

Using Research Results on Student Feedback to Reflect on and Enhance Teaching and Learning Workshop on Teaching and Learning

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Content



- 1. Student feedback
- 2. Some literature results
 - Computer Science, Engineering or Science
 Education
- 3. Clicker & peer instruction experience in a statistics Course



Student Feedback

Student Experience Questionnaire



- Administer to all undergraduate programmes
 @ CUHK
 - > Year 1 & Final Year (3 year cohort)
- Two parts, 16 constructs, 33 questions
- Part 1: Students' Capability Development
 - > 7 constructs, 14 questions
- Part 2: Teaching & Learning Environment
 - > 9 constructs, 19 questions
- All questions are on 5-point scale
 - From "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree".



The 7 constructs for "Capability Development"

- Critical thinking
- > Creative thinking
- Self-managed learning
- > Adaptability
- > Problem solving
- Communication skills
- Interpersonal skills and groupworks

... Student Experience Questionnaire

- The 9 constructs for "Teaching and Learning Environment"
 - > Active learning
 - > Teaching for understanding
 - Feedback to assist learning
 - > Assessment
 - Relationship between teachers and students
 - > Workload
 - > Relationship with other students
 - Cooperative learning
 - Coherence of curriculum

... Student Experience Questionnaire



The Unit prof	Centre for Learing Enhancement And Research (CLEAR) conducts the survey on behal versity to find out about your experience as an undergraduate student. The term 'teae essors, instructors and tutors who taught you at this University. Your comments are kep earch reporting will be on overall data at an aggregate level.	f of Pro- ching st t strictly	gram aff' con	imes refe fider	s and rs to ntial,	the the and
	Instructions					
Jse	BLACK/BLUE ball pens to fill up the oval completely: Right Wrong W Solution	0				
Ple	ase choose the most appropriate response to each question.					
5)-	- strongly agree (SA) ④ - agree (A) ③ - only to be used if a definite answe	er is not	pos	sible	(0)	
2-	- disagree (D) () - strongly disagree (SD)					
			_	_		
YOU	<i>ir Programme</i>					
1 DB	s questionnaire is to collect your comments on your study experience in your programme.					
n/iy	driver graveate programme are you studying now?	_				
0	First Year O Final Year O Other please openify					
Crit	tical thinking	SA	A	0	D	SD
1	I have developed my ability to make judgements about alternative perspectives	G	(A)	6	0	0
2	I have become more willing to consider different points of view	0	0	0	0	0
Cre	ative thinking	0	0	0	0	0
3	I have been able to come up with new ideas	6	(4)	(3)	0	1
4	I have been encouraged to apply my own ideas in my studies	6	õ	3	0	0
Sel	f-managed learning	0	~	~	0	~
5	I take responsibility for my own learning	(3)		(2)	0	1
6	I am more confident of my ability to pursue further learning	0	0	0	0	0
Ada	aptability		-			-
7	I have learnt how to adjust to change	(5)	٢	3	2	1
8	I have become more willing to accept new ideas	(1)	0	(3)	0	1
Pro	blem solving					-
9	I have improved my ability to use knowledge to solve problems in my studies	(1)	۲	3	3	0
10	I am able to bring information and different ideas together to solve problems	0	۲	3	0	0
Col	mmunication skills					
11	I have developed my ability to communicate effectively with others	(5)	۲	3	\odot	0
12	I have improved my ability to convey ideas	(5)	\odot	3	0	0
Inte	erpersonal skills and groupwork					
13	I have learnt to work effectively in a group	(5)	۲	3	0	0
14	I feel confident in dealing with a wide range of people	(5)	٢	3	2	1
Act	ive learning					
15	My teaching staff use a variety of teaching methods	(5)	\odot	3	0	0
16	We are given the chance to participate in class	(1)	۲	3	3	0
Tea	ching for understanding					
17	The teaching staff try hard to help us understand the course material	(5)	٩	3	2	1
18	The course design helps us understand the course content	(5)	۲	3	0	0
Fee	dback to assist learning					
19	When I have difficulty with course materials, I find the explanations provided by the teaching staff useful	٢	0	3	3	0
20	There is sufficient feedback on activities and assignments to ensure that I learn from the	-	-	-	0	0

Ass	essment	SA	A	A.	0	D	SC
21	The programme uses a variety of assessment methods	6) (3	(1)	0	(1)
22	To do well in assessment in this programme I need to have good thinking skills	6	0	3	1	2	0
23	The assessment tested my understanding of key concepts in this programme	6) (3	(1)	2	0
Rela	ationship between teachers and students		_			-	
24	The communication between teaching staff and students is good	6) (3	1	\odot	0
25	I find teaching staff willing to help in answering questions	6	0 0	Ð	0	õ	õ
Wo	kload						
26	I manage to complete the requirements of the programme without feeling unduly stressed	6) (3	0	(2)	(1)
27	The amount of work I am expected to do is guite reasonable	6) (3	1	0	0
Rel	ationship with other students			-	-		-
28	I feel a strong sense of belonging to my class group	6) (3	(1)	(2)	(1)
29	I frequently work together with others in my classes	6	0	3	0	õ	õ
Cod	perative learning			-			-
30	I have frequently discussed ideas from courses with other students out-of-class	6) (2	(3)	(2)	\odot
31	I have found that discussing course material with other students outside classes has	6	5 6	2	٥	õ	0
	helped me to reach a better understanding of the material			_	~	-	-
Cor	erence of curriculum			~	~	~	~
32	I can see how courses fitted together to make my programme coherent	0	2.0	0	0	0	0
33	Course learning outcomes are in line with the aims of the programme	0) (9	0	Ø	ω
3	Which aspects are most in need of improvement?						
3	Which aspects are most in need of improvement?						
B 34	Which aspects are most in need of improvement? You are a/an: O Local student O Mainland student O International stu	dent					
B 34	Which aspects are most in need of improvement? You are a/an: O Local student O Mainland student O International stu Which faculty do you belong to?	dent					
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SEQ: Computer Science 1



Development of Capabilities

FIRST YEAR

FNAL YEAR





Note: The SEQ was not conducted for the programme in 2005 and 2007.

SEQ: Computer Science 2



Teaching and Learning Environment

FIRST YEAR

FNAL YEAR





Note: The SEQ was not conducted for the programme in 2005 and 2007.





Development of Capabilities

FIRST YEAR

FNAL YEAR





Note: The SEQ was not conducted for the programme in 2004, 2006 and 2008.

SEQ: Computer Engineering 2



Teaching and Learning Environment

FIRST YEAR

FNAL YEAR





Note: The SEQ was not conducted for the programme in 2004, 2006 and 2008.

Student feedback: MSc in CS





12

Challenges:



- Communication skills
 - I have developed my ability to communicate effectively with others
 - I have improved my ability to convey ideas

Workload

- I manage to complete the requirements of the programme without feeling unduly stressed
- The amount of work I am expected to do is quite reasonable
 - Motivation



Some Literature Results: Computer Science, Engineering, Science Education

Challenges:



"... Professors told by countless panels ... We must strengthen our coverage of fundamentals; teach more about 'real world' engineering design and operations, including quality management; cover more materials in frontier areas of engineering; offer more and better instruction in both oral and written communication skills and teamwork skills; provide training in critical and creative thinking skills and problem-solving methods; produce graduates who are conversant with engineering ethics and the connections between technology and society; and reduce the number of hours in the engineering curriculum so that the average student can complete it in four years." (Felder *et al.*, 2000)

Felder, R. M., Woods, D. R., Stice, J. E., & Rugarcia, A. (2000). The future of engineering education II. Teaching methods that work. *Chemical Engineering Education, 34*(1), 26–39.

Recommendations on Instructional Methods

- Relevant to engineering education
- Can be implemented within the context of the ordinary engineering classroom
- Most engineering professors should feel reasonably comfortable with them after a litter practice
- Consistent with modern theories of learning and have been tried and found effective by many educators

Felder, R. M., Woods, D. R., Stice, J. E., & Rugarcia, A. (2000). The future of engineering education II. Teaching methods that work. *Chemical Engineering Education, 34*(1), 26–39.

Seven Recommendations:



- R1: Formulate and publish clear instructional objectives
 - Make the objectives as detailed as possible
 - Articulate clear learning outcomes
- R2: Establish relevance of course material
 - > Use examples familiar to students
 - Use socially-relevant projects (Buckley *et al., 2004)*
 - Solicit projects from local organizations in need
 - Focus energies on customer requirements and design
 - Effective communication

- R3: Balance concrete and abstract information in every course
 - Concrete: facts, observations, experimental data, applications
 - Abstract: concepts, theories, mathematical formulas, models
 - Intersperse concrete illustration and applications throughout a theoretical development

- R4: Promote active learning in the classroom
 - Intersperse discussion
 - Small group short discussion (2 to 5 minutes) whenever suitable (Windschitl, 1999)
 - > Peer instruction (Crouch & Mazur, 2001)
 - Use student response system (clicker) plus group discussion
 - □ In Engineering (Van Dijk, 2001)
 - □ In Science (Deslauriers *et al.,* 2011; Wieman *et al.,* 2010).
 - Curse of knowledge (Wieman, 2007)

Crouch, C. H., & Mazur, E. (2001). Peer instruction: Ten years of experience and results. *American Journal of Physics, 69*, 970–977. Deslauriers, L., Schelew, E., & Wieman, C. (2011). Improved learning in a large-enrollment physics class. *Science, 332*, 862–864. Van Dijk, L. A., Van Der Berg, G. C., & Van Keulen, H. (2001). Interactive lectures in engineering education. *European Journal of*

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Windschitl M. (1999). Using small-group discussions in science lectures: A study of two professors. College Teaching, 47, 23-27.

R5: Use cooperative learning

- Explain to students what you are doing and why
- > Assign some or all homework to teams of 3-4 students
- > Form teams that are heterogeneous in ability level
- > Assign team roles that rotate with each assignment
 - A manager
- > Promote positive interdependence
 - A person to report, all team members get the same grade
- Provide an escape mechanism for teams having severe difficulties
- Start small and build
 - My failure experience

R6: Give challenging but fair tests

- > 10-15% convers the more challenging material
- > Minimize speed as a factor in performance on tests
- Do not test skills that students have not had a chance to practice
- > ...
- R7: Convey a sense of concern about the students' learning
 - > Celebrate students' achievement
 - Let students participate in learning and performance assessment





Clicker and Peer Instruction Experience in a Statistics Course

The course



- Elective course (year 2 or 3)
- Student background: major or minor statistics
- Major topics: nonparametric methods on
 - Single sample location
 - > Two sample location
 - > Dispersion
 - > Multi-sample location problem
 - > Two way layout
 - Measure of association
 - > Regression
- Class size: 50 to 65

Small group discussion: failure experien

Objective

- Engage students in self-reflection
- > Consolidate understanding on basic concepts

Activity

- Group discussion before mid-term examination
- Each student identified a problem (eg. topic don't understand)
- Group discussion to solve each student's problem

Difficulties



- Many students did not ask questions
 - > Understood the topics covered
- Talking but no discussion
 - Class discussion did not fall in the perceived norm of science learning
- Heavy involvement of professor to motivate discussion in each group
 - Not feasible in large class (say > 50)
- Group discussion was not effective in teaching science …

Clicker



- Clicker project launched in Science in 2008
- Objective: to engage students and to enhance interaction
- A student response system
 - students' responses on multiple choice questions are shown instantly



... Clickers



Question: When the median of a data set is centered around zero, the exact distribution of the sign test statistics is

not known because sign test is a distribution free test



... Clickers



Question: When the median of a data set is centered around zero, the exact distribution of the sign test statistics is



A modified structure of group discussion



- Group discussion
 - Same format as before
- A set of clicker questions to initiate the discussion
 - On important concepts
 - Common difficulties
 - Common misunderstanding
- A format of peer instruction

Well received by students



Q10: Do you agree that today's activity of using clickers can better engage students in class?



Effect of clicker session on discussion

Active discussion

- > Willing to ask questions
 - Gain in-depth understanding after the self-reflection in clicker questions
 - Other students also do not know the correct answer
- Keen to find reasons to support their correct answers
 - Even though it might be a guess
- The clicker atmosphere continues
 - Students see the benefits of deviating from norm
- Do not need the professor to motivate discussion
- Group discussion became effective
 - Even when class size is not small

One step forward: construct knowledge

- To engage students to "construct knowledge"
- Ask the group to solve a set of advanced problems
 - Relevant to topics to be covered in later chapters
- Topics covered in the first half of the course
 - One sample location
 - > Two-sample location
- Problems for students to solve
 - > Two sample dispersion
 - Multi sample location



Bloom's Taxonomy (Bloom, 1956)

Result



- Most groups can tackle the problems well
 - Can construct statistical procedures that are very close to the "optimal" solution in the literature
- Probing may be needed for 1 or 2 groups lagging behind
- Teacher's affirmation on their reasonable points is important
 - Even though their suggested solutions may not be optimal

Issue on Coverage



- "Most studies of clicker use agree that when time is spent on clicker activities there is usually a decrease in content coverage." (Caldwell, 2007)
- Not the case in the "non-parametric" course
 - > The activity use ~15% of the class time
- Pace of the 2nd-half: very fast
 - Solid background
 - > Misconception cleared
 - Students are well-prepared to construct knowledge

Students become more responsive in the entire course

Learning enhanced



Marks in final examination (2006-2011)
Class sizes (from 53 to 65)

	Mean	Mean
	(06-08)	(09-11)
Pedagogy set	Discussion	Clicker, Discussion
Class mean	71.5	81.5
Lowest score	34.3	40.6

Satisfaction increased



- Course evaluation results (2006-2011)
 - 6-point scale
 - > Class size (from 53 to 65)
 - > Department average in parentheses

	Mean	Mean
	(06-08)	(09-11)
Pedagogy set	Discussion	Clicker, Discussion
Course	4.73	5.31
effectiveness	(4.47)	(4.67)
Teaching	5.03	5.46
effectiveness	(4.73)	(4.75)

Recent new initiatives (since 2012)

- Use "Intersperse Discussion"
 - Ask students to form groups to have 3-5 minutes discussion, every 20-30 minutes, say
 - Use frequently in the first half \geq of the course
 - To consolidate concepts
- Students provide responses in groups
 - Use the class response system (uReply) that supports text input
 - Use response sheet \succ
- uReply

http://ureply.mobi/Desktop_teacher.php

Question number: 5 Question text:	Total answered response(s): 16
Respondents list	
Total response(s): 16	
8 (Tim)	11 (151CM)
Toss a coin	coin tossing is a bernoulli trail. number of getting heads in
Toss a coln 100 times	tossing 100 coins follows binomial distribution
15 (hi auntie)	GUEST_636 (GUEST_636)
Bernoulli Trial:toss a coin	You can either suceed with prob p or fail with prob 1-p
Binomial distribution :toss a coin n times	
	Coin throwing; T or H
Group 12 (William)	7 (Chan Ka kit (7))
Football PK	Bernoulli trial: coin toss
Coins	Head/tail
group 2 (1009603581)	Group 3 (Group 3)
bern: coin tossing for one time	Example of benoulli: tossing a coin. Binomial: tossing a coin for
bin: no. of heads in 10 coin tossing	n times (n>1)
group 4 (group 4)	Group 6 (Group 6)
shuffling	Bernoulli trial is tossing a coin once.
throw three coins	Binomial trial is tossing a coin many time.
13 (13)	5 (5)
	bernoulli: tossing a coin once
	binomial: repeat tossing a coin for n times
1155015253 (Chau ka po)	Group 9 (Group 9)
Bernoulli trial: fliping a coin	Bernoulli trial: toss a fair coin. We have probability of success of 0.5
	Binomial distribution: Toss a fair coin 10 times. Each trial is
	independent to each other. It follows b(10,0.5)
Group1 (Huang rui)	Group 10 (Group 10)
Throw a coin once, let the success event be the 'head'	Flipping a coin
Do it n times and it's a binomial	For bernoulli, flip the coin once and p is the probability of
	getting a head

For binomial, flip more than once



uReply report for session 393

Learning further enhanced



Marks in final examination (2006-2011)

Class sizes (from 53 to 65)

	Mean	Mean	2012
	(06-08)	(09-11)	N=55
Pedagogy	Discussion	Clicker,	Clicker,
set		Discussion	Discussion,
			Int-discussion
Class mean	71.5	81.5	84.3
Lowest score	34.3	40.6	50

Satisfaction further increased



- Course evaluation results (2006-2012)
 - > Department average in parentheses

	Mean	Mean	2012
	(06-08)	(09-11)	N=55
Pedagogy	Discussion	Clicker,	Clicker,
set		Discussion	Discussion,
			Int-discussion
Course	4.73	5.31	5.43
effectiveness	(4.47)	(4.67)	(4.81)
Teaching	5.03	5.46	5.67
effectiveness	(4.73)	(4.75)	(5.00)

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Q & A Thank you very much