

The lecturer who dislikes lecturing

Christian Jørgensen

Department of Biology, University of Bergen



Sensing

Abstraction

Feelings

Analysis

Processes

Results

Extroversion

Introversion

Myers-Briggs personality types

«Entertainer»

Sensing

Feelings

Processes

Extroversion

«Researcher»

Abstraction

Analysis

Results

Introversion





Photo: Woomiusee

Improved Learning in a Large-Enrollment Physics Class

Louis Deslauriers,^{1,2} Ellen Schelew,² Carl Wieman*†‡

We compared the amounts of learning achieved using two different instructional approaches under controlled conditions. We measured the learning of a specific set of topics and objectives when taught by 3 hours of traditional lecture given by an experienced highly rated instructor and 3 hours of instruction given by a trained but inexperienced instructor using instruction based on research in cognitive psychology and physics education. The comparison was made between two large sections ($N = 267$ and $N = 271$) of an introductory undergraduate physics course. We found increased student attendance, higher engagement, and more than twice the learning in the section taught using research-based instruction.



Deslauriers L, Schelew E, Wieman C. 2011. Improved learning in a large-enrollment physics class. *Science* **332**: 862-864.

Carl Wieman

Stanford

Stanford



1891 - 2016



1891 - 2016

Stanford

stanford



Carl Wieman

University science professors preach a gospel of seeking truth through data and careful experimentation, **yet when they walk into a classroom, they use methods that are outmoded and ineffective.”**

Use your **inquisitive mind** in the lecture hall too!

Improved Learning in a Large-Enrollment Physics Class

Louis Deslauriers,^{1,2} Ellen Schelew,² Carl Wieman*†‡

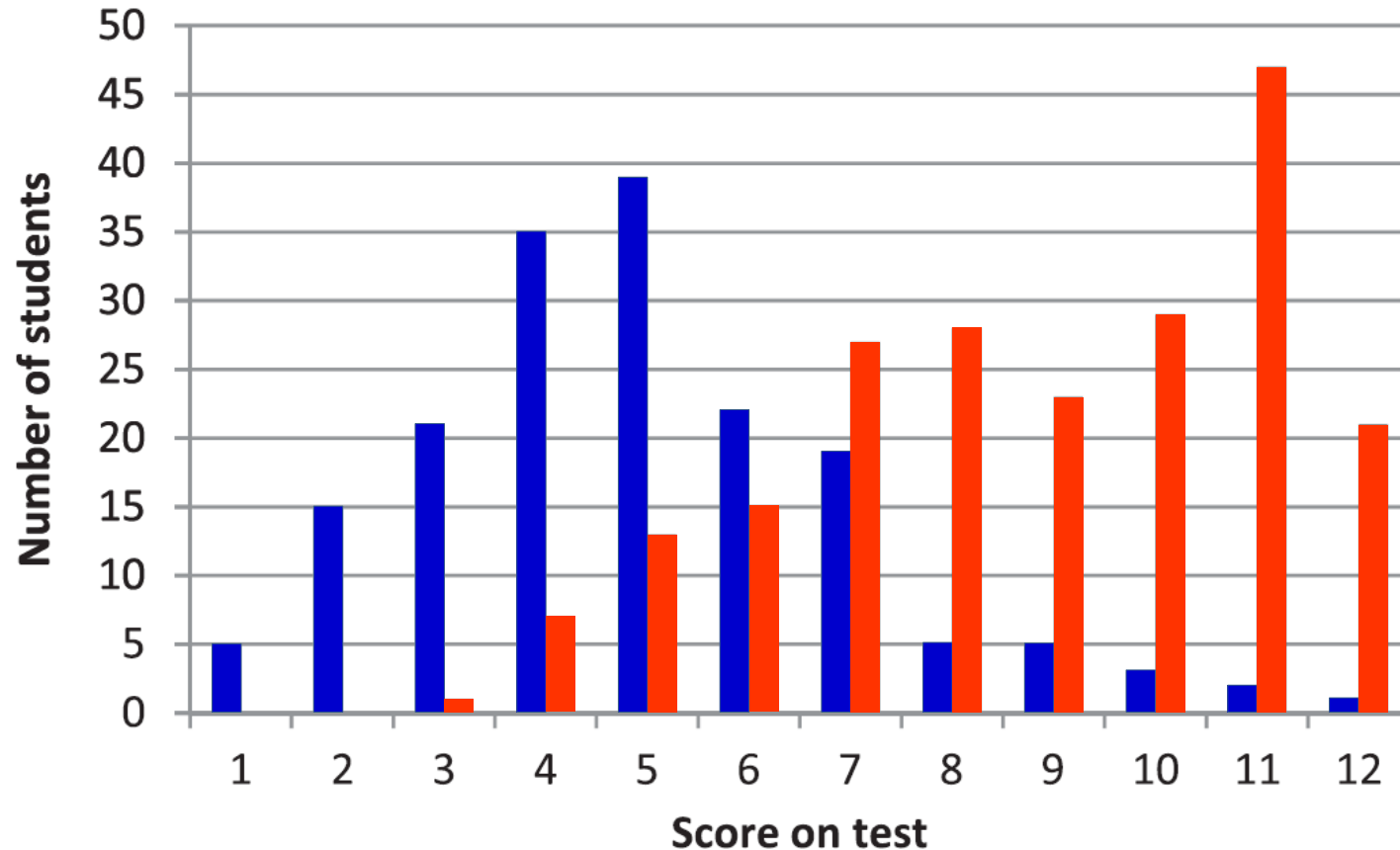
We compared the amounts of learning achieved using two different instructional approaches under controlled conditions. We measured the learning of a specific set of topics and objectives when taught by 3 hours of traditional lecture given by an experienced highly rated instructor and 3 hours of instruction given by a trained but inexperienced instructor using instruction based on research in cognitive psychology and physics education. The comparison was made between two large sections ($N = 267$ and $N = 271$) of an introductory undergraduate physics course. We found increased student attendance, higher engagement, and more than twice the learning in the section taught using research-based instruction.



Deslauriers L, Schelew E, Wieman C. 2011. Improved learning in a large-enrollment physics class. *Science* **332**: 862-864.

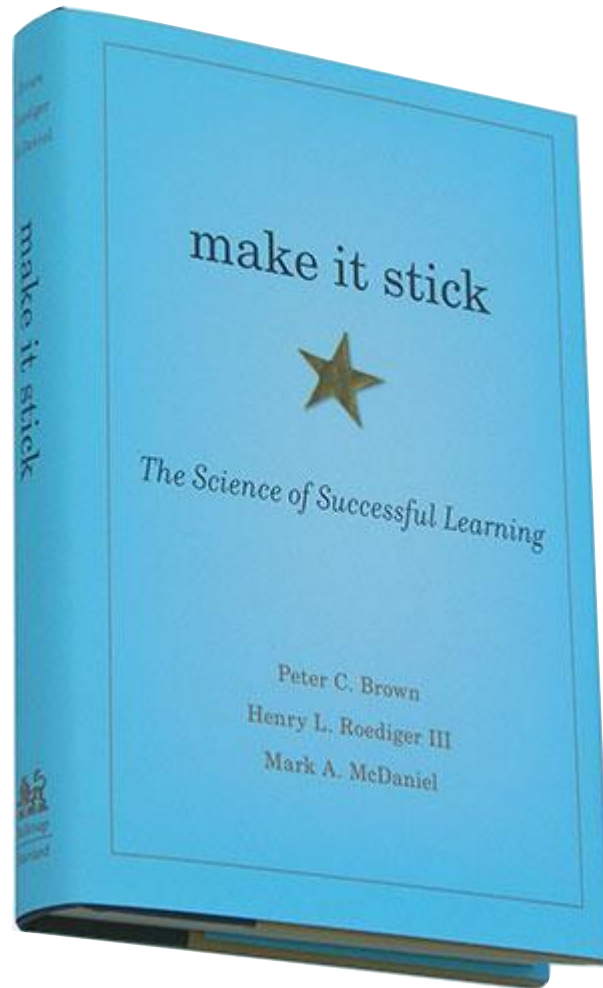
Traditional lectures by
the most popular teacher

Active learning methods
by inexperienced postdoc

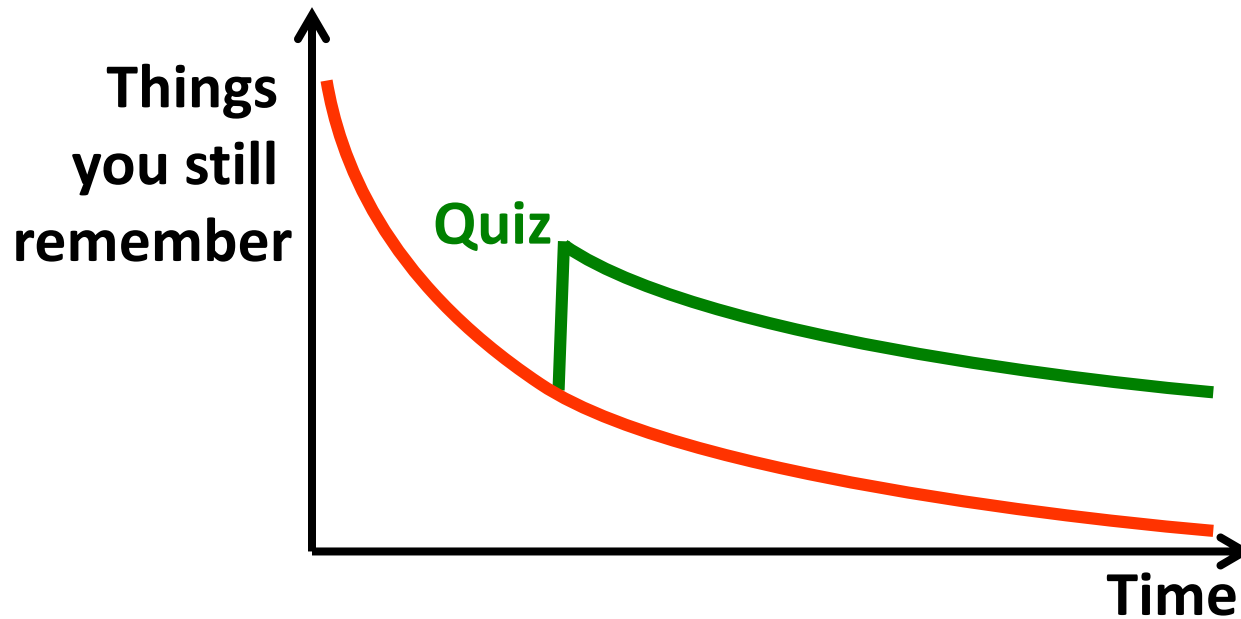
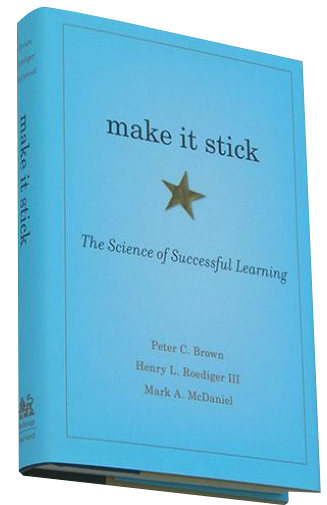


Make it stick

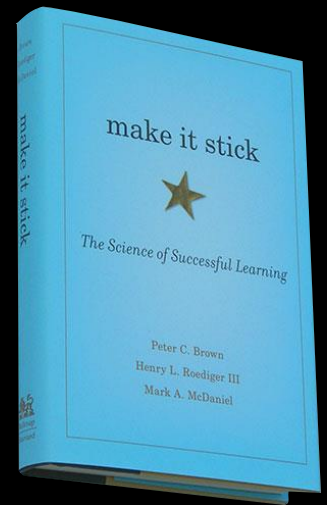
-The science of successful learning



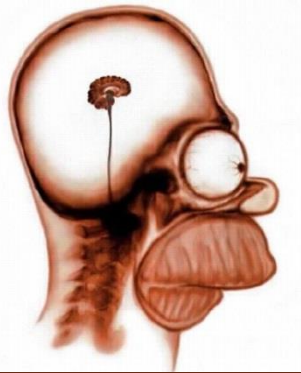
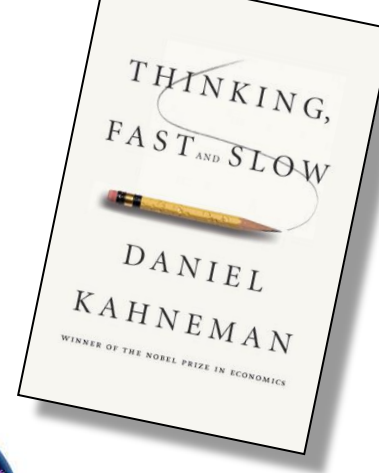
“One of the most striking research findings is the power of active retrieval — **testing** — to strengthen memory”



Students prefer
teaching methods
that are **comfortable**
but among the least productive.



Daniel Kahneman



System 1 – Intuition

- Monitoring, context.
- Multiple senses.
- **Suggests** solutions.
- Directs attention.

System 2 – Rationality

- Is logical, requires **thinking**.
- Energy-demanding, you feel **tired**.

A book and a pencil together
cost 11 kroner.

The book costs 10 kroner more than the pencil.
How much is the pencil?

Students at **Princeton University**, 3 tasks

- With **clear print**: 10% had all correct.
- With **blurred print**: 65% had all correct!

When reading is demanding the brain activates **rationality**,
which rejected the wrong answer suggested by **intuition**.

Cognitive load, regardless of origin, mobilizes rationality.

Tips to get started

Common for many active teaching methods: students need to **generate** their knowledge.

Two simple forms for active teaching:

1. **Stop** lecturing ten minutes before you usually do.
2. Ask students to **write down** what they have learned.

1. **Show a diagram** you usually have in your lecture.
2. Have **students explain it** to each other rather than you do it.

Feedback using smartphones

- Students receive immediate feedback:
 - **dopamine,**
 - benchmarking.
- Just-in-time teaching:
what are students struggling with?



John Biggs

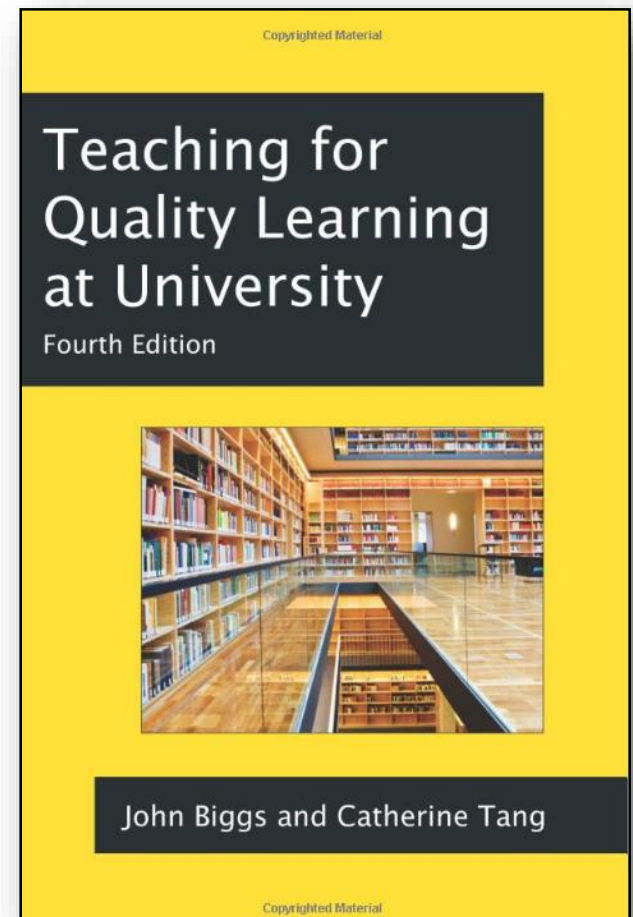
Level 1. What the **student is**.

«Blame the student».

Level 2. What the **teacher does**.

«Blame the teacher».

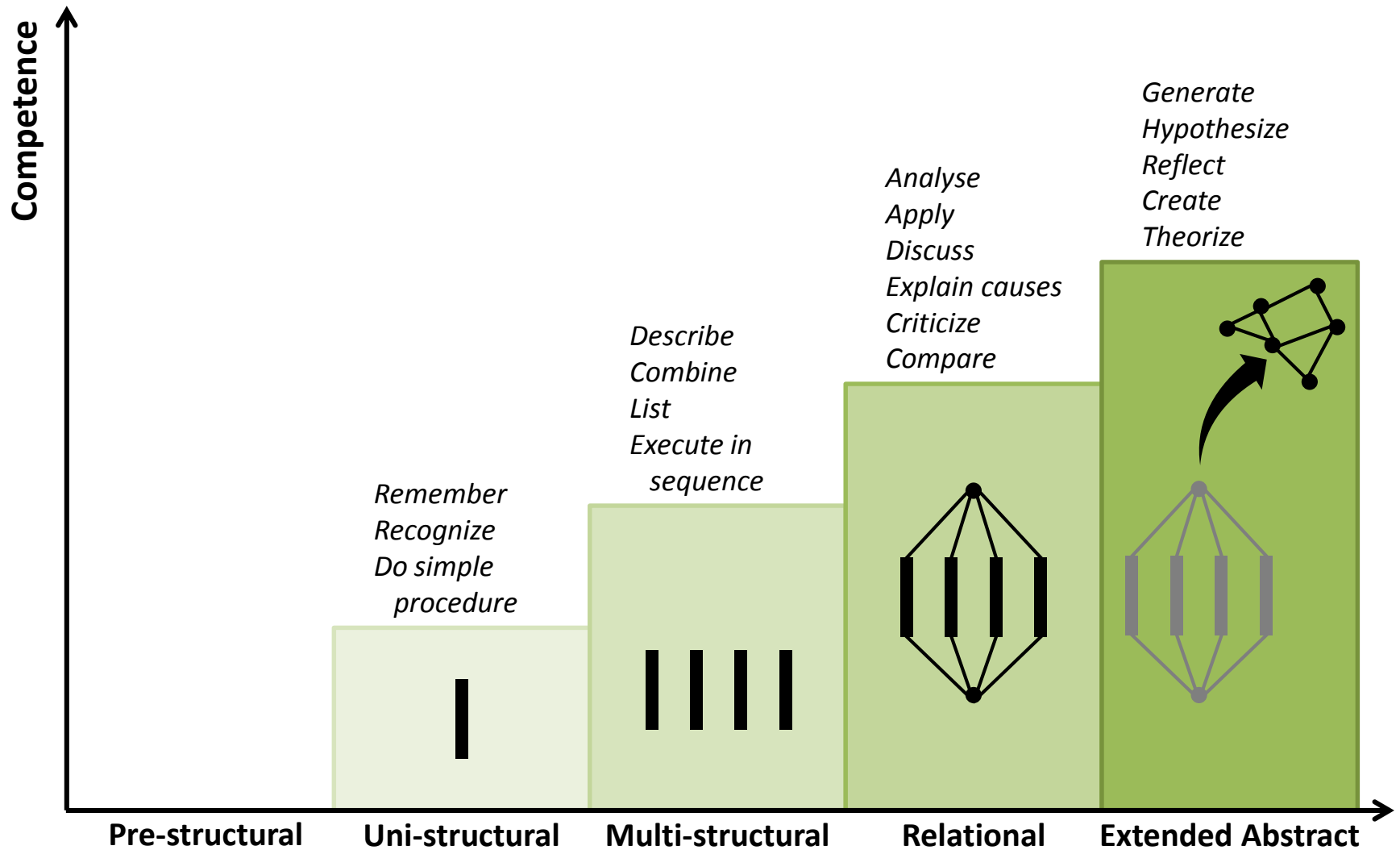
Level 3. What the **student does**.

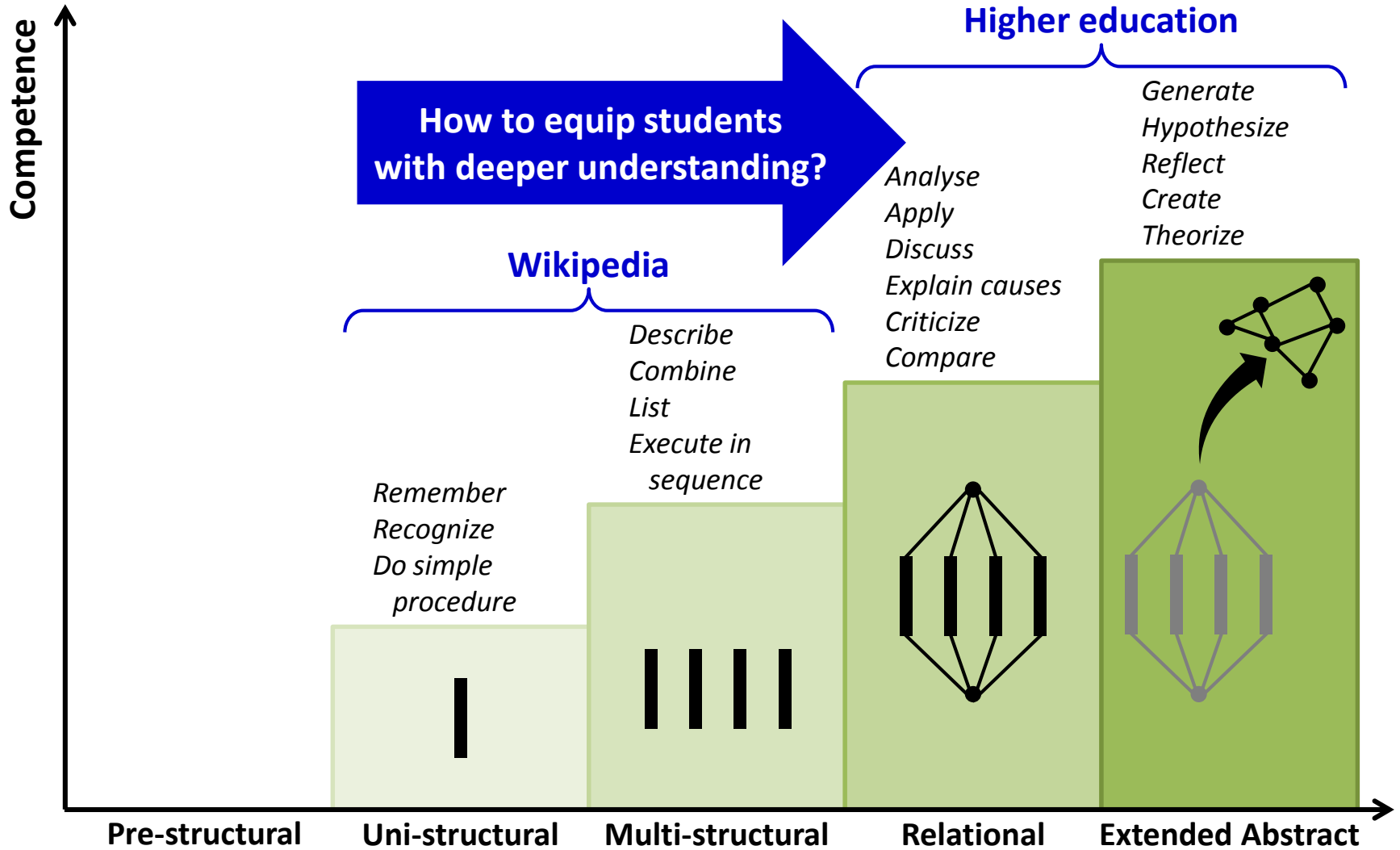


Analysis of modern higher education– challenges and solutions!
Its thinking underlies the Bologna process.

[If you have limited time, read the **short version**: John Biggs. 1999. What the student does: Teaching for enhanced learning. *Higher Education Research & Development* **18**:57-75.]

Biggs SOLO taxonomy





How to equip students with deeper understanding?

Higher education

Wikipedia

Remember
Recognize
Do simple procedure

Describe
Combine
List
Execute in sequence

Analyse
Apply
Discuss
Explain causes
Criticize
Compare

Generate
Hypothesize
Reflect
Create
Theorize

Pre-structural

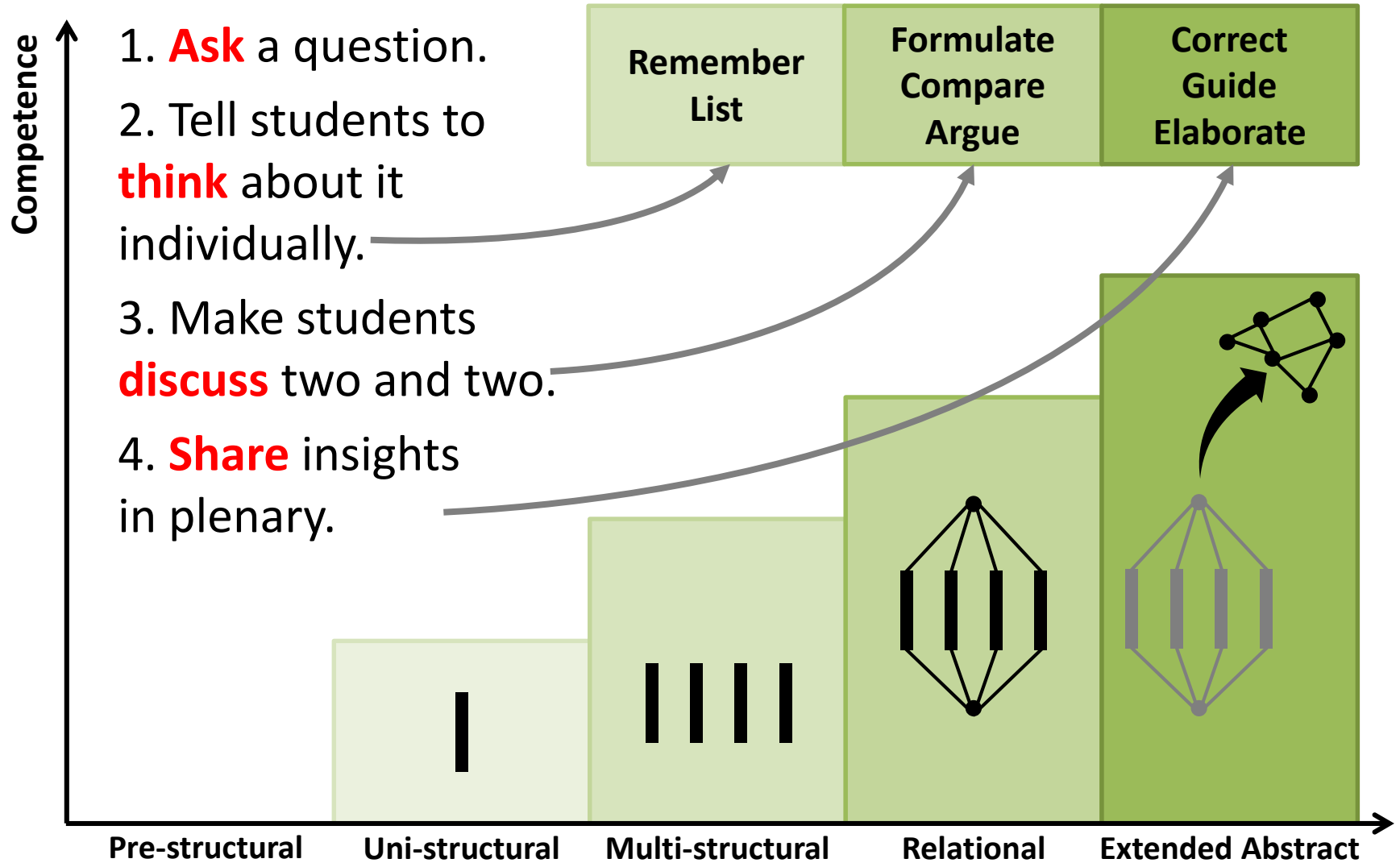
Uni-structural

Multi-structural

Relational

Extended Abstract

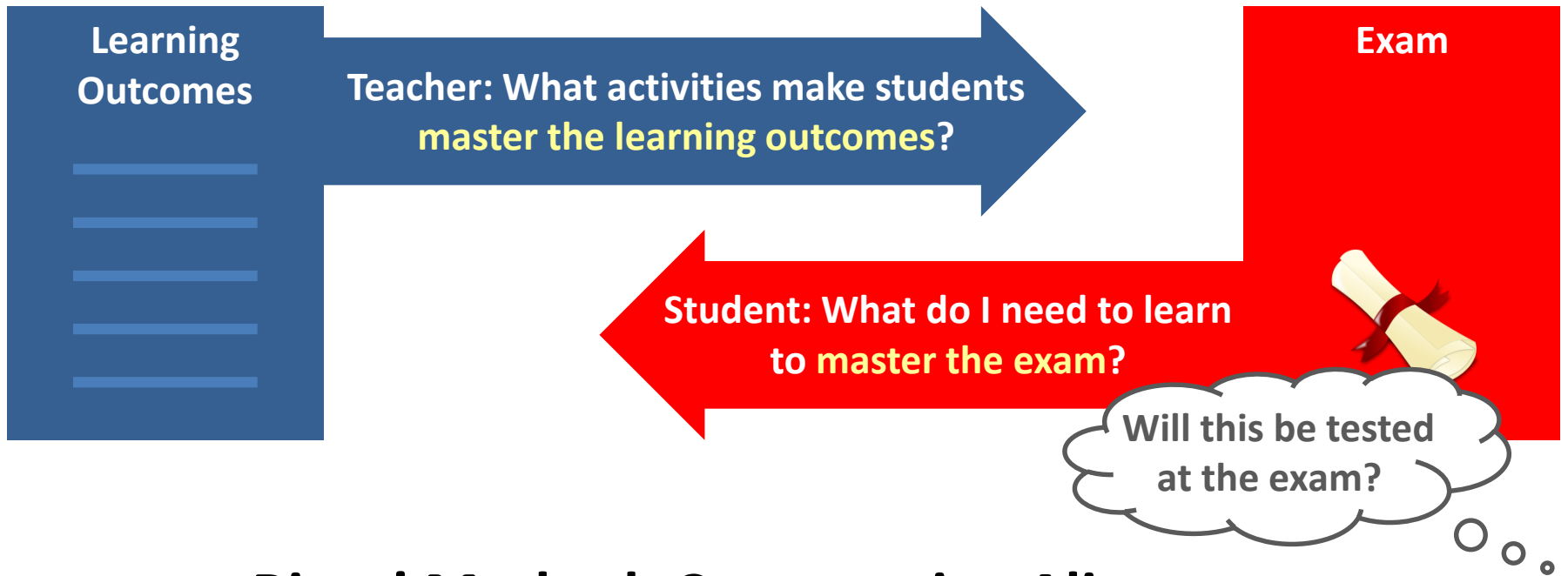
Think, pair, share



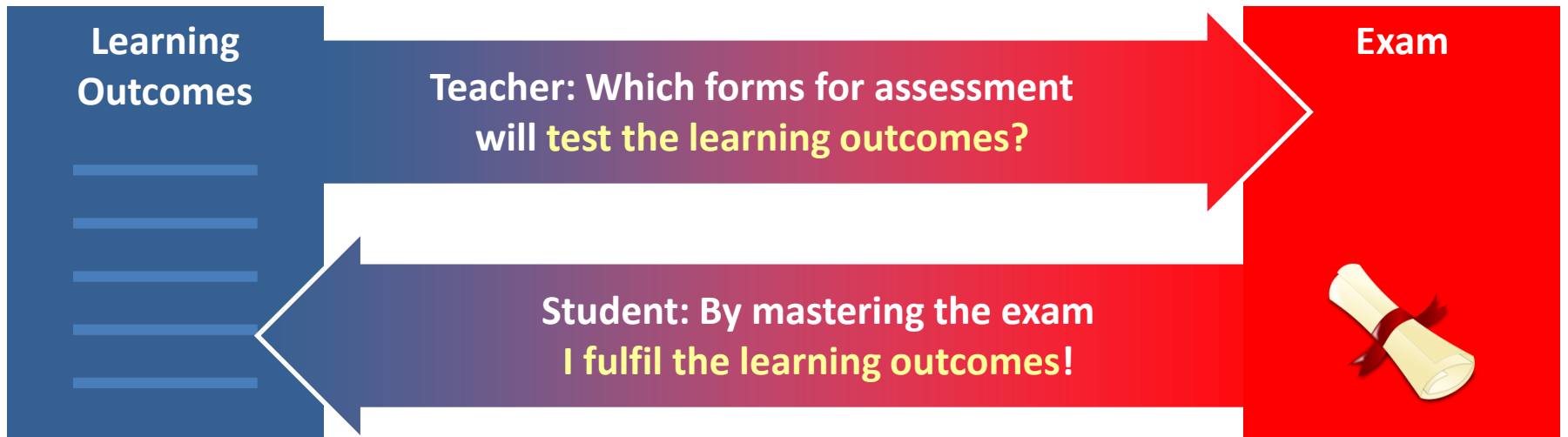
A dark tunnel with a bright light at the end, symbolizing a path forward. The light is a bright, circular glow at the far end of the tunnel, illuminating the path ahead. The walls of the tunnel are dark and textured, and the floor is also dark. The overall atmosphere is one of mystery and hope.

**Active
teaching**

**Digital
tools**



Biggs' Method: Constructive Alignment



John Biggs

Level 1. What the **student is**.

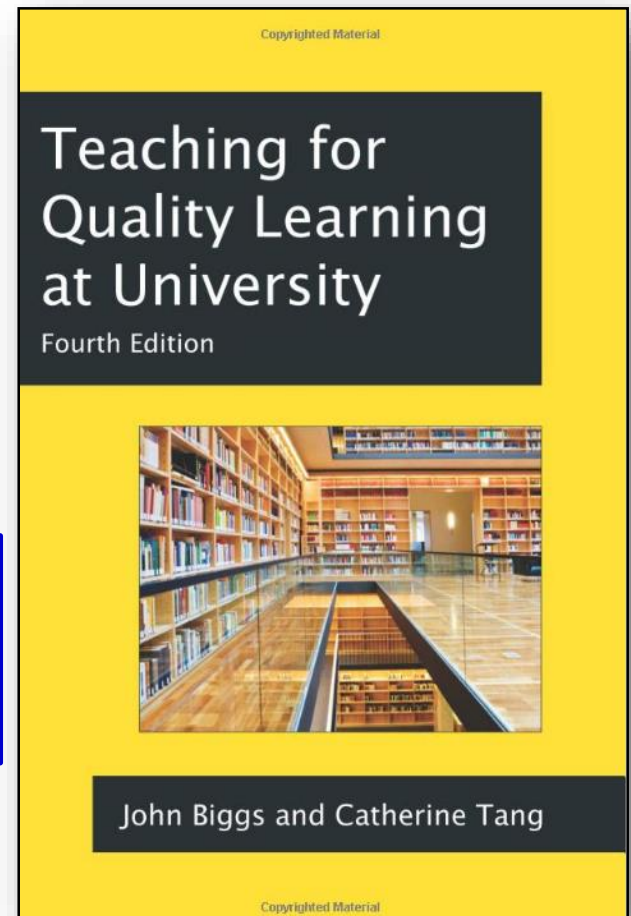
«Blame the student».

Level 2. What the **teacher does**.

«Blame the teacher».

Many Norwegian
institutions are here?

Level 3. What the **student does**.



Analysis of modern higher education– challenges and solutions!
Its thinking underlies the Bologna process.

[If you have limited time, read the **short version**: John Biggs. 1999. What the student does: Teaching for enhanced learning. *Higher Education Research & Development* **18**:57-75.]





Movement across cell membranes

1. Determine which of the following methods of transport is best to move the molecule described across the cell membrane – diffusion, facilitated diffusion-channel protein, facilitated diffusion-transporters or active transport
2. Draw a figure that demonstrates how the molecule moves across the membrane.
3. Label the hydrophilic and hydrophobic regions of the membrane, any proteins involved, and the direction of movement. Be sure that it is clear in your drawing, which side of the membrane has a greater and a lesser concentration of the molecule.

<http://www.bwbr.com/portfolio/a-glenn-hill-center-for-stem-education/>
North Dakota State University

«Entertainer»

Sensing

Feelings

Processes

Extroversion

«Researcher»

Abstraction

Analysis

Results

Introversion



«Entertainer»

An
impossible
ideal...



«Researcher»

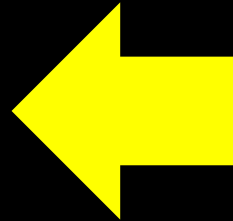
Concrete tricks
with desirable effects.



«Researcher»

Concrete tricks
with desirable effects.

Turn
rationality ON!



Focus on content,
not the lecturer.

