

Practitioner co-interpretation:

a strategy for engagement of teachers in reflection on teaching practice

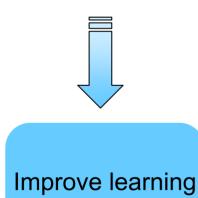




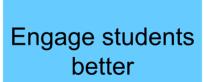


Aims

To develop learning approaches and resources to enhance the effectiveness of small group teaching in second year Plant and Microbial Sciences:



outcomes





Enhance student recruitment and retention



Plant Sciences Teaching

Year 1



Year 2



Year 3

Choose 3

Chemistry
Geology
Materials & Mineral
Sciences
Physics

Biology of Cells Evolution and Behaviour Physiology of Organisms

Choose 1

Elementary Mathematics for Biologists Mathematics Quantitative Biology

Choose 3

Chemistry A
Chemistry B
Geological Sciences A
Geological Sciences B
Materials Science & Metallurgy
Minerals Science
Physics
Advanced Physics

History & Philosophy of Science

Mathematics

Animal Biology
Biochemistry & Molecular
Biology
Cell & Developmental Biology
Ecology
Experimental Psychology
Neurobiology
Pathology
Pharmacology
Physiology
Plant & Microbial Sciences

Choose 1

Astrophysics
Chemistry
Experimental & Theoretical
Physics
Geological Sciences
Materials Science & Metallurgy

History & Philosophy of Science

Anatomy Option A Anatomy Option B Biochemistry Genetics

Neuroscience

Pathology Pharmacology

Physiology

Plant Sciences
Psychology

Zoology

Biological & Biomedical Sciences (dissertationbased)

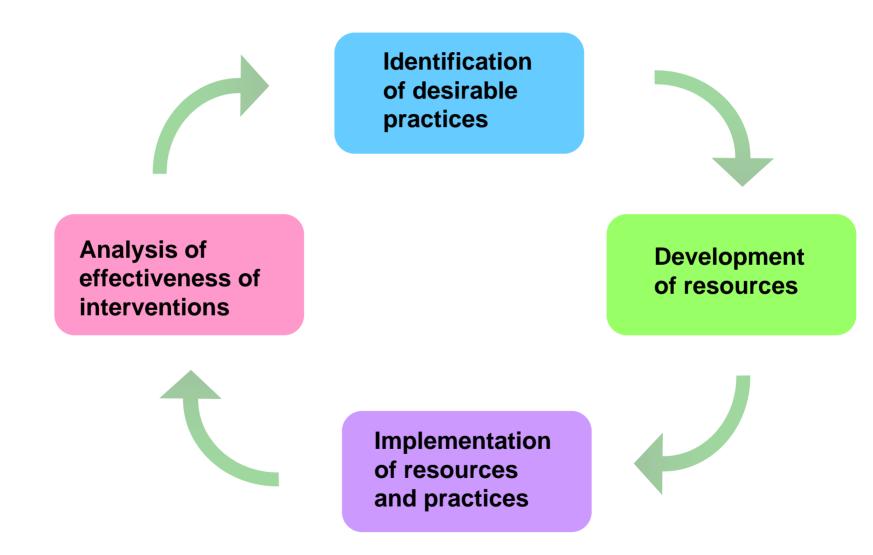
Physical Sciences

The challenges

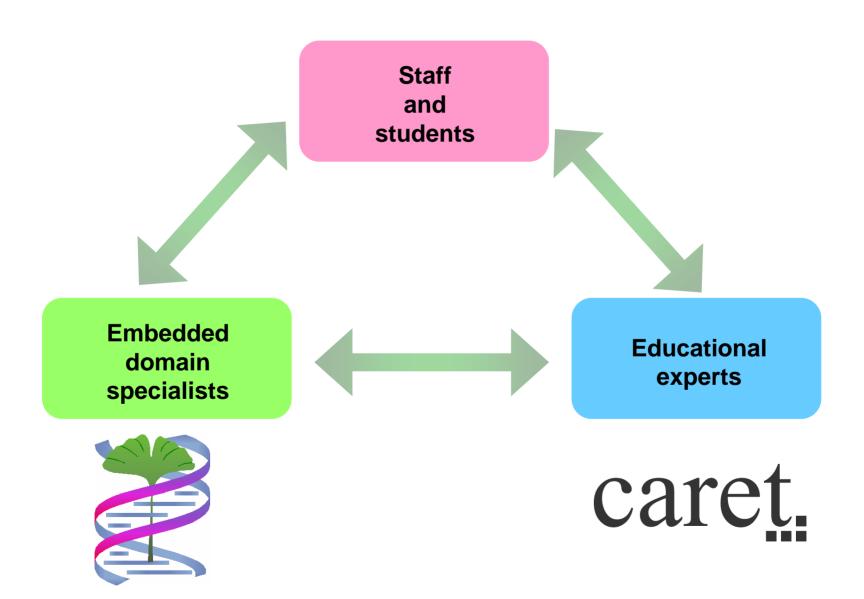
Experienced tutors

Inexperienced tutors

An evidence based approach:



Strategy



Collecting the evidence

Literature Review

Survey

Student Focus
Groups

Tutor Interviews

1. Educational Literature

High leverage strategies

- Sharing learning objectives: Making it clear to students what the learning objectives of their course are
- Authentic learning: Relate learning to real examples and develop domain specific ways of thinking and practising
- Contingent teaching: Diagnostic questioning and scaffolding explanations and problems
- Self regulation and independence: Supporting independent learning and personal goal setting
- Supporting peer and self assessment: Involving students in the process of assessment

2. Student Survey - Dual Scale

The left scale relates to **practices** and this is for you to show how frequently things happen. The right scale is for you to show how much you **value** the activity.

Practices							Values				
Always				Never		High				Low	
5	4	3	2	1	Cake is often provided on special occasions in the tea room	5	4	3	2	1	

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Practices		Values			
Always	Never	High	Low		
1	The tutorial content is related to real-life situations and examples				
2	Tutorials are more about me showing how much I have learned rather than developing my understanding				
3	Tutors relate specific content back to the overall course aims and objectives				
4 🔲 🔲 🔲	Tutors motivate me to do my best work				

Identified Value - Practice Gaps

Top 5 highly valued practices that are not carried out often enough in tutorials:

- 1. Assessment criteria or model answers are not used to help me understand how well I am doing in my studies
- 2. Tutorials do not help me to have a clear idea of how the course as a whole is structured and what is expected of me
- 3. Tutorials do not help me to focus on the importance of integrating concepts rather than just learning rules and laws
- Tutors do not provide enough helpful feedback on my progress
- 5. I do not receive enough useful comments (orally and/or in writing) on my work

Identified Value - Practice Gaps

Bottom 4 often used but not valued practices

- 1. Tutorials are more about me showing how much I have learned rather than developing my understanding
- I am assessed on what I have memorised rather than what I have understood
- 3. I am mainly asked questions which require recall of facts
- 4. The emphasis in teaching in supervisions is on techniques and procedures rather than arguments and reasoning

Practice-Value data

- Highlights potential areas for changes in practice and potential interventions
- Highlights variation in student experience
- A good basis for initiating discussions with teaching staff and students
- A robust baseline to evaluate impact of interventions in the second year of the project
- Potential for cross-context comparisons

3. Student focus groups

Where a small group of students is led in a discussion to identify and evaluate learning practices

Experience of and attitudes towards assessment



Experience of teaching and learning in tutorials

Prior experience of learning and dispositions towards specific teaching and learning strategies

Tutor workshop I Tutorial content

P-V gap and focus group data



Development of tutor resources and training

Practitioner interpretation



Identification of strategies to address issues



Tutor workshop II Essay feedback

Examples of marked essays



Guidance and training for student feedback

Practitioner interpretation



Marking of exemplar essays





"A network supporting evidence informed practice for enhancement of student teaching and learning"

www.tfln.org

TfLN aims

 To facilitate practitioner engagement in reflection on teaching practices

To share resources and experiences in the disciplines

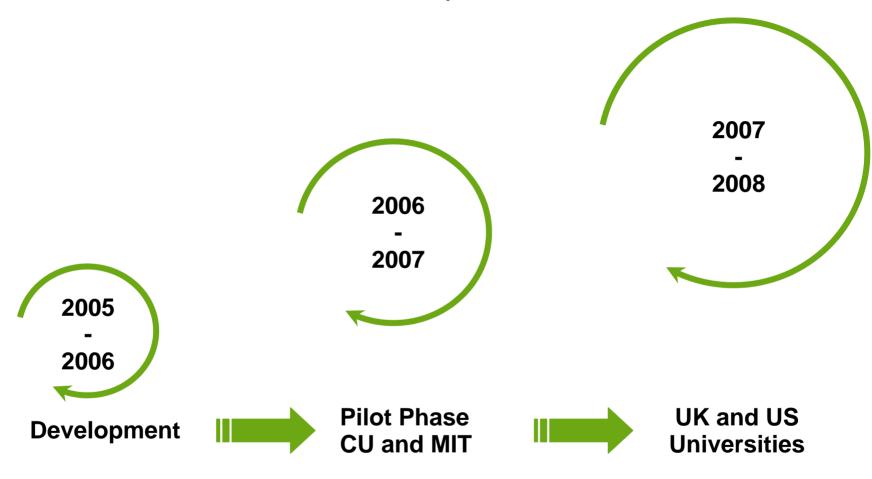
To enable cross case analysis and outputs

TfLN Activities

- Expansive research process and integrated design involving staff and students
- Range of techniques and approaches
 - Documentary analysis
 - PV gap questionnaire
 - Self-efficacy questionnaire
 - Student focus groups
 - Interviews with staff
 - Video analysis of tutorials



TfLN expansion



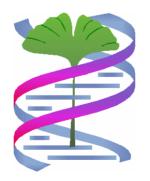


Acknowledgements



David Good

Fran Tracy
Katy Jordan
Staff and students



caret.

Patrick Carmichael

Helen Burchmore

Naomi Irvine

Harriett Truscott