see if I can use it in my own job'. But I'm amazed nobody else has done it yet, quite honestly." He added: "Infofone is an information delivery system which supports students who are working out of school.

"For example, students could go to a museum in their own time and, by texting a word or typing a number, can listen to an audio file on a particular thing they are looking at.

"It would be a lot easier than carrying sheets of paper around, which can get wet or blown about. At the moment it will cost them the price of a standard text - about 12p - but I'm hoping to get sponsorship to cover the cost in the future."

Mr Bryant aims to get a three-month pilot project off the ground in Easter thanks to a cash boost from national education body Learning and Teaching Scotland, which is paying for the two computers and software needed to make the system work.

He then hopes to get corporate funding sponsorship to extend the idea to more courses. He said his system was being backed by the National Museums of Scotland. At present, mobiles are effectively banned from state schools in Edinburgh with teachers worried they distract pupils from their work.

Liberton head Gwen Kinghorn said: "Regardless of your opinion on the use of mobile phones, the fact of the matter is virtually all youngsters have them and use them frequently. Therefore, if we can use that medium to an educational advantage then I would be in favour of

it."City education leader Ewan Aitken added: "It's great that someone has had the imagination and creativity to make a positive educational use out of mobile phones."

Annette MacTavish, learning programmes officer at the National Museums of Scotland, said: "We're very pleased our collections are inspiring Mr Bryant to create such innovative teaching resources."

Thu 26 Feb 2004

<http://edinburghnews.scotsman.com/edinburgh.cfm?id=226532004> (consultado a 21/06/2004)



TECH NEWS

## **SMS used to break student apathy**

Posted Thu, 12 Feb 2004

An Italian high school teacher has been trying out innovative new teaching methods by testing his students using SMS messaging on their mobile telephones.

The teacher of physical chemistry in the central town of Foligno has also adopted a report based on the point system of the new driver's licence.

Sergio Ciucci said that every morning it's necessary to invent something to hold the attention of his four classes aged 15-16 years.

He awarded each of his pupils a stock of 100 points at the start of the school year that they either lose or add to with each test or piece of homework.

"The aim is to make the students aware of their responsibilities and to encourage self-learning," Ciucci (54) said.

### **Good results**

The experiment has had good results and student participation has jumped by up to 30 percent, said the teacher of 30 years.

"Young people have changed, they do not read very much, they no longer consider school as a source of learning and are interested in other things like sport," Ciucci added.

Last year, the Italian teacher featured on television using the SMS questioning technique, which Ciucci said he uses "from time to time to draw the attention of the students" and to break "their indifference".

AFP

<http://cooltech.iafrica.com/technews/296363.htm> (consultado a 21/06/2004)

## **EXAMS IN CLASS WITH CELL PHONES. QUESTIONS ARRIVE VIA SMS.**

Foligno (Perugia). Brief ring of a cell phone. The unmistakable signal that an SMS message has arrived. Is it your girlfriend? Your mother asking when you're coming home? The cell phone company reminding you to renew your phone subscription? No, it's your professor asking you: "is glucose a mono or a disaccharide"? and "what are proteins composed of"? This is serious business; the answers are recorded, they are considered homework in class and correct answers help improve your grades.

A class consisting of 23 students of the IIA section of the "Scarpelli Technical Institute of Foligno, in Umbria, Italy, has been using this method of doing assignments in class via "short message" on the cell phone. It was the idea of professor Sergio Ciucci, a 53 year old teacher of physical science. Those who know him say he uses technology but isn't a "techno-geek".

The idea of using cell phones and SMS came to him while observing students every day. He noted that they often hid their cell phones under their desks so they could send and receive messages during class. Why not take advantage of that technology that students are so comfortable with for purposes of teaching? Ciucci felt it was practically impossible to stop students from using the phones anyway. So, why not come up with a means to use it for class work?

So the idea took shape. The 23 students, all carrying cell phones, provided their phone numbers to the professor, who wanted to minimize the cost to students of sending messages and arranged for the utilization of an internet site where messages could be sent for free. He then prepared a series of brief questions, with the number of questions depending upon the subject in question, and where the appropriate answers are either yes or no. To overcome the obstacle of a technology that perhaps not everyone would be comfortable with, and to minimize the usage costs to students, the instructor asked students to write their responses on standard paper answer booklets. The booklets are then collected and graded in a regular fashion.

The students received their questions via a display of SMS messages on their cell phones while they are in class, and in a half hour, responded to them using their paper answer booklets. The SMS mechanism is more entertaining, but also becomes a teaching tool. In fact, even the grades are recorded on the paper answer booklets, treating the SMS interactive mechanism as if it were a regular term exam. Has anyone failed an exam yet? "That's a professional secret" says the teacher.

He's now preparing to repeat the experience, having seen that the students were enthusiastic about it. Does Ciucci, who appreciates science and technology, and also time away from technology and the outdoors, use SMS for other purposes? I only use it in the afternoons, because in the morning, at school, my cell phone is kept turned off.

For more about this technology, visit the following sites:

ICQ - <http://www.icq.com/products/whaticq.html>

SMS- <http://www.icq.com/sms/whatis.html>

A site folks from Foligno use to send SMS messages to each other:  
<http://www.foligno.net/sms.htm>

Article from an Italian national newspaper, La Repubblica, April 5, 2002:

<http://www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/p/l/pld2/ist331spring02/cellphonesinclass.htm> (consultado a 29/06/2005)

Another explanation of the tool: From centernews.it – an Italian on-line newspaper.

## **Exams in Class with SMS. First Experiment in Umbria.**

Foligno. First experience in Italy with exams in class with cell phones. It occurred at the F. Scarpellini Technical Institute of Foligno, in the heart of Umbria. The teacher of physical science, Professor Sergio Ciucci, tired of seeing his students hiding their cell phones under their desks, came up with the idea of using this new technology as a teaching tool.

The teacher made it possible, with the assistance of Paolo Pucci, a Technical Aid, to have an exam in a chemistry class, where questions were made via SMS and they responded via SMS. He did this after obtaining (with the consent of the students) the students' respective phone numbers. The experiment has apparently been a success. The students were enthusiastic about using their personal cell phones to answer questions received via SMS. The method utilized did not allow for entirely free transactions to occur or for very quick responses for interactive teacher-student discussion, so professor Ciucci decided to have the answers provided in class via a standard paper exam booklet. These new technological developments may not always be appreciated by the students, because it may be possible from this point forward to give students assignments and questions at any time.

<http://www.personal.psu.edu/faculty/p/l/pld2/ist331spring02/cellphonesinclass.htm> (consultado a 29/06/2005)

## **Celular dispersa alunos, diz estudo**

Quinta-feira, 01 de dezembro de 2005 - 18h13

Paulo Silvestre, do Plantão INFO

SÃO PAULO – Estudo da Rutgers University (EUA) concluiu que os celulares dispersam alunos.

De acordo com a pesquisa de James Katz, professor de comunicações em Rutgers, apenas 4% estudantes universitários fazem ou recebem chamadas de seus celulares durante a aula. Mas os números pioram muito quando se nota que 45% dos mesmos alunos trocam regularmente mensagens de texto pelo celular (SMS), enquanto 33% usam o aparelho para jogos durante as aulas.

O estudo identificou que os entrevistados têm desenvolvido um conceito de territorialidade, ou seja, onde é e onde não é aceitável falar pelo celular. Restaurantes são locais onde seria permitido usar o aparelho, diferentemente de museus, onde seu uso é mal visto.

<http://info.abril.com.br/aberto/infonews/122005/01122005-8.shl> (consultado a 8/12/2205).