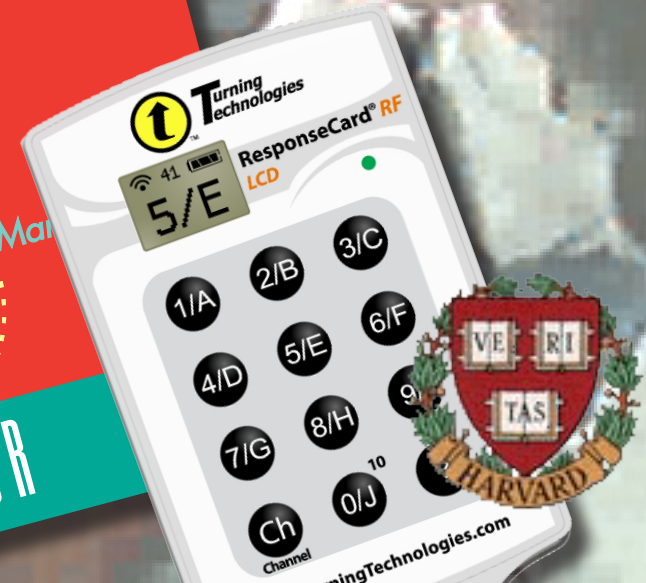


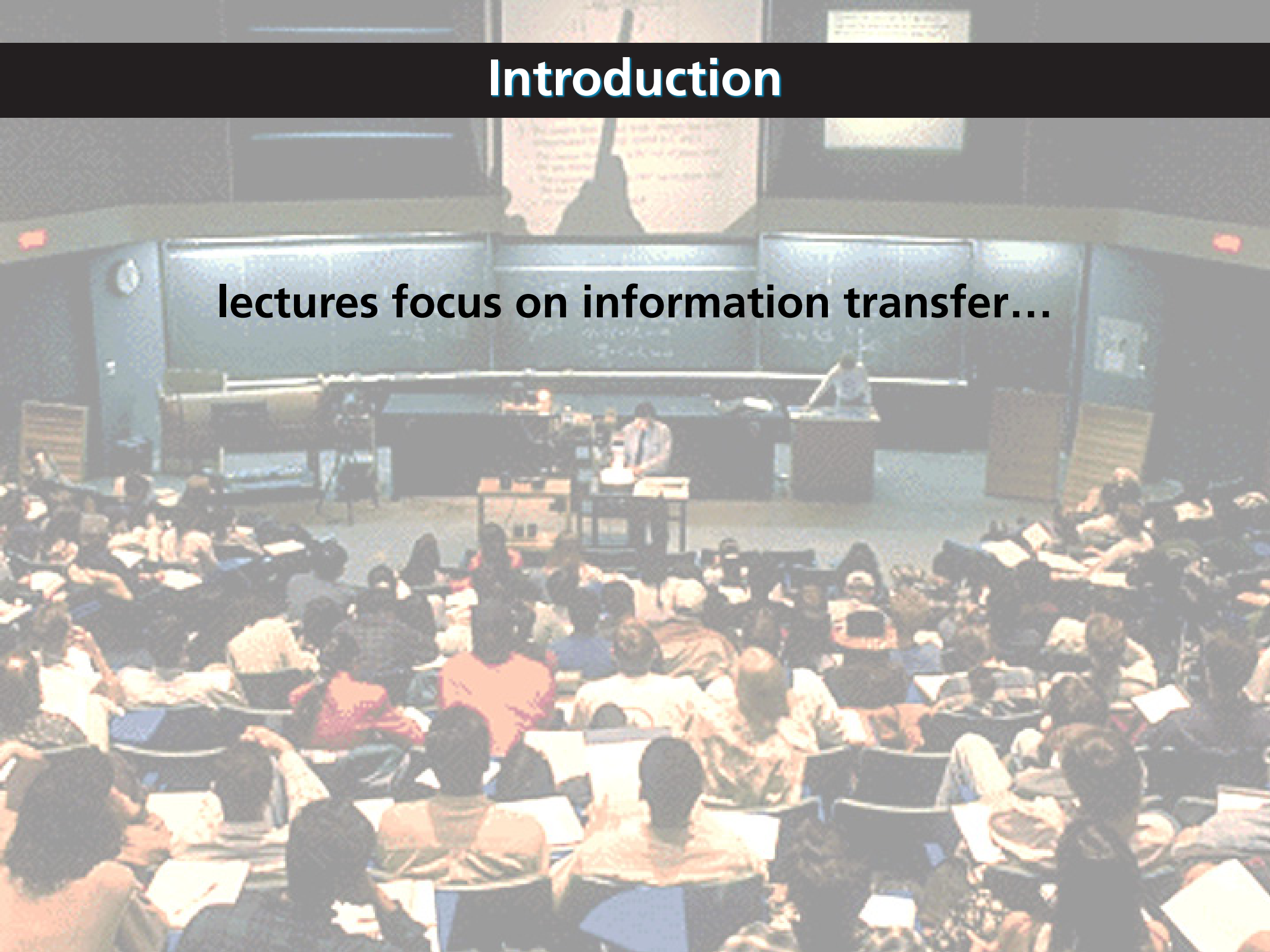
# Engaging Students One-on-One, All At Once Session 1



LASPAU/IDIA  
Online short course, 8 august 2011

# Introduction

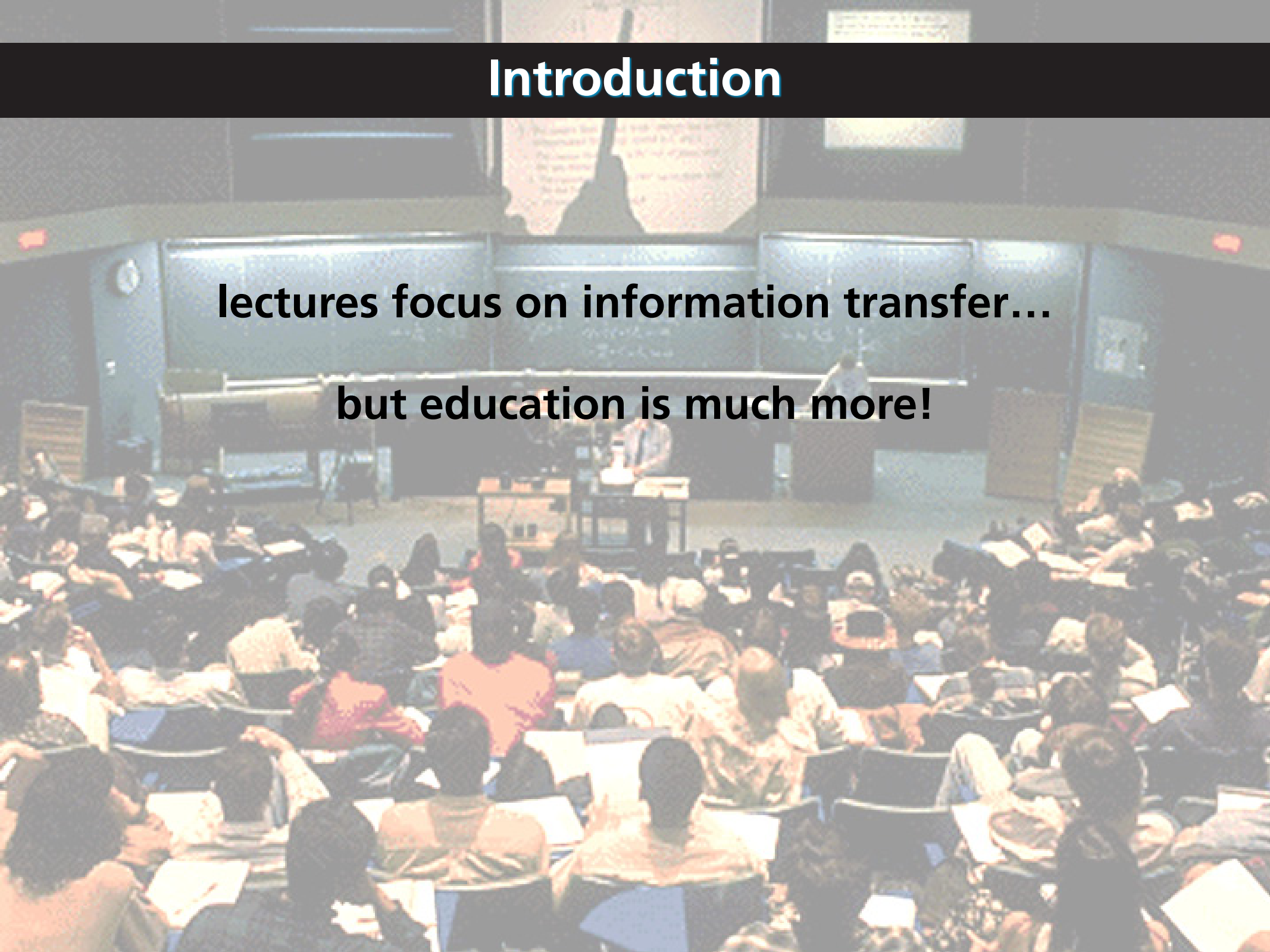
**lectures focus on information transfer...**



# Introduction

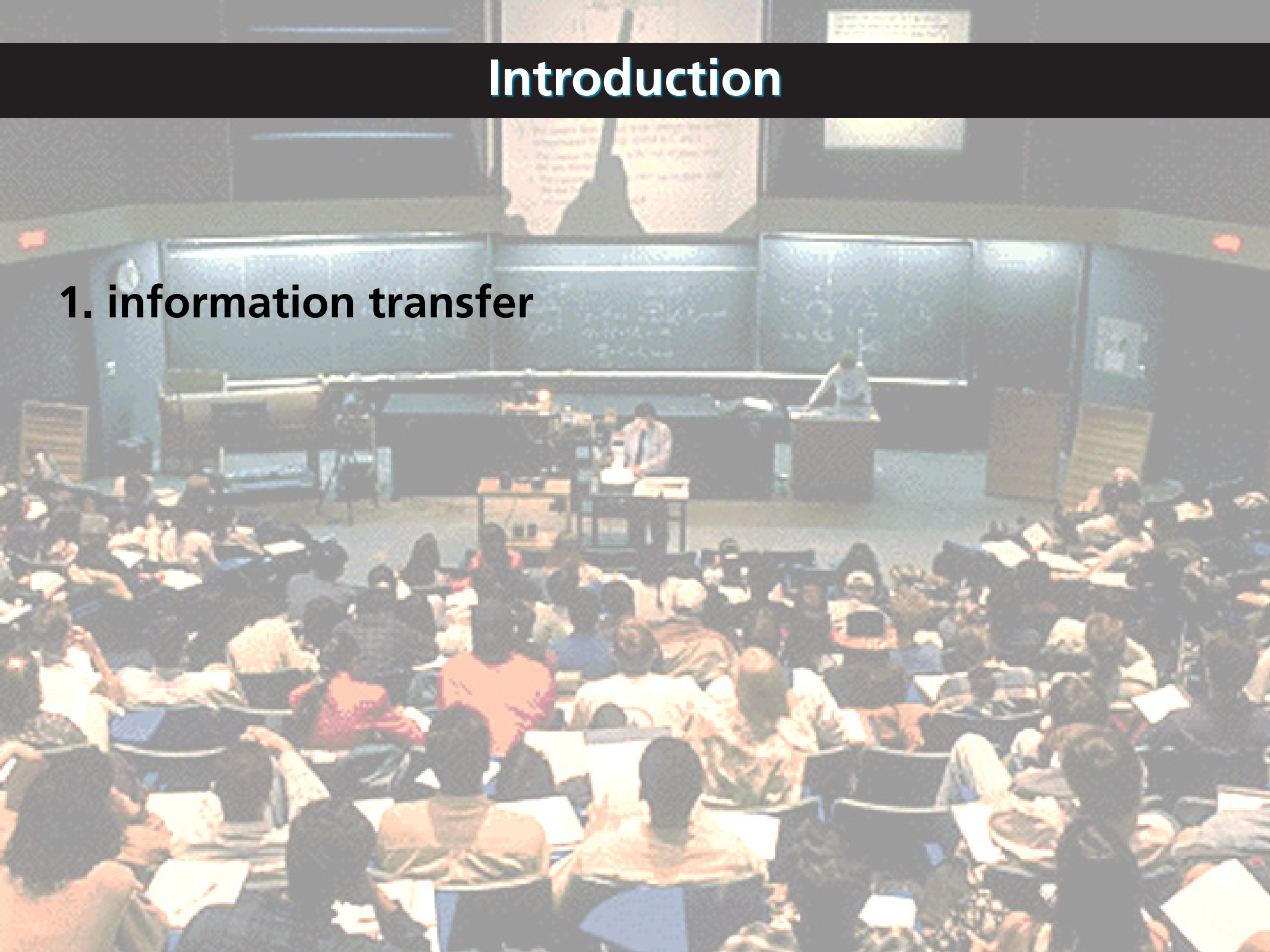
**lectures focus on information transfer...**

**but education is much more!**



# Introduction

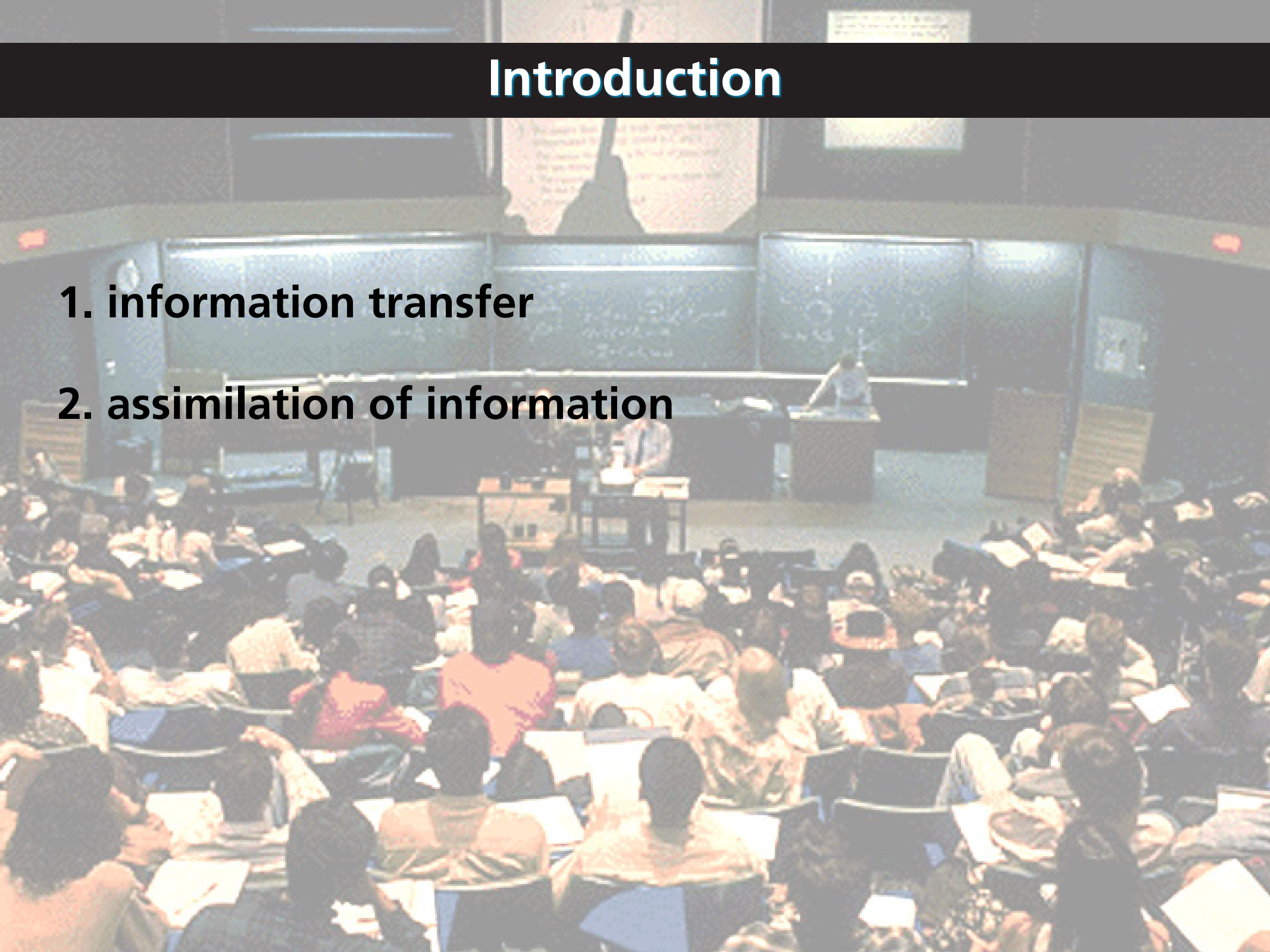
## 1. information transfer





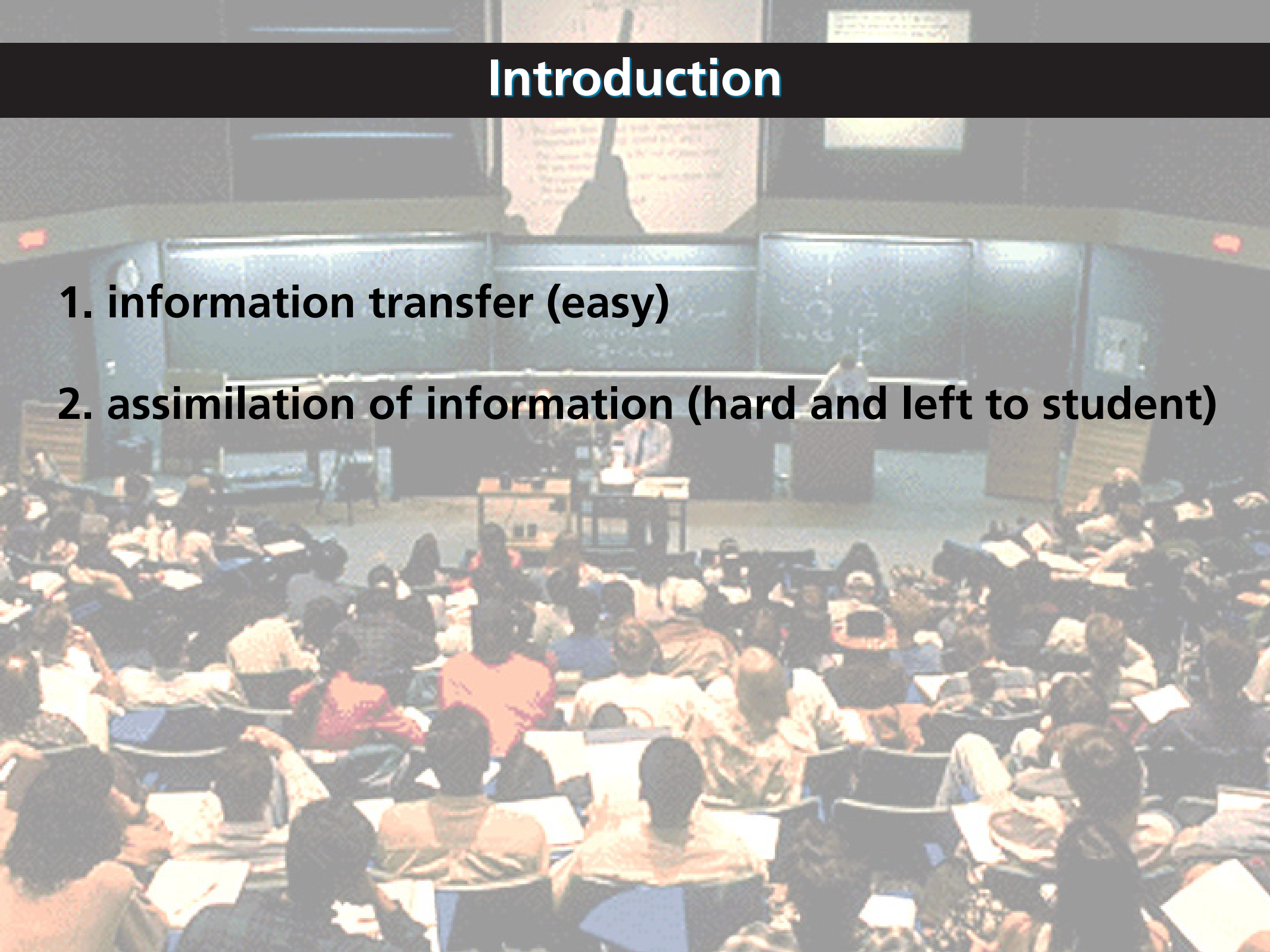
# Introduction

1. information transfer
2. assimilation of information



# Introduction

1. information transfer (easy)
2. assimilation of information (hard and left to student)



# Introduction

**Solution: move information transfer out of classroom!**

# Introduction

**How to move information transfer out of classroom?**



# Introduction

**How to move information transfer out of classroom?**

**Use JiTT (before class) and PI (in class)!**

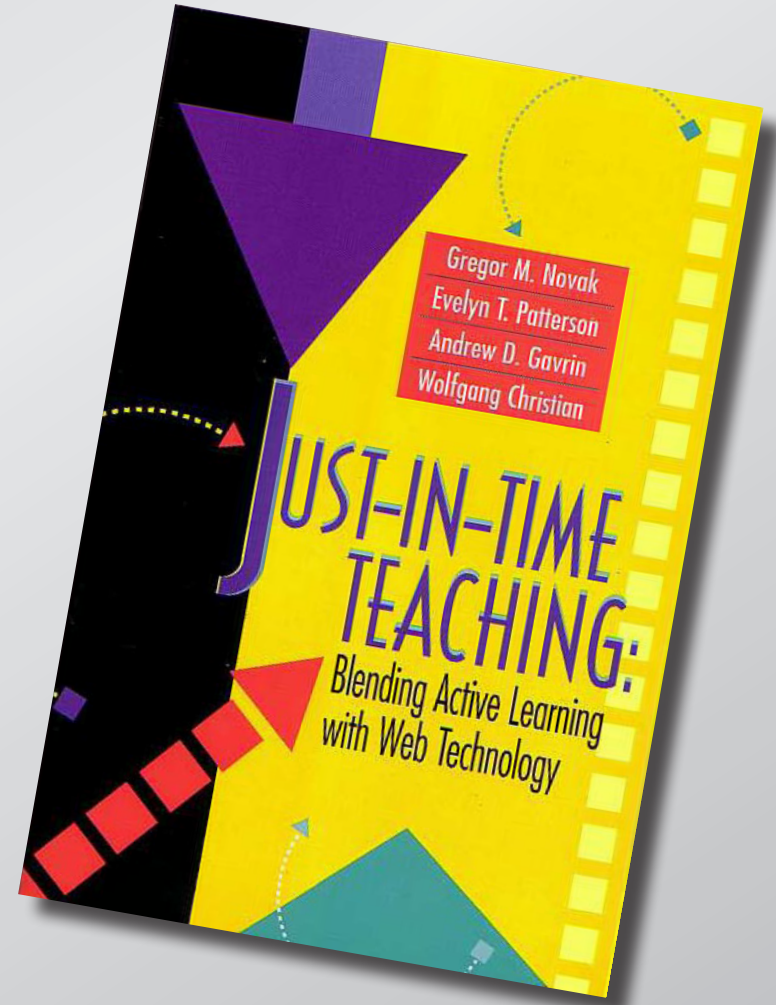
# Implementing PI & JiTT

*“I do not understand the difference between  
Peer Instruction and Just in Time Teaching.”*

# PI & JiTT Overview

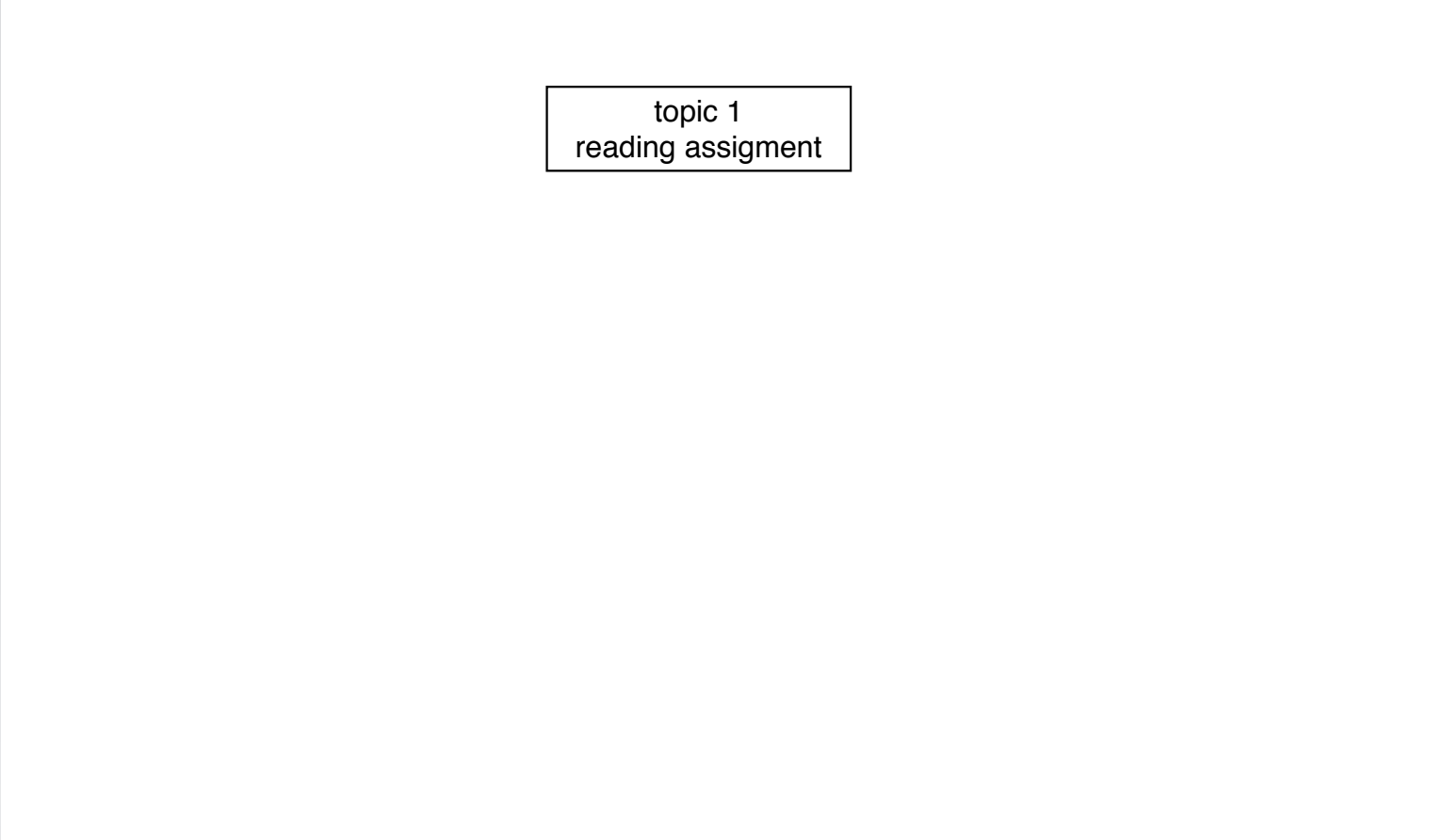
Just-in-time-Teaching (JiTT)

[www.jitt.org](http://www.jitt.org)



# PI & JiTT Overview

## JiTT workflow

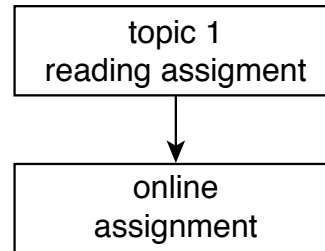


topic 1  
reading assignment



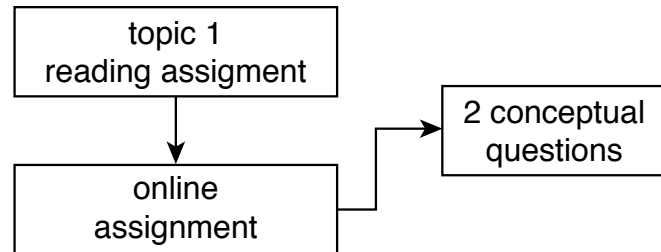
# PI & JiTT Overview

## JiTT workflow



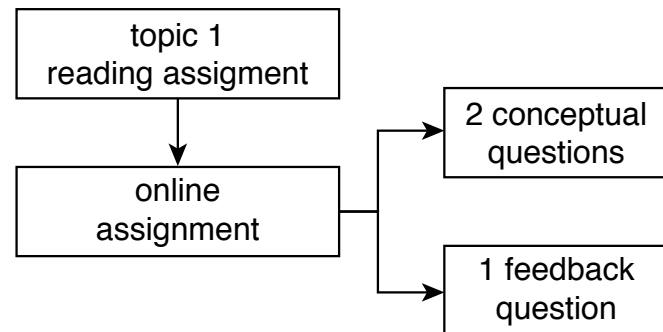
# PI & JiTT Overview

## JiTT workflow



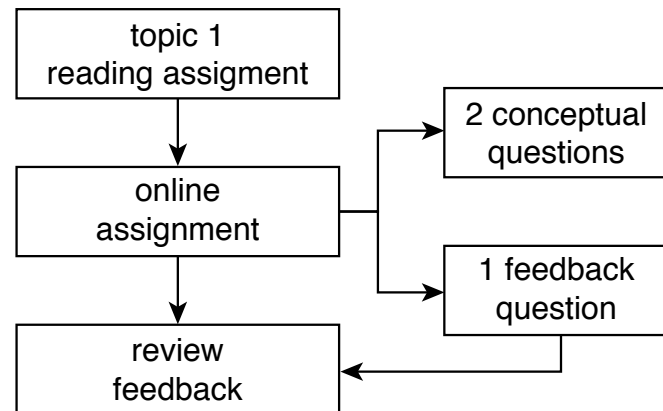
# PI & JiTT Overview

## JiTT workflow



# PI & JiTT Overview

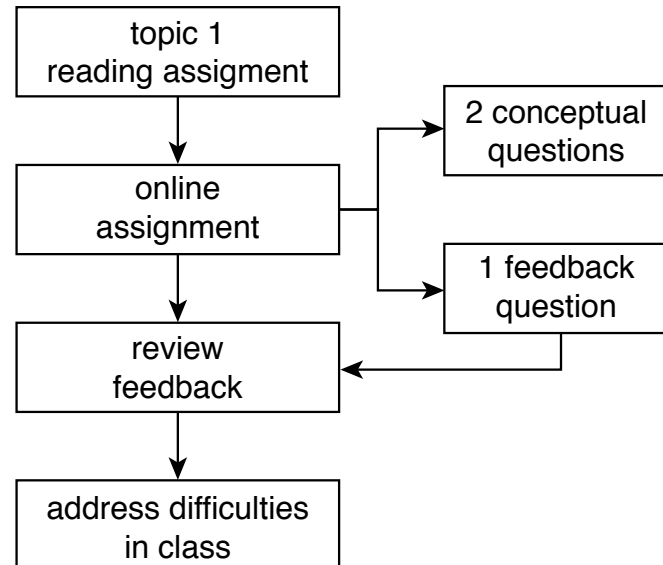
## JiTT workflow





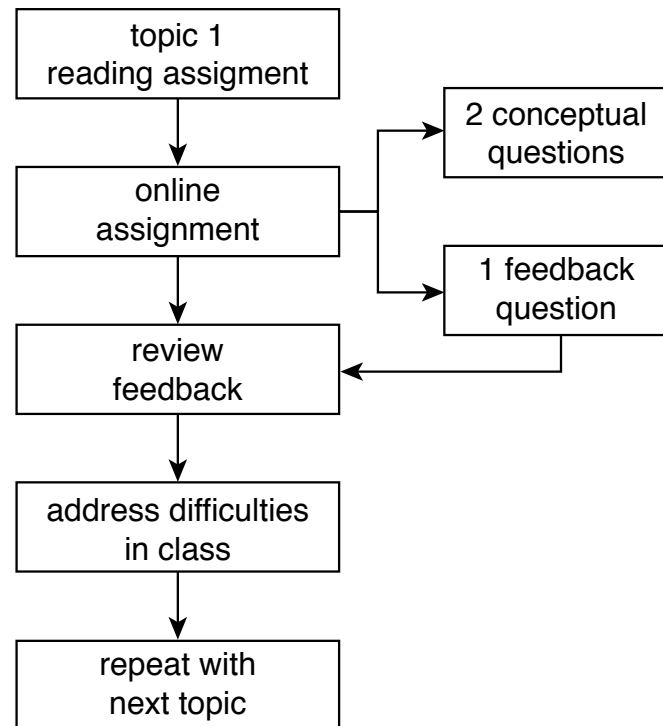
# PI & JiTT Overview

## JiTT workflow



# PI & JiTT Overview

## JiTT workflow



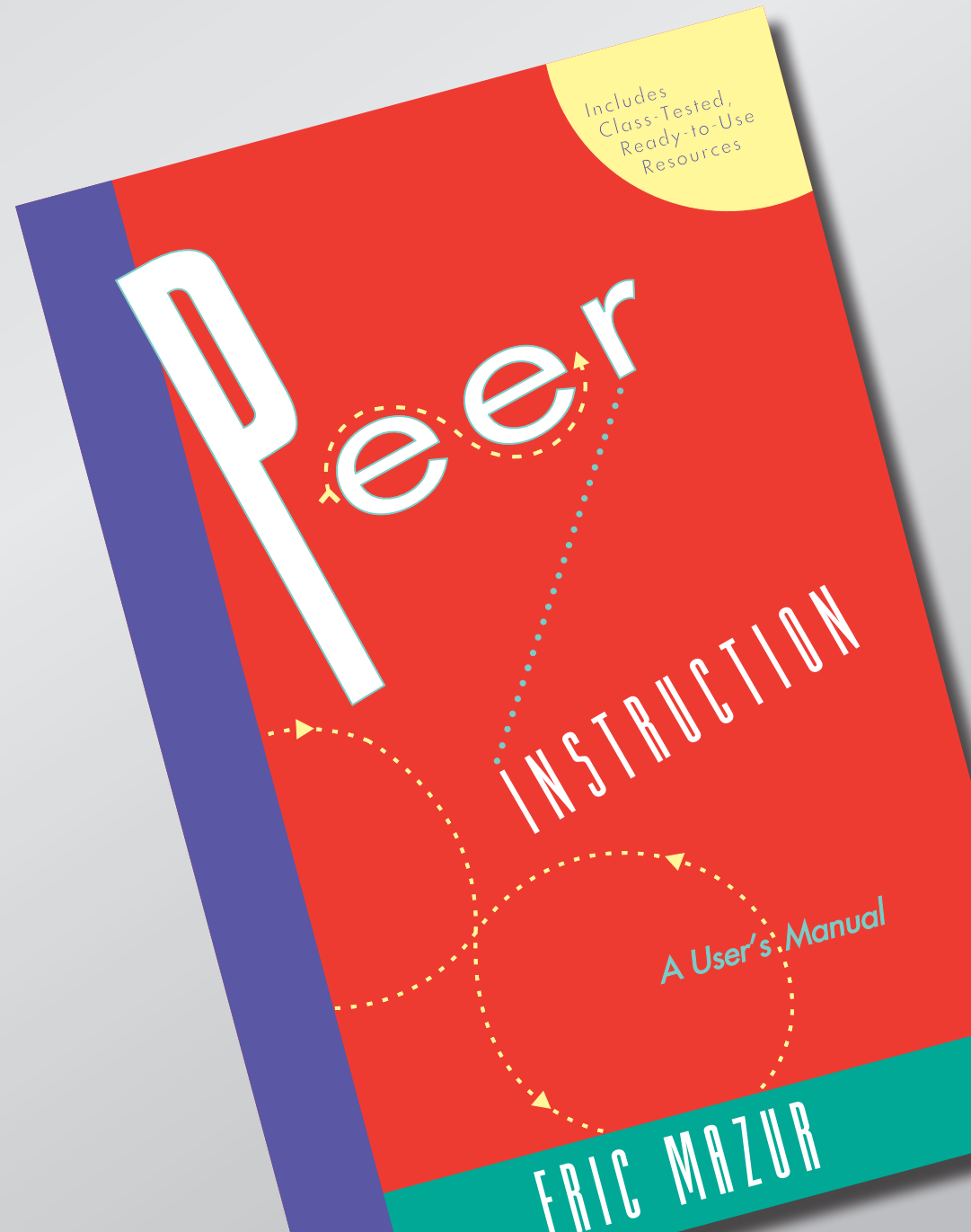
# PI & JiTT Overview

## JiTT:

- prepares you for class
- prepares students for class
- helps you address student difficulties

# PI & JiTT Overview

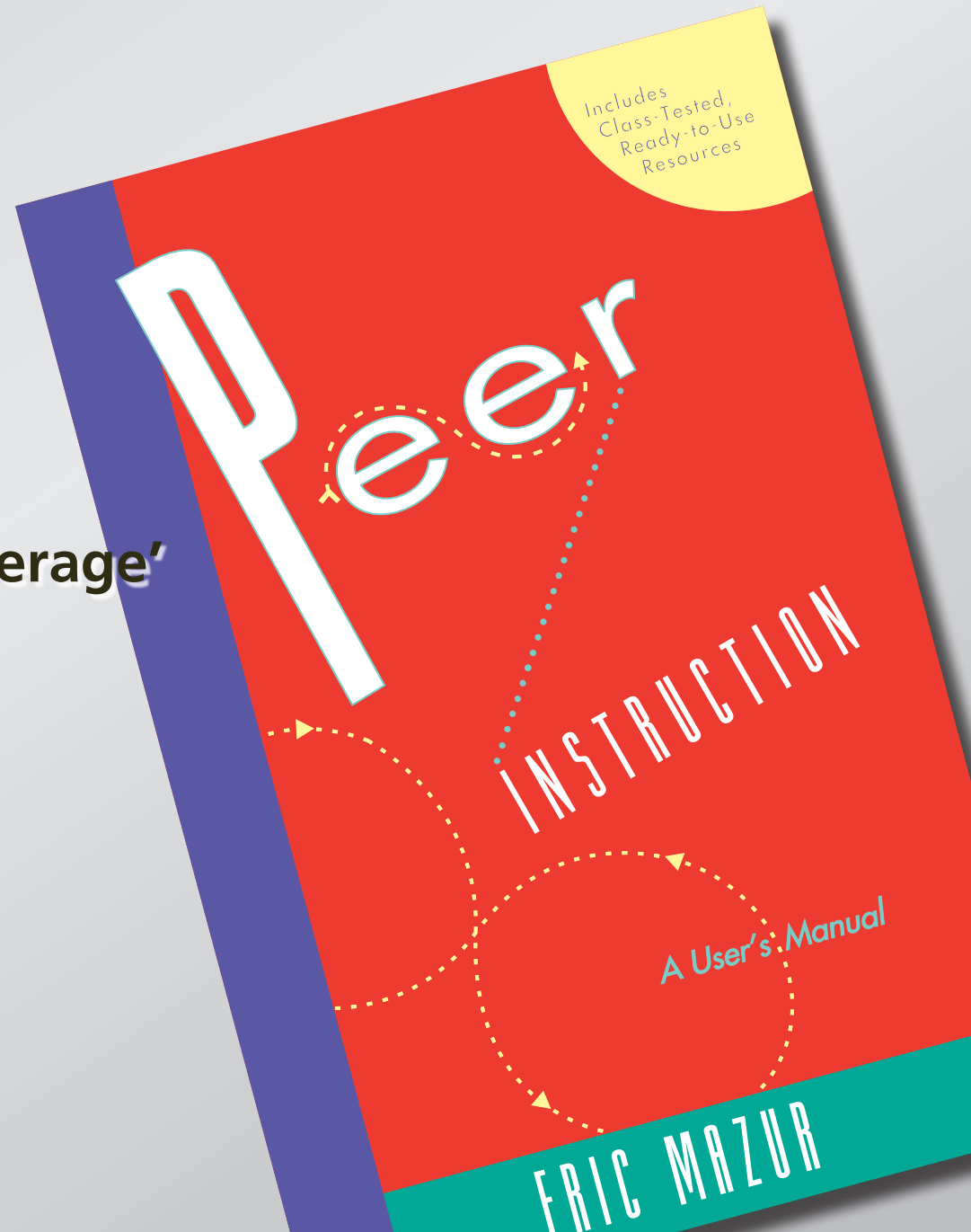
## Peer Instruction (PI)



# PI & JiTT Overview

## Main features:

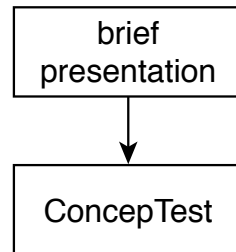
- pre-class reading
- in-class: depth, not 'coverage'
- ConcepTests



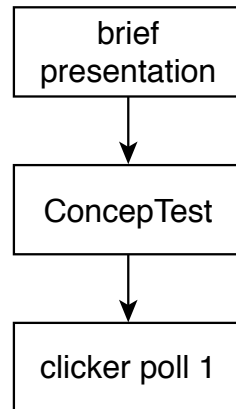
# Peer Instruction: a primer

brief  
presentation

# Peer Instruction: a primer

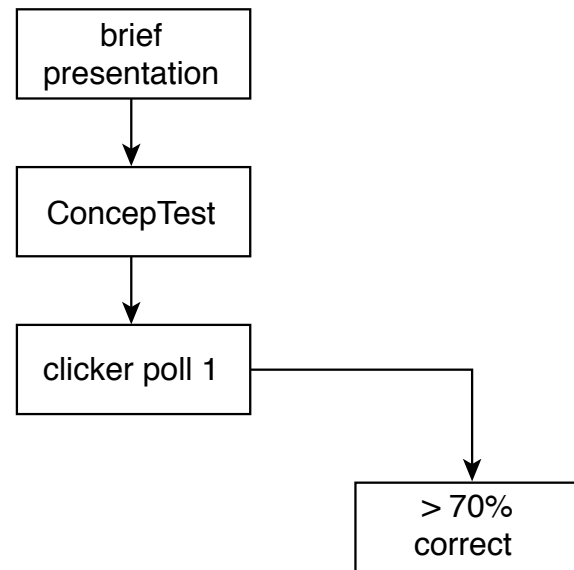


# Peer Instruction: a primer

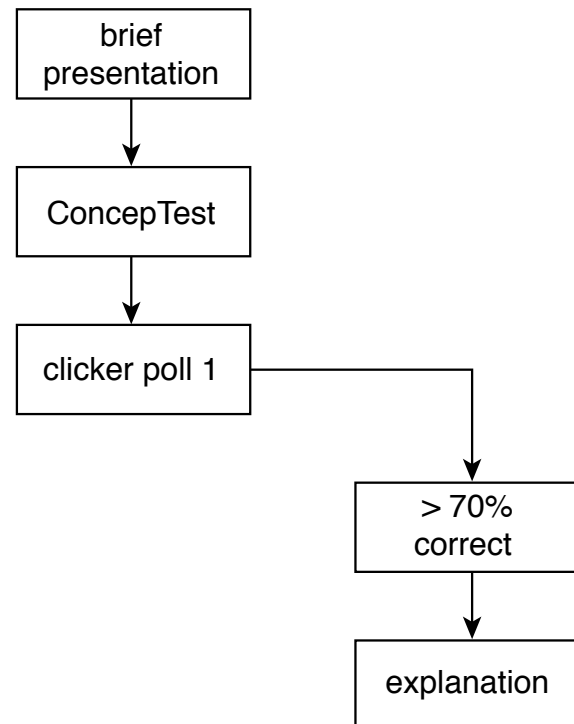




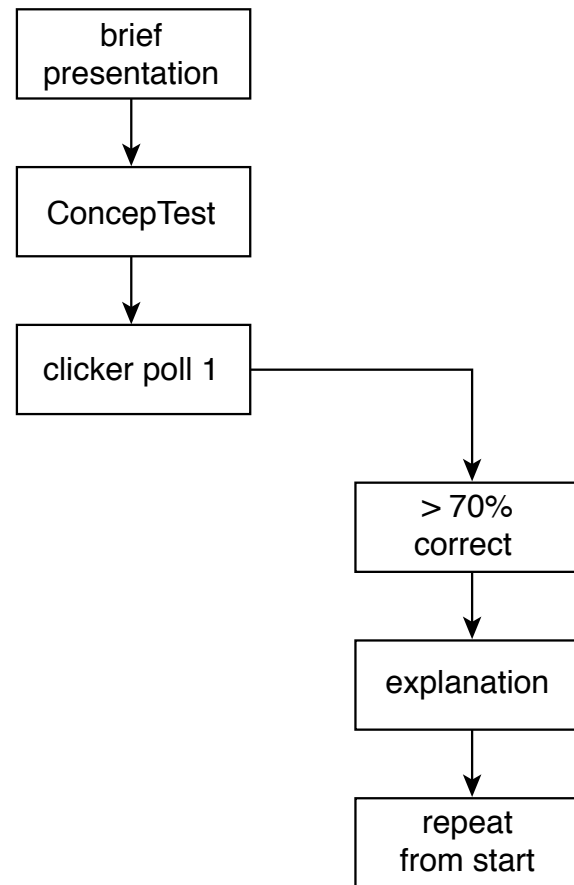
# Peer Instruction: a primer



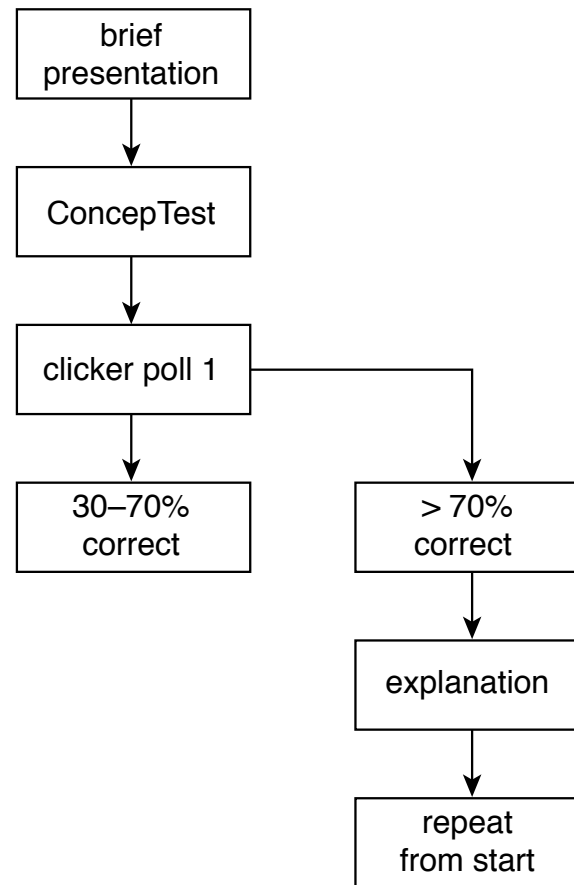
# Peer Instruction: a primer



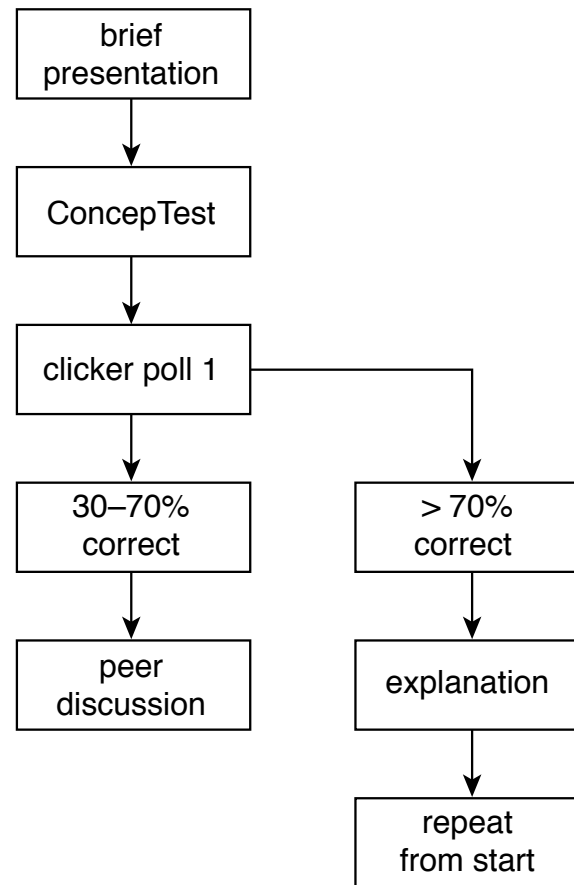
# Peer Instruction: a primer



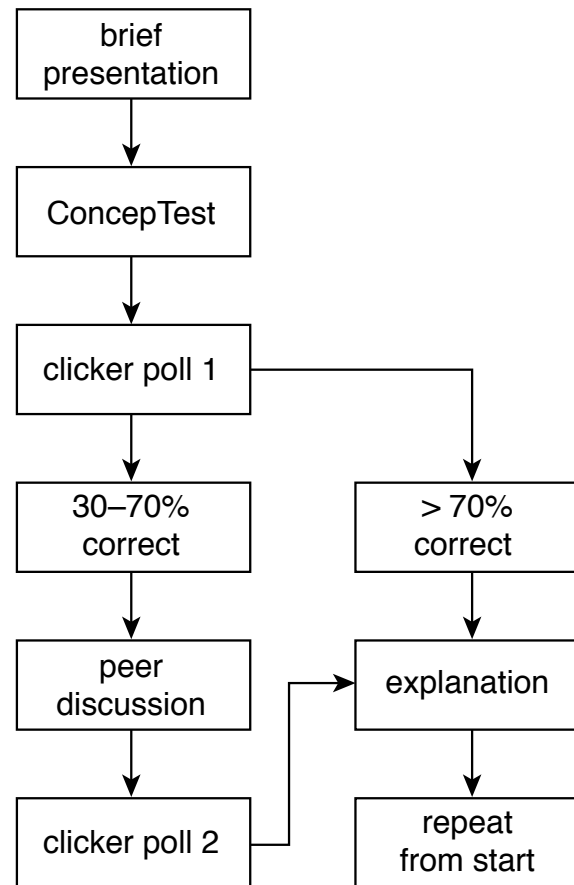
# Peer Instruction: a primer



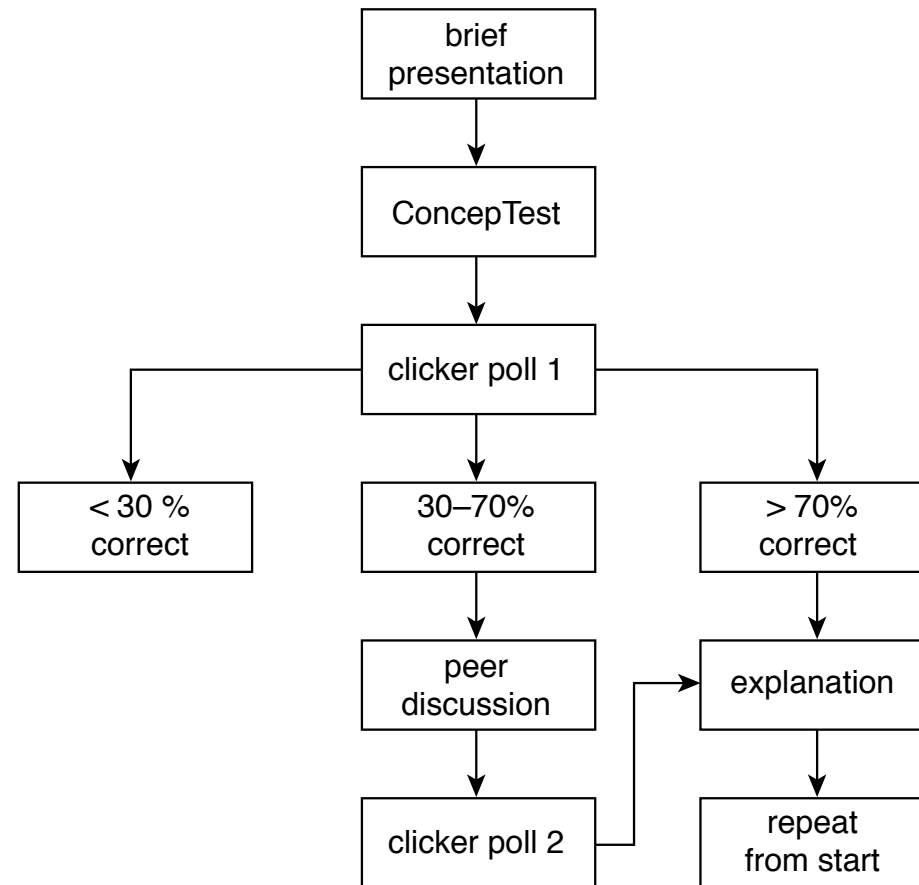
# Peer Instruction: a primer



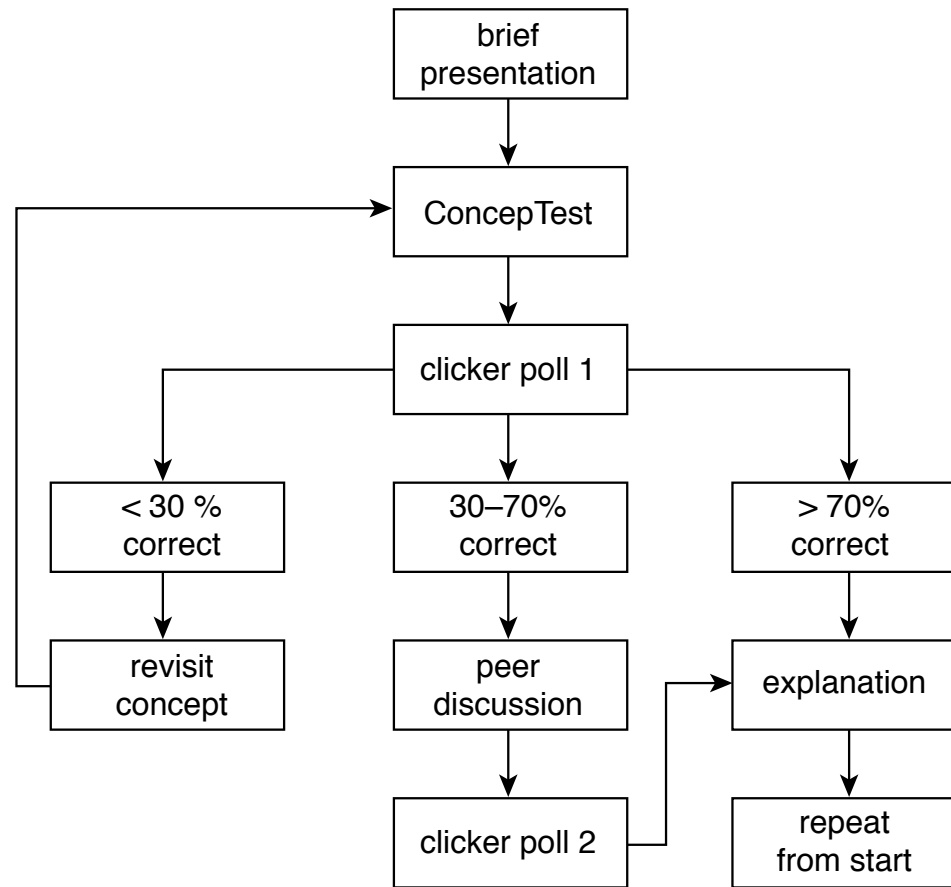
# Peer Instruction: a primer



# Peer Instruction: a primer

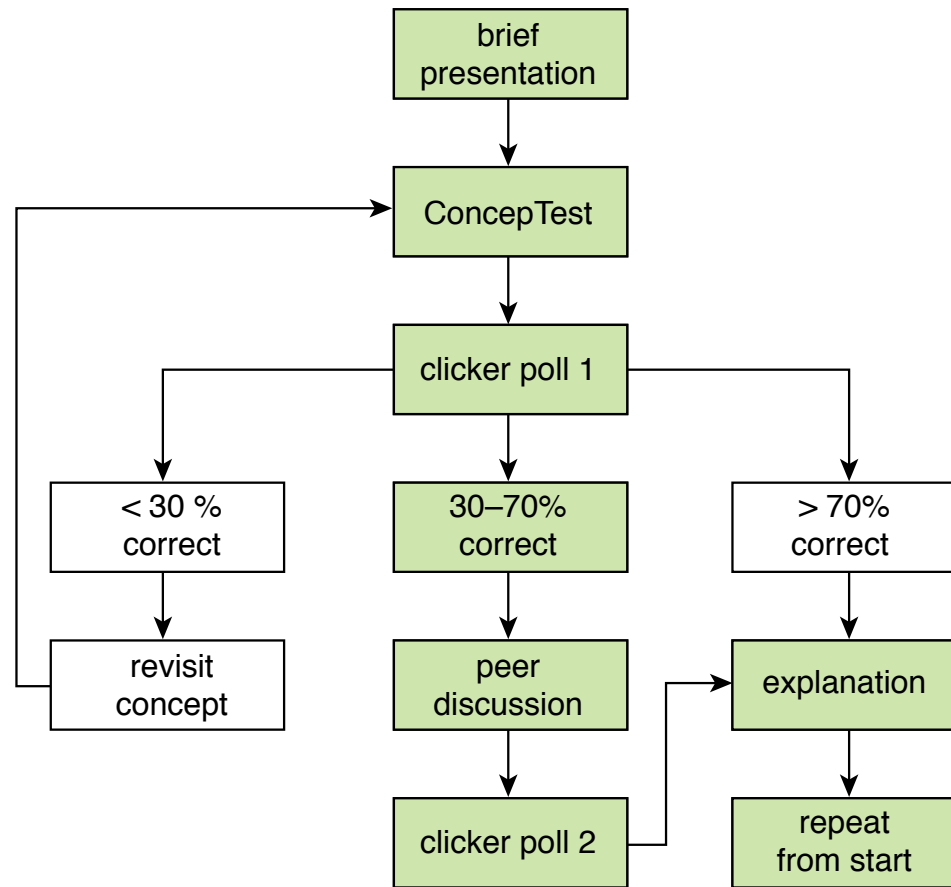


# Peer Instruction: a primer





# Peer Instruction: a primer



# PI & JiTT Overview

**PI:**

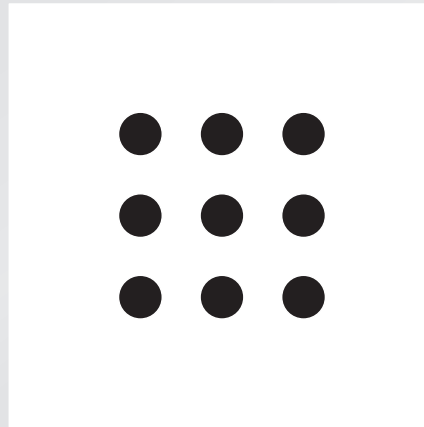
- **helps students overcome difficulties**
- **encourages deep learning**
- **provides depth, not “coverage”**
- **helps you become aware of misconceptions**

**Let's try it!**

**thermal expansion**

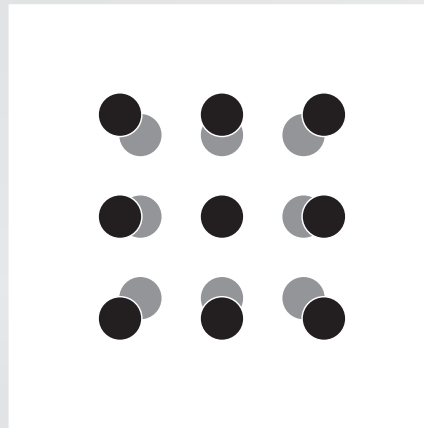
# Let's try it!

When metals heat up, they expand because all atoms get farther away from each other.



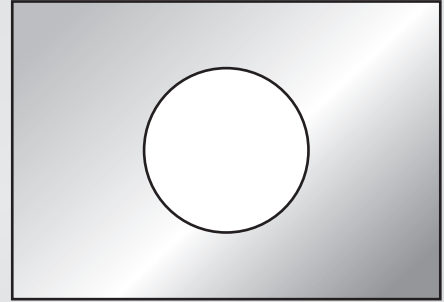
# Let's try it!

When metals heat up, they expand because all atoms get farther away from each other.



# Let's try it!

Consider a rectangular metal plate with a circular hole in it.

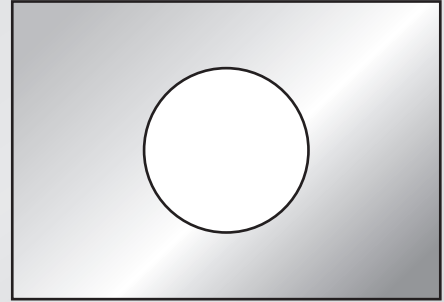


# Let's try it!

Consider a rectangular metal plate with a circular hole in it.

When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole

1. increases.
2. stays the same.
3. decreases.



# Let's try it!

**It's easy to fire up the audience!**



# Let's try it!

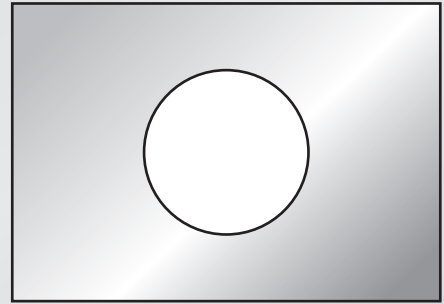
*"I would like to know how to deal with the chaos that is likely to emerge in class when they are allowed to discuss the questions among them. I'm afraid that it could be very difficult to get them to pay attention again."*

# Let's try it!

Consider a rectangular metal plate with a circular hole in it.

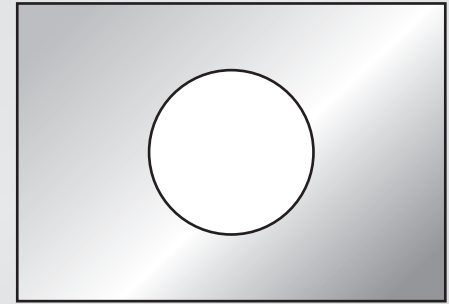
When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole

1. increases.
2. stays the same.
3. decreases.



# Let's try it!

Consider a rectangular metal plate with a circular hole in it.

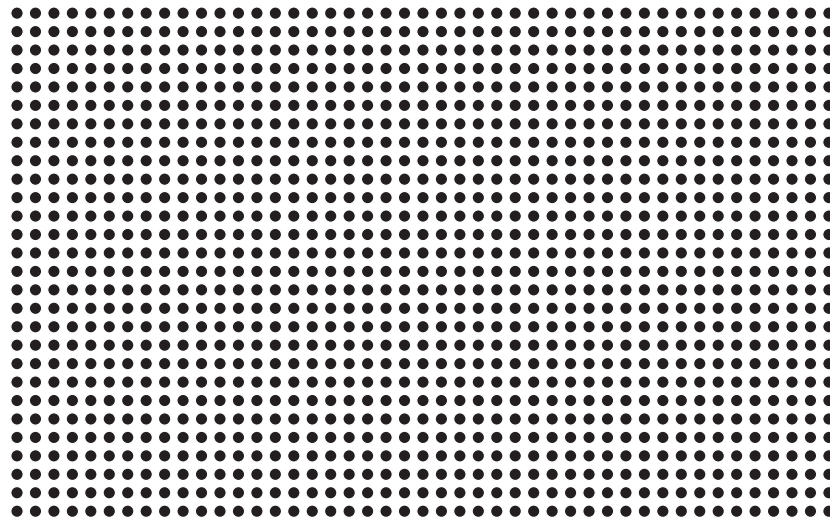


When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole

1. increases. ✓
2. stays the same.
3. decreases.

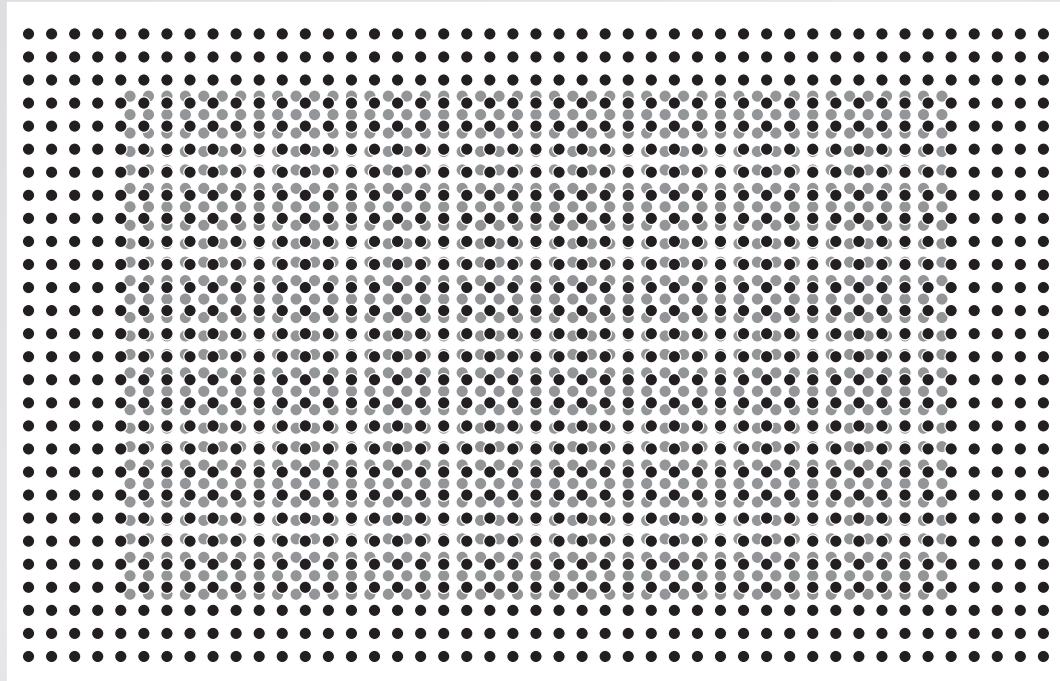
# Let's try it!

**remember: all atoms must get farther away from each other!**



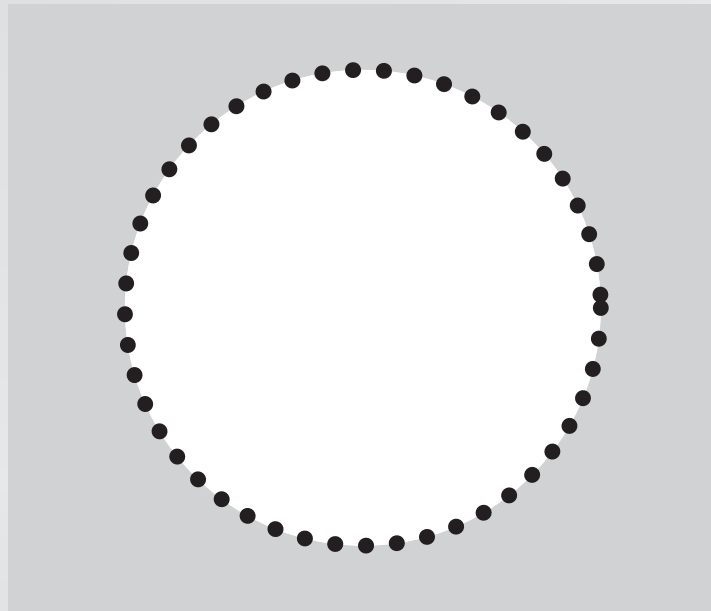
# Let's try it!

**remember: all atoms must get farther away from each other!**



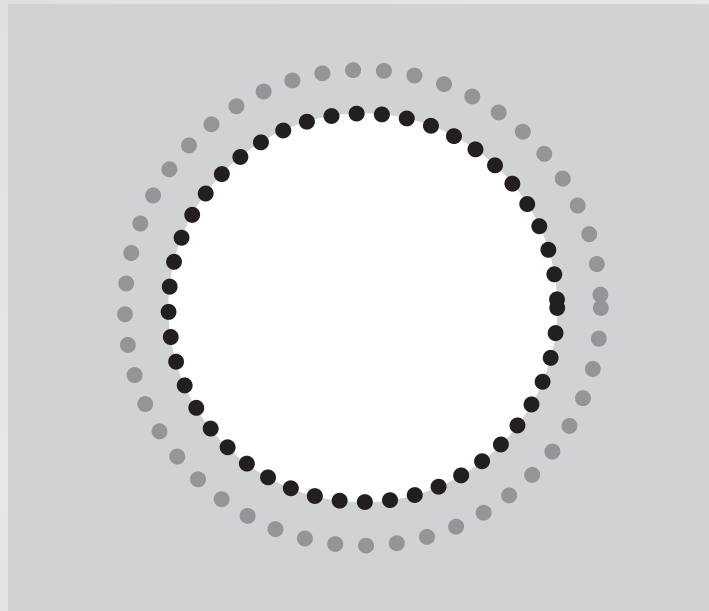
# Let's try it!

consider the atoms at the rim of the hole



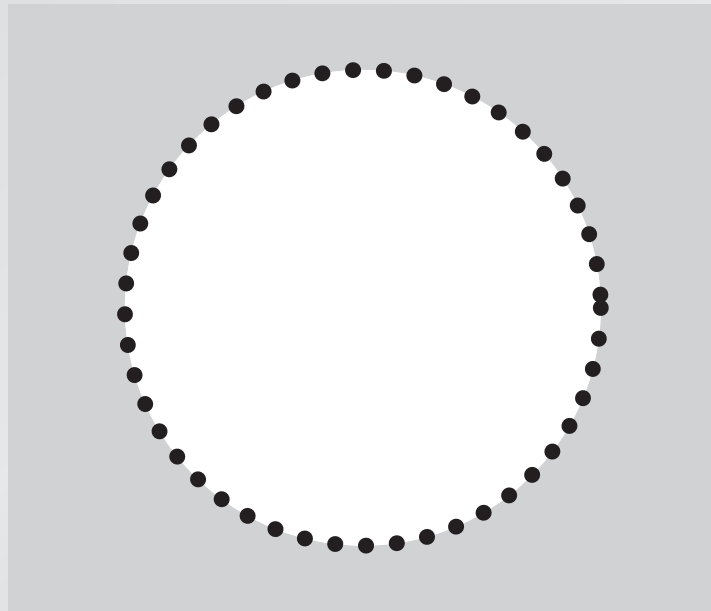
# Let's try it!

consider the atoms at the rim of the hole



# Let's try it!

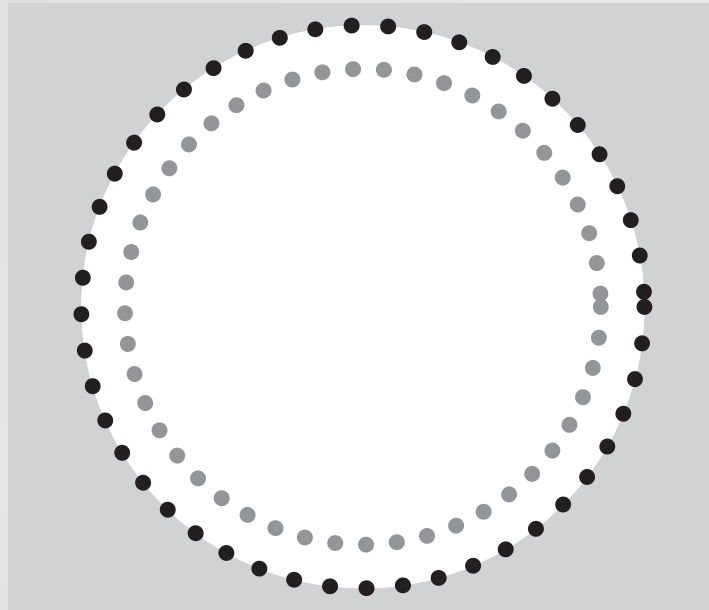
consider the atoms at the rim of the hole





# Let's try it!

consider the atoms at the rim of the hole



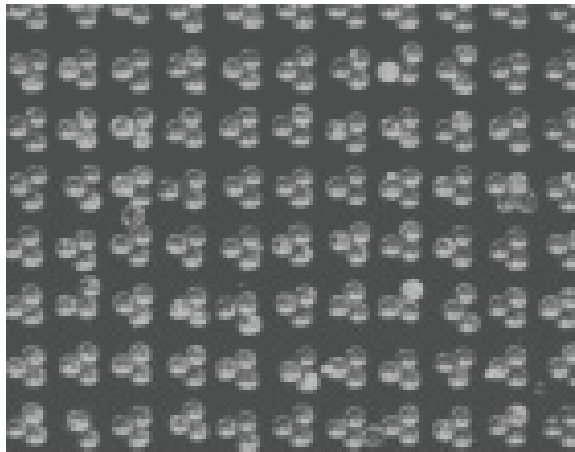
# PI & JiTT Overview

**Do you need a correct answer?**

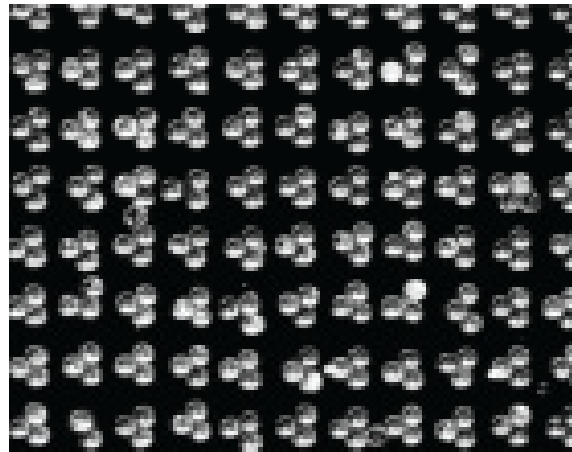
**(or can you use this is social psychology, etc.?)**

# PI & JiTT Overview

**original**



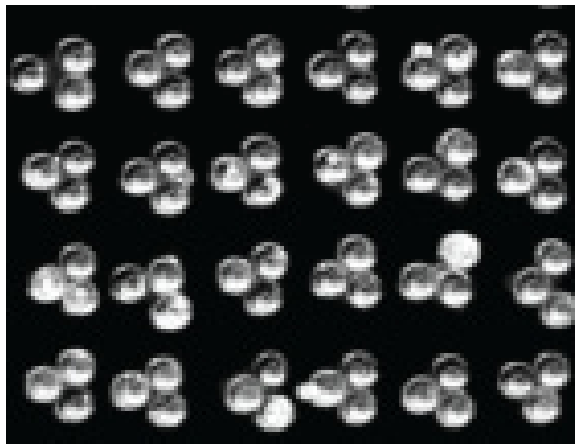
**1. adjust contrast**



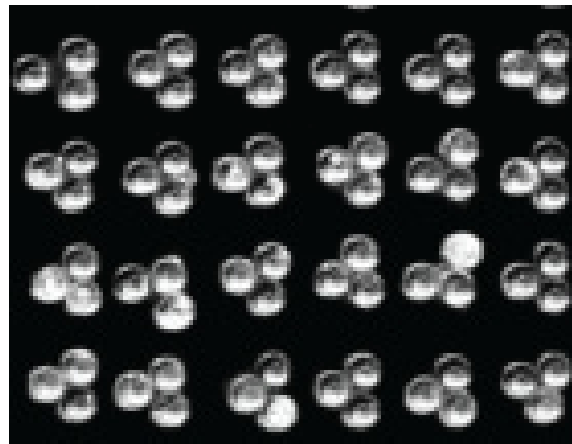
**2. remove blemishes**



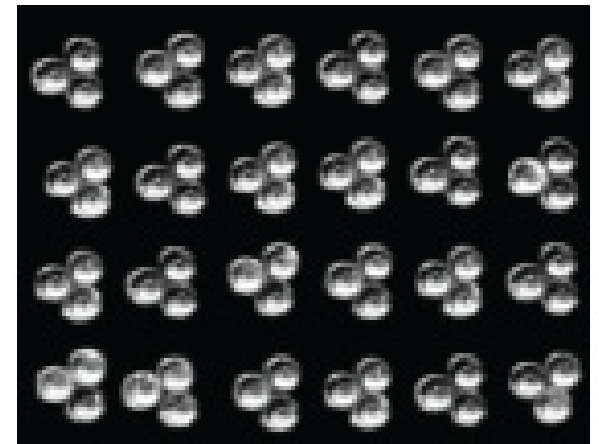
**3. crop**



**4. remove outliers**



**5. reconstruct**



# PI & JiTT Overview

**At which of the above steps were acceptable standards of ethics violated?**

- 1. Optimize brightness/contrast**
- 2. Remove blemishes**
- 3. Crop on optimal area**
- 4. Retouch outliers**
- 5. Replace outliers with parts copied from other locations**

# PI & JiTT Overview

**Don't need a correct answer!**

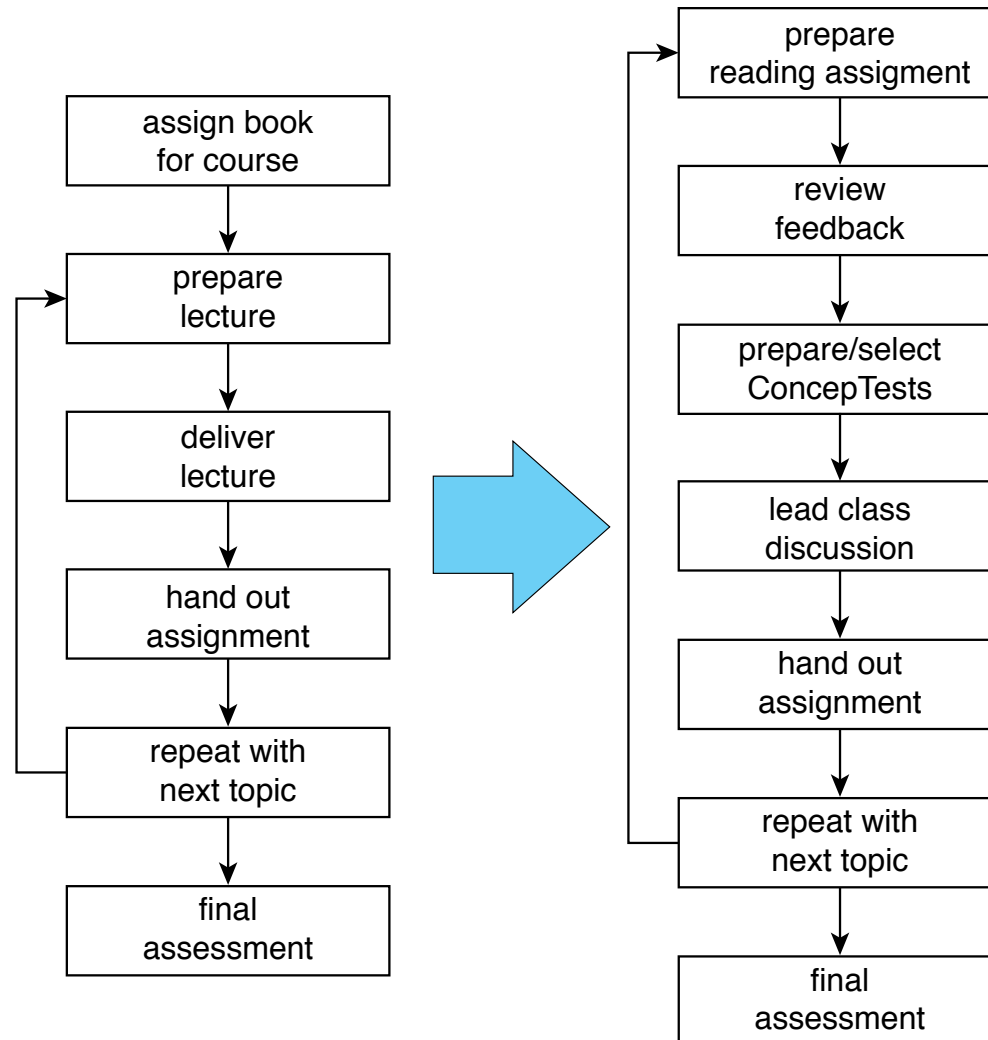
# PI & JiTT Overview

## Benefits:

- helps develop conceptual models
- solidifies understanding
- provides feedback
- empowers students

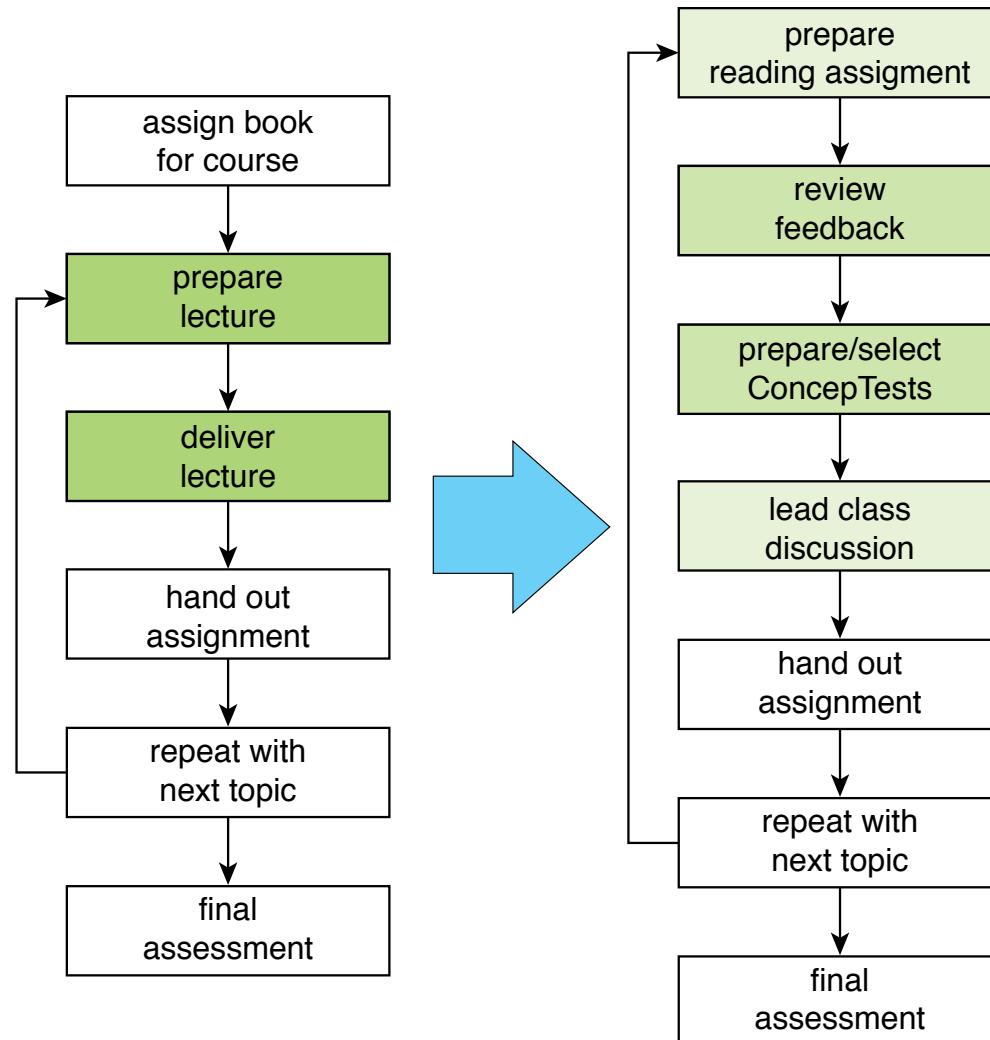
# Implementing PI & JiTT

transitioning: where does the effort go?



# Implementing PI & JiTT

transitioning: where does the effort go?





# Implementing PI & JiTT

*“ I haven’t done it, so I am very anxious if I’ll have the time to read students’ answers and immediately work with them. I am very nervous about the implementation and if it will work during class”*

# Implementing PI & JiTT

**New activities:**

- 1. Reading assignment**
- 2. ConcepTests**

# Implementing PI & JiTT

*“Can you elaborate on the trade-off between content and the application of Peer instruction”*

# Implementing PI & JiTT

*“How do I use clickers?”*

# Get your clickers ready!



[www.Itichile.cl](http://www.Itichile.cl)

# Implementing PI & JiTT

*“How do I measure or assess students learning that is coherent with this system of learning?”*

# Implementing PI & JiTT

**What constitutes a good problem?**

# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmeasured spaces near a shopping area. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces.



# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmeasured spaces near a shopping area. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces.

How long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmeasured spaces near a shopping area. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces.

How long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

Requires:

Assumptions

Developing a model

Applying that model

# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmeasured spaces near a shopping area. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces. **On average people shop for 2 hours.**

How long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmeasured spaces near a shopping area. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces. **On average people shop for 2 hours.**

How long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

Requires:

Developing a model  
Applying that model

# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmeasured spaces near a shopping area. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces. On average people shop for 2 hours.

**Assuming people leave at regularly-spaced intervals,** how long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmeasured spaces near a shopping area. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces. On average people shop for 2 hours.

**Assuming people leave at regularly-spaced intervals,** how long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

Requires:

Applying a (new) model

# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with un-metered spaces near a shopping area, where people are known to shop, on average, for 2 hours. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces.

How long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmeted spaces near a shopping area, where people are known to shop, on average, for 2 hours. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces.

How long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

$$t_{wait} = \frac{T_{shop}}{N_{spaces}}$$



# Implementing PI & JiTT

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmeted spaces near a shopping area, where people are known to shop, on average, for 2 hours. You circle around, but there are no empty spots. You decide to wait at one end of the lot, where you can see (and command) about 20 spaces.

How long do you have to wait before someone frees up a space?

Requires:

Using a calculator

$$t_{wait} = \frac{T_{shop}}{N_{spaces}}$$

# Implementing PI & JiTT

**Need to test meaningful skills!**

# Implementing PI & JiTT

**Need to test meaningful skills!**

**(what are the goals of your course?)**

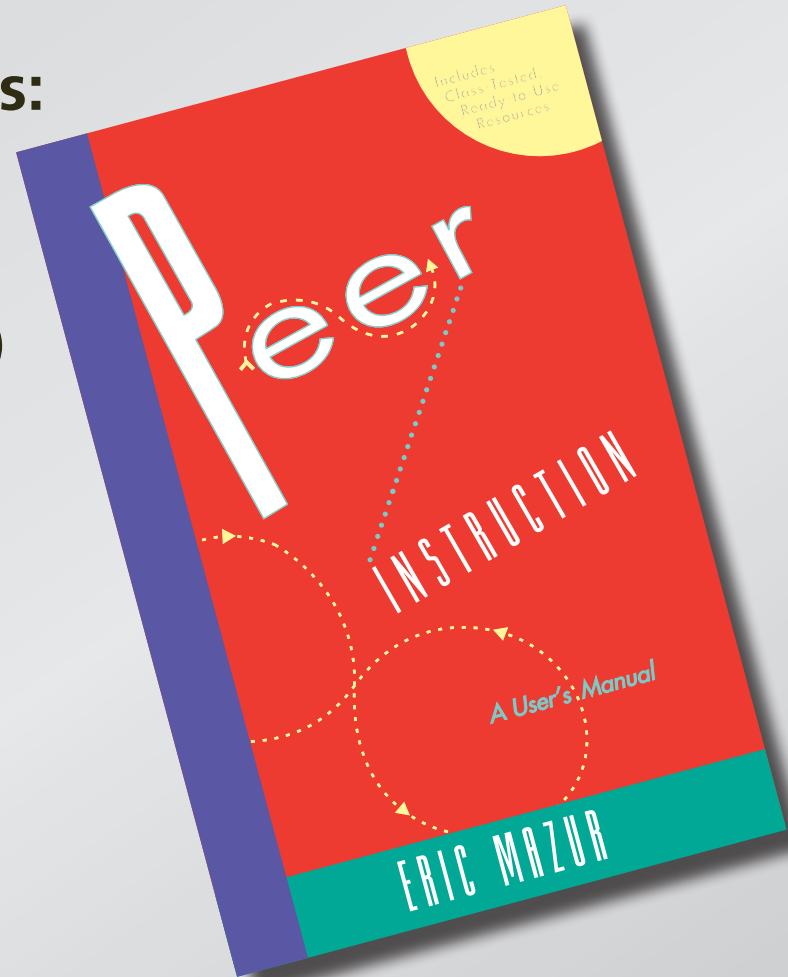
# Implementing PI & JiTT

*“How do I design effective ConcepTests?”*

# Finding ConcepTests

## Books with ConcepTests:

- Physics (Prentice Hall)



# Finding ConcepTests

## Books with ConcepTests:

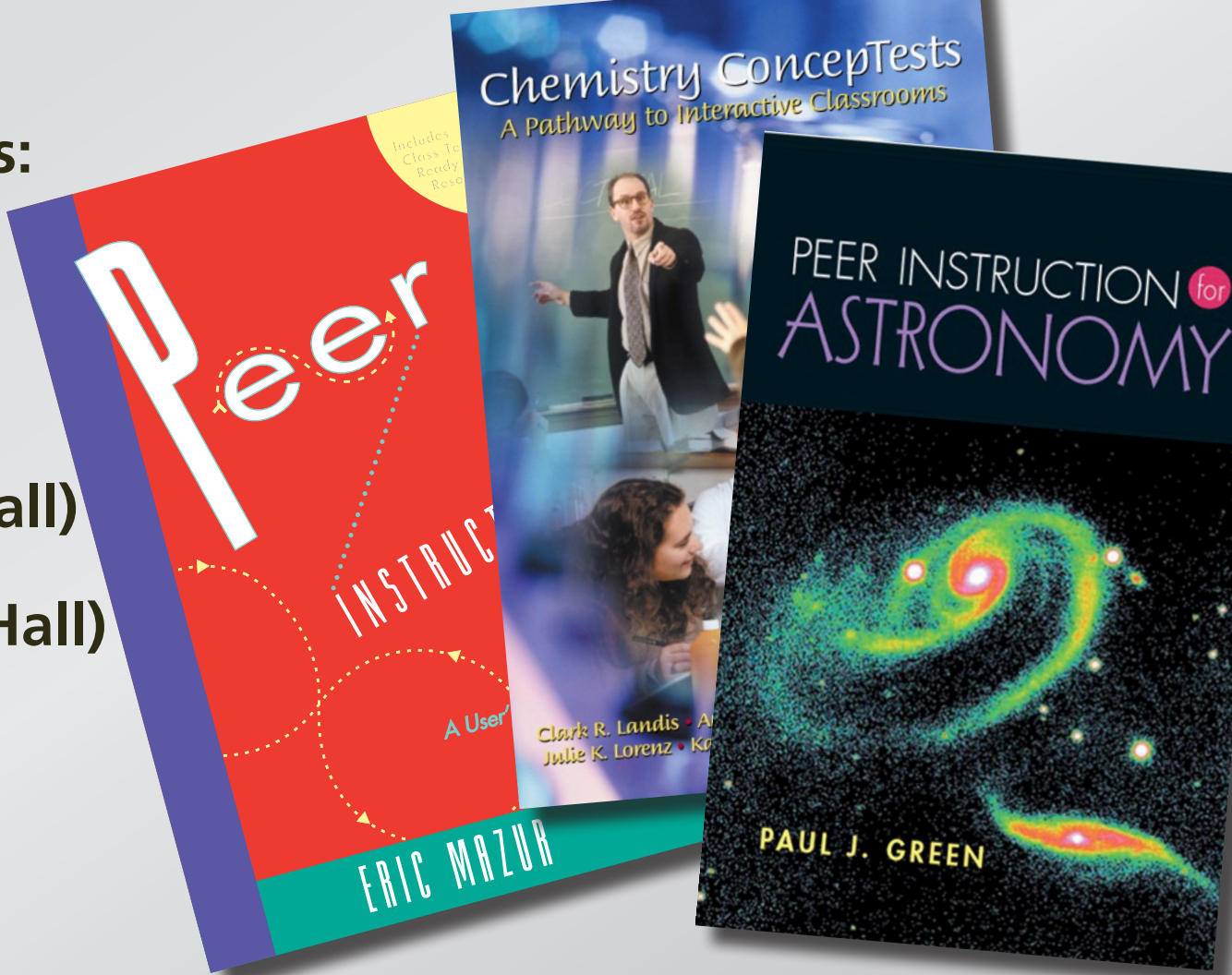
- Physics (Prentice Hall)
- Chemistry (Prentice Hall)



# Finding ConcepTests

## Books with ConcepTests:

- Physics (Prentice Hall)
- Chemistry (Prentice Hall)
- Astronomy (Prentice Hall)





# Finding ConcepTests

## Books with ConcepTests:

- Physics (Prentice Hall)
- Chemistry (Prentice Hall)
- Astronomy (Prentice Hall)
- Calculus (Wiley)

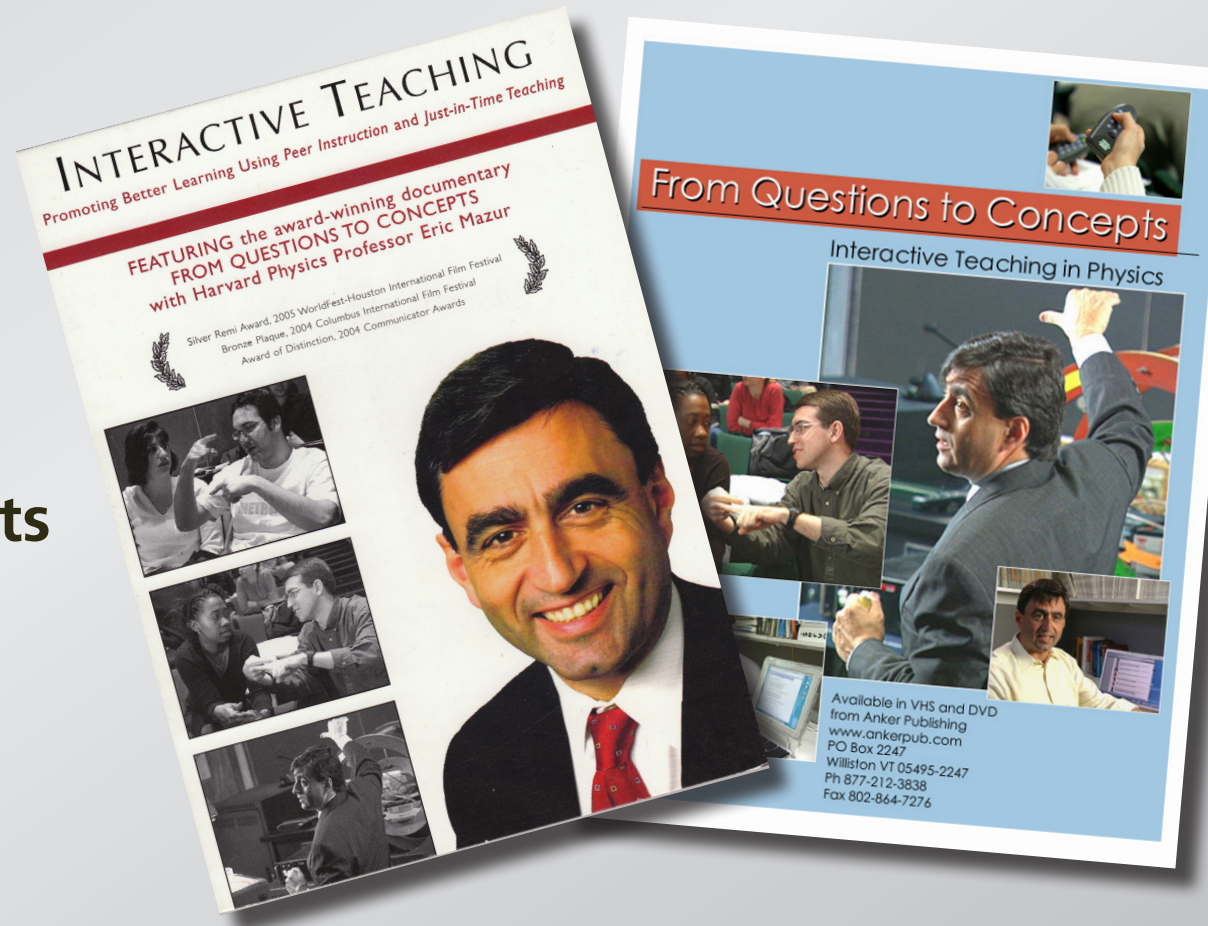




# Finding ConcepTests

## Videos:

- Interactive Teaching DVD
- From questions to concepts



# Finding ConcepTests

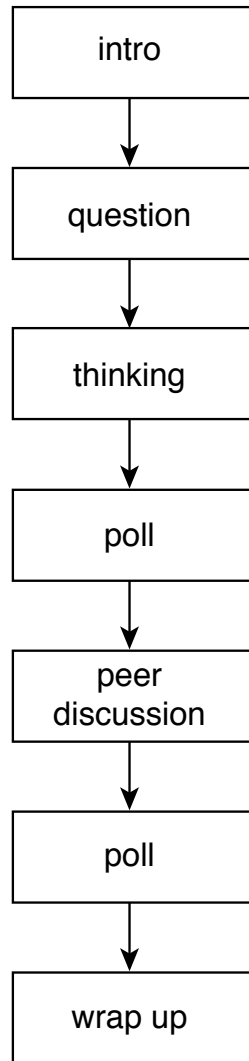
**Google:**

**<your discipline> + ConcepTest**

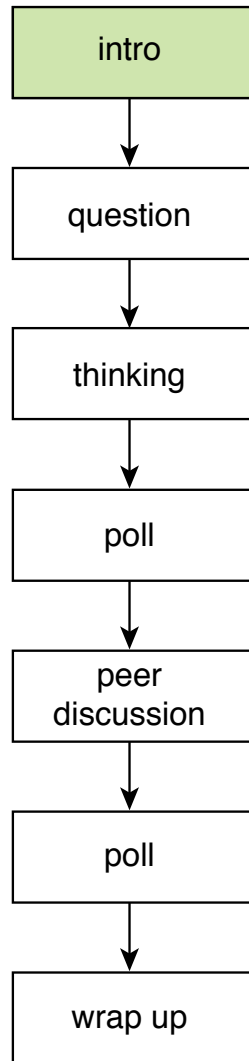
**<your discipline> + "Concept Test"**

**<your discipline + "Peer Instruction"**

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest

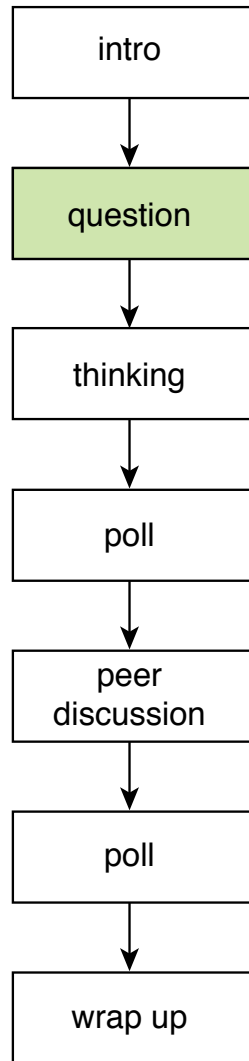


# Anatomy of a ConcepTest



**setting context**

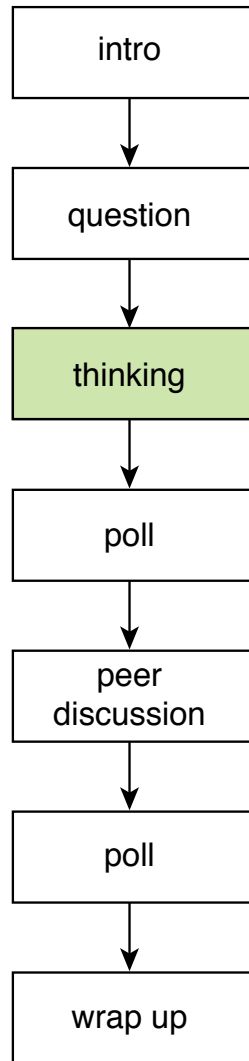
# Anatomy of a ConcepTest



**setting context**

**posing question**

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest

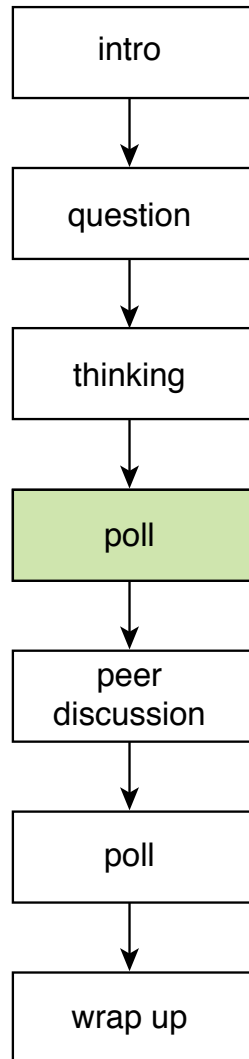


**setting context**

**posing question**

**reflection**

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest



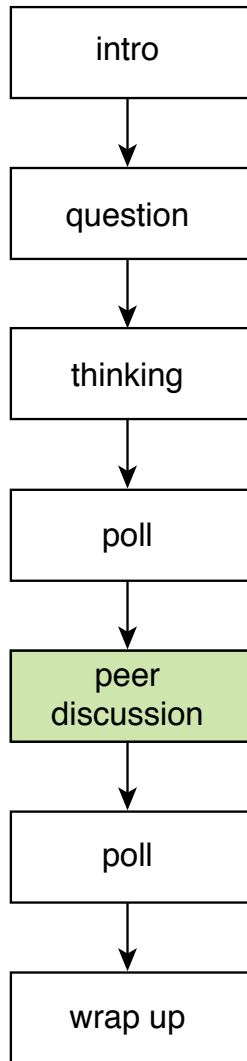
**setting context**

**posing question**

**reflection**

**baseline data**

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest



**setting context**

**posing question**

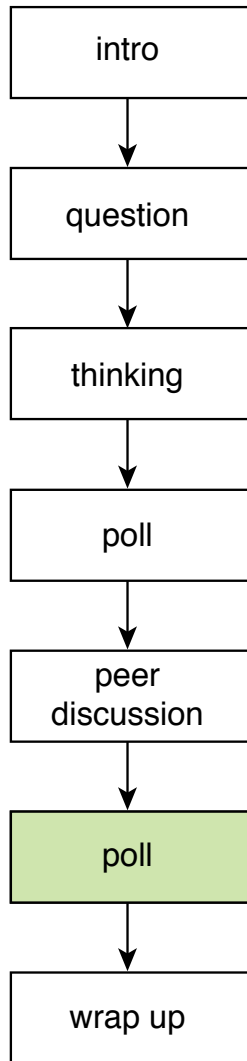
**reflection**

**baseline data**

**peer instruction**



# Anatomy of a ConcepTest



**setting context**

**posing question**

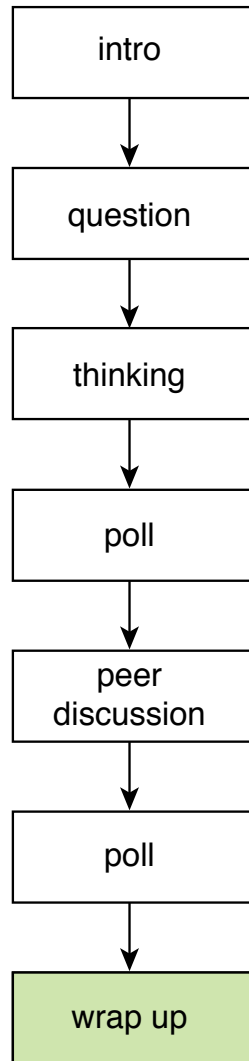
**reflection**

**baseline data**

**peer instruction**

**gain data**

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest



**setting context**

**posing question**

**reflection**

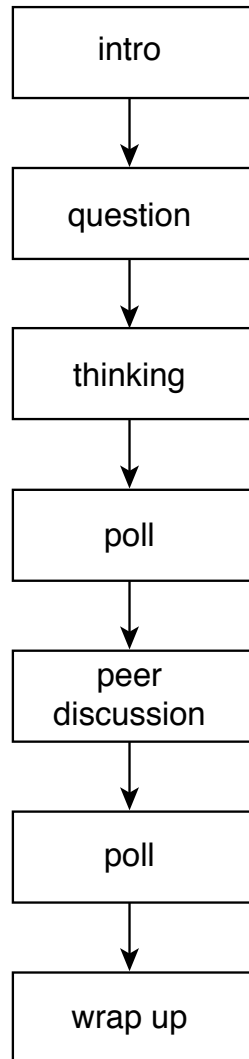
**baseline data**

**peer instruction**

**gain data**

**closure**

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest



**setting context** 5 min (max)

**posing question** 1 min

**reflection** 1–2 min

**baseline data**

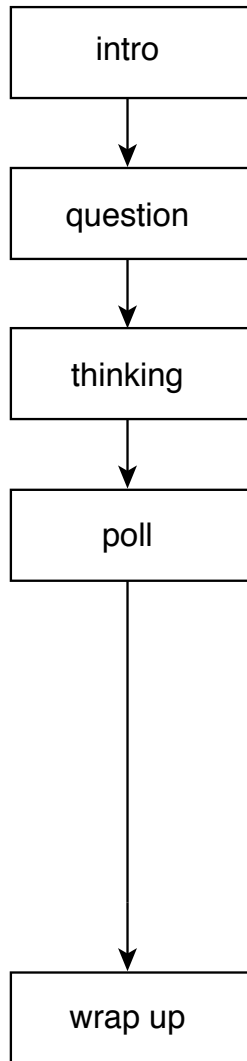
**peer instruction** 2–3 min

**gain data**

**closure** 5 min (max)

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest

## potential shortcuts

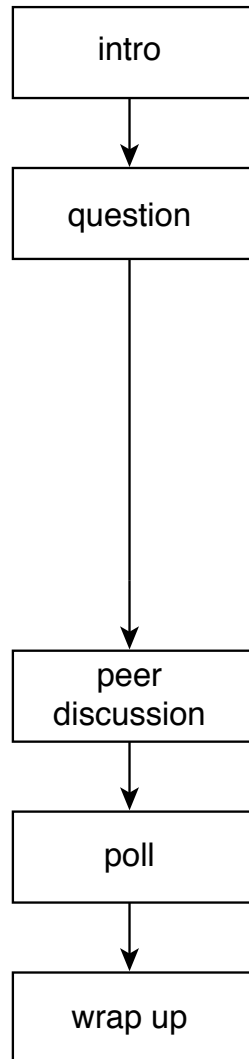


**2–3 min saved, but...**

**takes the “Peer” out of “Peer Instruction”**

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest

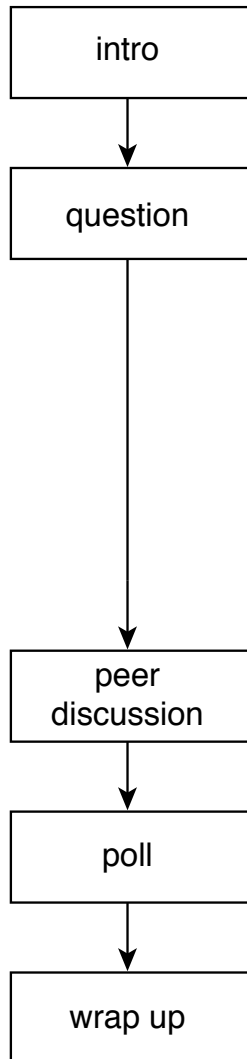
potential shortcuts



launch straight into discussion?

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest

## potential shortcuts

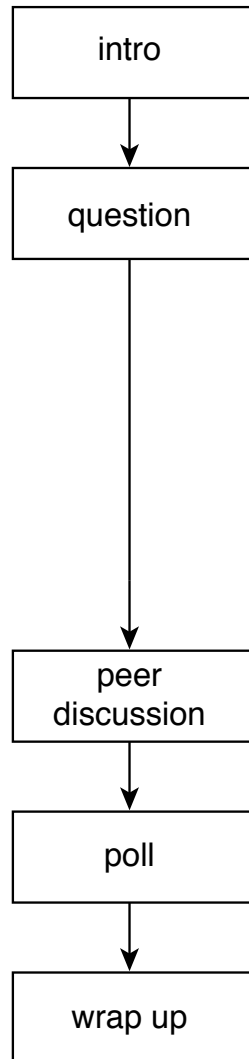


**1–2 min saved, but...**

**no opportunity to commit before discussion**

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest

## potential shortcuts



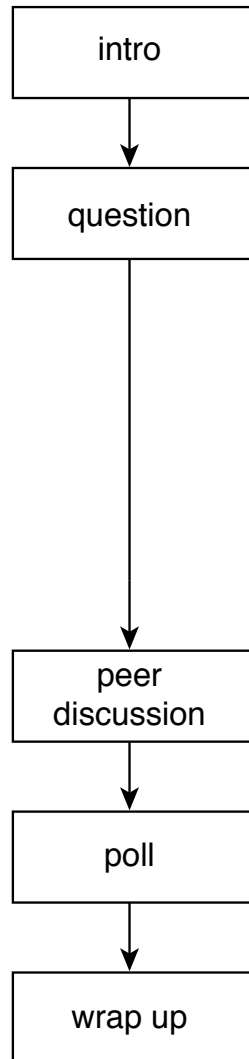
**1–2 min saved, but...**

**no opportunity to commit before discussion**

**Boyle, et. al, Studies in Higher Education, 28, 4 (2003) 457**

# Anatomy of a ConcepTest

## potential shortcuts



**1–2 min saved, but...**

**no opportunity to commit before discussion**

**(and no information on effectiveness of CT!)**



# Anatomy of a ConcepTest

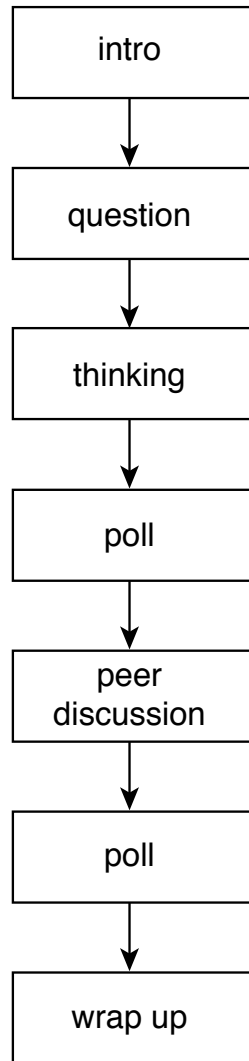
**should count on about 15 min per ConcepTest**

# **Anatomy of a ConcepTest**

**should count on about 15 min per ConcepTest  
(including two pollings)**

# Effective implementation

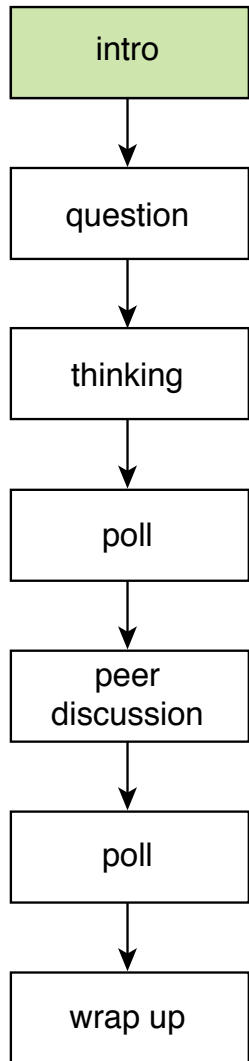
engendering “deep learning”



# Effective implementation

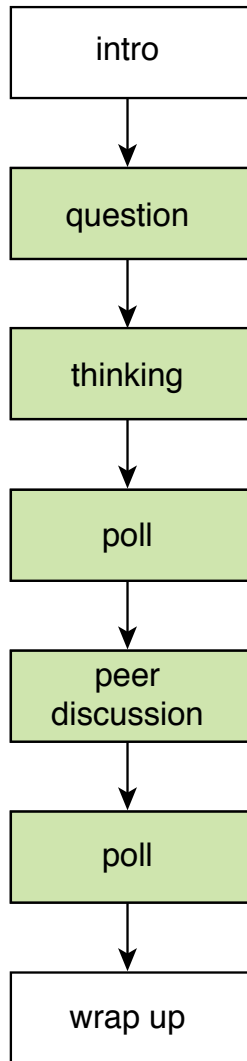
engendering “deep learning”

pre-class activity determines context



# Effective implementation

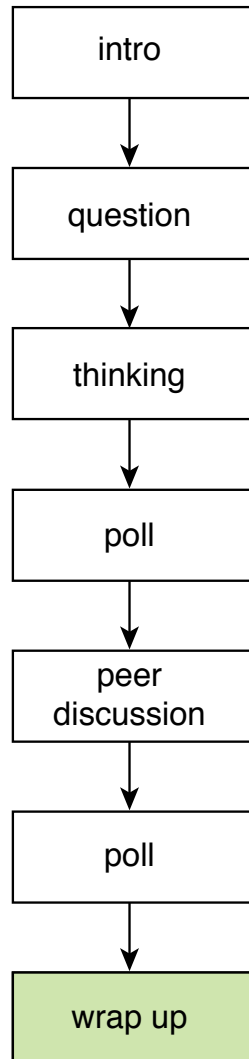
engendering “deep learning”



question transfers concepts to new context

# Effective implementation

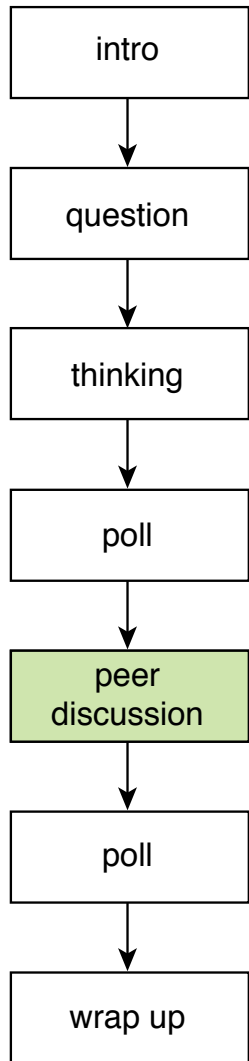
engendering “deep learning”



provide *your* explanation

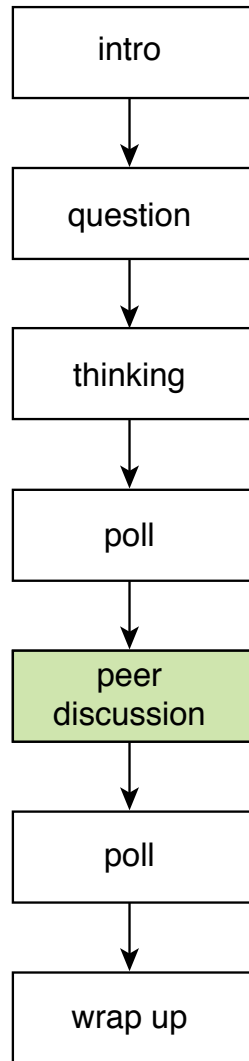
# Effective implementation

## importance of peer discussion



# Effective implementation

importance of peer discussion

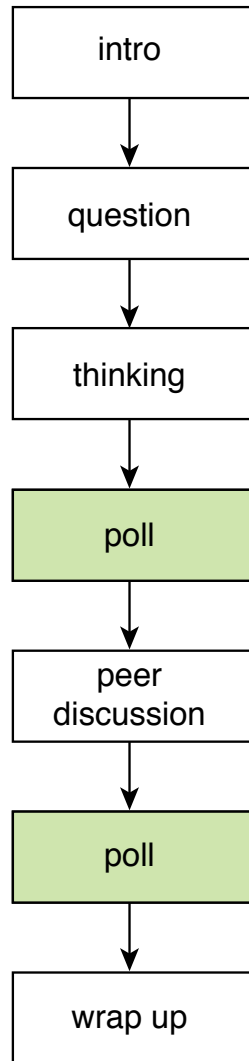


**vary activity**



# Effective implementation

importance of peer discussion



vary activity, measure poll-repoll gain

# Effective implementation

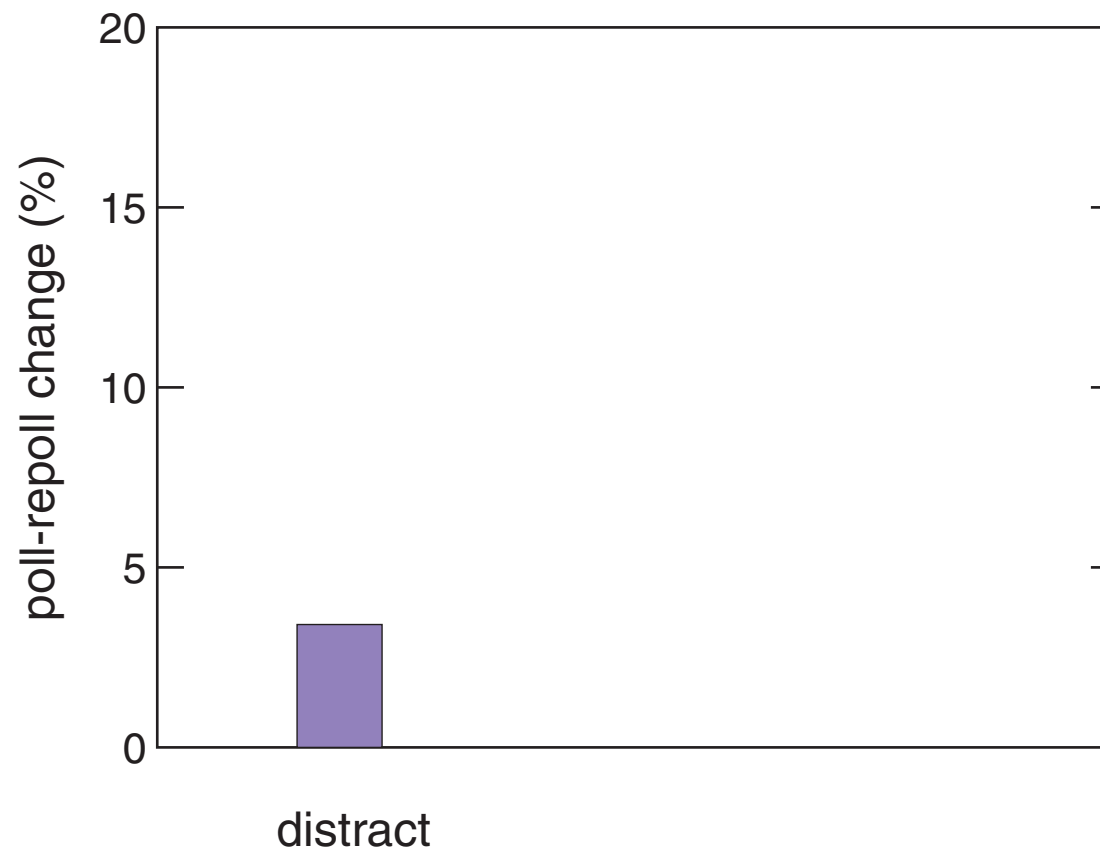
**importance of peer discussion**

**compare poll-repoll gain for 3 activities:**

- **distract**
- **reflect**
- **discuss**

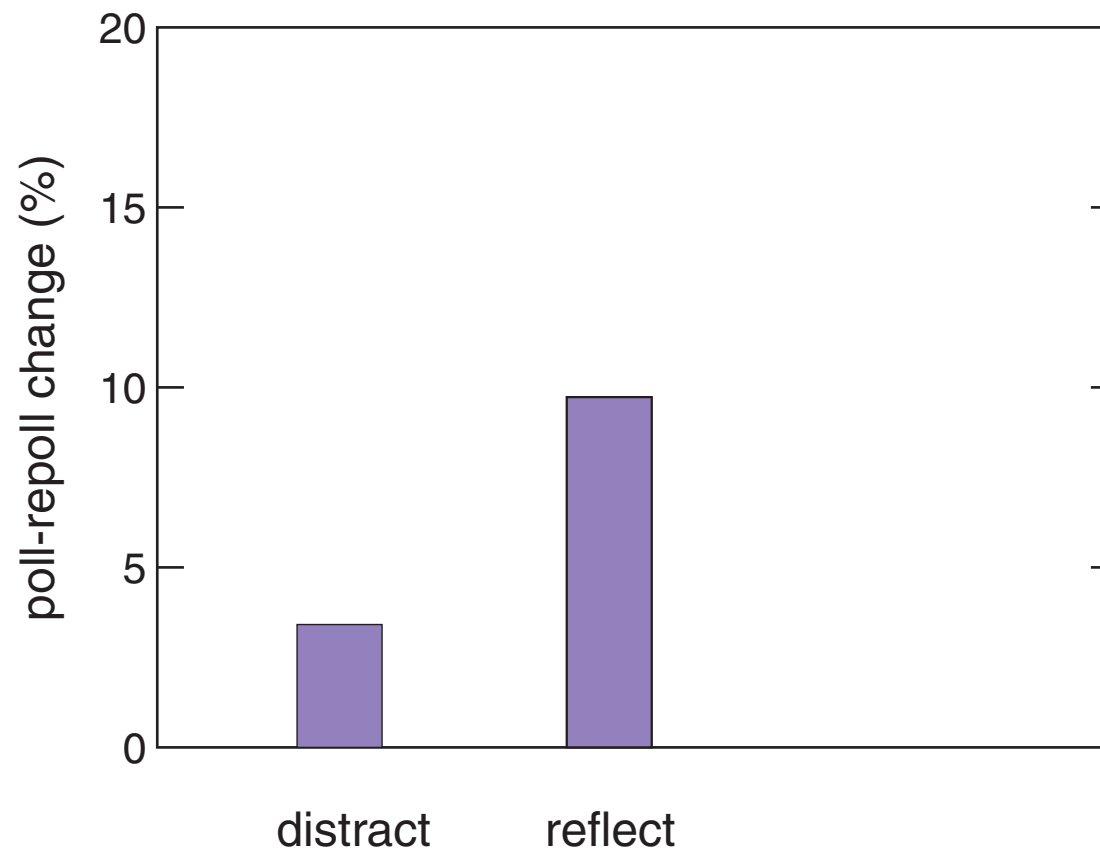
# Effective implementation

## importance of peer discussion



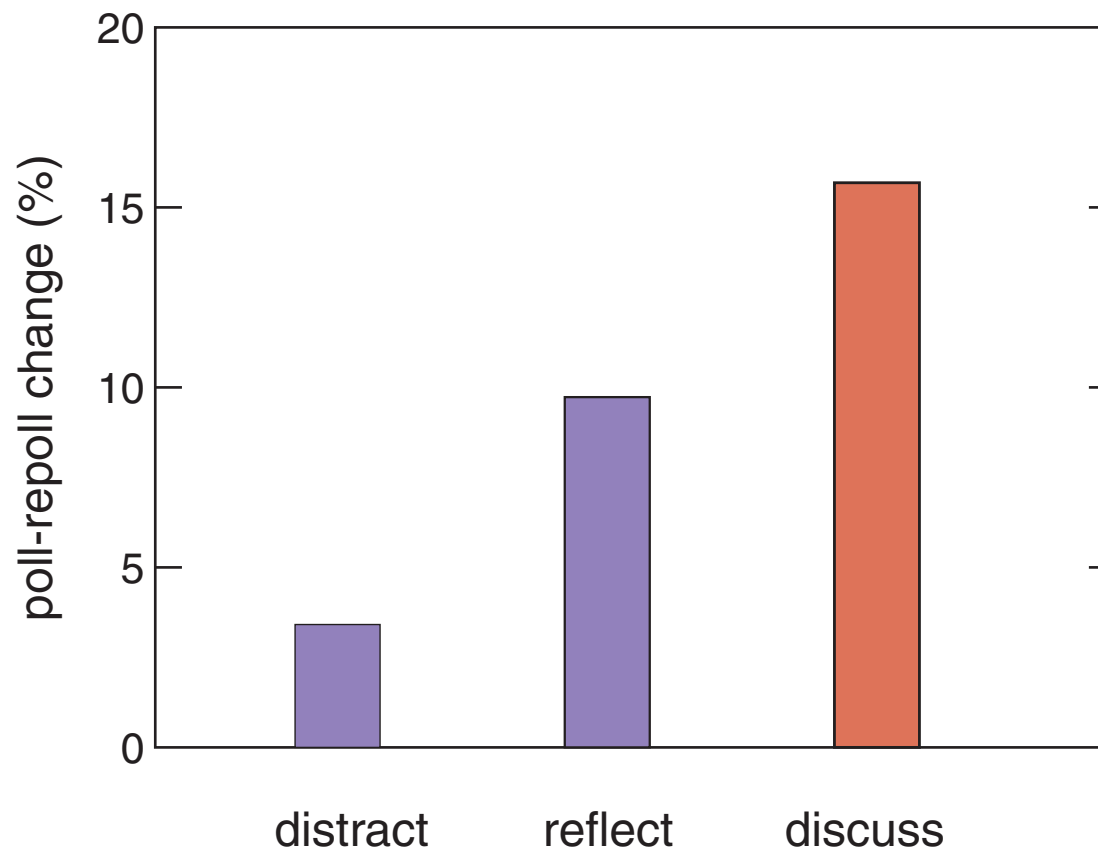
# Effective implementation

## importance of peer discussion



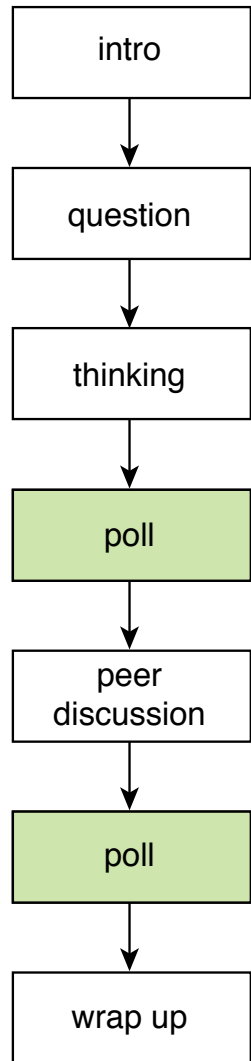
# Effective implementation

## importance of peer discussion



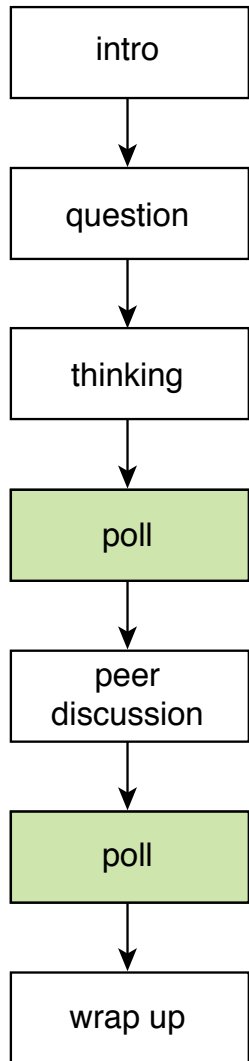
# Effective implementation

technology important?



# Effective implementation

technology important?



**normalized FCI gain:**

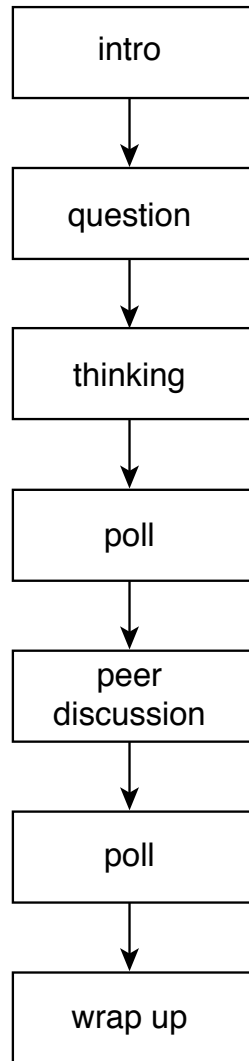
**flashcards: 0.47**

**clickers: 0.44**

*Phys. Teacher, 46, 242-244 (2008)*

# Effective implementation

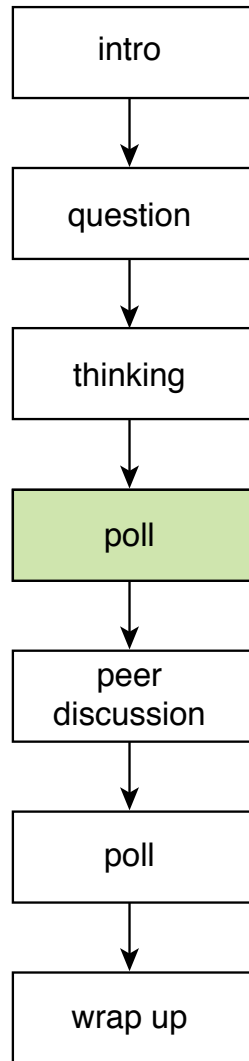
show histograms?





# Effective implementation

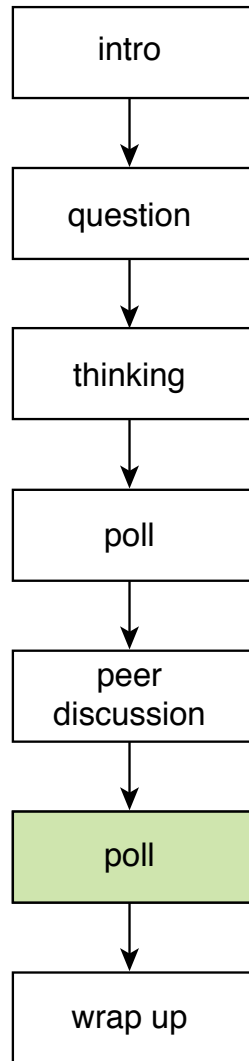
show histograms?



**no — biases discussion**

# Effective implementation

show histograms?

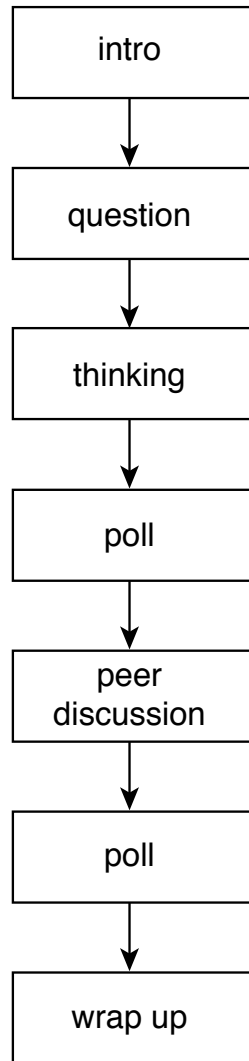


**no — biases discussion**

**yes — helps bring closure**

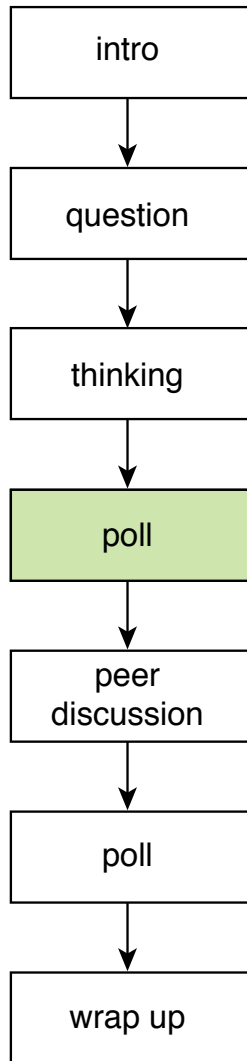
# Effective implementation

have individual students defend choices?



# Effective implementation

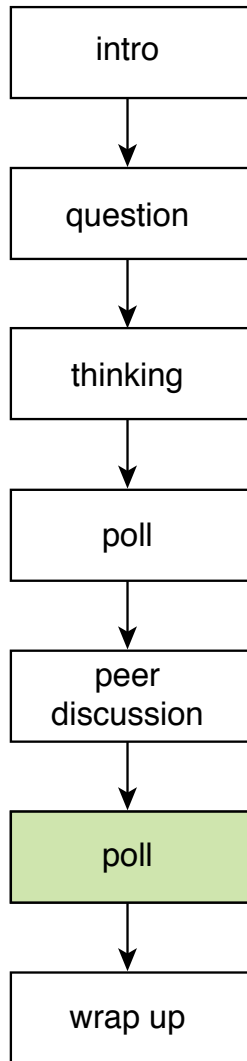
have individual students defend choices?



provides additional insights for discussion

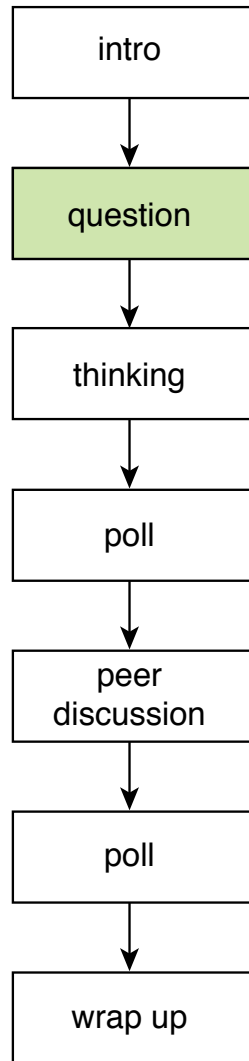
# Effective implementation

have individual students defend choices?



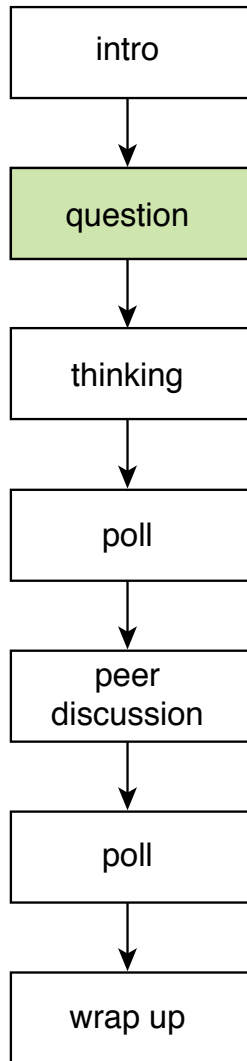
involves students in wrap up

# Creating ConcepTests



**what constitutes an effective ConcepTest?**

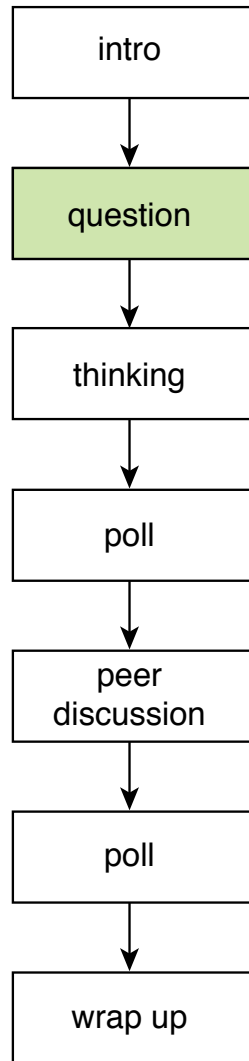
# Creating ConcepTests



## An effective ConcepTest...

- is driven by student needs
- tests understanding, not memorization
- pushes students (but not too much)

# Creating ConcepTests

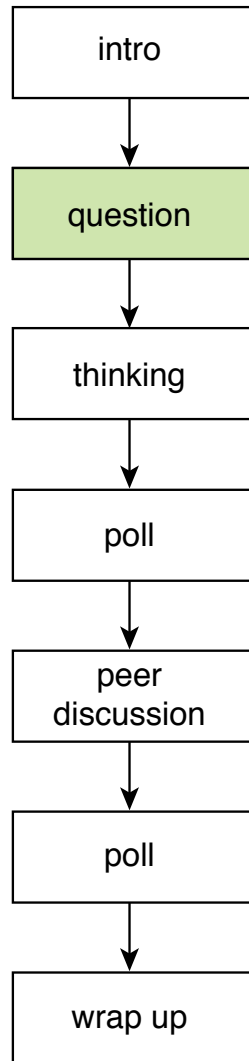


## Sources of ConcepTests:

- literature/web (you'd be surprised!)
- pre-class assignments
- other assignments



# Creating ConcepTests



**You can start with free response questions!**

# Creating ConceptTests

## Types of questions

- survey
- discussion
- model testing
- select from list

# Creating ConcepTests

**Which of the following airlines tries to save fuel by suggesting that its passengers use the bathroom before boarding?**

- 1. Delta Airlines**
- 2. Lufthansa**
- 3. All Nippon Airways**
- 4. British Midland Airways**
- 5. Air France**
- 6. JAL**
- 7. Aboriginal Air Services**
- 8. Aeroflot**
- 9. Are you kidding me? None of the above.**

# Creating ConcepTests

Which of the following airlines tries to save fuel by suggesting that its passengers use the bathroom before boarding?

1. Delta Airlines
2. Lufthansa
3. **All Nippon Airways** ✓
4. British Midland Airways
5. Air France
6. JAL
7. Aboriginal Air Services
8. Aeroflot
9. Are you kidding me? None of the above.

# Creating ConceptTests

hole in plate

model

microscopy image

discussion

airline

fact

# Creating ConceptTests

hole in plate

model

microscopy image

discussion

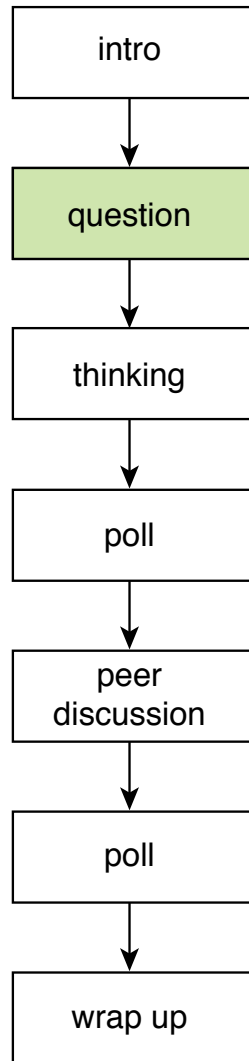
airline

fact

fact-recall not engaging

# Creating ConcepTests

some basic design rules

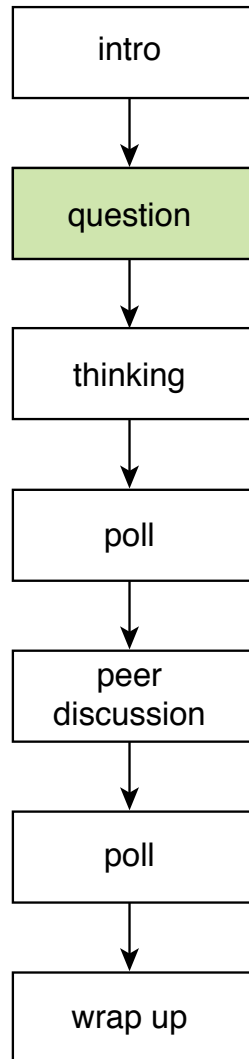


**Remove:**

- barriers for knowledgeable students
- clues for less-knowledgeable students

# Creating ConcepTests

some basic design rules



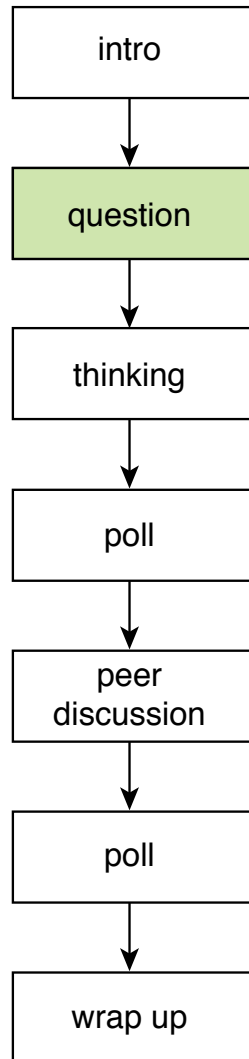
## General tips:

- focus on one idea/concept/model
- keep questions concise
- define all terms
- keep vocabulary simple



# Creating ConcepTests

some basic design rules

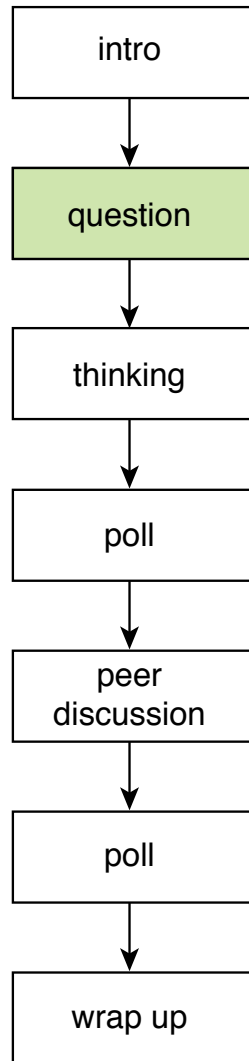


**Writing good “stems”:**

- ask complete question
- avoid common knowledge
- avoid negative statements (“not”, “no”,...)

# Creating ConcepTests

some basic design rules

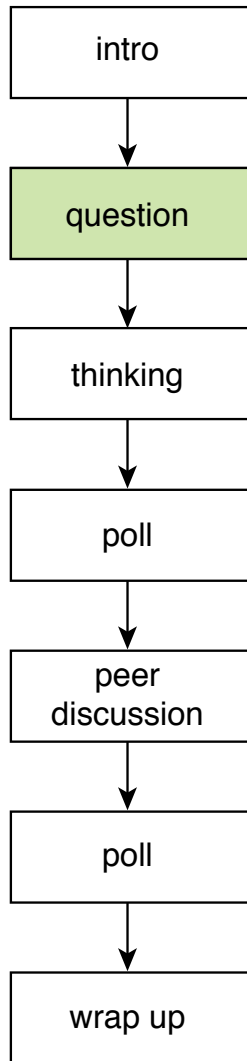


**Writing good answer choices:**

- aim for 3–5 options
- order choices logically
- make all roughly same length
- avoid repeating words (move to stem)
- avoid “All/None of the above”, “Other”

# Creating ConcepTests

## Example: a nonsense question



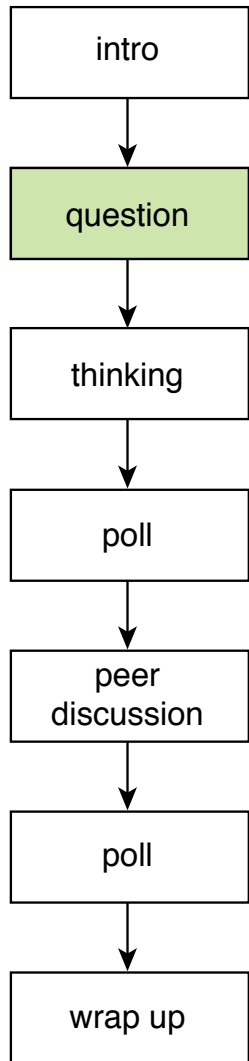
Choose most likely correct answer, based on what you know about informed guessing on tests.

Under what circumstances do *ermazoa* coagulate?

- A. Only when *jushespora* increase.
- B. Only when *jushespora* change color.
- C. When *jushespora* draw into a circle.
- D. Usually when *jushespora* increase, but occasionally when *jushespora* decrease.

# Creating ConcepTests

Example: another nonsense question



What is the color of *ermazoa*?

A. Blue.

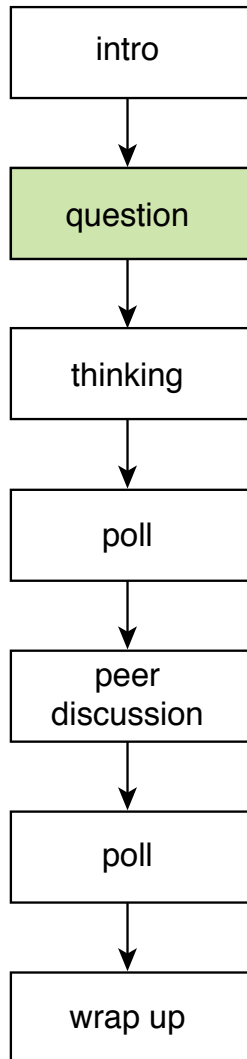
B. Red.

C. Green.

D. Yellow.

# Creating ConcepTests

## Example: a well-crafted question

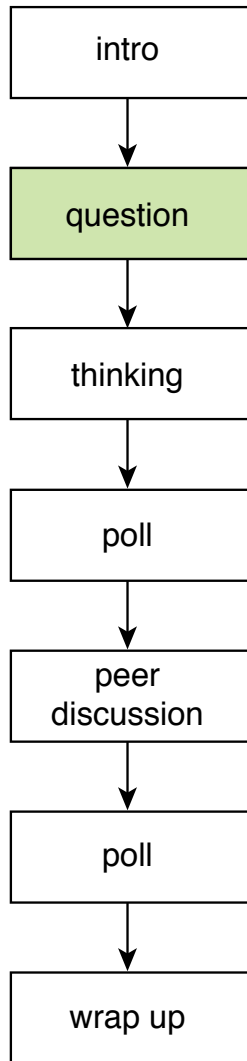


**Which statement refers to measurement as opposed to evaluation?**

- A. Emily got 90% correct on her math quiz.**
- B. Mary's test scores have increased satisfactorily this year.**
- C. Paul's score of 20 on this test indicates that his study habits are ineffective.**
- D. Linda received a B+ for her art project.**

# Creating ConcepTests

to create **YOUR** ConcepTests, you need...



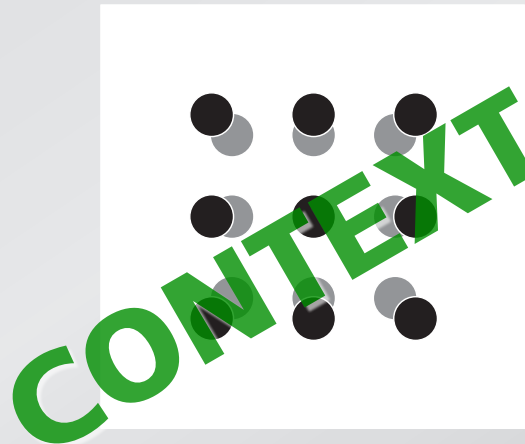
**1. context**

**2. question**

**3. closure**

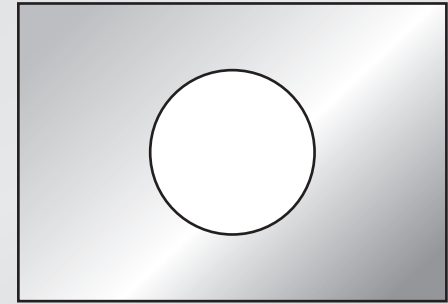
# Creating ConceptTests

When metals heat up, they expand because all atoms get farther away from each other.



# Creating ConceptTests

Consider a rectangular metal plate with a circular hole in it.



When the plate is uniformly heated, the diameter of the hole

1. increases.
2. stays the same.
3. decreases.

**QUESTION**



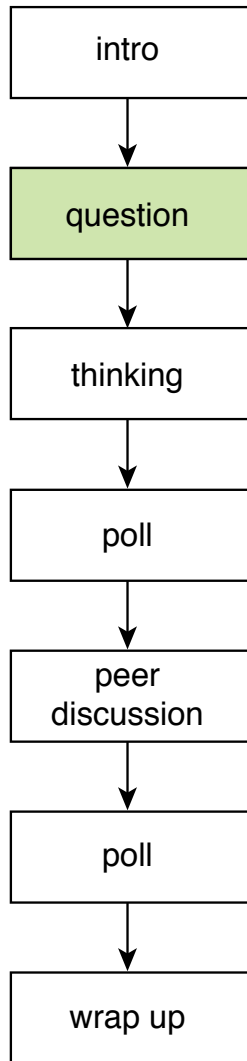
# Creating ConceptTests

consider the atoms at the rim of the hole



# Creating ConcepTests

to create **YOUR** ConcepTests, you need...



**1. context**

**2. question**

**3. closure**

## **Research Funding:**

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