Introducing **Problem Based Learning** as Final Year Projects

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Adoption of PBL in Chemistry's Laboratory Classes

First Introduction to Chemistry's Lab Courses

2002 – 2003 (2nd Term) – as a trial run Half of a regular 2nd year lab course (equivalent to 1-unit)

Full Implementation into the Undergraduate Curriculum

Since 2008 – 2009 (2 Terms, 4-units) As final year compulsory projects

Final year Laboratory classes before 2008

Students were required to take 3 lab sessions Lab classes: experiments with lab manuals

What is Problem-based Learning:

Problem-based Learning (PBL)

A student-centered instructional strategy in which students collaboratively solve problems and reflect on their experiences.

Characteristics of PBL:

- Learning is driven by challenging, open-ended, research problems.
- Students generally work in collaborative groups.
- Teachers take on the role as "facilitators" of learning.

The Basics of the Arrangements of PBL in Dept of Chemistry

Each group is composed of:

- 1 Project proposer/consultant (professor / instructor)
- 1 Laboratory supervisor (instructor)
- 1 Group leader (teaching assistant)
- 4 Students

In PBL, students are encouraged to take responsibility for their group and organize and direct the learning process, with the support from the group leaders and instructors.

Objectives / Learning Outcomes

Professional Learning Outcomes

- Acquire scientific research skills.
- Enhance students' ability in conducting scientific investigations independently.
- Acquire advanced chemistry knowledge and skills on specific areas.
- Familiar with the use of chemical literature and databases.
- Learning how to apply their chemistry knowledge in actual investigative works.

Generic Learning Outcomes

- Enhance problem-solving skills.
- Professional presentation skills professional scientific oral presentations and written reports.
- Communication and team-work skills.
- Acquire skills on project management and team management.

Outline of the Major Teaching & Learning Activities/Requirements

Objective of the course design – a close replication of the actual scientific research environment

Lab-based research work:	6 – 8 hrs / week	
Oral project presentation:	1st semester: 2nd semester:	2 oral progress reports 1 oral progress report 1 final oral presentation
Written project reports:	1st semester: 2nd semester:	1 written progress report 1 final project report
Brief meeting (students ar	nd group leader):	Once every week
Brief meeting (students, T	A and instructor):	Once every month

Assessment Scheme

- (a) Lab performance (30%) individual
- (b) Monthly meeting with instructors (10%) individual
- (c) Oral progress presentations (10%) group
- (d) Written progress report (10%) group
- (e) Final oral presentation (15%) group
- (f) Written project report (25%) group
- (g) Peer's assessment (+/-10% of the total sum of items (c) (f))

Topics in 2010 - 2011

- (1) Light Controlled Surface Hydrophobicity
- (2) Nanomaterials for Near-Infrared-Induced Photocatalysis
- (3) Synthesis, Characterization and Reactivity of Cp₂ZrCl₂
- (4) Asymmetric Epoxidation of Alkenes with Chiral Ketones Derived from Arabinose
- (5) Synthesis of Biological Study of Platinum Compounds as Anti-Tumor Agent
- (6) Asymmetric Michael Addition Catalyzed by Amino Acids
- (7) HMF (5-hydroxymethylfurfural) in Foods
- (8) Synthesis of Metallocorroles
- (9) Synthesis and Biological Activity of Antifungal Peptides
- (10) Extraction Conditions for Artemisia Annua
- (11) Organogelators Synthesis and Property Studies
- (12) Preparation and Spectroscopic Study of CdTe Quantum Dots
- (13) Amine-borane for Hydrogen Storage
- (14) Obtaining Fuels from Sustainable Resources
- (15) Preparation and Characterization of Biodegradable Polymers

Comparison of PBL and Regular Lab Classes (Students' View)

	PBL better	About the same	Regular lab better
Appreciating the complexity of actual chemistry problems	81%	8%	12%
Acquiring skills for searching the chemical literature	88%	8%	4%
Planning experimental work	69%	19%	12%
Learning practical lab techniques	38%	35%	27%
Understand the relations between different areas of chemistry	58%	15%	15%
Learning the basic principles of different areas of chemistry	19%	15%	50%
Developing skills for effective and efficient team work	85%	4%	4%
Developing presentation skills	92%	8%	0%
Developing project planning and management skills	88%	8%	4%
Developing greater interest in learning chemistry	35%	27%	8%

Course Effectiveness (Students' View)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I become more motivated to engage in self-learning for chemistry	20%	32%	36%	8%	0%
I become more skillful / efficient in self-learning for chemistry	12%	40%	28%	16%	0%
I feel more confident about carrying out chemistry- related research independently	4%	56%	32%	8%	0%
My interest in working on chemistry-related projects were increased	8%	40%	28%	20%	4%
My PBL group leader was very helpful throughout the project	36%	48%	12%	0%	4%
The supports provided were sufficient	24%	36%	20%	16%	4%
I think the PBL course has been well designed and organized	8%	52%	28%	12%	0%
PBL is an effective way for learning chemistry	8%	56%	28%	4%	0%
Overall, I enjoy the PBL experience	12%	52%	28%	0%	8%

Some Remarkable Free Comments from Students

Things that Students LIKE MOST about PBL:

Better than teaching lab that PBL can be more flexible Just like the real research, but PBL is much easier of course Better preparation if working in lab in the future.

Challenging and fun

I really gain experience in this PBL by actual practice. This gives chances for us to know there are plenty of minor things that we have to pay attention to; and also a place for us to tackle our problems encountered.

These are important knowledge that cannot be taught in lectures, while they are often encountered once we have to work.

The process of collaborating with team members and exploring the world of science

Some Remarkable Free Comments from Students

Things that Students DISLIKE MOST about PBL:

Perhaps the grouping would be a difficult job. In case of having unfriendly partners, if the other 3 are already closely related, they may probably bully another one, either giving high work-load, or ignorance, or giving an extreme low participation in peer assessment. This would create extreme unfairness.

Some groups are treated too harsh

Some of the topics are exceptionally time-consuming, even during the very step of the synthetic route

There were too many oral progress reports, better to cut half of them.

Supported by Teaching Development Grant (2009 – 2012)

Development of the Problem-based Learning Model for Transitioning Undergraduate Students from Classroom to Research

Key areas of development:

- Define the key professional and generic learning outcomes that are crucial to undergraduate graduates, with inputs from teachers and students.
- Design relevant teaching and learning activities and teaching materials to students to attains these learning outcomes
- Devise assessment scheme in response to the defined learning outcomes
- Develop protocols for guiding teachers, teaching assistants and students to design, plan and work through the projects.
- Develop a web-based platform to support the implementation of T&L activities and course logistics.
- Conduct surveys to evaluate the T&L effectiveness
- Arrange workshops to introduce the PBL model to other departments/faculties

Protocol for Facilitating the Course Management (Example)

Objectives of Each T&L Activity

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	Objectives of the Teaching and Learning Activities	
	 Lab based research work: Allow students to acquire advanced knowledge and laboratory skills on some specific areas of chemistry Allow students to learn how to apply their chemistry knowledge and laboratory skills to carry out scientific investigations. Allow students to enhance their team-work ability. Allow students to recognize the complexity and the multi-disciplinary nature of actual scientific investigations. 	
	 Group meetings with group leaders (TA) (once a week) To keep track of the group's progress on the project Facilitate group leaders (TAs) to give feedbacks for the groups' progress regularly. Allow students to review their progress, directions and plans for future work regularly 	
	 Group meetings with instructors (once a month) To keep track of the group's progress on the project Facilitate instructors to give feedbacks for students regularly Facilitate instructors to assess students' progress and performance in a regularly. 	
	 4. Oral presentation for reporting research progress To keep track of the group's progress on the project Allow students to gain experience on preparing and giving presentations for reporting project progress. Facilitate students to review their project progress and plans regularly. Enhance students' presentation skills. Facilitate students to collect feedbacks from instructors and consultants 	
	 5. Written project progress report Allow students to gain experience to write formal report for research project. Facilitate students to summarize and make interpretation for the results that they have obtained in the project. Enhance students' skills on report writing. 	

Protocol for Facilitating the Course Management (Example)

Detailed Assessment Scheme

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Noverall Marking Scheme.	(b) Monthly group meeting with instructors (10%)
	(c) Oral progress presentations (10%)
-	(d) Written progress report (10%)
•	(e) Final oral presentation (15%)
	(f) Written project report (25%)
-	(g) Peer's assessment (+/- 10% of the total sum of items (c) - (f))
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► (a) Lab Performance	
- Weighting:	30%
« Assess mode:	Individual student
" Assessed by:	The corresponding instructor (10%)
-	The corresponding group leader / TA (20%)
[♀] Frequency:	Twice in a semester: 1 st time: The 8 th week of a semester
=	2 nd time: One week after term break
- Areas assessed:	Lab technique, scientific knowledge, preparation and seriousness (20%)
- -	Communication and coordination skills (5%)
φ	Proficiency in recording data in the lab notebook (5%)
-	
≠ (b) Monthly group meeting	10%
- Weighting: 	Individual student
- 11	The corresponding instructor (10%)
	Once a month in the semester:
	Participation in the discussion
-	Participation in conducting the project
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² (c) Oral progress presentati	on
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Protocol for Facilitating the Course Management (Example)

Guidelines for Preparing the Presentations

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Details and Suggested focus for oral presentations for reporting research progress	
• Time allowed for each group: 15 minutes (including Q & A).	
1 st Presentation (1 st Semester, 6 Oct 2010)	
(a) Brief introduction about the topic / problems to be solved.	- 1
(b) The goal(s) to be achieved in the project.	
(c) Literature survey / brief descriptions of some recently published previous works.	
(i) Demonstration the method	-
 (d) Proposed approach for solving the problem (e) Outline of the project plans (in stages) 	
(f) Preliminary results (if any)	
- (i) Tremmary results (if any)	
2 nd Presentation (1 st Semester, 17 Nov 2010)	
• Brief descriptions on:	
- (a) The objective(s) of the project.	
(b) Proposed approach for solving the problem / brief project plan	
 (c) The current stage of the investigation The experimental results obtained during the previous month 	
 Interpretation of the experimental results. Is the progress on track? 	
- Any deviation from the original plan?	
 Any difficulties encountered / newly surfaced problems that needed to be tackled? 	
• Working plan for the next few months.	
- 211 Duscentation (211 Semactor 2 March 2011)	
5 ⁻⁴ Presentation (2 ⁴⁴ Semester, 2 March 2011)	
 Brief descriptions on topic / problem that have to be solved. Summarize the works that have been done. Highlight the deviation from the original plan. 	
 Highlight the new scientific findings (if any), with adequate supporting evidence 	
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Web-based Platform Developed with Moodle

http://pbl.chem.cuhk.edu.hk/moodle

Why moodle?

- Open source
 (free to use)
- Flexible and expandable (lots of add-on modules available)

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What are now Implemented on the Moodle site?

- General information/instruction about the course
- Previous presentations' powerpoints and reports
- Supporting resources for self-learning
- Platform for collecting the assessment data
- Platform for conducting course survey

Previous Presentations' Powerpoints and Reports on the Moodle site?

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PBL0910 Profile	4 Students' Peer Assessment (Round 4) Evaluation Period: 5 March 2010 - 24 April 2010	
Course categories	Students' Peer Assessment (Round 4)	

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Feedb	ack from students (Part 1)			
		Problem-based Learning I/II (PBL) this acader ring the effectiveness of PBL with the regular		
	Part 1: To compare the learning	effectiveness of PBL with the regular lab cour	rses.	
	Please choose one of the three think is more effective for achieve	options against each item to indicate your vie ving each of the learning goals.	ws. Choose the option that you	
*1	1. Appreciating the complexity of	f actual chemistry problems		
	 PBL is better They are about the same Regular lab course are better No comment / Not applicable 			
*2	2. Acquiring skills for searching	the chemical literature		~
完成			⑦ ● 網際網路	🔍 100% 🔻

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⑦ 編輯(E) 檢視(Y) 我的最愛(A) 工具(I) 説明	Ð	
m PBL0910: Questionnaire Report		🌛 網頁 (P) 🝷 🧔
View All Responses. All participants.	View Default order () Responses: 26	
Feedback from students (P	Part 1)	
	en energe de promotionellation entre de l'hourde adait dans adaits	
As you have participated in the Problem comparing the effectiveness of PBL with	n-based Learning I/II (PBL) this academic year, we would like to receive your opinio	ns on
	eness of PBL with the regular lab courses.	
Please choose one of the three options	against each item to indicate your views. Choose the option that you think is more	effective for
achieving each of the learning goals.		
1. 1. Appreciating the complexity of act	ual chemistry problems	
Response	Average	Total
PBL is better	81%	21
They are about the same	8%	2
Regular lab course are better	12%	3
Regular lab course are beller		00/00
Total	100%	26/26
	——— 100%	26/26
		26/26
Total		26/26
Total 2. 2. Acquiring skills for searching the c	hemical literature	
Total 2. 2. Acquiring skills for searching the c Response	hemical literature Average	Total
Total 2. 2. Acquiring skills for searching the c Response PBL is better	hemical literature Average 88%	Total 23
Control Control 2. 2. Acquiring skills for searching the control Response PBL is better PBL is better They are about the same Control	hemical literature Average 88%	Total 23 2 1



We thank The Chinese University of Hong Kong for the Teaching Development Grant