New Faculty Orientation "Active Learning & Classroom Assessment"

Larry Epstein, MBA Associate Teaching Professor Program Director, BS Entertainment & Arts Management

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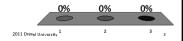
Overview

- Using Clickers for classroom assessment (and analysis)
- Active Learning:
 - Student-run enterprise
 - Discussion of student research
 - Internships
 - Student Presentations
 - Games/Simulations

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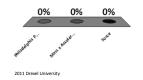
I previously...

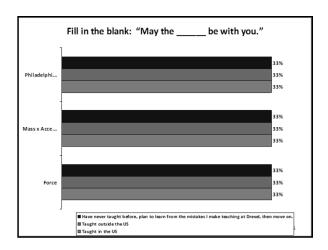
- 1. Taught in the US
- 2. Taught outside the US
- Have never taught before, plan to learn from the mistakes I make teaching at Drexel, then move on.



Fill in the blank: "May the _____ be with you."

- 1. Philadelphia Phillies, because that's the correct answer to every question.
- 2. Mass x Acceleration
- 3. Force





Student run enterprise

- Students participate in running a business/organization including:
 - Creative
 - Marketing
 - Finance
 - Distribution

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Student run enterprise (cont'd)

- Benefits
 - Teaches collaborative skills
 - Well regarded by employers
- Issues
 - Can create significant workload for faculty
 - Student turnover can disrupt operations
 - Requires \$\$\$

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Research papers

- Biweekly short papers on an assigned topic
 - 500-600 words
 - Current issues in media/entertainment
 - Small class (approx 15 students)
 - In-class discussion, occasionally with guest faculty

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Research Papers (cont'd)

- Benefits
 - Students very motivated
 - 100% participation in class discussion
 - Very positive feedback
 - Writing practice
- Issue More difficult in larger classes
 - Full participation in class discussion can be difficult in allotted time
 - Workload to grade papers without teaching assistant support

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Part-time Internships

- Available to sophomores, juniors & seniors
- Employers are local companies & organizations
- Must be a learning experience (not just copies and coffee) for academic credit
- Graded final work product required
- Student & employer must fill out application for my approval

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Part-time Internships (cont'd)

- Benefits:
 - Students get to apply what they are learning, assess different career paths, find mentors
 - Builds program's relationship with potential guest speakers, part-time instructors, network
- Issues
 - Not all students can participate
 - Job may turn out to not be meaningful how to grade?
 - Lots of hours of work for few credits

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Individual/Group Presentations

- Used at all levels in all courses I teach
- "80% of success is showing up" Woody Allen
- Students hate them
- Benefits Teach valuable skills:
 - How to prepare
 - How to work in groups (some selected by students, some by instructor)
 - How to communicate effectively

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Individual/Group Presentations (cont'd)

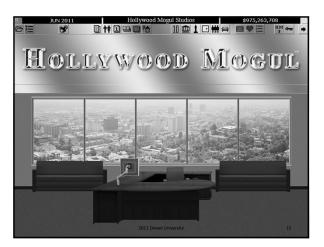
- Issues:
 - Group Presentations:
 - Weak students benefit from work of others
 - Strong students suffer from the lack of work of others
 - Makes students very harsh critics of my lectures ☺
 - Did I mention that students hate them?
 - Can consume much class time

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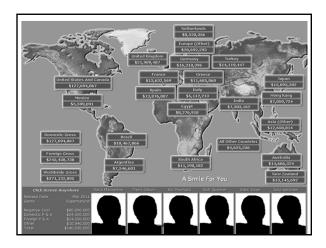
Games & Computer Simulations

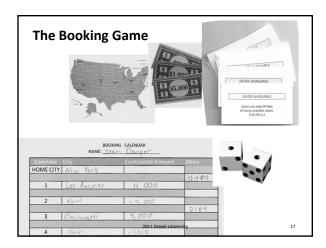
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Games/Computer Simulations

- Benefits
 - Interrelationship between/amongst decisions and external factors
 - Millennial students
 - Fun!
- Issues
 - Learning curve
 - For computer simulations
 - Hardware issues
 - Software issues

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Contact me!

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New Faculty Orientation 2011

Active Learning Techniques and Classroom Assessment Techniques

Daniel King

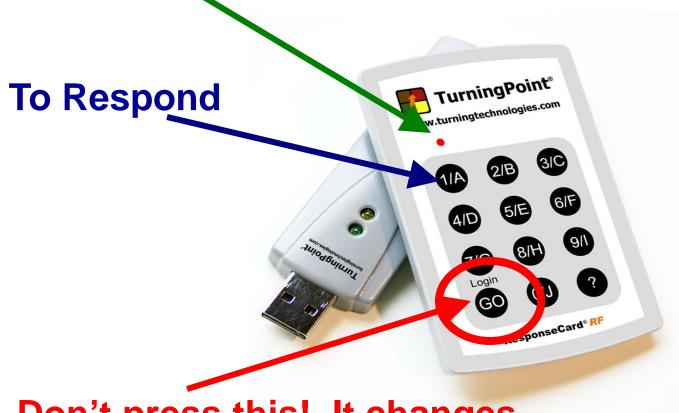
Associate Professor Chemistry Department



In-class technology used

- personal response systems (clickers)
 - each student assigned one device
 - questions integrated into lecture
 - 2 4 clicker questions per 50-min lecture
 - □ group results displayed in real time
 - □ responses recorded

Clickers Green when response is registered

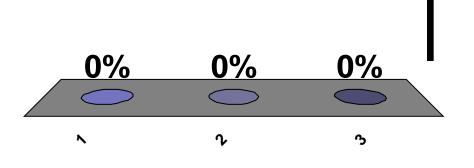


Don't press this! It changes the frequency.

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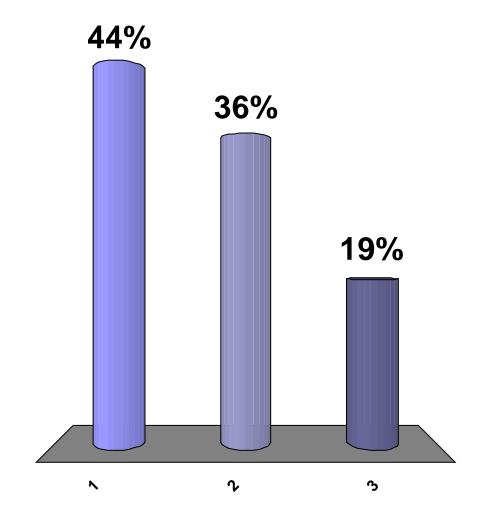
Which glow stick will be brighter?

- in ice bath
- in warm water
- 3. both will have same brightness



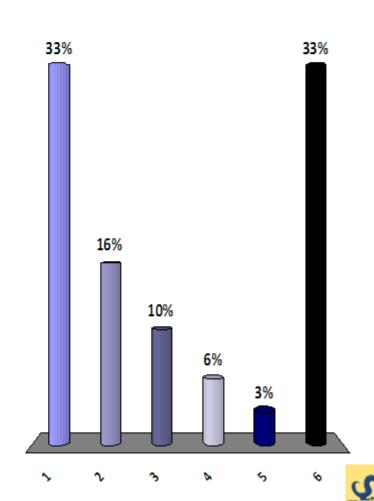
Which glow stick will be brighter?

- in ice bath
- in warm water
- both will have same brightness



Identify the "muddiest point" from today's lecture.

- integrated rate law
- using graphs to determine order
- activation energy
- 4. temperature effect
- 5. catalyst
- none I understood everything today



The compound SO_2Cl_2 decomposes in a first order reaction: $SO_2Cl_{2(g)} \rightarrow SO_{2(g)} + Cl_{2(g)}$ with half life of 4.47×10^4 s at 600 K. If the reaction is begun with 1.6×10^{-3} mol of pure SO_2Cl_2 in a 2.0 L flask, at what time will the amount of SO_2Cl_2 be 1.2×10^{-4} mol? Which equations will you need to answer this question? (choose all that apply)

1.
$$ln[SO_2Cl_2] = -kt + ln[SO_2Cl_2]_0$$

2.
$$[SO_2Cl_2] = -kt + [SO_2Cl_2]_0$$

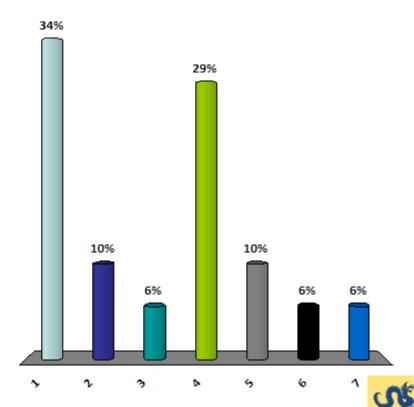
3.
$$1/[SO_2Cl_2] = kt + 1/[SO_2Cl_2]_0$$

4.
$$t_{1/2} = 0.693/k$$

5.
$$t_{1/2} = [SO_2CI_2]_0/2k$$

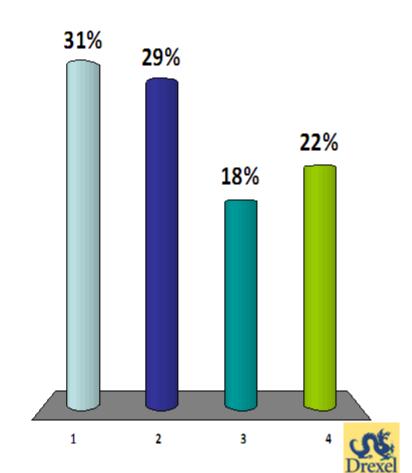
6.
$$t_{1/2} = 1/k[SO_2Cl_2]_0$$

7.
$$PV = nRT$$



The compound SO_2Cl_2 decomposes in a first order reaction: $SO_2Cl_{2(g)} \rightarrow SO_{2(g)} + Cl_{2(g)}$ with half life of 4.47×10^4 s at 600 K. If the reaction is begun with 1.6×10^{-3} mol of pure SO_2Cl_2 in a 2.0 L flask, at what time will the amount of SO_2Cl_2 be 1.2×10^{-4} mol?

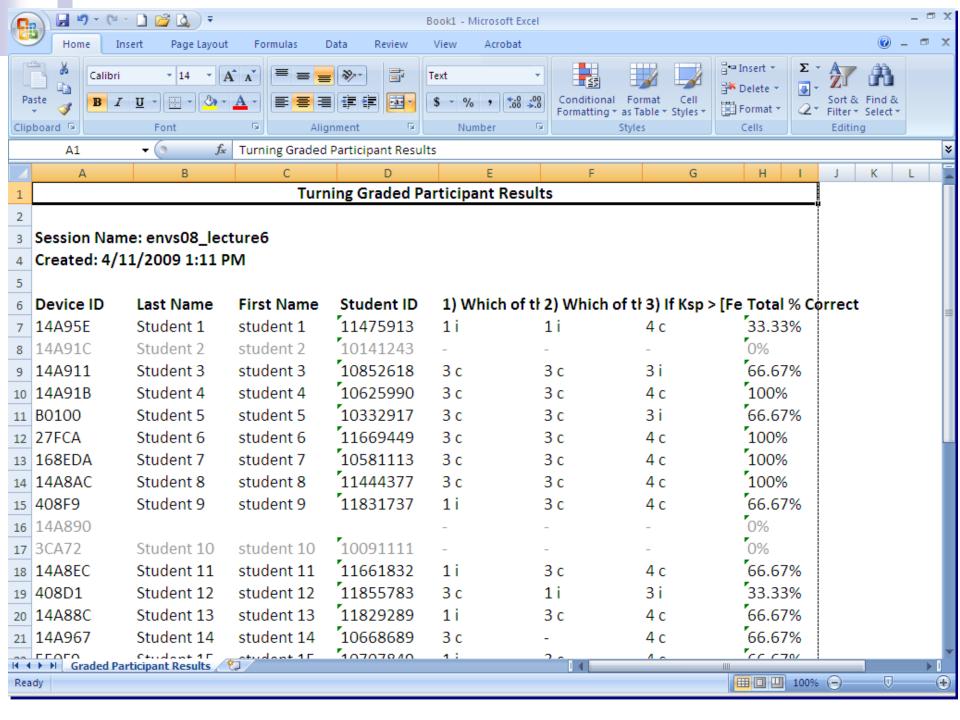
- 1. 1.67×10⁵ s
- $2.5.98 \times 10^{-6} s$
- 3. 9.97×10^{5} s
- $4.5.96 \times 10^{4} \text{ s}$





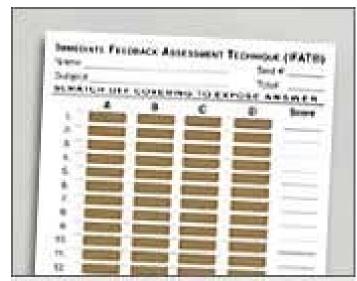
Clicker Benefits

- Improved feedback
 - □ all students can participate at same time
 - participation is anonymous to peers
 - □ large amount of information
 - instructor learns what students know
 - students learn what they know
 - students learn how they compare to classmates





Lower-tech feedback



IF-AT forms
(Immediate Feedback Assessment Technique)

Epstein Educational Enterprises http://www.epsteineducation.com

- м
 - Need additional information?
 - Interested in trying clickers or IF-AT forms?

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Maximizing Student Learning: Frequent, Low-Stakes Grading

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A culture of assessment/feedback



Assessment/feedback everywhere

- We live in an assessment-based culture
- Think about how students crave feedback
 - They want to know how they are doing
 - Lots of classics in the grade literature predate our era
- Disparate fields—athletics, medicine, business—use the evaluation/assessment process to develop dialogue and help build student/learner/consumer confidence
 - Publisher's materials, games

Culture of grading in school

- Often infrequent, high-stakes (Google search)
 - Grading as a "pedagogical whip" (Filene)
 - Big exams, term papers—and bigger standardized tests
- "We typically think of assessment as an index of school success rather than as the cause of that success" (Chappuis and Stiggins)
- Curves pit students against each other, fostering strategic rather than deep learning (Bain)
- Grade inflation, cheating, plagiarism

Frequent, low-stakes (FLS) grading

- Give lots of grades: Individual grade doesn't mean much
 - Simple numerical grades or similar system
- Dialogue: Establishes productive studentteacher conversation
 - Students have an ongoing answer to "How am I doing?"
- Confidence: Provides students with many opportunities to succeed
 - Expectations, consistency, predictability
- Motivation: Fits into students' conceptions and, perhaps, expectations—of assessment

FLS grading

- Assessment can be a feedback tool focused on learning (Stiggins)
- Their doing the work is the important part, not our grading of it
 - WAC (writing across the curriculum) describes the value of this approach (Fulwiler and Young)
- Learning technologies can be a big asset
- Rubrics can help demystify grading, for student and teacher (Arter and McTighe)

Some counterpoints

- Formative "assessment for learning" approaches—some contradictions
- Grades can "exert surprisingly little effect on learning" (Filene)
- Grades can obstruct student-teacher interaction
 - Especially as assessment has been intertwined with standardized testing (Amrein and Berliner)
- Overemphasis on grades
 - "When the classroom culture focuses on rewards, 'gold stars,' grades, or class ranking, then pupils look for ways to obtain the best marks rather than to improve their learning"
 - "... if pupils are given only marks or grades, they do not benefit from the feedback"; maybe entering a cycle of failure (Black and Wiliam)
- Extrinsic and intrinsic motivation (McKeachie)

Yet...

- In an ideal teaching world...
 - It's all formative
 - Perhaps even one-on-one
 - Maybe no grades at all
- We're not in an ideal teaching world
 - In most cases, we still have to administer grades, so the question becomes: How do we do it well?
- Extrinsic and intrinsic crossover

FLS: A different conception of the function of grading

- FLS grading has a more summative structure
 - But I'll stick up for its formative aspects too
- Risk
- Discouraging plagiarism/cheating
 - Remember, low-stakes
- Building a discourse between you and the student as part of your response strategy
 - You still have major papers
 - You still have major exams
 - Series of low grades is a sign that you need intervention
 - Teachers are busy: FLS grading can actually result in less work overall if done right, as the dialogue initiates through the grades

Methods

- Your course might be:
 - Three big papers: 75%
 - Exam: 20%
 - Participation: 5%
- With FLS grading, it might look like this:
 - Three big papers: 60%
 - Exam: 10%
 - Informal work: 20%
 - Quizzes: 10%
- Online, my informal work can be 40%

Methods

- 1. Frequent short assignments/short writing assignments
- WAC philosophy: Remember what you're trying to accomplish
 - Homework
 - Free-writes about a content point, responses to reading
 - Minute paper, end-of-class notes on three most important or confusing points, questions
 - Journals (structured, semistructured, or open-ended)
 - Blogs
 - Brief annotations or written notes of calculations, charts, tables
 - Metacognition: Think through reasoning, thinking, writing processes
 - Message boards: Great asynchronous tool

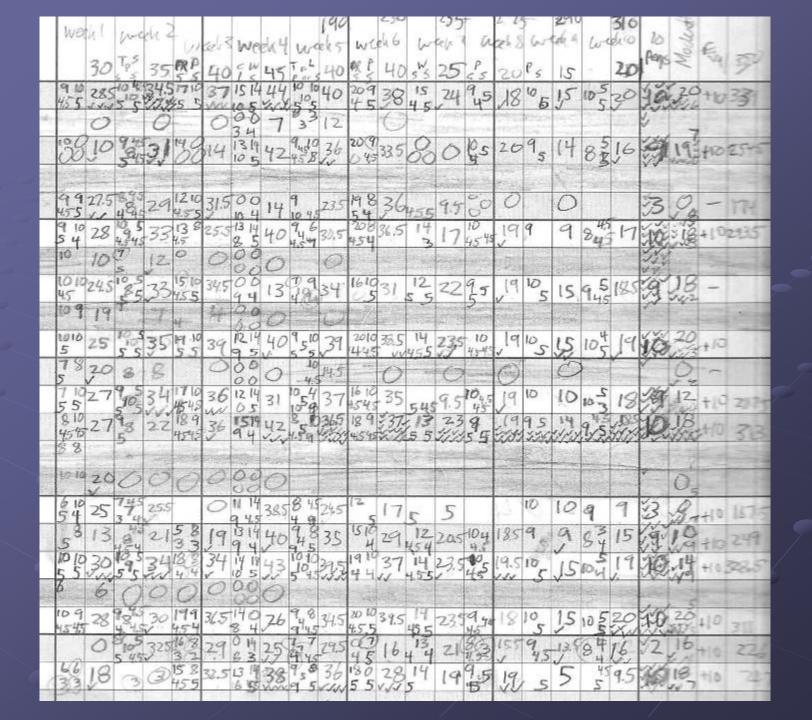
Methods

2. Quizzing

- In or out of class
- Simple quizzes that are easy to administer, take, and grade
- Mid-class quizzes
- Grading could be automated
- Again, remember your purpose
 - Frequent reading quizzes for communication, confidence, community (Warnock, "Quizzing...")

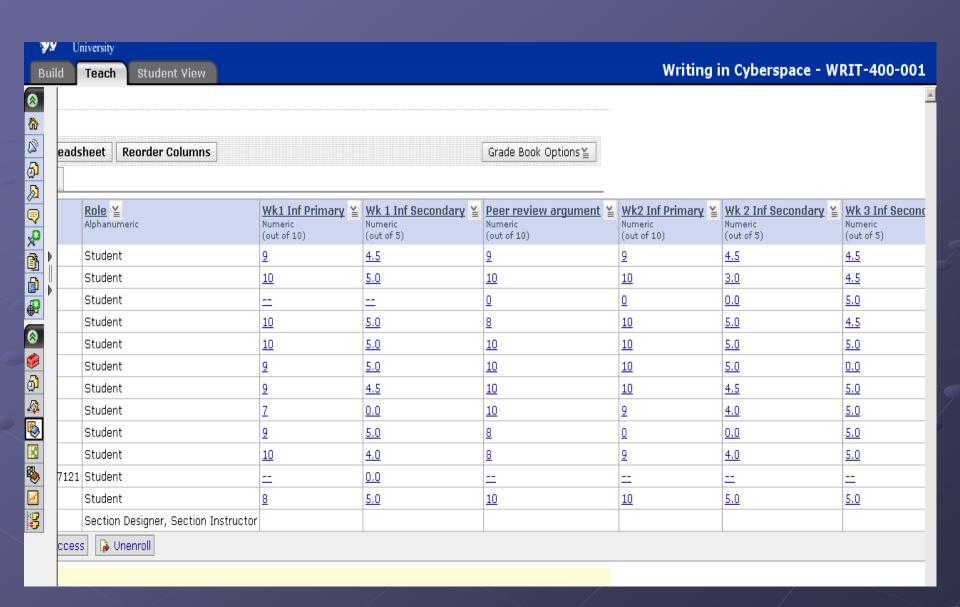
Feedback and record-keeping

- Question 1.A: How do I do this without breaking my back?
- Simple scale
 - 1 to 3, 1 to 5, 1 to 10 scale
 - √+, √, √-
- Recorded, displayed
 - In a hard-copy grade book
 - In an Excel spreadsheet
 - In your course management system grade book
- Peer grading
 - Quiz swaps
 - Message board point distribution system



Technology-mediated response

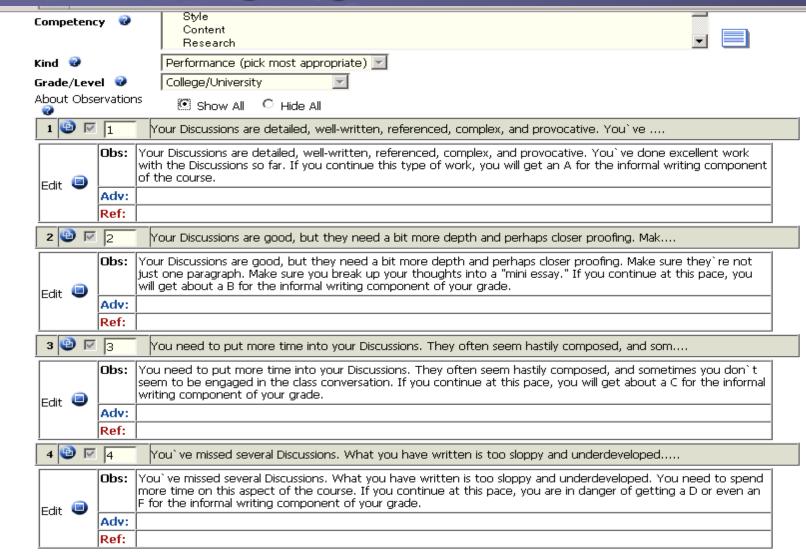
- Applications can simplify logistics
 - Ease submissions and grading
 - Online assessments allow for simple features like question sets
- Technology can facilitate writing/classroom community
- Rubric creation tools: Rubistar, Waypoint
- Clickers



Rubrics

- Lots of talk and discussions about rubrics
- Rubric for brief response writing:
 - 1. Did they demonstrate understanding of the chapter (1-5 scale)?
 - Quality of their writing (1-5 scale)
 - You can eyeball it
- What do you want the assignment to accomplish?
- Simple things that you want to assess
 - Relevant to the assignment, content-oriented, very specific
 - What don't you want to worry about?
- Performance levels
 - What do you say to examples of a range of student responses? (this can be hard to do)

Simple, focused criteria and language for each level



Applying rubrics

- Spell the rubric out to students, but...
- ... these can be applied conceptually as you work through student materials.
- I gave 60 grades some terms;
 a lot of grades may be
 something different for you.



Conclusions

- "For better or worse, grades matter; the challenge is how to make them work for your purposes" (Filene)
- Demystifying course assessment: How can students not know how they are faring in a course?
- Can you deploy an FLS method that works for you to create a conversation via a cycle of grades?

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