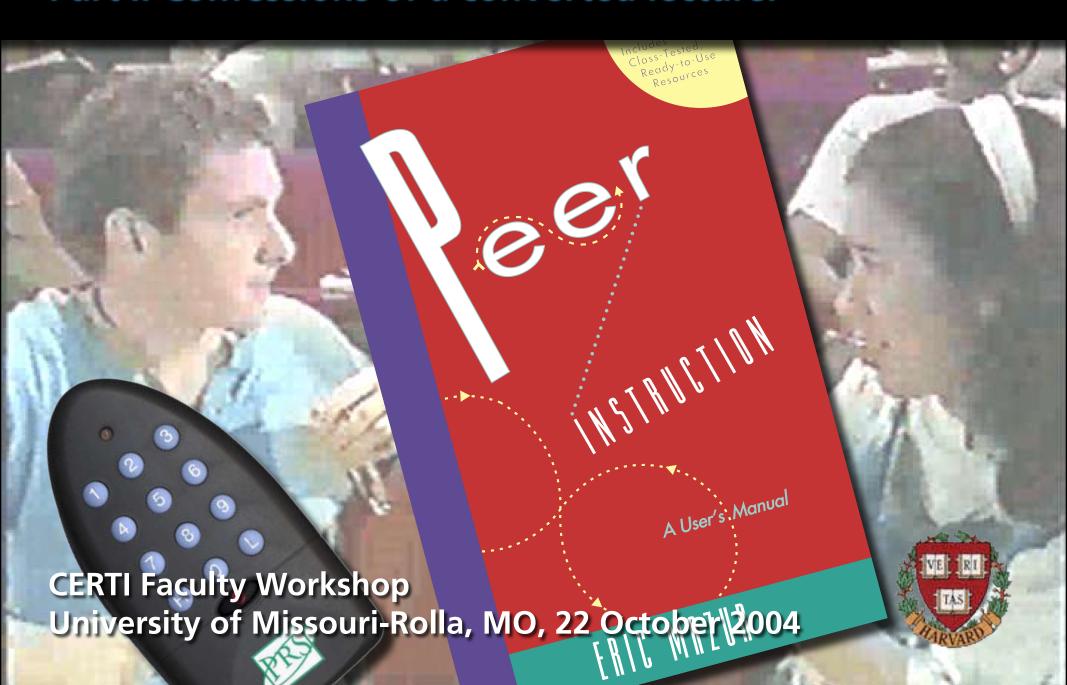
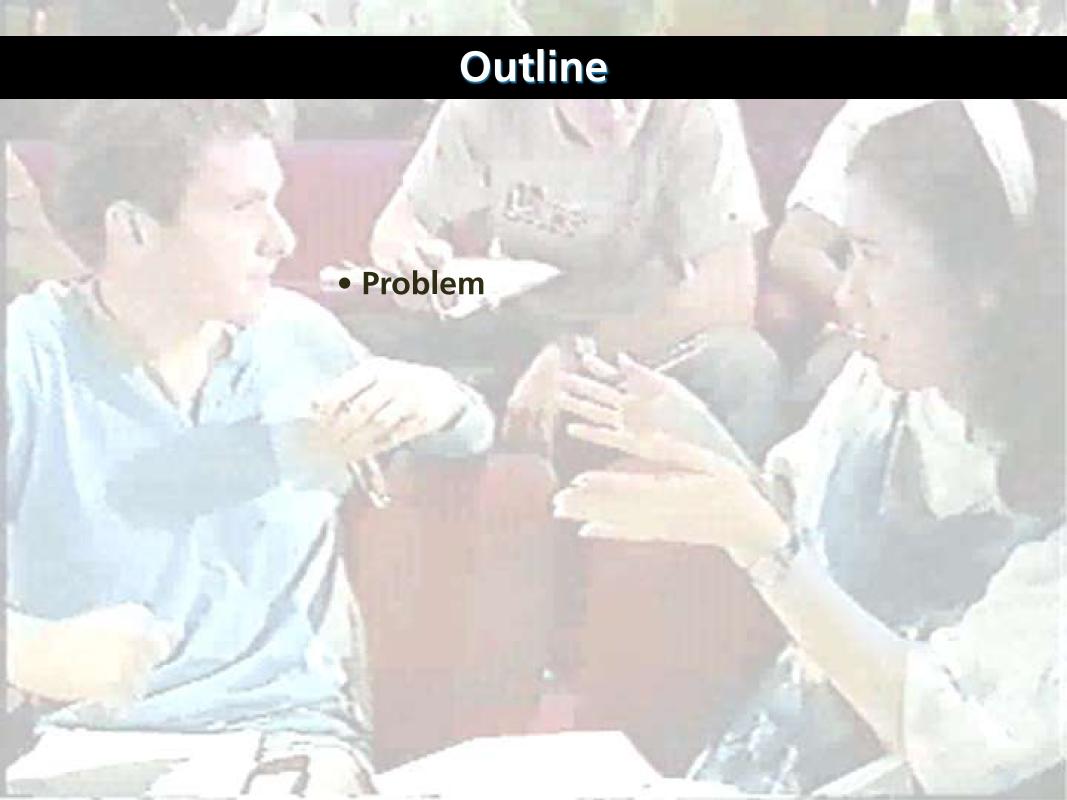
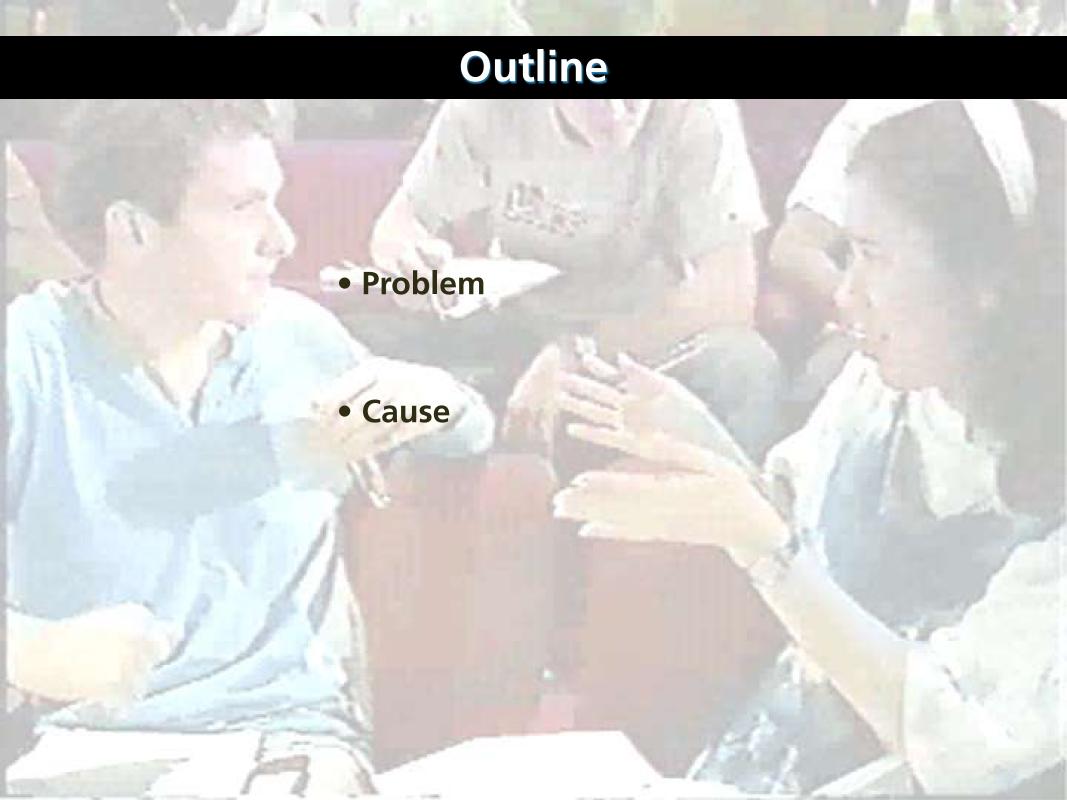
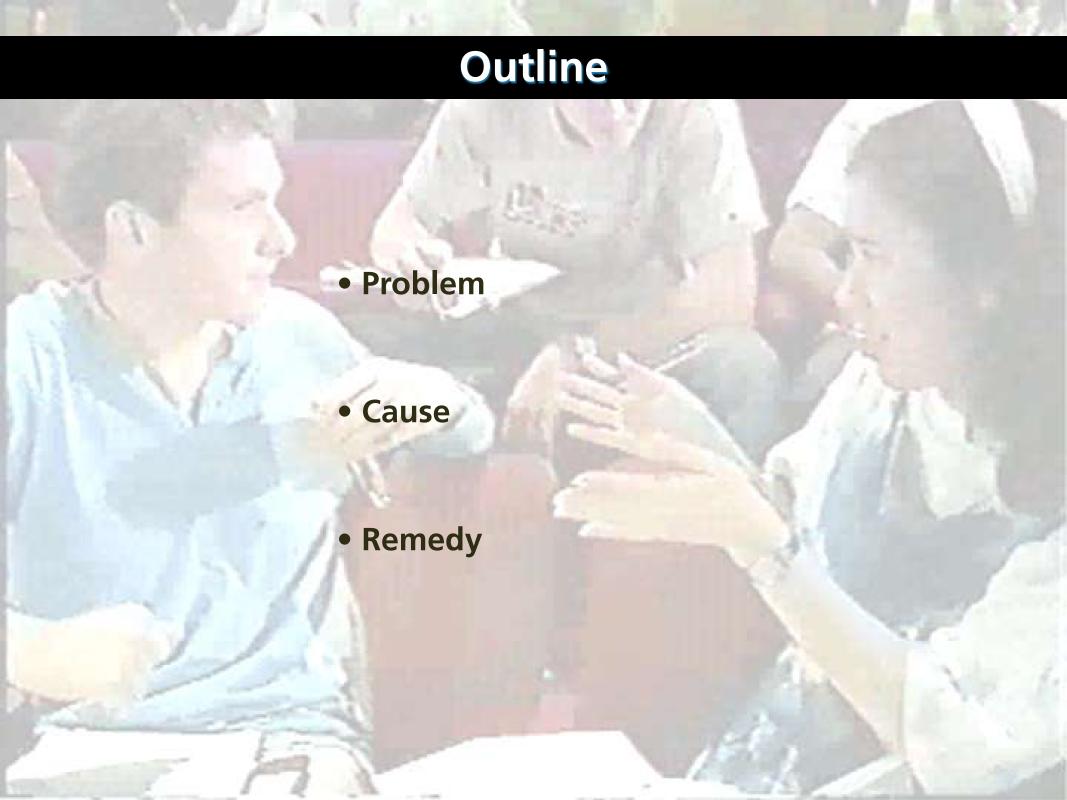
# Active learning and interactive lectures Part I: Confessions of a converted lecturer





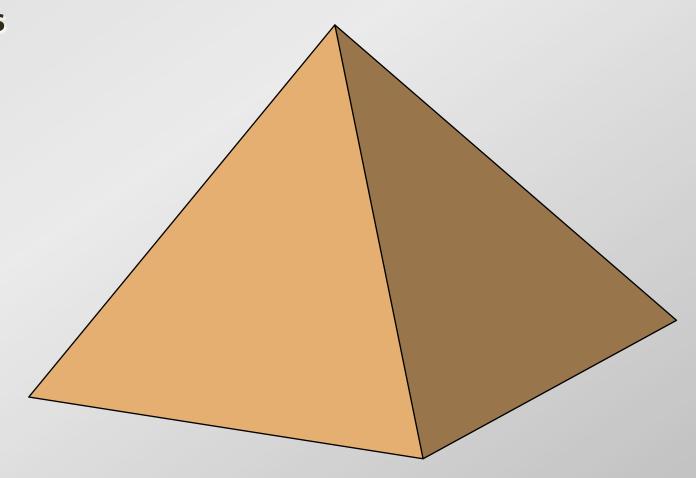




340,000 students take

introductory physics

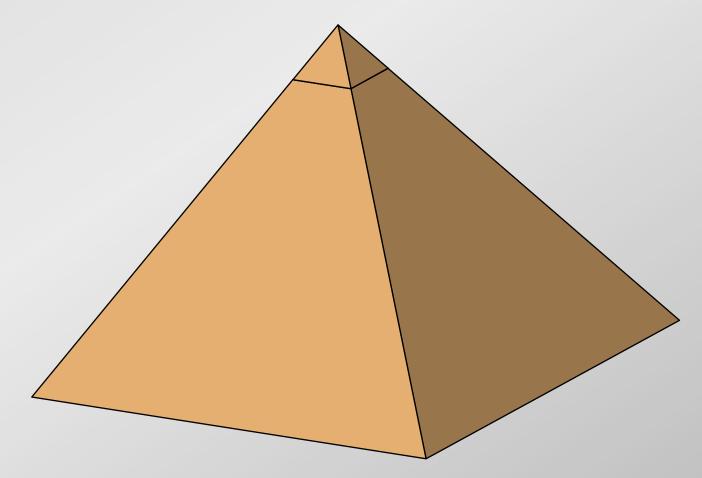
each year



about 1% of these get

a bachelor's degree

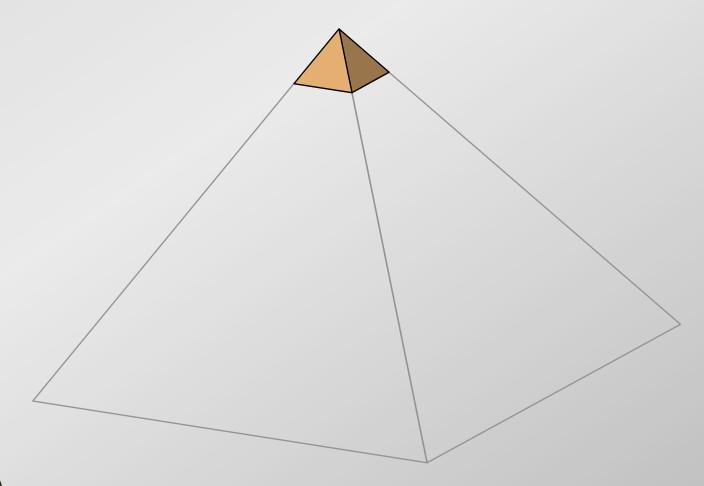
in physics



Of the 4,100 students with

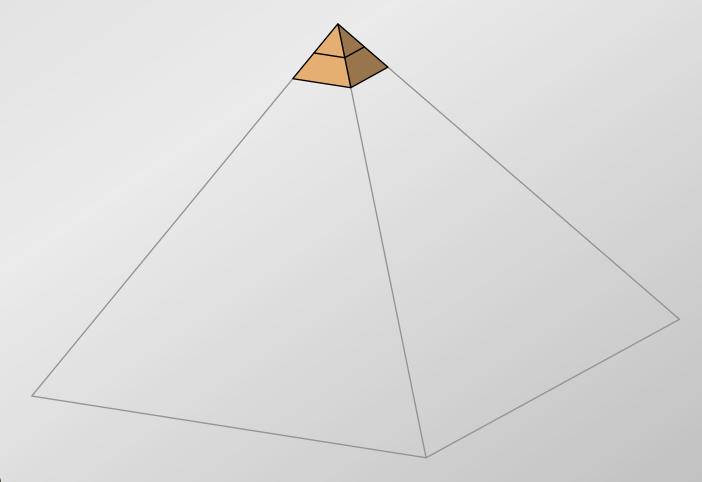
a bachelor's degree

in physics...



about 28% go on to get a

Ph.D. in physics...

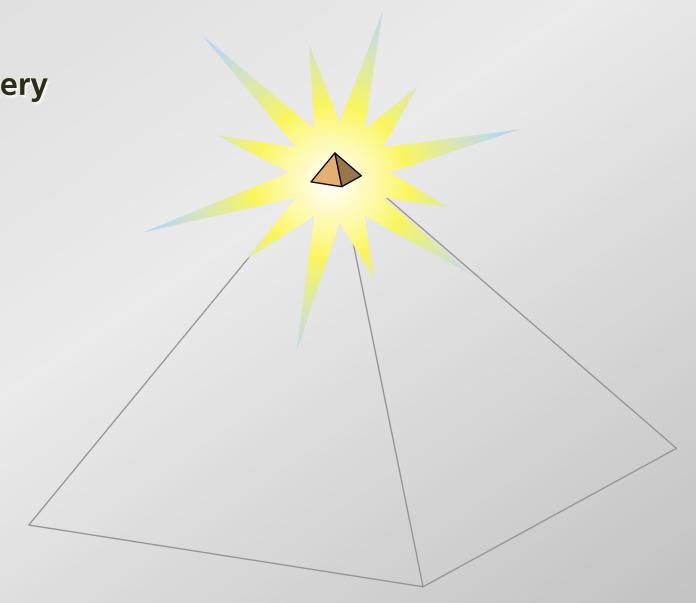


That's one out of every

300 students in our

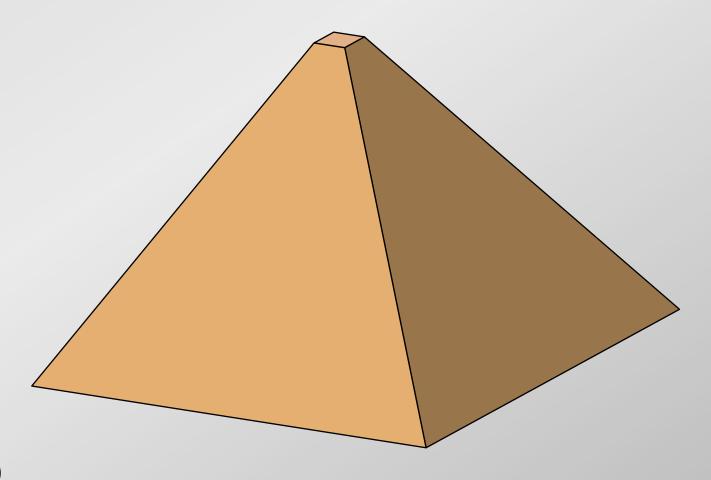
introductory

courses!



What about the

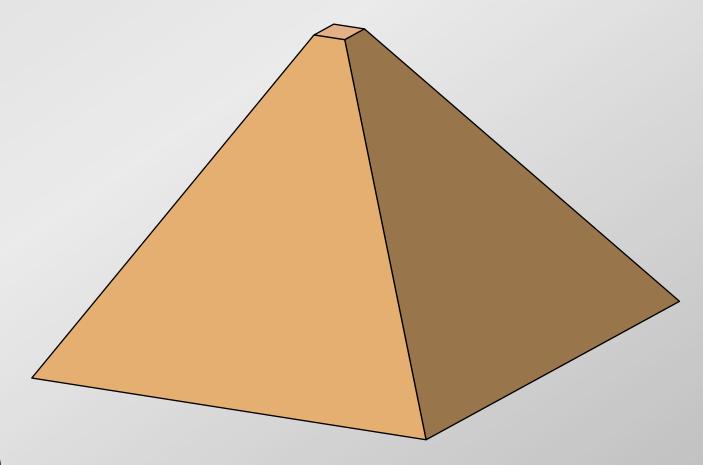
other 299...?



What do we know

about these

students?



Some disturbing symptons:

- frustration
- lack of understanding
- lack of basic knowledge

They know the jargon:

- circular motion
- barometric pressure
- light radius
- something to the power times ten to the something

They are aware of their lack of knowledge:

- I graduated from college, but I didn't study astronomy
- It's been a while since I've had physics

They are aware of their lack of knowledge:

- I graduated from college, but I didn't study astronomy
- It's been a while since I've had physics

...and they don't care!

Should we worry?

We'd better!

"I took four years of science and four years of math...

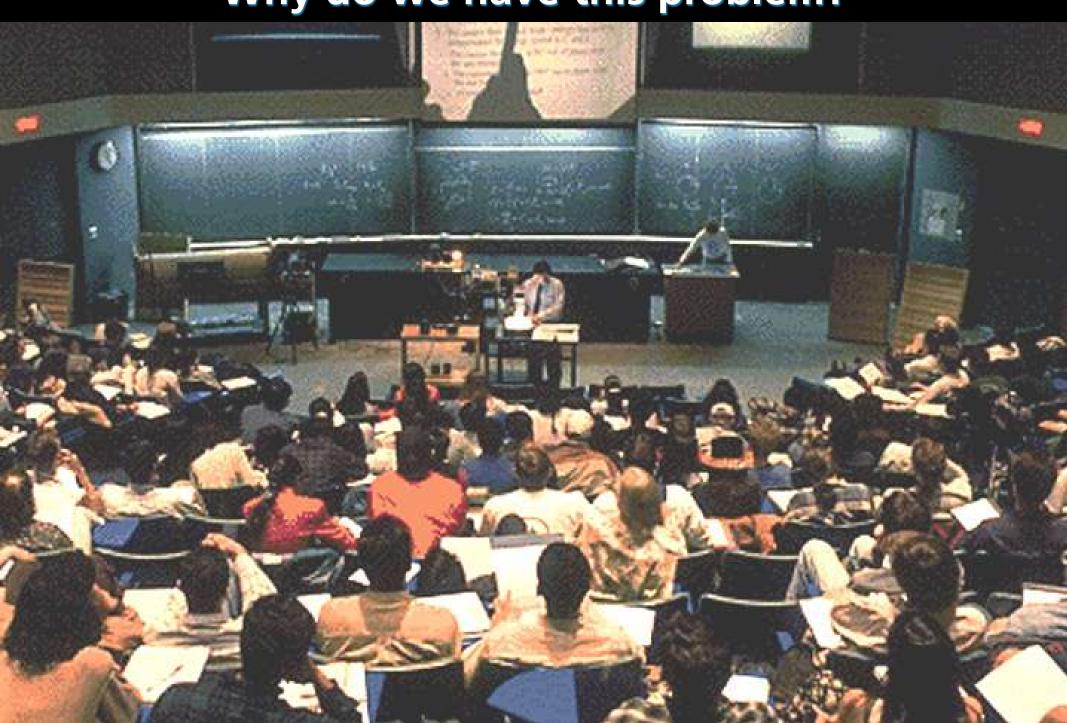
A waste of my time, a waste of the teacher's time, and a waste of space...

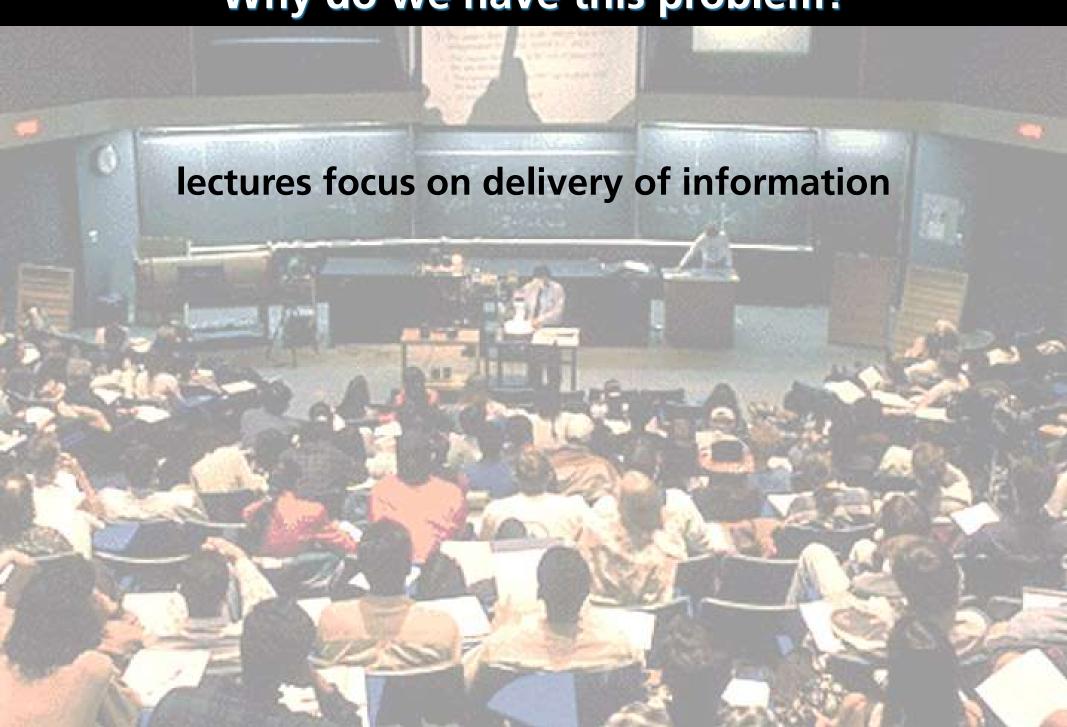
You know, I took physics.

For what?"

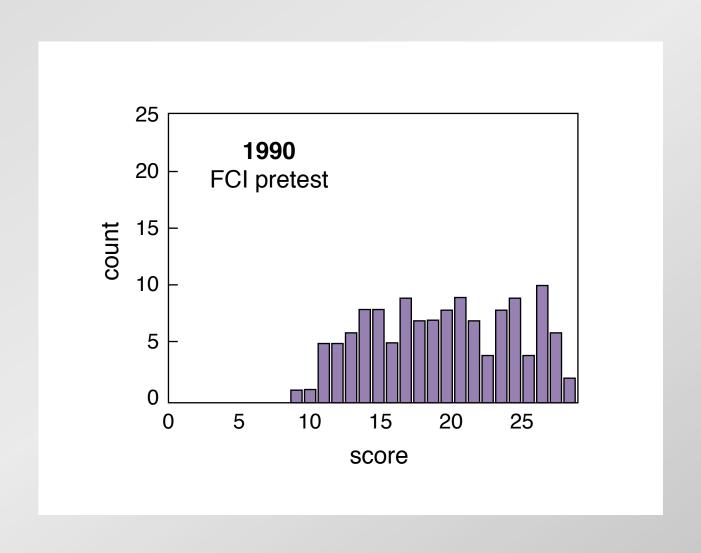




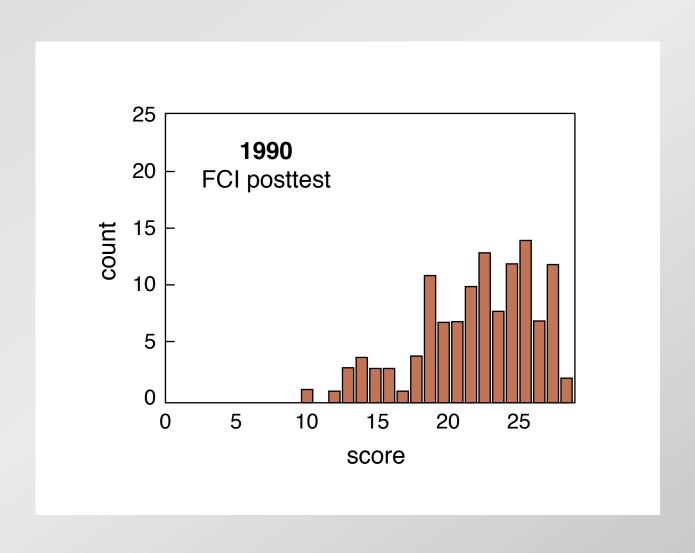




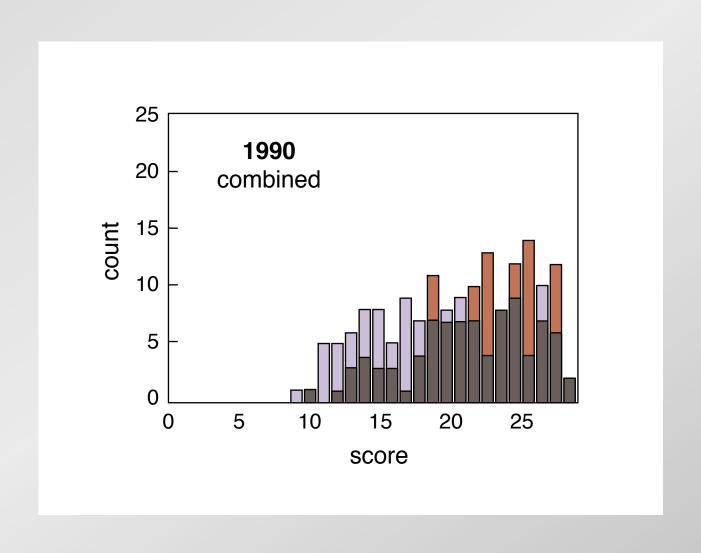
#### education is not just information transfer

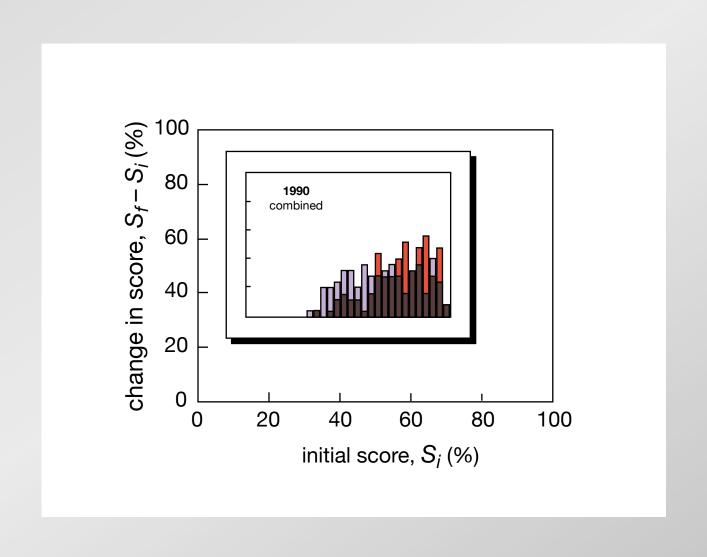


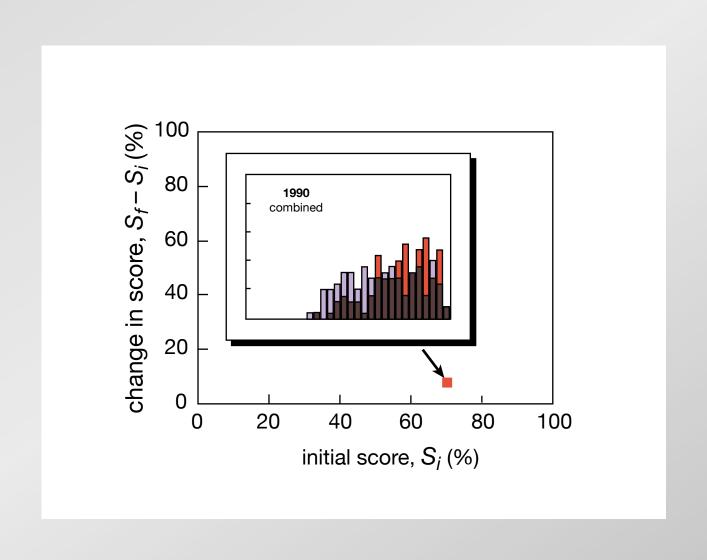
#### education is not just information transfer

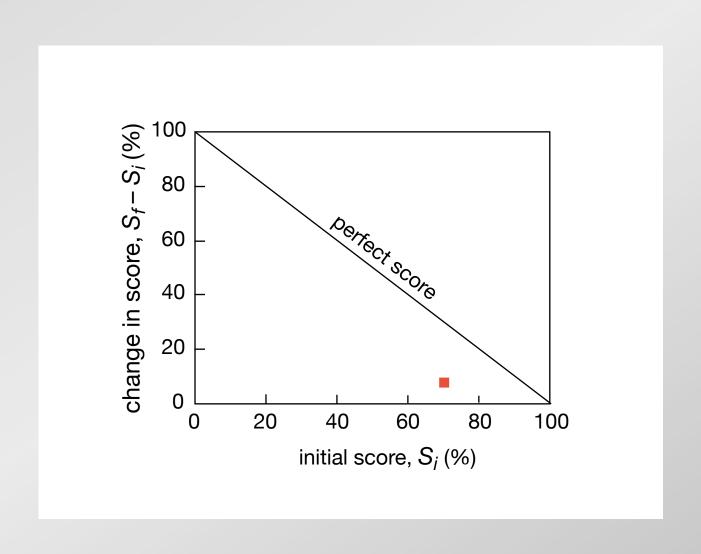


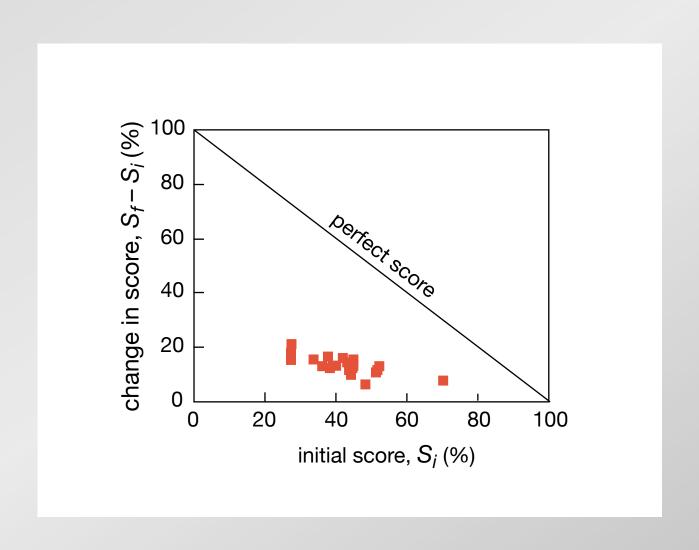
#### education is not just information transfer





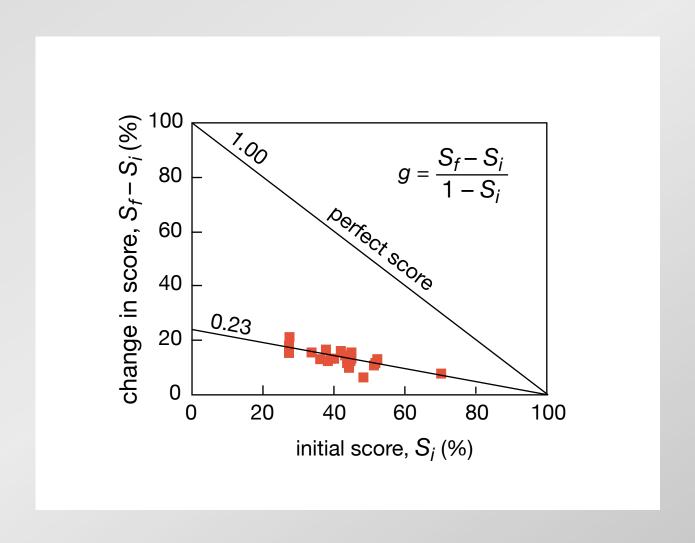


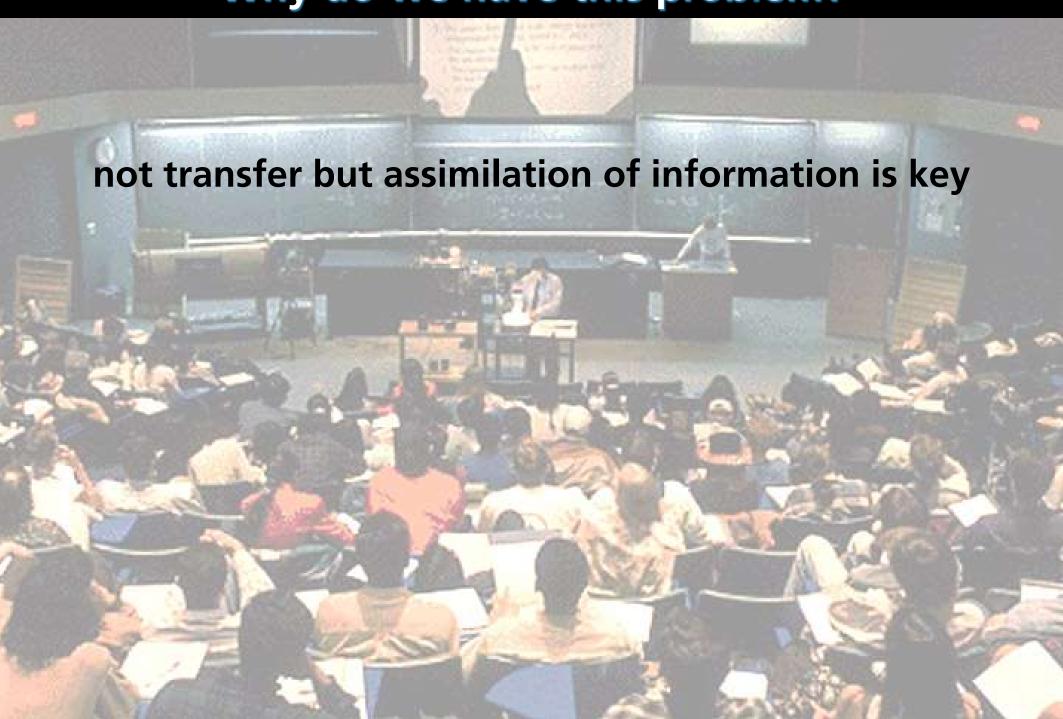




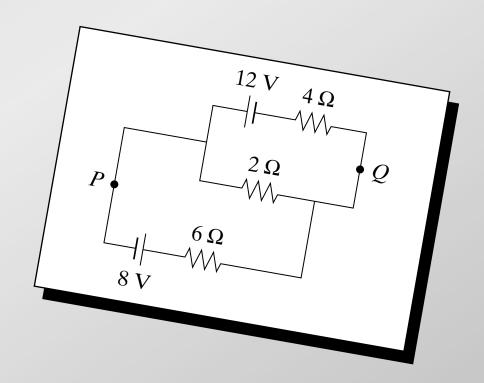
R.R. Hake, Am. J. Phys. 66, 64 (1998)

#### only one quarter of maximum gain realized





conventional problems reinforce bad study habits

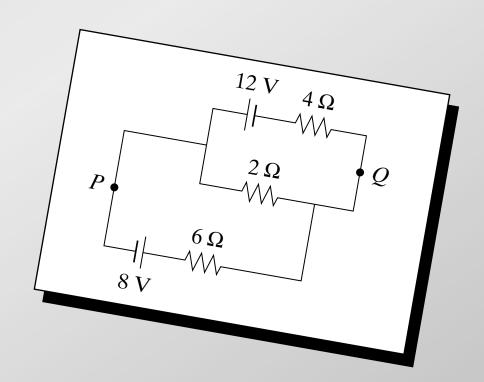


#### conventional problems reinforce bad study habits

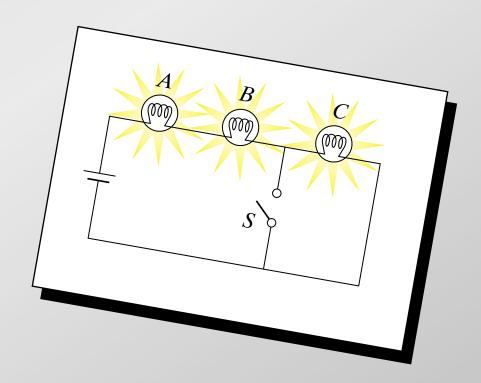
#### Calculate:

- (a) current in 2- $\Omega$  resistor
- (b) potential difference

between P and Q



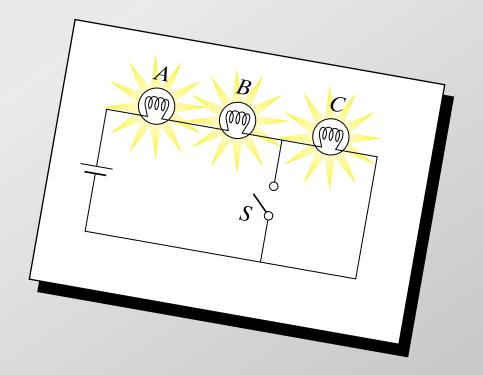
are the basic principles understood?

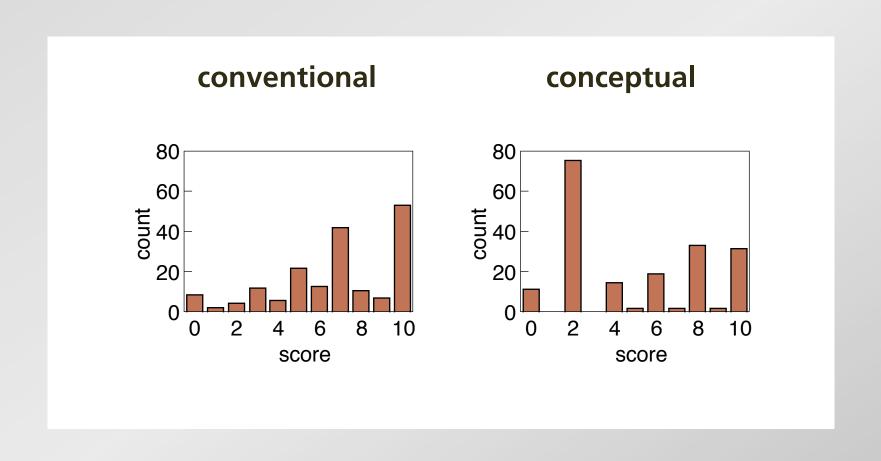


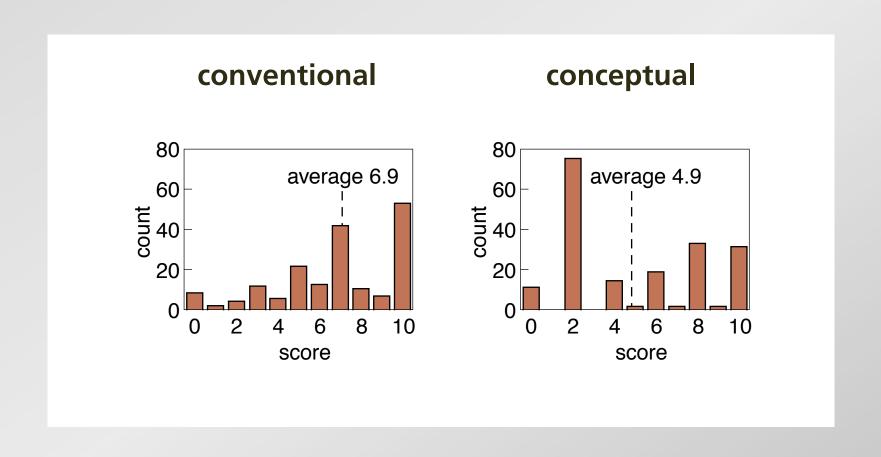
#### are the basic principles understood?

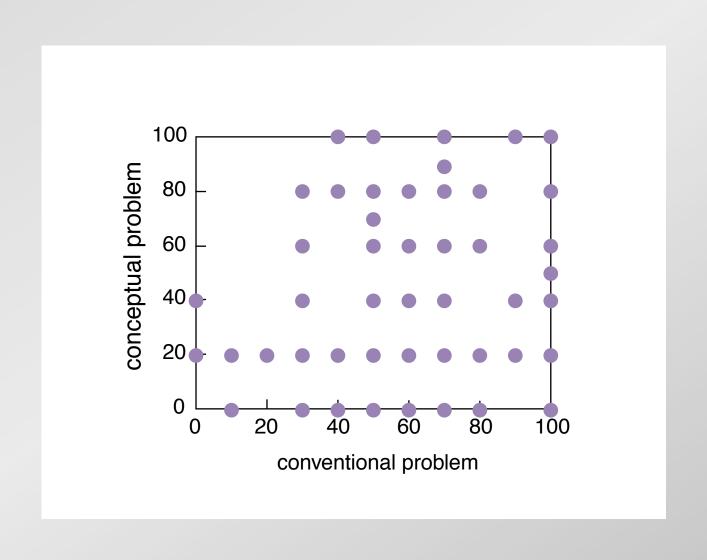
When S is closed, what happens to:

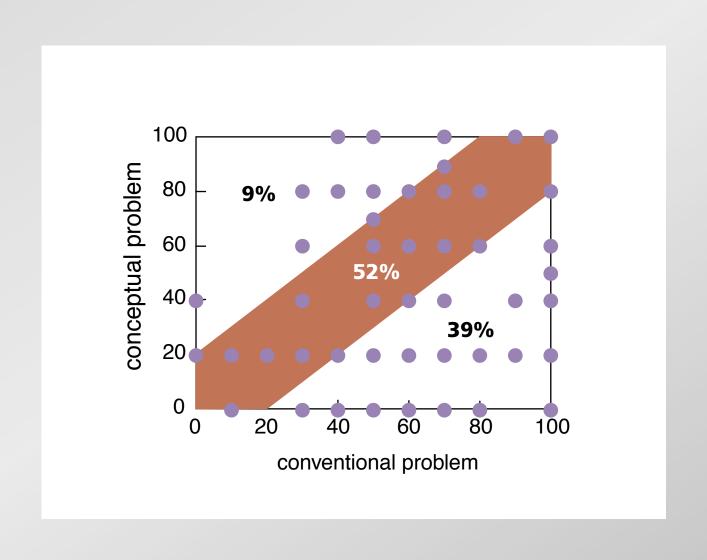
- (a) intensities of A and B?
- (b) intensity of C?
- (c) current through battery?
- (d) potential difference across
  - *A*, *B*, and *C*?
- (e) the total power dissipated?















Give students more responsibility for gathering information...

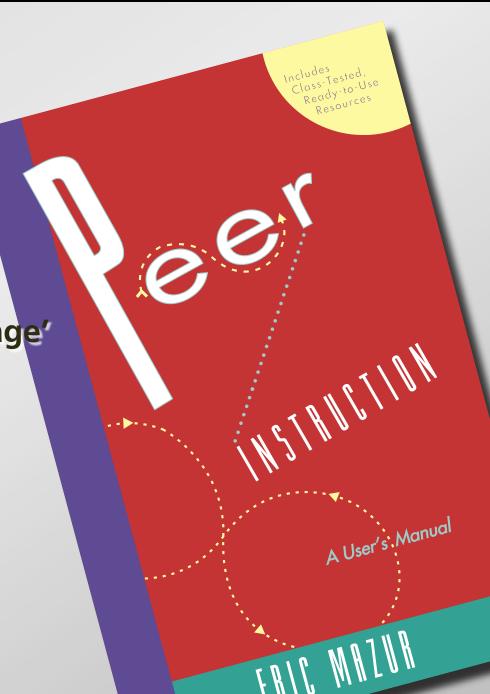
Give students more responsibility for gathering information... so we can better help them assimilate it.

#### Main features:

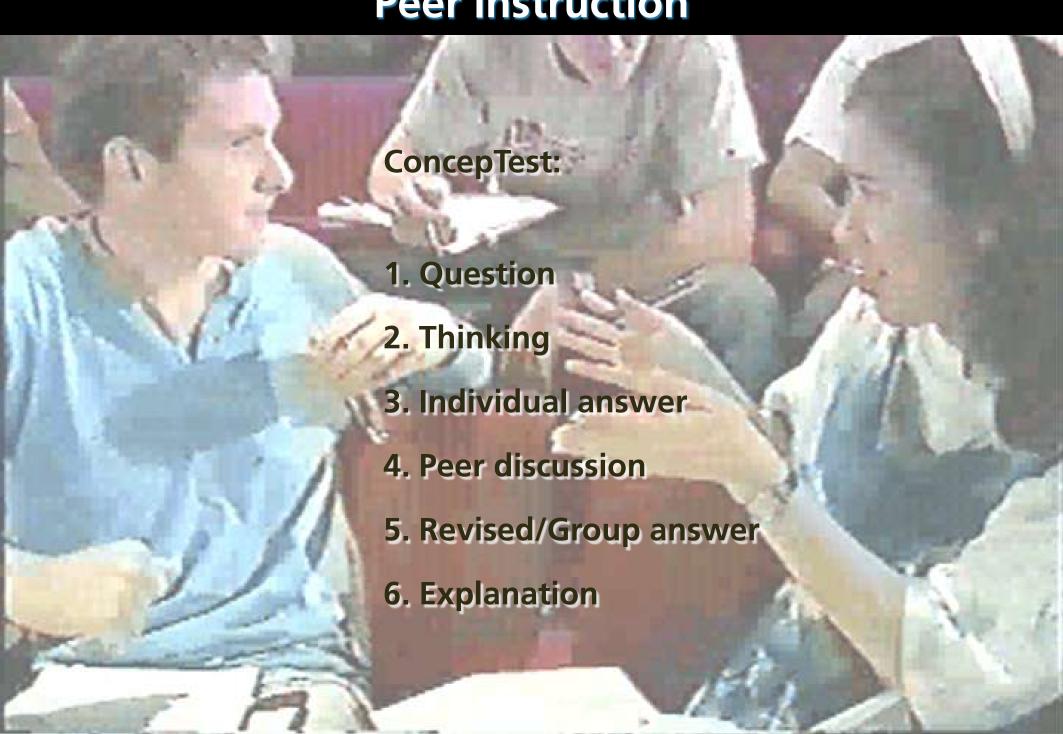
pre-class reading

in-class: depth, not 'coverage'

ConcepTests

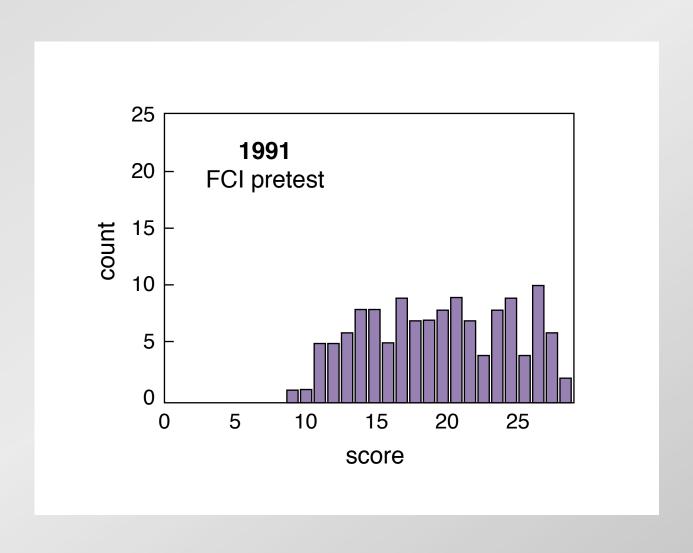




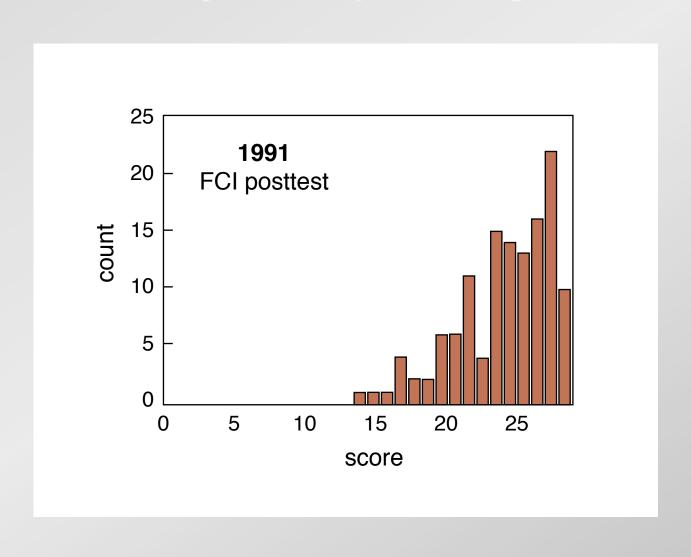


is it any good?

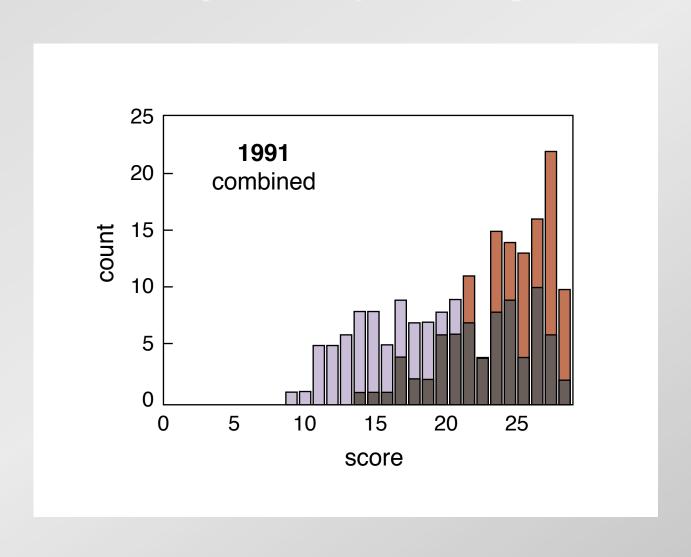
#### first year of implementing PI

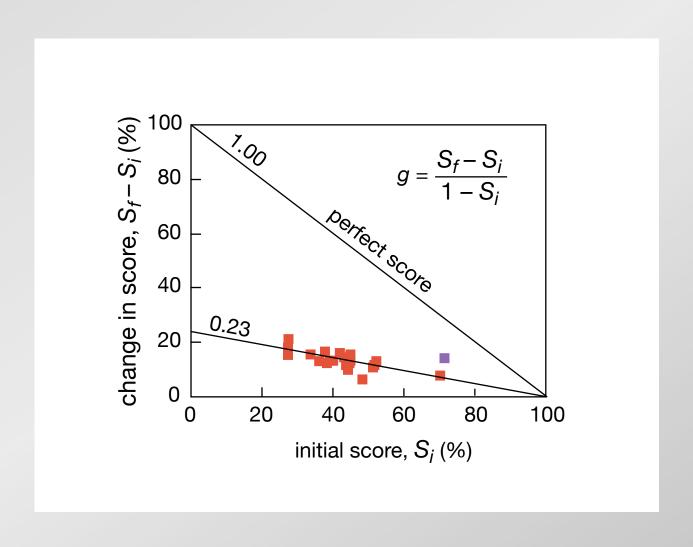


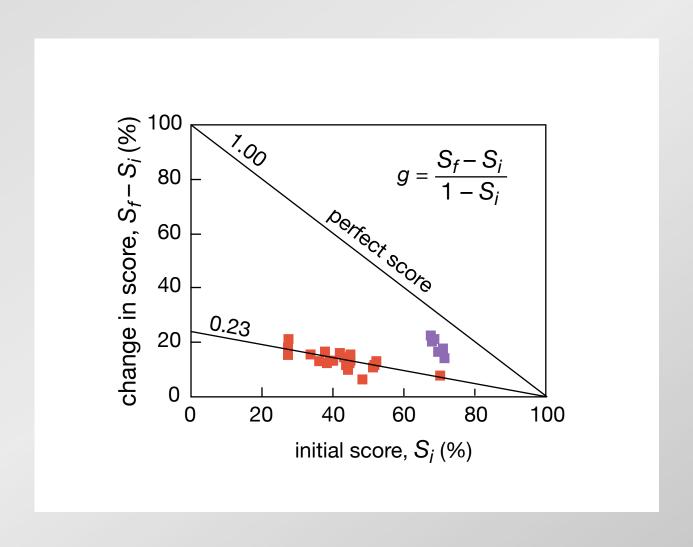
#### first year of implementing PI

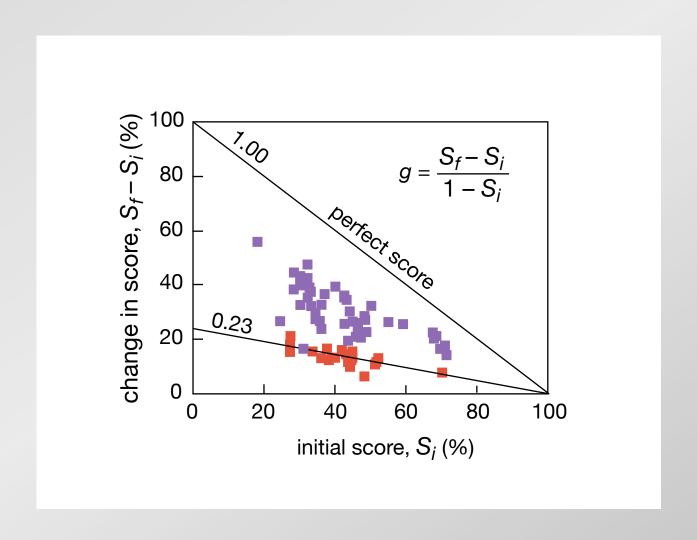


#### first year of implementing PI

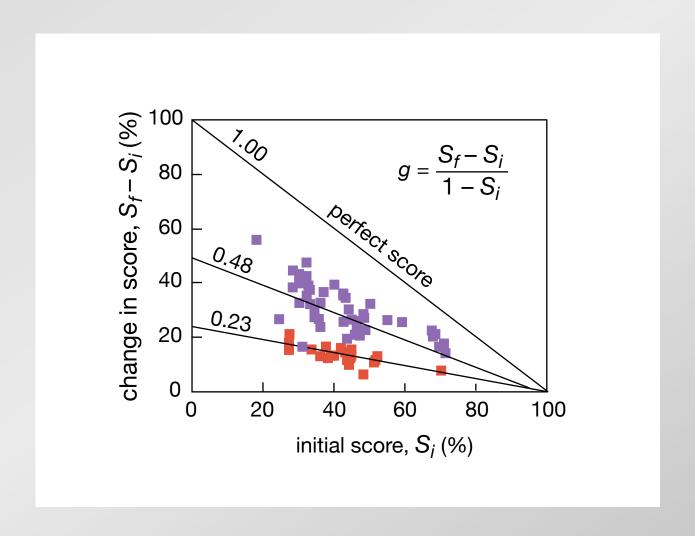






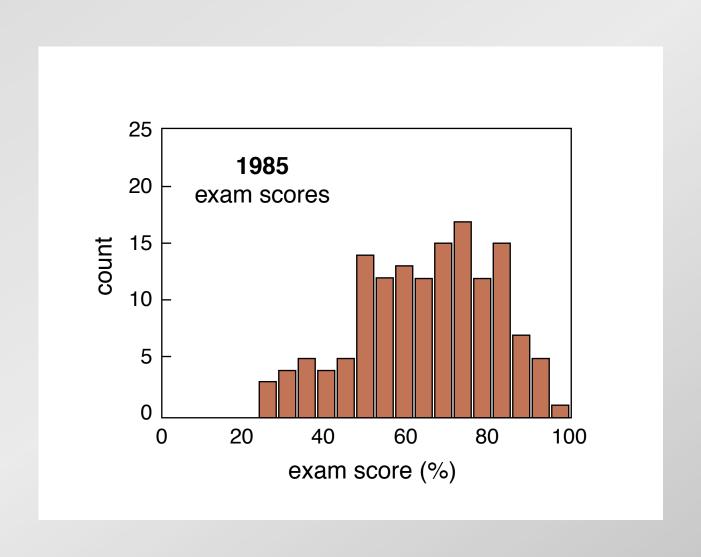


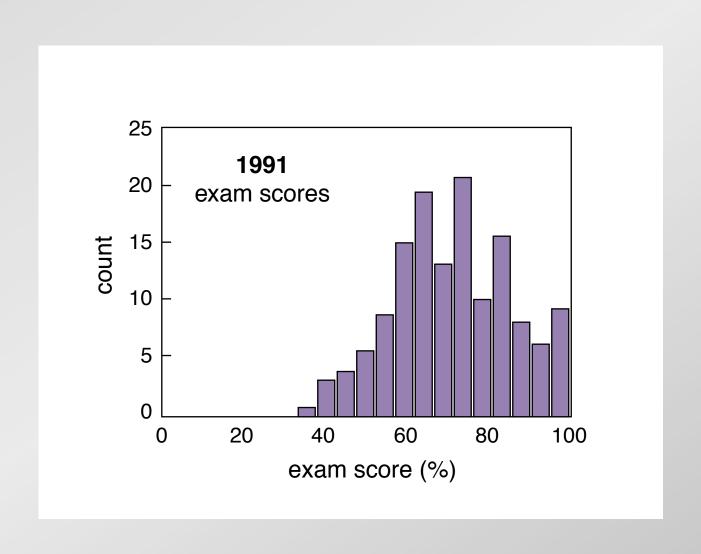
R.R. Hake, Am. J. Phys. 66, 64 (1998)

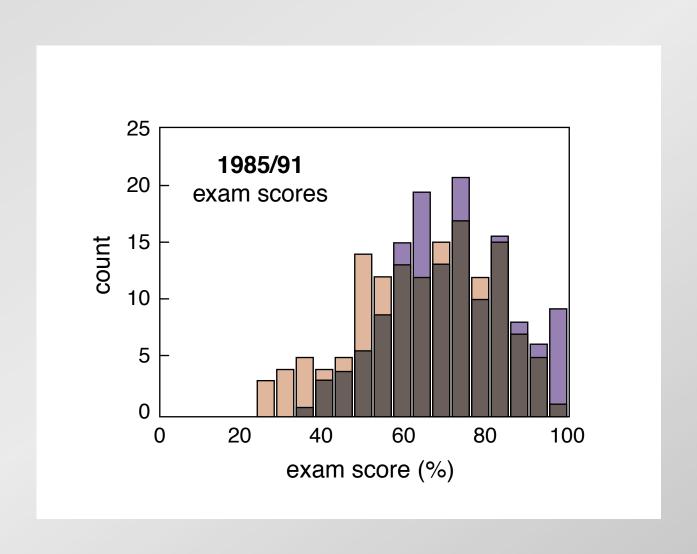


R.R. Hake, Am. J. Phys. 66, 64 (1998)

what about problem solving?





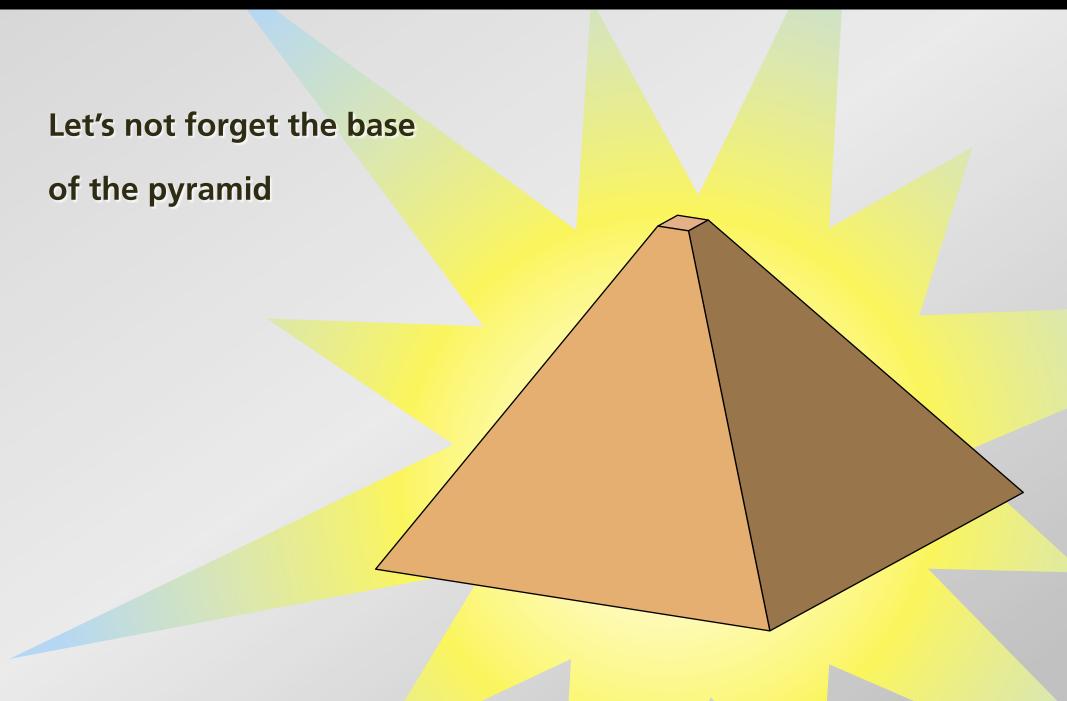


So better understanding leads to better problem solving!

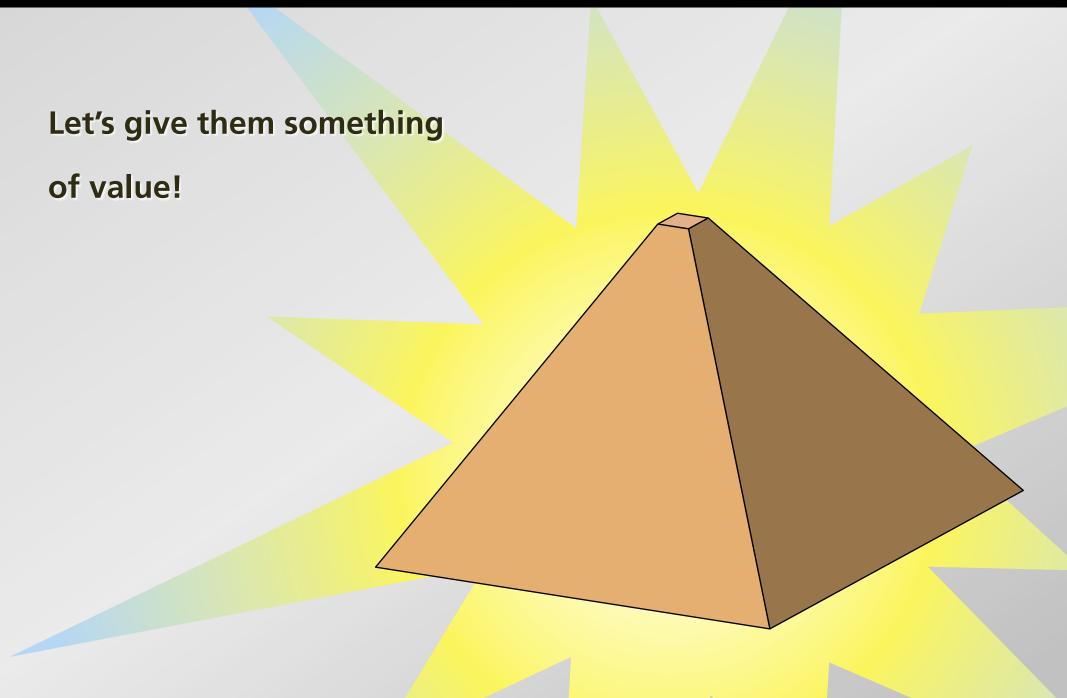
So better understanding leads to better problem solving!

(but "good" problem solving doesn't always indicate understanding!)

# Conclusion



# Conclusion



#### **Funding:**

**National Science Foundation** 

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