# Peer Instruction: Methods and Techniques

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#### **Outline**

#### Problem

- ► Teaching focused towards top 1%
- Focused on memorization not understanding

#### Cause

- Lectures focused on fact transmission
- Traditional problems reinforce poor learning

#### Solution

► Interactive learning

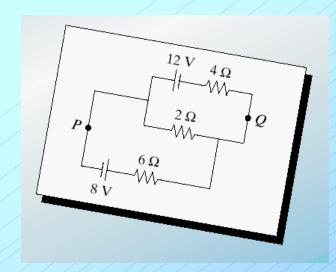
### Nature of problem

- ► In physics only 1% take more than their first physics course
- Looking at research common problems emerge:
  - ▶ Frustration
  - ► Lack of basic knowledge
  - Lack of understanding
- ▶But biggest problem of all:
  - ▶They don't care!

# Why do we have this problem?

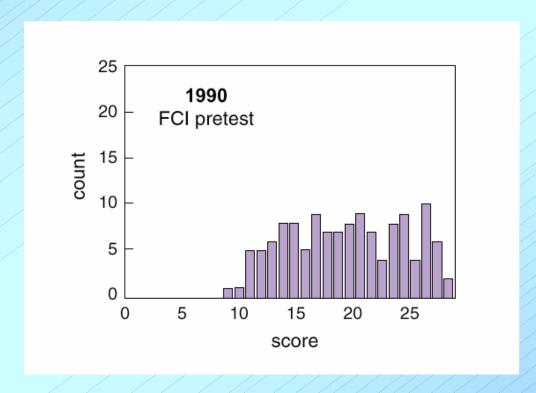
- ► Lectures focus on transfer of information
- Conventional questions reinforce poor studying habits

Q: Calculate current through the 2  $\Omega$  resistance ...



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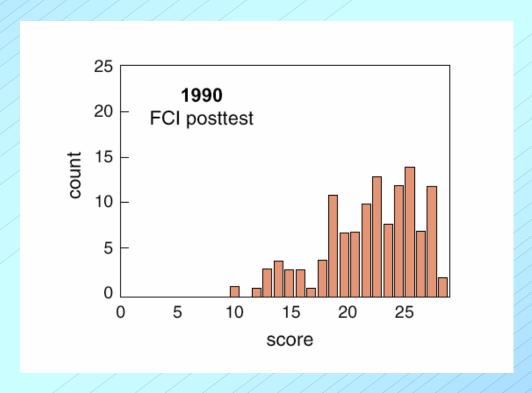
Results of standardized test focusing on concepts rather than problems



Ref: D. Hestenes et al. 1992. The Phys. Teach. 30: 141-158.

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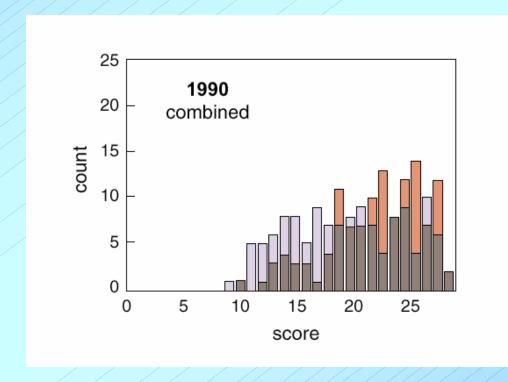
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#### What is the solution?

- Give students a reason to care
  - ▶ Take fact transmission out of classroom
    - Reading assignments! Reading assignments! Reading assignments!
  - ► Make lectures more responsive
    - ► Focus lectures on student's misunderstandings.
    - Uncover rather than cover
  - Make lectures more interactive
    - ► Make sure students are following teaching
  - ▶ Give students a more active role
    - ► Give them the opportunity to get the ah-hah feeling

#### Interaction outside class: JiTT

#### Assign reading

- Insist student read **before** class.
- Test them on reading, not on understanding
- Ask the special question:

"What did you find confusing about the reading? If you found nothing confusing mention something that you found interesting."

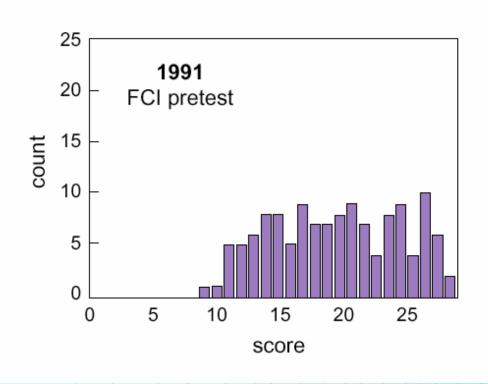
#### Make it worthwhile for them

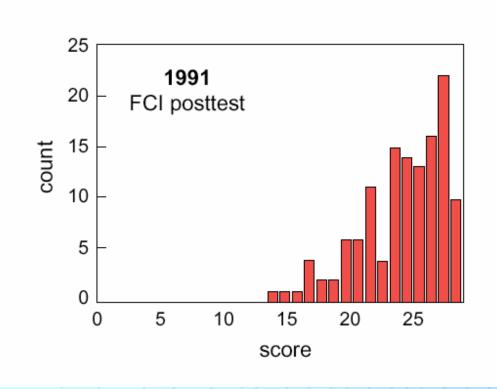
- Give them grades for trying (not for correctness)
- Read the responses to JiTT question
- Respond directly or address question in lecture

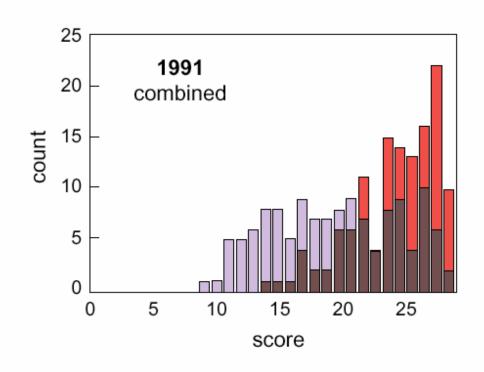
Ref: Just-In-Time Teaching: Blending Active Learning With Web Technology (Prentice Hall Series in Educational Innovation) by Gregor M. Novak (Editor), Evelyn T. Patterson, Andrew D. Gavrin http://webphysics.iupui.edu/jitt/jitt.html

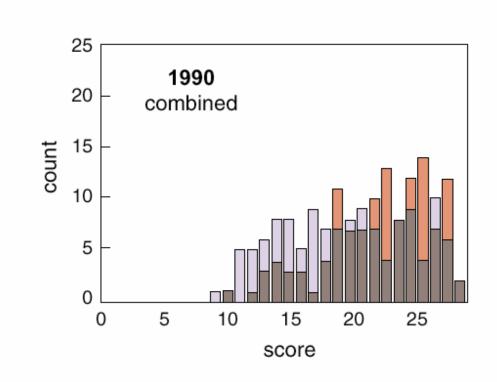
#### Interaction in class: PI

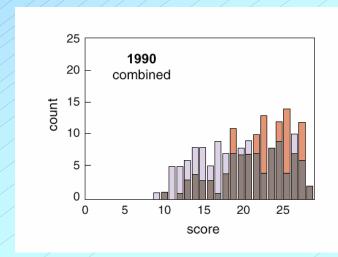
- After discussing a significant concept:
  - Stop; ask ConcepTest question
  - Steps:
    - 1. Question
    - 2. Thinking
    - 3. Individual answer
    - 4. Peer discussion
    - 5. Individual answer
    - 6. Instructor explanation
  - Adjust lecture based on feedback



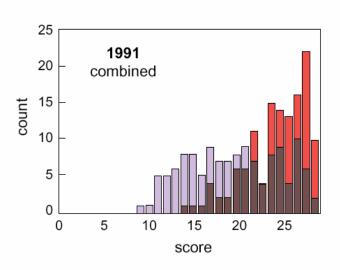






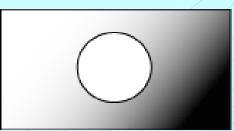






# ConcepTest Design

Consider a rectangular plate with a circular hole in it.



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

- 1. Increases
- 2. Decreases
- 3. Stays the same

### ConcepTest Design II

A boat carrying a large boulder is floating in a lake. The boulder is thrown overboard and sinks to the bottom of the lake.

Does the level of the water in the lake (with respect to the shore):

- 1. go up
- 2. go down, or
- 3. stay the same?

# ConcepTest Design Messages

- Focus on a concept not fact.
- Make them think not remember
- Incorrect answers in a multiple choice are important
  - Ask open ended question first
  - Make most common incorrect answer the "distracter" incorrect responses.
- Try to measure the gain\* of a question
- Adjust question so about 50% of class has wrong first answer
- Reinforce your concept with an explanation

# So what about technology?

- Use it to make instruction easier
  - ▶ Use web-based tools for JiTT
  - Use PRS like tools to accept anonymous (to each other) student responses
  - Use web-based databases to locate good ConcepTests and publish yours
  - Use technology to identify effectiveness of ConcepTests
  - ► Use technology to make PI easier and more effective in class

#### Implementing PI in the classroom

- 384 instructors who used PI were surveyed\*
- Good news first:
  - ▶ 90% of 30 courses who tested the students performed well in FCI
  - ► Nearly 80% said they would definitely use PI again
  - Wide range of courses high school to universities

<sup>\*</sup>Ref: Peer Instruction: Results from a Range of Classrooms, Adam P. Fagen, Catherine H. Crouch, and Eric Mazur, *Phys. Teach.* **40**, 206-209 (2002).

13% said creating material was difficult

# A lot of material already exists for a number of subjects:

- 1. Physics: http://www.deas.harvard.edu/galileo
- 2. Chemistry: http://www.chem.wisc.edu/~concept/
- 3. Astronomy:

http://hea-www.harvard.edu/~pgreen/educ/ConcepTests.html

4. More subjects coming:

Geology, Mathematics, ...

- ▶ 10% cited colleague skepticism
- Collect data assiduously
- Pit your results against courses with no PI on identical examinations
- Less combative approaches include asking colleagues to sit in class

- 9% said they didn't have enough time to cover all the material in course
- ► A small fraction were able to reduce coursework. (This may not always be possible)
- Use JiTT to make students read and prepare before they come to class

▶ 7% cited student resistance to PI

"some students were too cool, too alienated, or perhaps too lost to participate".

- Impress upon students the rationale and value of PI
- Explain how PI works and why you believe it will work for them
- Regularly present class averaged grades to demonstrate its effectiveness
- Circulate guide and encourage
- Give credit for participation
- Have CT like questions in exams

#### Acknowledgments

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#### For more information please visit:

http://mazur-www.harvard.edu

http://www.deas.harvard.edu/galileo

#### **Useful Resources**

- Old Project Galileo site (useful information on education research):
  - http://galileo.harvard.edu
- New Galileo site (updated ConcepTests and tools):
  - http://www.deas.harvard.edu/galileo
- JiTT web-site:
  - http://webphysics.iupui.edu/jitt/jitt.html
- Mazur Group papers & talks:
  - http://mazur-www.harvard.edu/library
- ▶ Prof. Mazur's Spring Physics course web-site:
  - http://physics1.harvard.edu
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