

Course Structure:

- Physics 211 & 216 are designed to introduce students to the concepts of kinematics, Newton’s Laws, gravity and thermodynamics.
- Physics 211 is the “lecture” component of the class, while Physics 216 is the co-requisite lab component.

Class Size:

Approximately 160 Students

Documenting Student Learning:

- We have developed a simple rubric for faculty to use to document student learning
- Faculty use a minimum of 10 questions to assess achievement of KU Core learning outcomes.
- A database of “department approved/tested” questions ad records of past student results are kept on Blackboard.
- Student results are tabulated and reported

Excellent > 89%	Very Good 80% to 89%	Good 70% to 79%	Satisfactory 60% to 69%	Unsatisfactory < 60%
27	47	59	18	4

- Form includes space for faculty discussion of results and suggestions for changes.
- We look forward to more detailed analysis once more data has been collected. This could tell us whether some questions more discriminating than others

Moving Forward:


- From a professors’ point of view the course is now more fun to teach because I spend more time actually working with students.
- The logistical issues have also been greatly simplified by the use of course shells on Blackboard.
- Student learning, satisfaction and retention seem higher.
- Next step will be longitudinal tracking of students performance down stream.

Flipped Format in Physics 211:

Before Class

- Students are responsible for familiarizing themselves with the material before class through assigned readings and videos.
- For each concept there is also an example problem worked out on video and a few blackboard questions to test the reading.

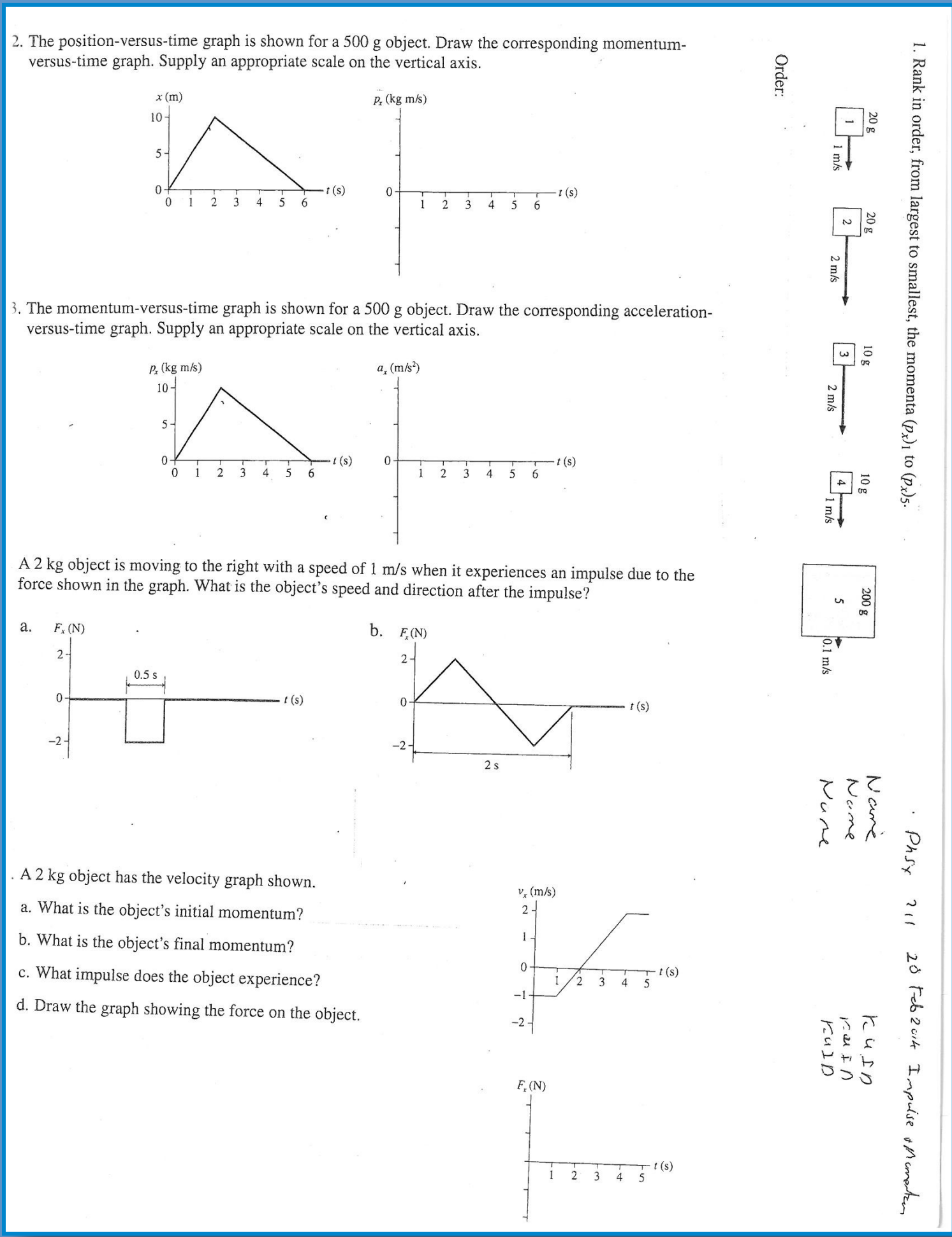
Using Class Time for Deeper Engagement



Undergraduate TA guiding a small group

Group Work:

Most of class time is spent working on group problems. Faculty and undergraduate Tas help guide the groups.



Example of a small group worksheet

Engaging Discussion:

To keep the discussion moving, the instructor will take work from a random group and share it with the whole class on the doc cam. Students then vote about whether they think the answers are correct.

Developing Critical Thinking:

A suite of critical thinking questions have been developed to push the students to move beyond pattern matching.

Rank the magnitude of the angular frequency of the following harmonic oscillators. The object in C and D is a cylinder which rolls without slipping as it oscillates. All springs are identical and the mass of each oscillating object is the same.

A

B

C

D

A. $\omega_A > \omega_B > \omega_C > \omega_D$

B. $\omega_C > \omega_A = \omega_D > \omega_B$

C. $\omega_A = \omega_B > \omega_C > \omega_D$


D. $\omega_B > \omega_A = \omega_D > \omega_C$

E. $\omega_B > \omega_D > \omega_A > \omega_C$

Making Labs More Meaningful in Physics 216:

Before Lab

- Students have assigned reading and videos as well as a quiz.
- The videos are very popular with the students and GTAs.



During Lab

- The pre-lab work means that the students spend more time on “twindling” with the equipment and re-checking their measurements.
- These are essential first skills of an experimental scientist.

Assessing Labs

- Student lab reports are graded using a rubric on Blackboard. This has decreased the time GTAs spend grading & provided the head TA with a way to give GTAs feedback on the grading.
- The grading of the labs is not only faster and more useful to the students but also more uniform.
- We no longer need to “renormalize” each TAs grades at the end of the semester, which means that students have a much better idea of how they are doing during throughout the semester.

