



Optimizing the
Use of Clickers
in the Classroom

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Writing Multiple-Choice Questions

<http://tep.uoregon.edu/resources/assessment/multiplechoicequestions/importantconsider.html>

Important Considerations

- What role should testing play in the learning process?
- How can tests create a *real dialogue* between ourselves and our students about what students do and do not understand?
- How can we avoid using tests to simply punish or reward cramming?

Writing Multiple-Choice Questions

<http://tep.uoregon.edu/resources/assessment/multiplechoicequestions/importantconsider.html>

Some suggestions

- Use **frequent, small quizzes** and tests rather than monolithic once-or-twice per-term exams.
- Give students **instant feedback** on their performance (for example, putting the correct answers up on an overhead after all the tests are turned in).
- Consider allowing students to take quizzes first as individuals and then the same quiz again **in groups**.

Writing Multiple-Choice Questions

<http://tep.uoregon.edu/resources/assessment/multiplechoicequestions/importantconsider.html>

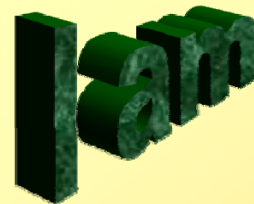
- Multiple-choice questions are easiest to write when there is a **definitively right or wrong** answer.
- Multiple-choice testing of more interpretive material should always **include an appeal mechanism** in which students can and must make a written, evidence-supported case for their answer

Taxonomy of Clicker Utilization

- 6 basic categories

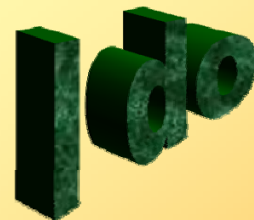
- 3 categories to test the *current standing* or *stipulation of students*

- Attendance
 - Preparedness
 - Interest



- 3 categories to probe into the *learning progress*

- Learning
 - Understanding
 - Applying



Click — *I am here*


Attendance:

- Taking and honoring attendance reduces the number of students dropping out or finishing with low grades (D's and F's).
- Doing it with clickers is particularly efficient in large entry-level classes.



What does the term “*mole*” refer to?

- 16% 1. A small rodent digging through our backyards
- 12% 2. Avogadro's number
- 40% 3. The number 6.02214×10^{23}
- 8% 4. Loschmidt's number
- 4% 5. A TV reality show of physical and mental challenges
- 16% 6. A Mexican hot sauce (from the Aztec word “molli”)
- 4% 7. A small dark spot on the skin (melanocytic naevus)

 Click — *I am prepared*

- **Preparedness:**
- Clicker quizzes on assigned reading assure preparedness for the topics covered in class.
- Well-picked question and appropriate grading are essential.





arrive
a Falls in a
old woman.

69% 1. Fact

31% 2. Crap

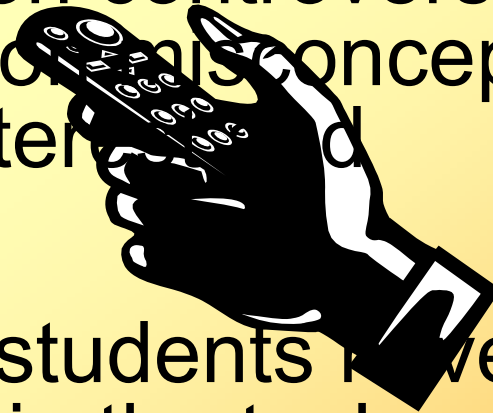
Annie Taylor did it in 1901, and afterwards was quoted as saying: "No one ought ever do that again."



— I am interested

Motivation:

- Polling on common knowledge or opinions (even on controversial issues or common misconceptions) creates initial interest and motivation.
- It is crucial that students have developed trust in the technology, especially, if responses are collected anonymously.



Question before teaching about concentration:

What ***mass of salt*** (NaCl) is found in the **blood stream** of a **normal human**? Please estimate!

20% 1. 50 mg

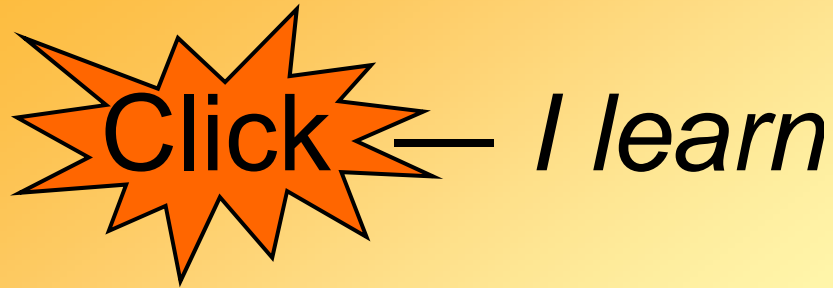
27% 2. 500 mg

20% 3. 5 g

20% 4. 50 g

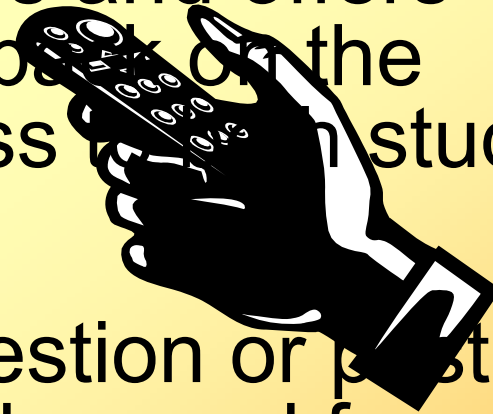
10% 5. 500 g

3% 6. 5 kg



Learning:

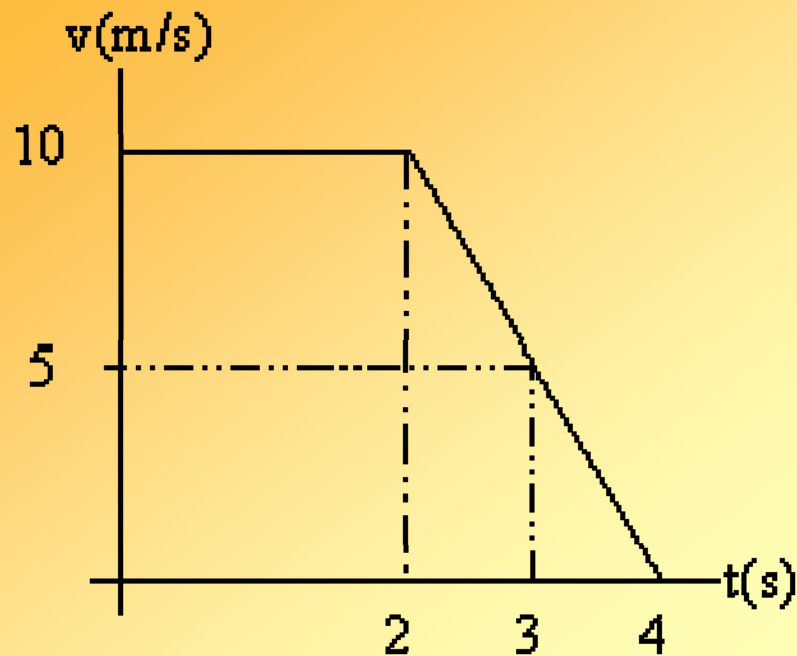
- On-the-spot assessment improves student alertness and offers immediate feedback on the learning progress to the student and instructor.
- Repeating a question or presenting a similar one can be used for progress evaluation and student satisfaction.



Are you really testing learning?

The true shape of the Earth is best described as a

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 3% | 1. ... perfect sphere |
| 0% | 2. ... perfect ellipse |
| 91% | 3. ... slightly oblate sphere |
| 6% | 4. ... highly eccentric ellipse |



Given the $v - t$ graph to the left, determine the particle's acceleration when $t = 3$.

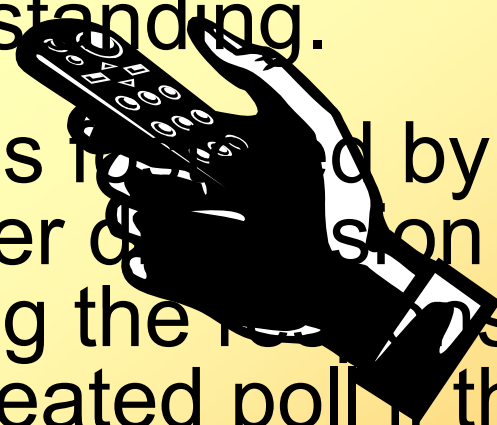
- 20% 1. -1.67 m/s^2
- 20% 2. -5 m/s^2
- 20% 3. -10 m/s^2
- 20% 4. -15 m/s^2
- 20% 5. none of the above



— *I understand*

Understanding:

- Asking about a subject matter in different ways provides insight into students' understanding.
- Active learning is reinforced by encouraging peer discussion and instruction during the response time or by a repeated poll if the responses are split between different answers.



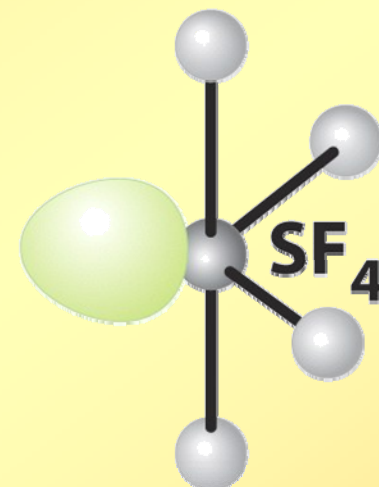
Is a concept understood?

At which location would an observer find the ***greatest force*** due to Earth's gravity?

- | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|
| 38% | 1. The north pole |
| 14% | 2. The middle of everywhere |
| 7% | 3. The tropic of Cancer (23.5 N) |
| 41% | 4. The equator |

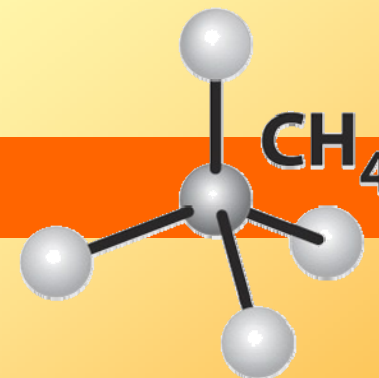


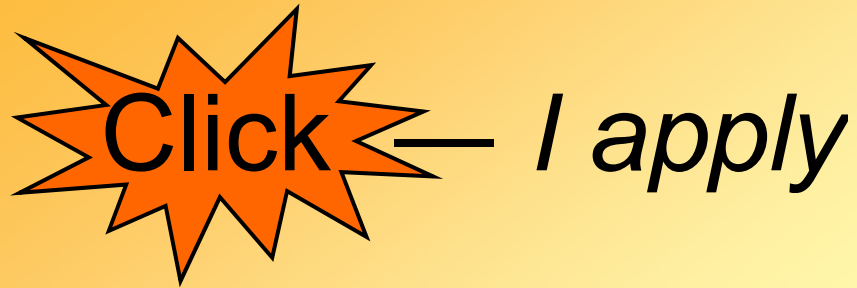
Sulfur tetrafluoride
is a polar molecule.



47% 1. Fact

53% 2. Crap





Applying:

- Conceptual knowledge and mastery is created when clicker questions branch into areas beyond the material covered in class or in the textbook, requiring the application of newly-learned concepts to real-world or open-ended problems.



To facilitate the conversion of $\text{H}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ to yield S_2H_4 , you must add as a key reactant ...

- 6% 1. ... a strong acid.
- 3% 2. ... a weak acid.
- 12% 3. ... a base.
- 41% 4. ... an oxidizing reactant.
- 24% 5. ... a reducing agent.
- 3% 6. ... a polar solvent.
- 0% 7. ... a non-polar solvent.
- 12% 8. ... nothing (the reaction will occur by itself).

Summary

- **Clickers are found in many highschool, college, and university classrooms**
- They provide more than just immediate feedback to instructor and students
- Six basic ways of utilizing the power of clickers

- Attendance

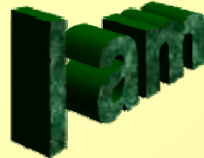
- Preparedness

- Initial interest and motivation

- On-the-spot assessment (formative assessment)

- Active learning (peer discussion and instruction)

- Problem-based, deep learning (mastery of concepts, applications to real-world, or open-ended problems)






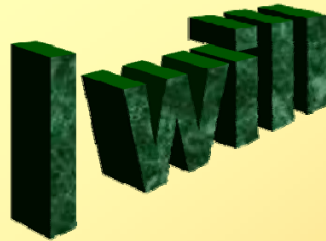
Open-ended Problems:

What is a **valid Lewis Structure** for the cyanate ion?

| | | |
|-----|----|---|
| 37% | 1. | $\text{N}^{\ominus} = \text{C} = \ddot{\text{O}}$ |
| 2% | 2. | $\text{:N} \equiv \text{C} = \ddot{\text{O}}\text{:}^{\ominus}$ |
| 6% | 3. | $\ddot{\text{N}} - \ddot{\text{C}} - \ddot{\text{O}}\text{:}^{\ominus}$ |
| 20% | 4. | $\text{:}\ddot{\text{N}}^{\ominus} - \text{C} \equiv \text{O}\text{:}^{\oplus}$ |
| 27% | 5. | $\text{:N} \equiv \text{C} - \ddot{\text{O}}\text{:}^{\ominus}$ |
| 9% | 6. | $\ddot{\text{N}} - \text{C} = \ddot{\text{O}}^{\ominus}$ |

Using Open-ended Problems

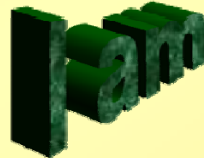
 Click — *I will be here*
 Click — *I will be prepared*
 Click — *I will be interested*



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