ACTIVE LEARNING AND INTERACTIVE LECTURES

Eric Mazur Harvard University



heard me speak on Peer Instruction

$$1 = yes, 0 = no$$

- heard me speak on Peer Instruction
- know about/familiar with PI

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- heard me speak on Peer Instruction
- know about/familiar with PI
- use PI

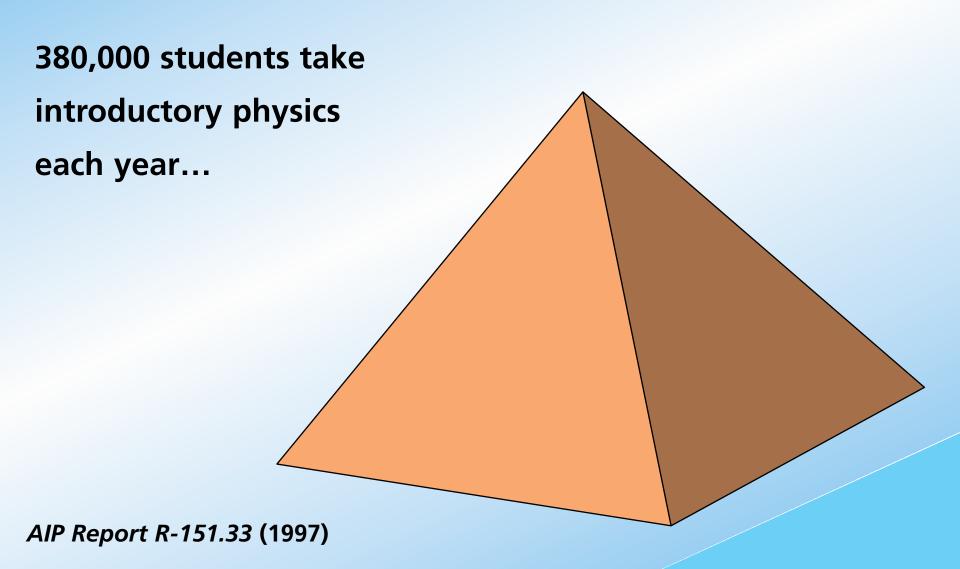
$$1 = yes, 0 = no$$

- heard me speak on Peer Instruction
- know about/familiar with PI
- use Pl
- colleague uses PI

$$1 = yes, 0 = no$$

Menu

- motivational material
- implementation details/data
- related research
- web-based resources



about 1% of these get a bachelor's degree in physics AIP Report R-151.33 (1997)

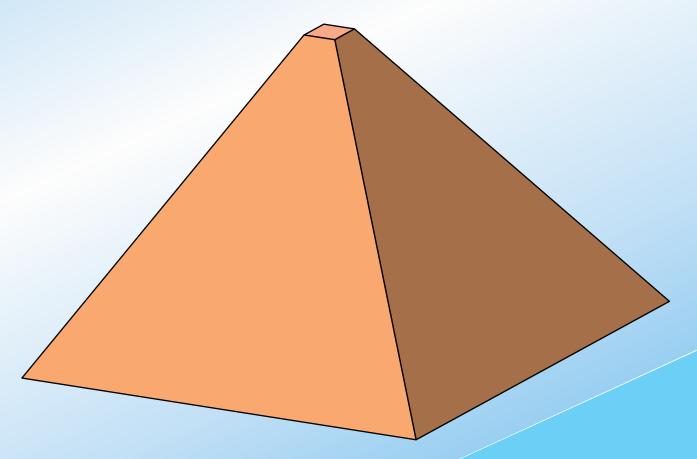
Of the 4,300 students with a bachelor's degree in physics... AIP Report R-151.33 (1997)

about 35% go on to get a Ph.D. in physics... AIP Report R-151.33 (1997)



What about the

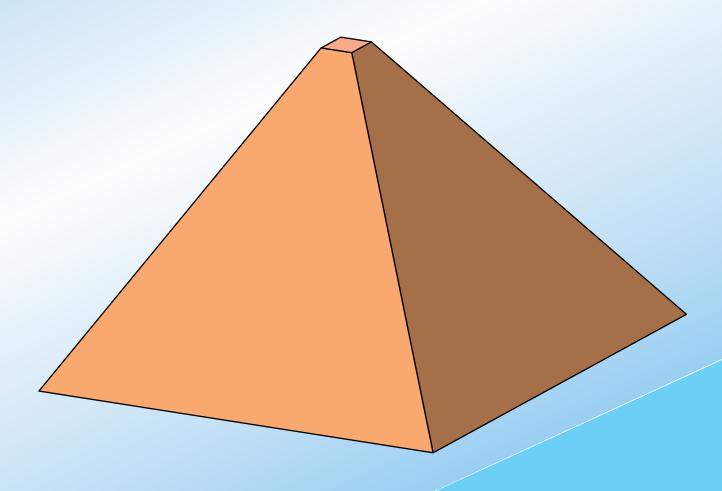
other 259...?



What do we know

about these

students?



Some disturbing symptoms:

- 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?

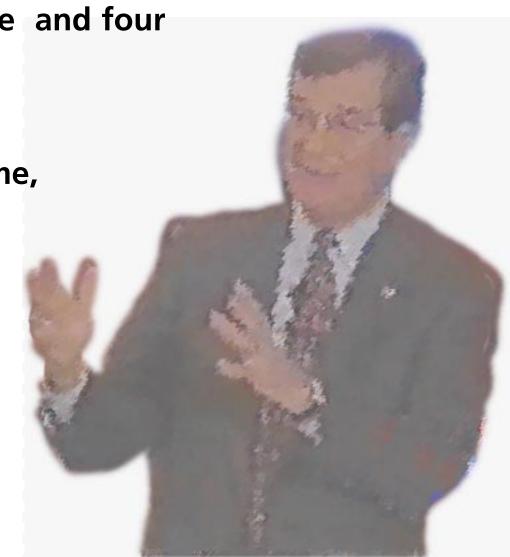
We'd better!

"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?"

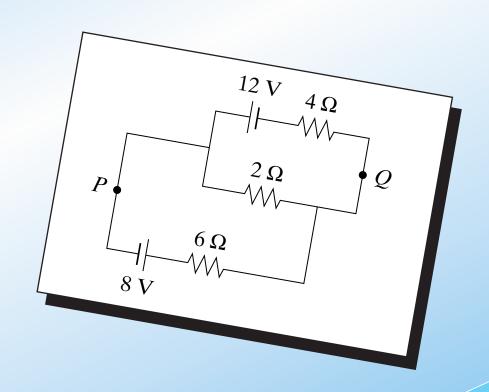




Lectures focus on transfer of information...

Conventional problems reinforce bad study habits

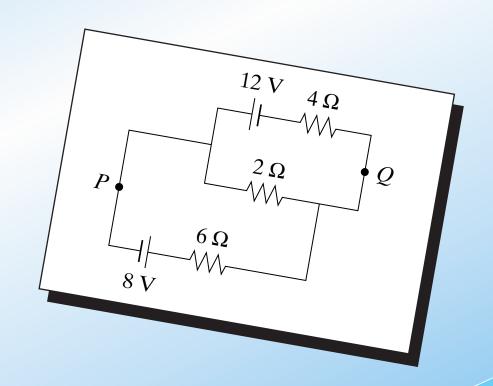
Conventional problems reinforce bad study habits



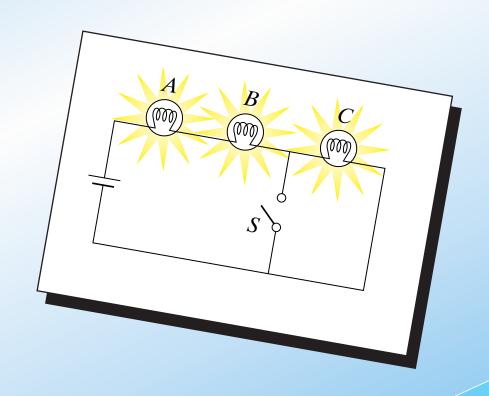
Conventional problems reinforce bad study habits

Calculate:

- (a) the current in the 2- Ω resistor, and
- (b) the potential difference between points P and Q



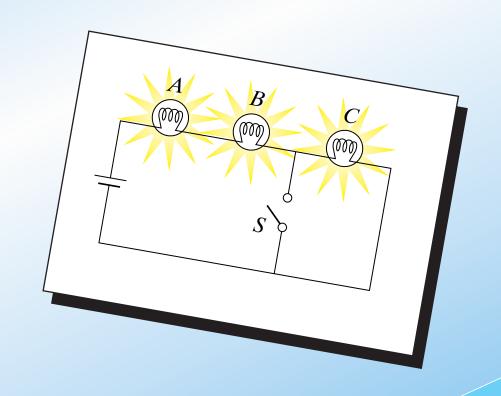
Are basic principles understood?

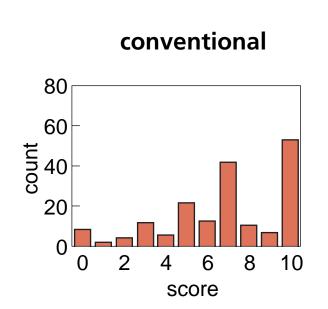


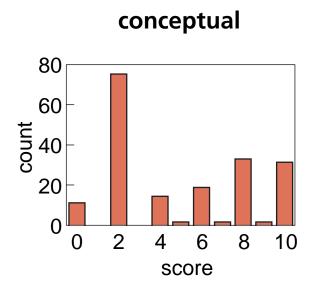
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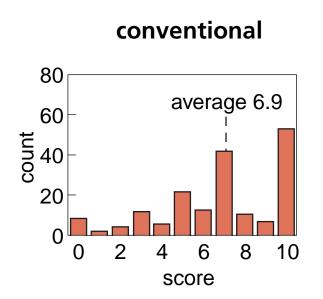
When *S* is closed, what happens to the:

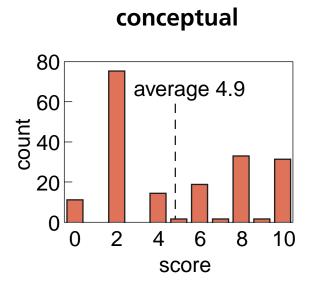
- (a) intensities of A and B?
- (b) intensity of C?
- (c) current through battery?
- (d) voltage drop across A, B, and C?
- (e) total power dissipated?

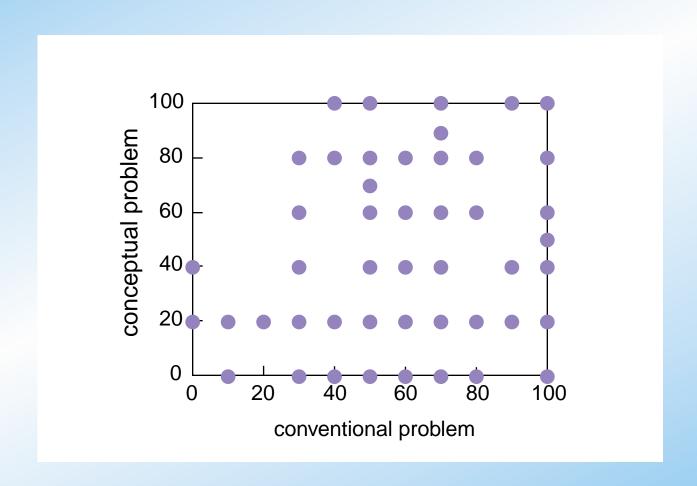


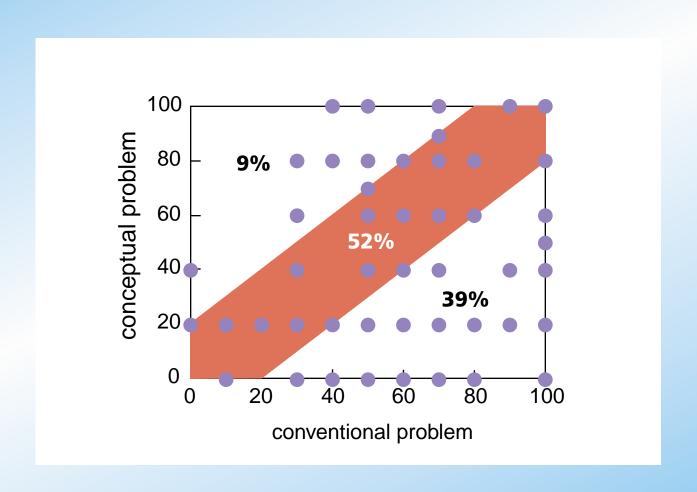














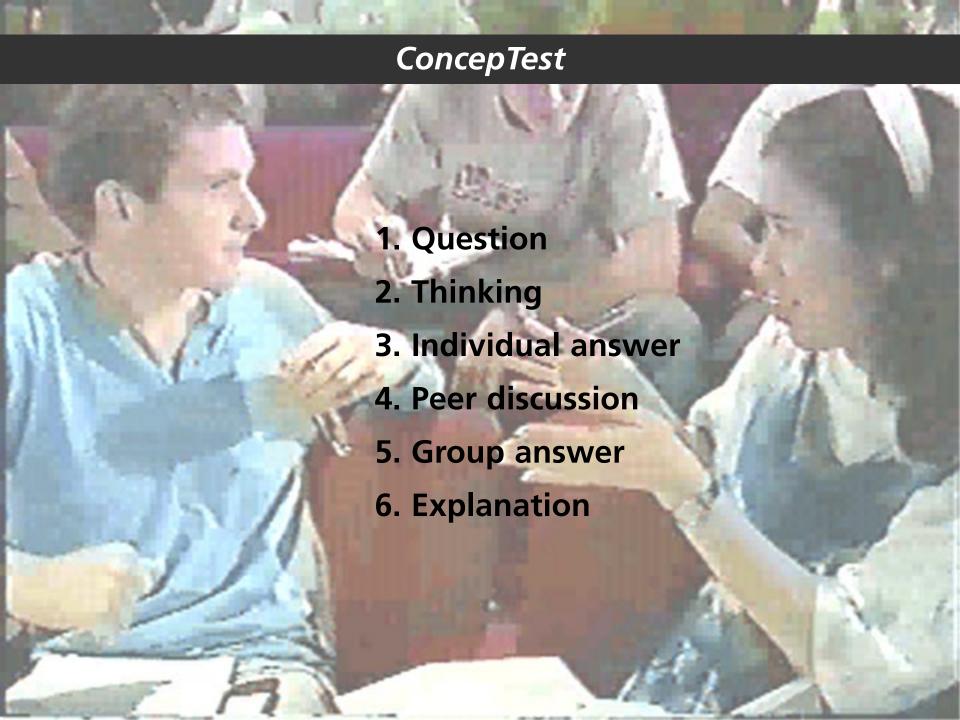


Help students take more responsibility for learning!

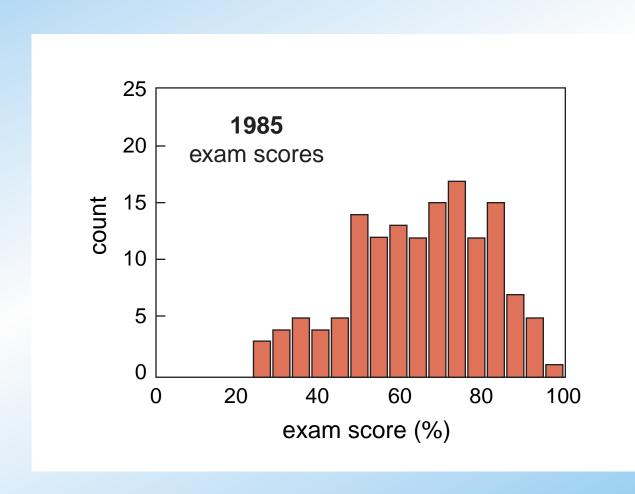
Peer Instruction

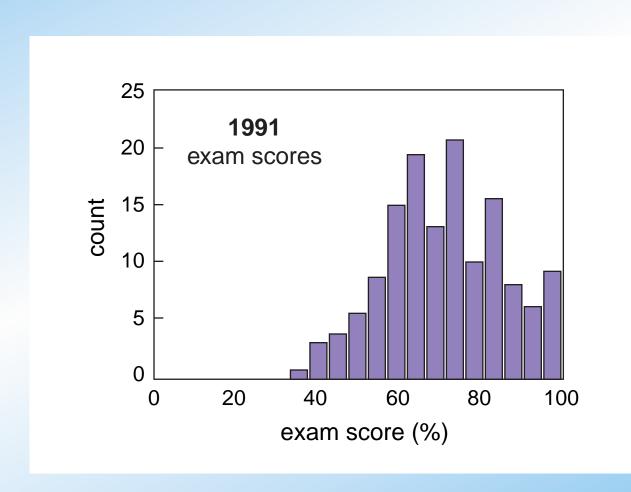
Main features:

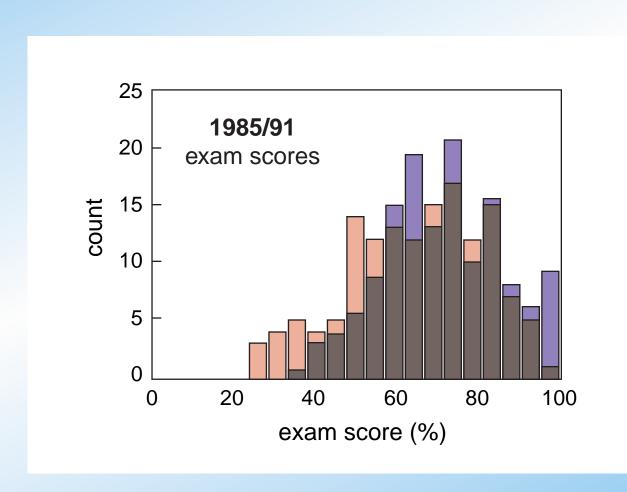
- Pre-class reading
- In class: depth, not coverage
- ConcepTests



What about problem solving...?



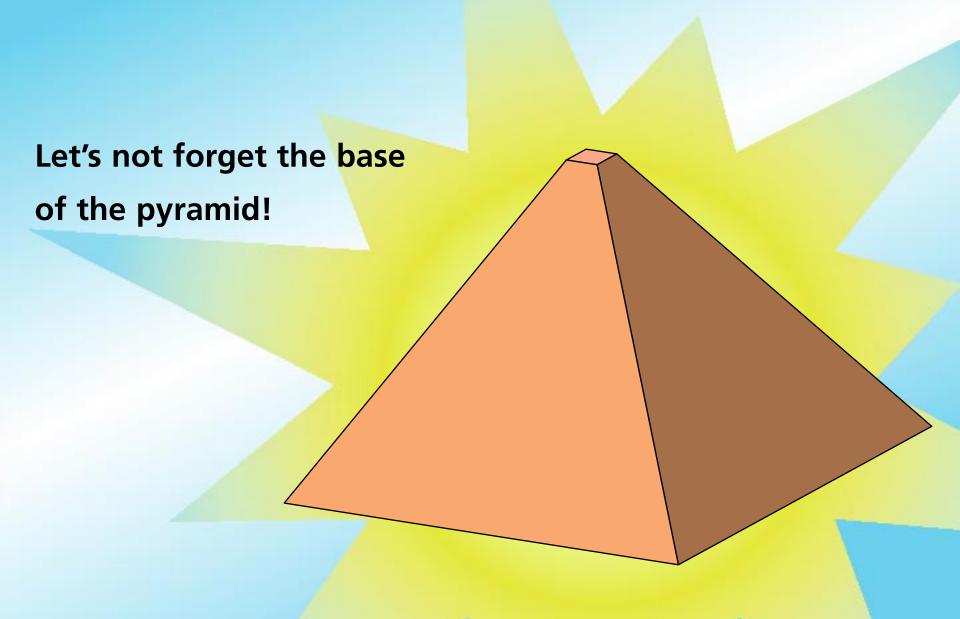


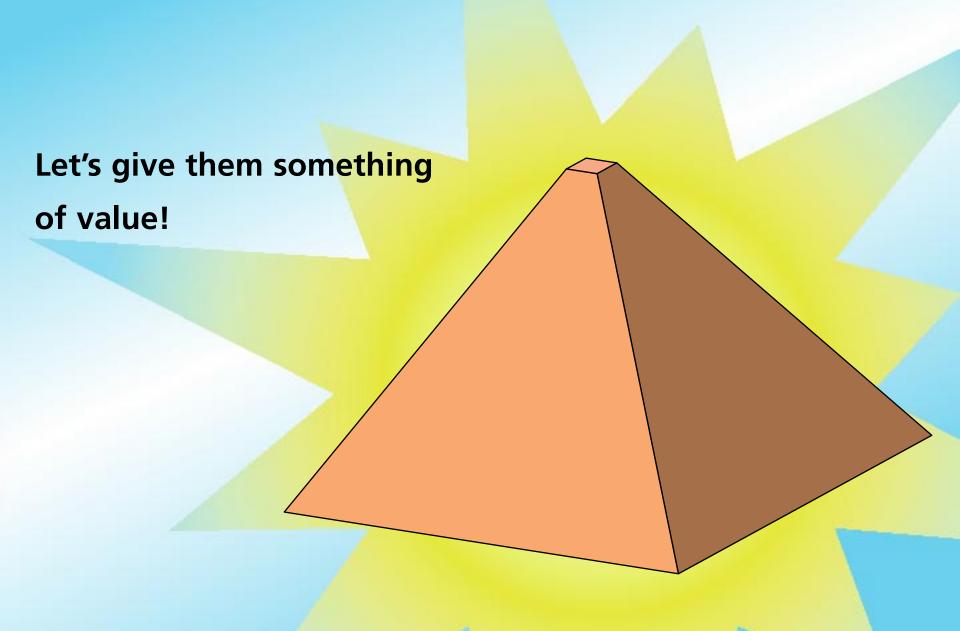


So better understanding leads to better problem solving!

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





Challenges:

- internal skepticism
- growing pains
- limited circle of influence

Rewards:

- engagement
- improved understanding
- class is fun!

Funding

National Science Foundation

For a copy of this talk and additional information:

http://mazur-www.harvard.edu

PEER INSTRUCTION: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

Eric Mazur Harvard University

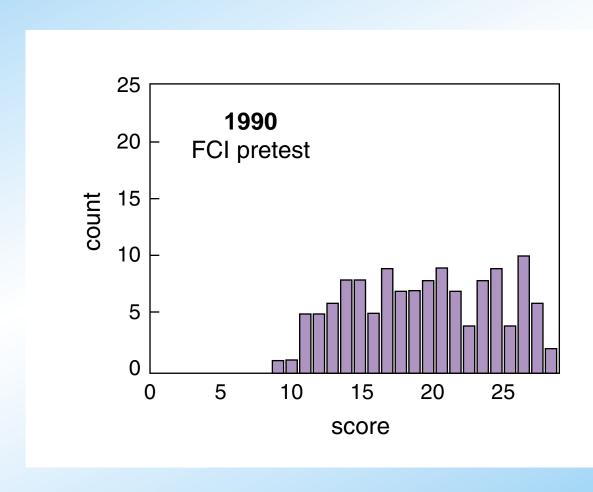
AAPT New Faculty Meeting 9 November 2001



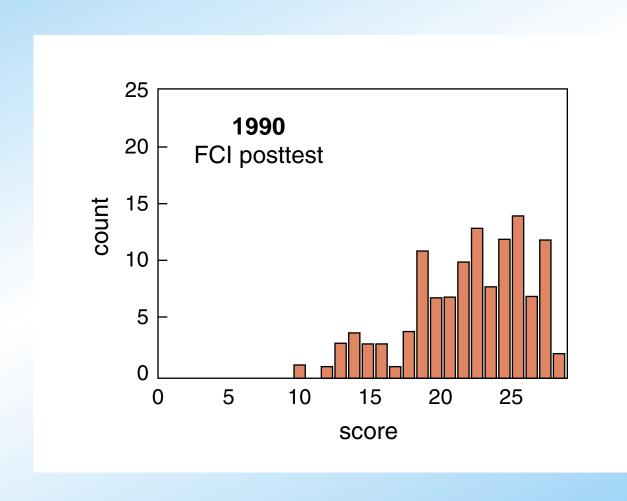
Outline

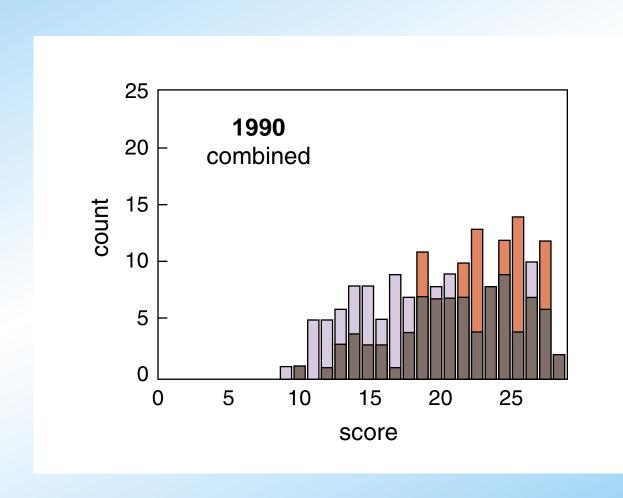
- Research: providing the basis for change
- ConcepTests: brains-on demo
- Problem with Problems
- Discussion

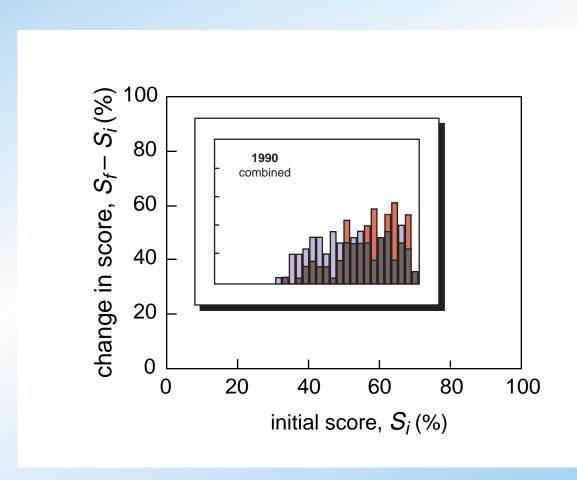
Force Concept Inventory data

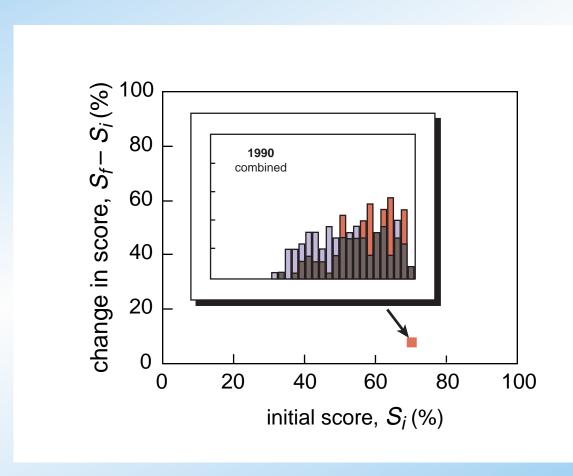


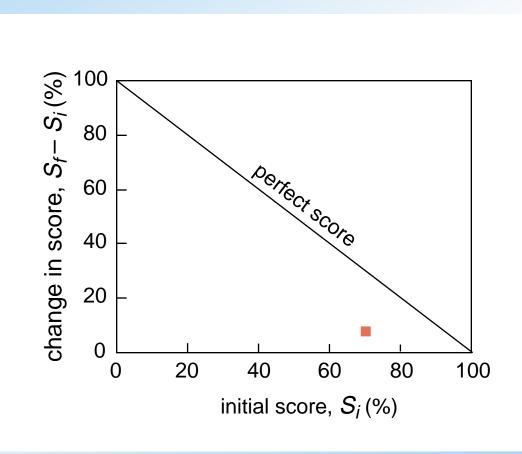
Hestenes, et al., TPT 30, 141 (1992)

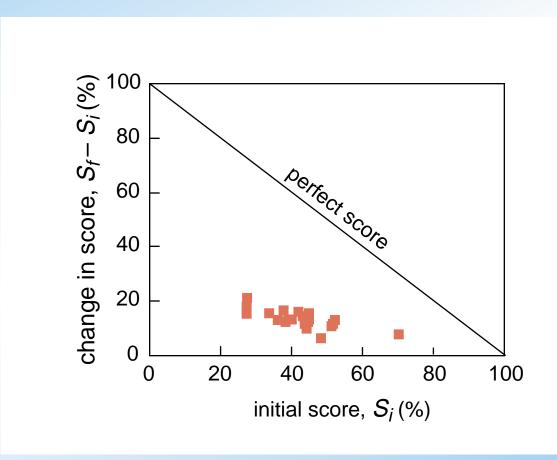


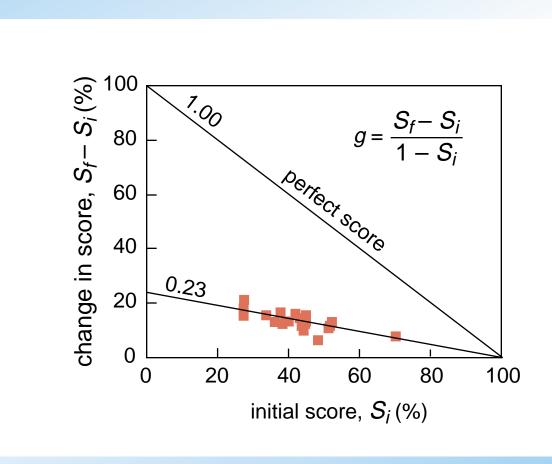


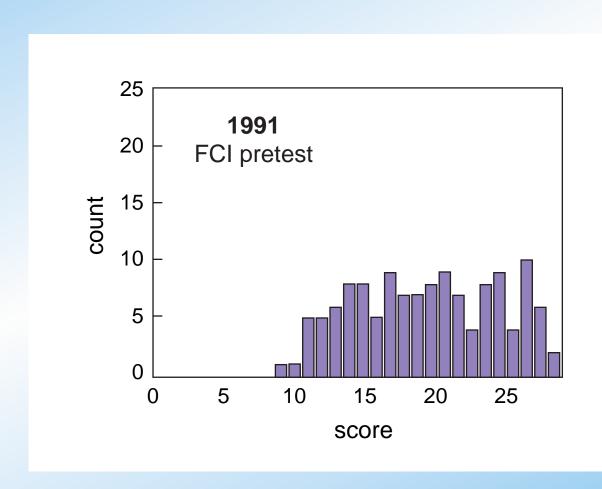


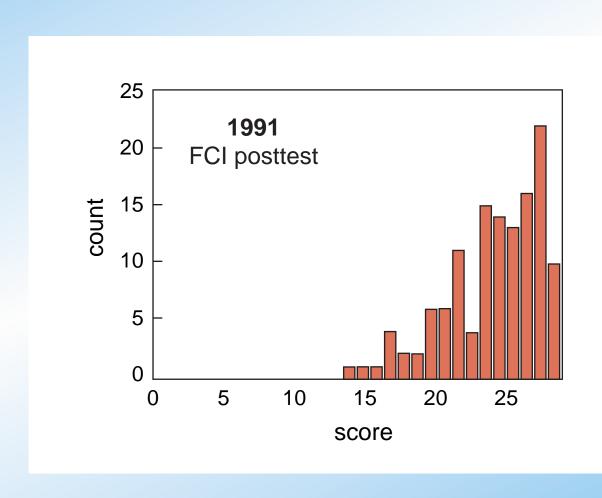


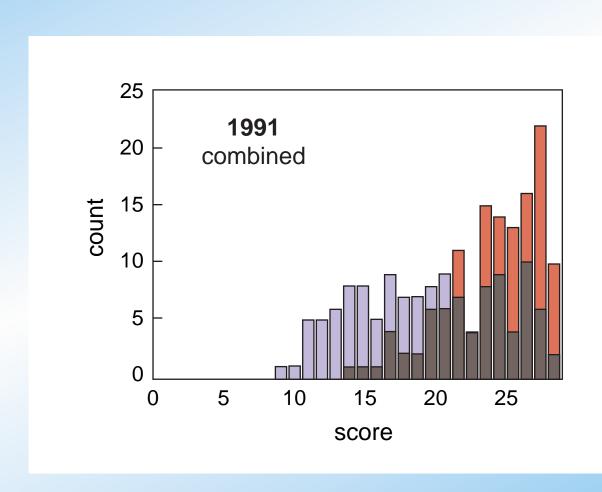


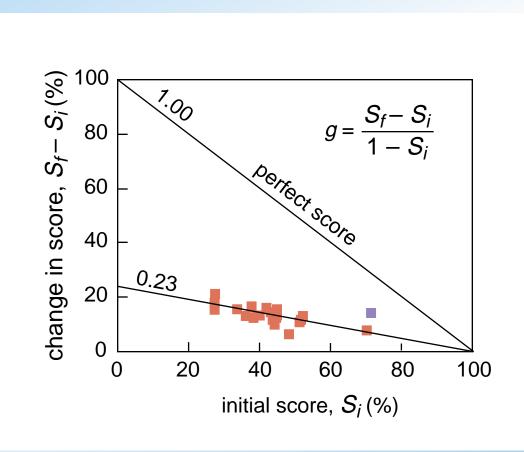


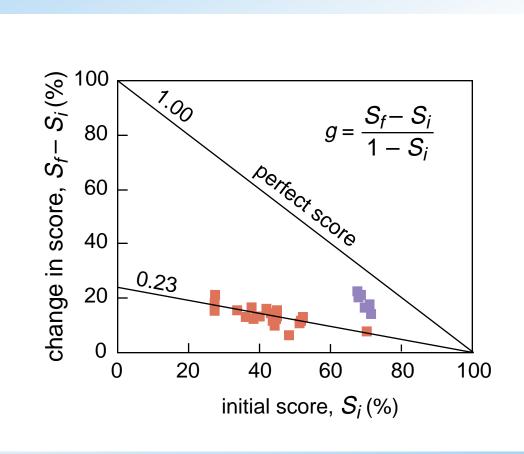


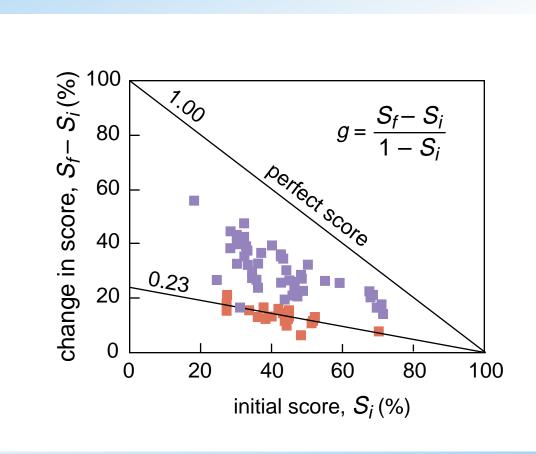


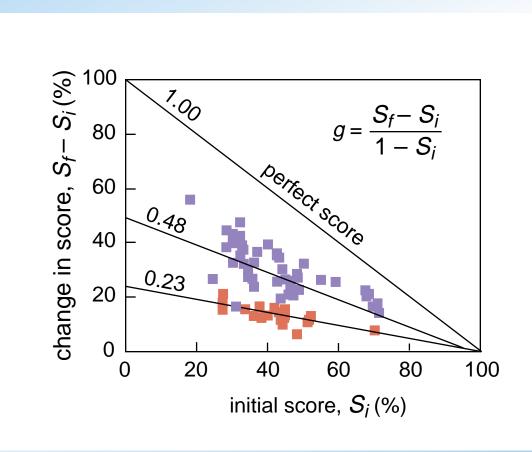


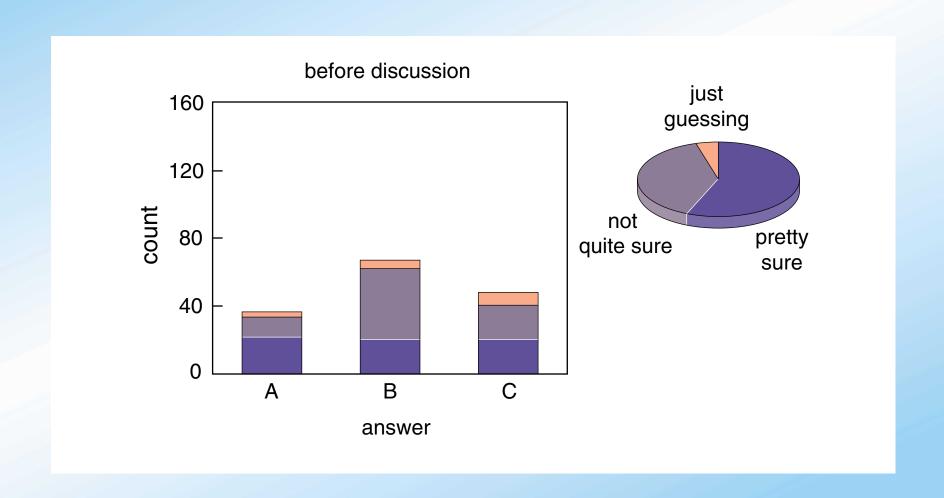


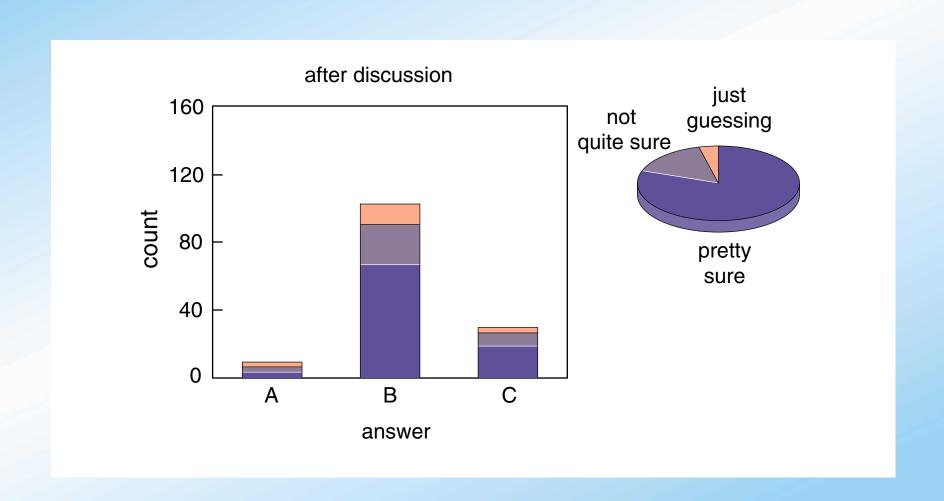


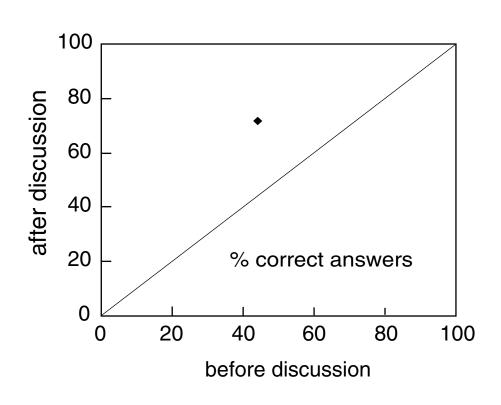


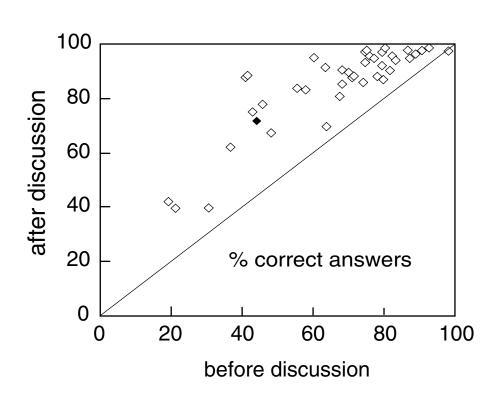


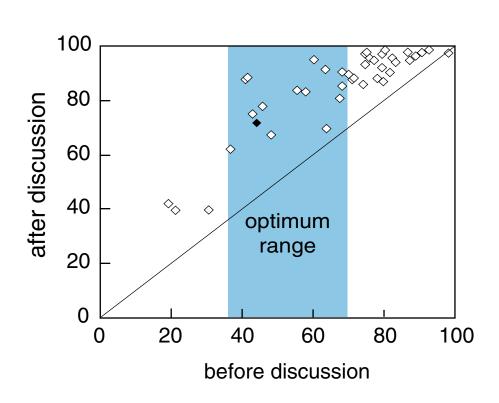




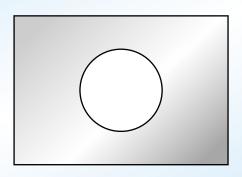






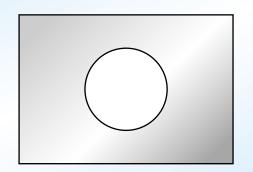


Consider a rectangular metal plate with a circular hole in it.



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

Message 1

It's easy to fire up the audience!

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

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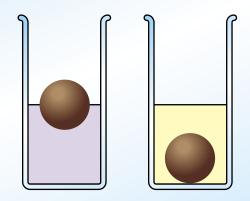
Does the level of the water in the lake (with respect to the shore)

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

Message 2

We all make mistakes!

Consider an object that floats in water but sinks in oil. When the object floats in water, half of it is submerged.



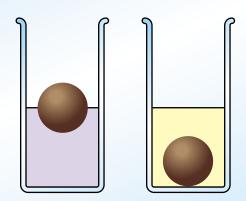
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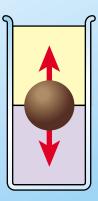


1. moves up.

object, the object

- 2. stays in the same place.
- 3. moves down.







It's easy to make simple demonstrations fascinating!

When we hold a page of printed text in front of a mirror, the text on the image in the mirror runs from right to left:

The New York Times

When we hold a page of printed text in front of a mirror, the text on the image in the mirror runs from right to left:

The New York Times

Why is it that right and left are interchanged and not top and bottom? Because

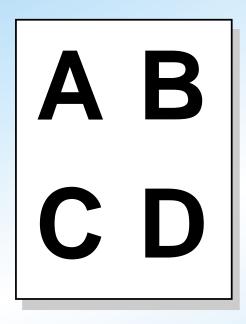
- 1. the mirror is oriented vertically,
- 2. we have two eyes in the horizontal plane,
- 3. the Earth's gravitation is directed downward,
- 4. a habit we have when looking at images in a mirror,
- 5. It only appears to run from left to right.

Message 4

It's "simple" only if you know the answer

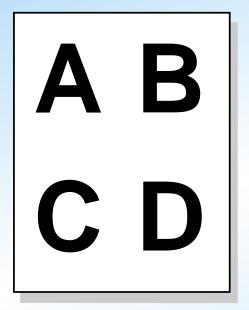
Feedback

Flashcards: simple and effective!



Feedback

Flashcards: simple and effective!





On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmetered 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.

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Requires assumptions Requires developing a model Requires applying that model

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmetered 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 about 2 hours.

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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

On a Saturday afternoon, you pull into a parking lot with unmetered spaces near a shopping area where people are known to shop, on average, for two 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.

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

Requires using a calculator

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

Essential elements

- Reading (before class)
- Participation (during class)
- Problem-solving (after class)
- Appropriate testing/assessment

Coverage

traditional

coverage encyclopedic

retention disappointing

Coverage

	traditional	interactive less? more!	
coverage	encyclopedic		
retention	disappointing		

Coverage

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"What counts is not how much is covered, but how much is uncovered"

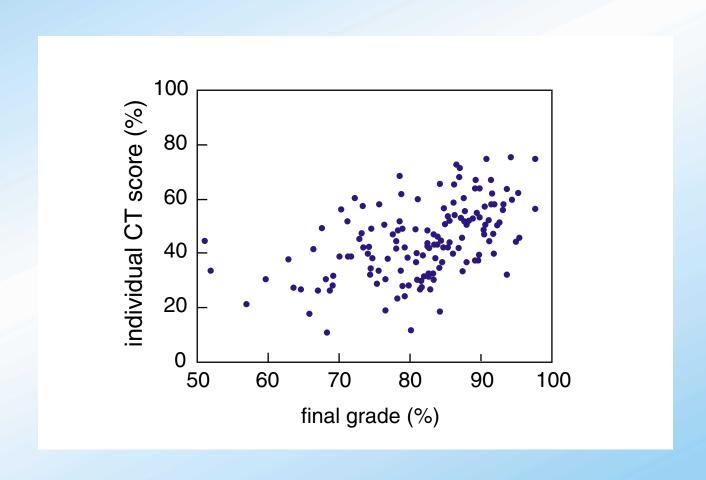
Viki Weisskopf

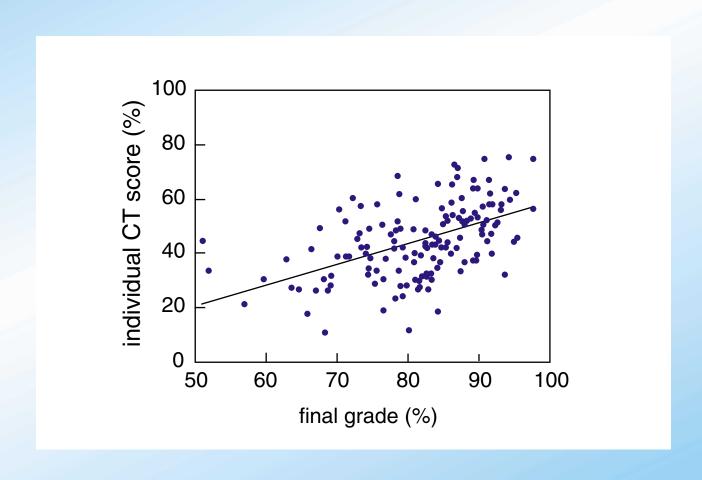
Web-based assignment due before class

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- Three questions (content and feedback)

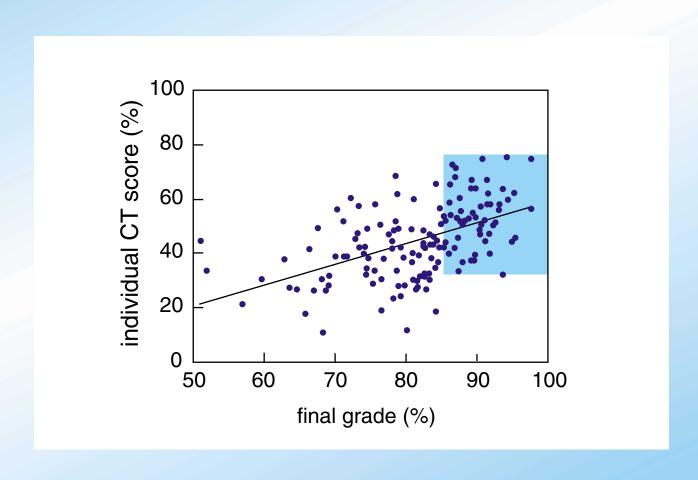
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- Three questions (content and feedback)
- Graded on effort

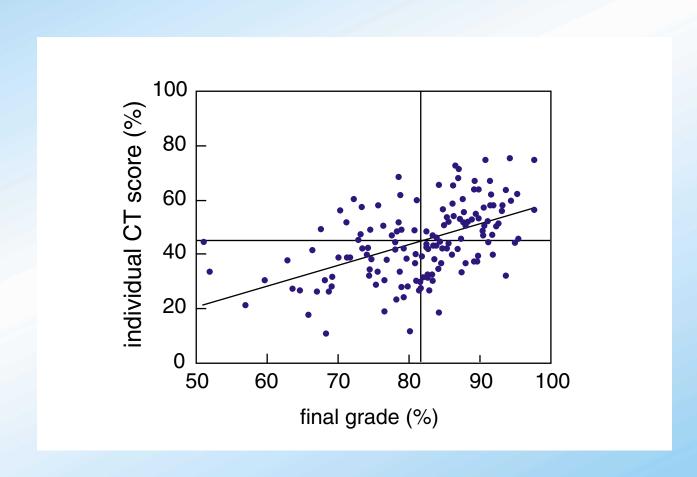
- Web-based assignment due before class
- Three questions (content and feedback)
- Graded on effort
- ▶ 5% of final grade





even best students are challenged!





Resources

Peer Instruction: A User's Manual (Prentice Hall, 1997)

http://galileo.harvard.edu

Funding

National Science Foundation

For a copy of this talk and additional information:

http://mazur-www.harvard.edu