## Practitioner co-interpretation:

a strategy for engagement of teachers in reflection on teaching practice

Teaching


## Aims

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


Enhance student recruitment and retention

## Plant Sciences Teaching

Year 1
Summer

## Year 2

## 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
Phyoiotiogy
Plant \& Microbial Sciences

## Year 3

## 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
Physióoyy
Plant Sciences
Dsycholoav
Zoology
Biological \& Biomedical Sciences (dissertationbased)
Physical Sciences

## The challenges

- Experienced tutors
- Inexperienced tutors


## An evidence based approach:



> Identification of desirable practices

Analysis of effectiveness of interventions


Implementation of resources and practices

## Development

 of resources
## Strategy



## Collecting the evidence



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 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alvay |  |  |  | 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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Always

## 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
4. 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
2. 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

## Teaching 

"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



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