2. FHGR Gamification & Serious Games Event University initiatives on education, businesses, and start-ups using gamification

- a practical approach -

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CONTENT

The basic principles

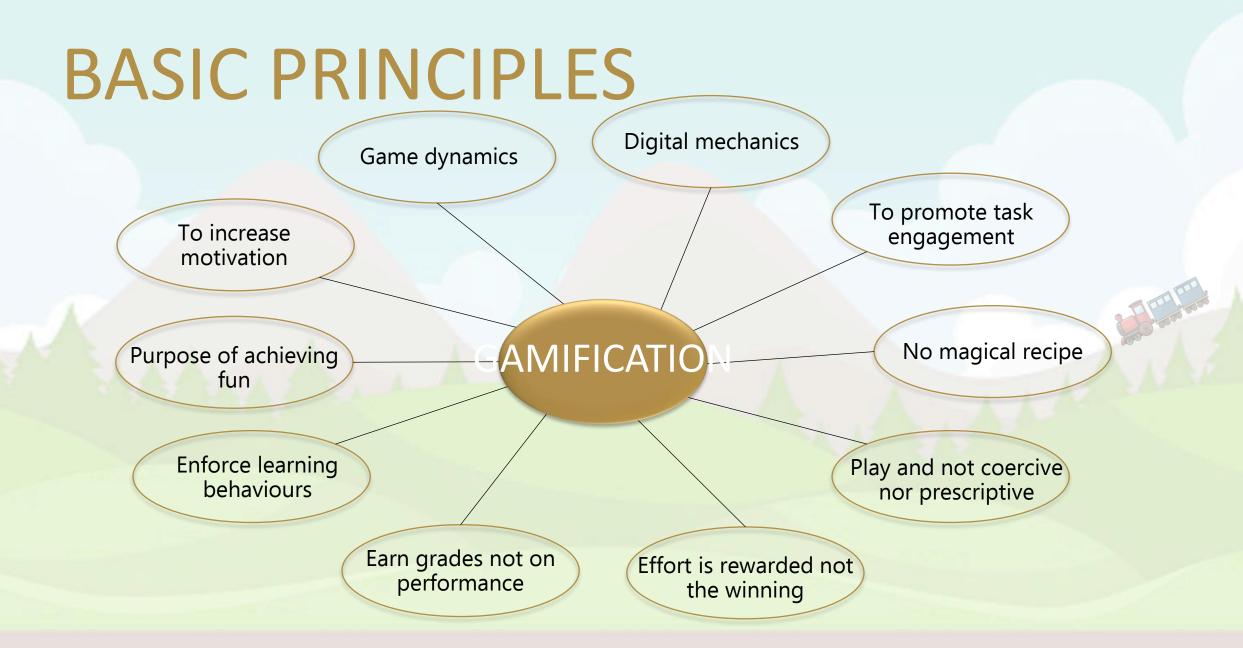
A critical opinion

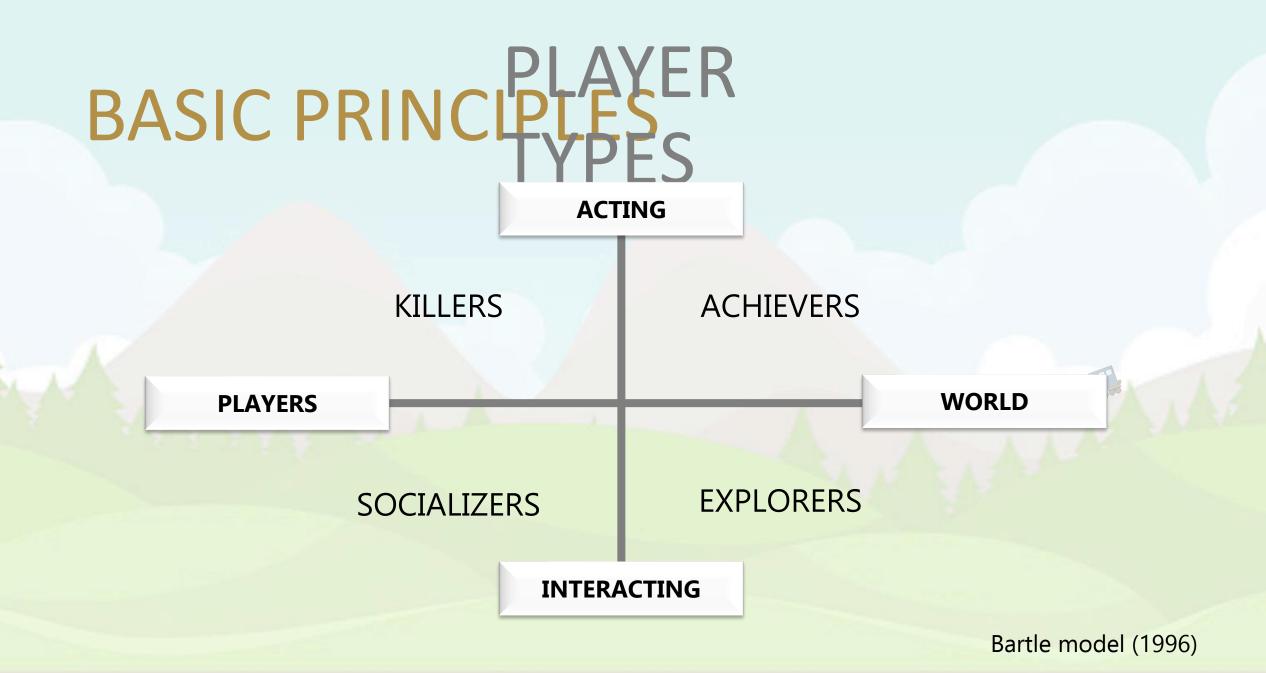
Applications

Questions

BASIC PRINCIPLES

- No consensus on the definition of gamification among researchers
- Accommodating game elements around challenges or quests leading to learning experiences
- A combination of content area instructions, literacy, and 21st century learning skills in a highly-engaging learning environment (Kingsley & Grabner-Hagen, 2015, p.51)
- Gamification has been defined as the use of game-based mechanics, aesthetics, and game thinking to engage people, motivate action, promote learning, and to solve problems (Kapp, 2012, p.125)





BASIC PRINCIPLES

- The creation of an avatar introduces virtual and fictional characters. Between the real and the avatar lies a third projective identity where the real character projects its own aspirations and desires unto the virtual character (Gee, 2003)
- Avatars represent an opportunity for players to venture into a risk-free world (Boss, 2009)
- Quests are a serie of challenges, that require players to solve mystery engaging critical thinking skills
 (Whitton & Moseley, 2010)
- Quests and challenges give players a sense of direction or a purpose in a gamified environment (Zichermann & Cunningham, 2011)
- Quests and challenges support the sense of adventure and activate critical thinking by setting the exploration and discovery elements (Dale, 2014; Powers et al., 2013)
- **Badges** are a validated indicator of an accomplishment, skill, quality, or interest that can be earned in various learning environments (Grant, 2013)

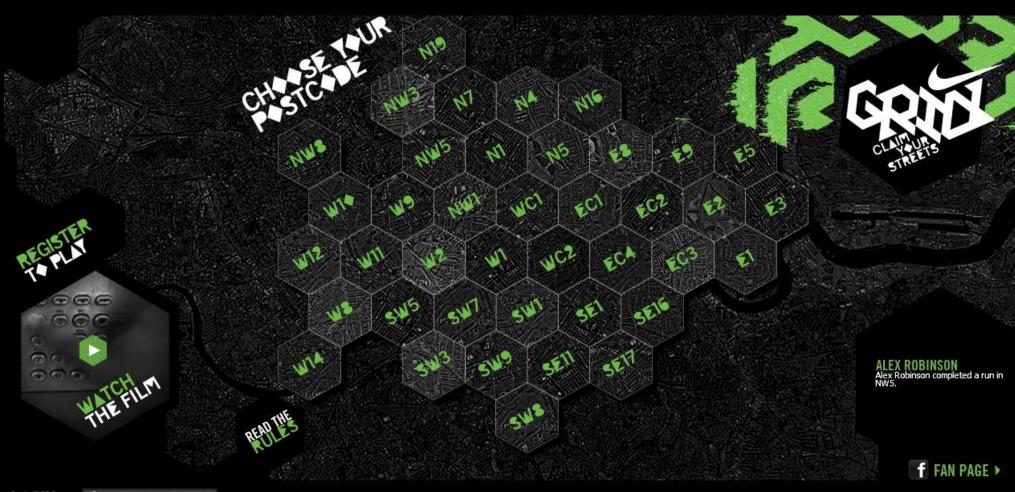
A CRITICAL OPINION

- Gamification works as a catalyst to discuss key learning points which should be clearly and explicitly stated and not require the learners to figure them out (Kapp et al., 2013).
- A faulty or superficial gamified design can damage existing interest or engagement (Sheldon, 2011).
- Intrinsically motivated students experience gradual disengagement and loss of motivation when forced to use game features (Hanus & Fox, 2015).

Balance - do not overdue Not everything should be gamified



EXAMPLE: CLAIM YOUR STREETS



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EXAMPLE: WEFITTER



EXAMPLE: EN ROUTE



EXAMPLE: INTERNATIONAL

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Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Makers

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EDIT LINKS

EXAMPLE: INTERNATIONAL GAMES

 West Ham United & Great Run Game: one week with several tasks concerning the management of WHU or GR

- Gamification to enhance students' interest in the lesson and the desire to succeed
- Beneficial to student motivation (Bicen & Kocakoyun, 2018)
- Several challenges due to the pandemic
- 2020/2021 completely online , Nov 2021 hybrid
- Implementation of Social Media (Instagram)
 - → Proven to provide an immersive *learning environment* (Casey, 2021)

EXAMPLE: VIRTUAL CITY GAME



QUESTIONS?

Thank you for your attention!

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