

Take into account....

- The magical number 7....



Milner, G.A. (1966). The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two: Some Limits on our Capacity for Processing Information. Psychological Review, 63, 81-97.

Some best practices in terms of Teaching & Learning.....

- **Space out** the assignments, and reiterate often... Have students revisit concepts that have already learned or mastered.
- **Alternate between solved examples and problem sets.** --- Concrete their learning!
- **Use words and graphics.**
- **Merge the concrete with the abstract.** Tacking a new idea onto a mastered concept can help students effectively learn and remember...Chunking!
- **Testing does promote learning...**but don't get all traditional...
- Help students **allocate their time well...**give robust feedback!
- **Ask Deep explanatory questions....**understanding, not just memorization...



National Center for Education Research in 2007 (Pashler et al., 2007; see also Bransford et al., 2000; Graesser, 2011)
 Pashler, H., Bain, P., Botwin, B., Graesser, A., Kover, S., McDaniel, M., & Metcalfe, J. (2007). Organizing instruction and study to improve student learning (NCEE 2007-2024). Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Research, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education.
 Tulving, E., & Craik, F. I. M. (2000). The Oxford handbook of memory. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

What is flipping?



- There are three approaches to this method of instruction:
 - Flipped Classroom
 - Inverted Classroom
 - Peer Instruction



Wang, M., Pridell, and Prigali (2005). Learning the Division Algorithm by creating an inclusion-exclusion environment. The Journal of Research in Science Teaching, 42, 84-94.
 Roscoe, B., and Anderson, J. A. (1986). 20th-century psychology: a guide to the study of psychology. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
 Donald O. Stuss and Daniel T. Willingham. (2003). Working memory: how it works, what it does, and what you can do to improve it. New York, NY: Guilford Press.



Benefits of flipping

- Meet **diverse** learning preferences....
- **Significant Learning Gains...**
(Deslauriers et al., 2011)
- Students can learn to **self-correct**, take **control** of their learning...(Brown et al., 2000).



»and feel safe asking questions of their faculty and peers.... thus may be more engaged...

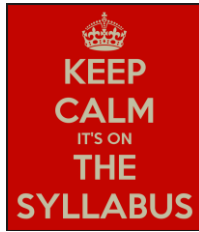


Brandford JD, Brown AL, and Cocking RR (2000). *How people learn: Brain, mind, experience, and school*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.
Deslauriers L, Schrew E, and Wieman C (2011). Improved learning in a large-enrollment physics class. *Science* 332: 862-864.

Approaches to flip online

The Syllabus Flip

- Advanced students, upper level courses...
- Time is provided at the beginning of the term...
- All students contribute, Faculty fills the gaps...



Attribution: UAF eLearning



Approaches to flip

- More time on Discussion....
– Padlet....can also create debates!
- Quizzes... same principle as Discussion, but more focused...
- Assignment types/topics...Students direct these...
- Student to student grading--- Yes you can do that!



Remember Learning is...

- “a relatively permanent **change in knowledge that occurs as a result of experience**. Knowledge is reflected in the organism's behavior, but the important thing is that learning changes the individual's fund of knowledge.”



Dewick, C.S. (2008). *Mindset: The new psychology of success*. New York: Random House.

Questions?



Attribution

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Crouch CH and Mazur E (2001). Peer instruction: Ten years of experience and results. *American Journal of Physics* 69: 970-977.

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

Lage, MJ, Platt, GJ, and Treglia, M. (2000). Inverting the classroom: A gateway to creating an inclusive learning environment. *The Journal of Economic Education* 31: 30-43.

Walvoord, BE., and Anderson, V.J. (1998). *Effective grading: A tool for learning and assessment*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

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