# Neuronal activity is low during

Figure 9: Continuous skin conductance measurements, removed due to copyright restrictions. Please see: Poh, M., et al. "A Wearable Sensor for Unobtrusive, Long-Term Assessment of Electrodermal Activity." *IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING* 57, No. 5 (2010): 1243 - 1252.

### **Planning a Class or Unit of Instruction**

- articulate factors that promote effective lectures
- consider ways you can gain students' attention, help them to integrate new material & support their comprehension
- make informed decisions about lecture organization & content to support your ILOs
- create an outline for a unit of instruction

## WHAT ARE LECTURES GOOD FOR?

# WHY DO WE LECTURE?

### WHAT'S THE PROBLEM WITH TRADITIONAL LECTURES?

Consider...

### **Top 5 Factors that Influence Student Learning\***

What do *you* think are factors that support student learning?

2. Task Orientation

Clarity

1.

- 3. Student Opportunity
- 4. Variety
- 5. Teacher Enthusiasm

© Prentice Hall, Inc., and Flowers, J. "Factors that Influence Learning," 2006. All rightsreserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see https://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/.

\*(Rosenshine, B., & Furst, N. (1973). Chapter 3: Research on teacher performance criteria. In B. Othanel Smith (Ed.), Research in teacher education - A symposium (pp. 37-72). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc.)

# **3 Key Elements of Effective Lectures**

1. They grab the learner's attention

2. They help the learner **integrate** new information into existing frameworks

## 3. They help build learner comprehension

© Prentice Hall, Inc., and Flowers, J. "Factors that Influence Learning," 2006. All rightsreserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see https://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/.

\*(Rosenshine, B., & Furst, N. (1973). Chapter 3: Research on teacher performance criteria. In B. Othanel Smith (Ed.), Research in teacher education - A symposium (pp. 37-72). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc.)

# Attention, integration & comprehension

#### ATTENTION

- 1. Clarity
- 2. Enthusiasm

#### **INTEGRATION**

- 3. Task Orientation
- 4. Student Opportunity
- 5. Variety

#### **COMPREHENSION**

Active learning In class and

Assignments & problems to help students construct meaning

## Use your structure to create discrete segments-

- Divide it both in terms of time and in terms of material.
- Create 10-15 minute chunks of material.
- Summarize the previous lecture; introduce the topic(s) for the day; present the material; summarize briefly; preview any homework and the next lecture.

## Build in interaction -

- Prepare questions— to motivate, solidify understanding, identify misconceptions, etc.
- Set up hypotheticals, problem-solving exercises, brainstorming.
- Work to get everyone involved, even in large classes.

Plan for less time than the class period -

- You will NOT start on time
- You will take some time to get up to speed
- Students will/should have questions

# Plan what your board will look like

- Anticipate space requirements
- Facilitate effective note-taking
- Note likely misconceptions/ problem areas.

 CLARITY, 3. TASK ORIENTATION,
STUDENT OPPORTUNITY

•

•

# **Logistics and Delivery**

# Enhance Credibility -

- Be comfortable and confident presenting material.
- Be enthusiastic.
- Incorporate your research and own ideas.

## The cycle of problem-centered learning

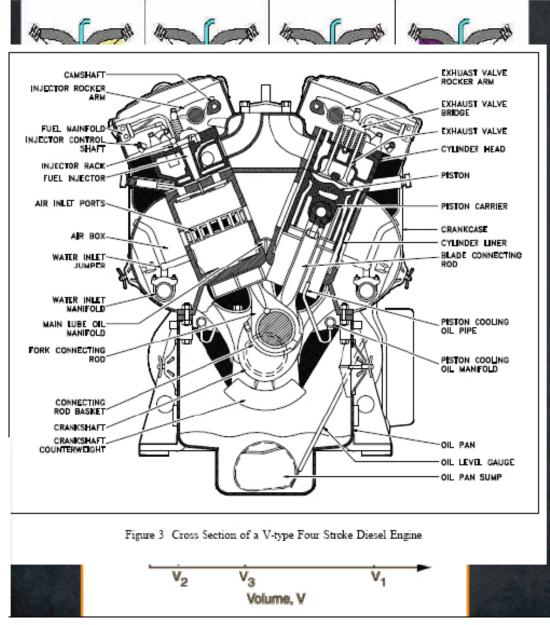
Phases for Effective Instruction diagram removed due to copyright restrictions. See: Figure 1, p. 45 in Merrill, M. D. First principles of instruction. Educational Technology Research and Development, 50, no. 3 (2002): 43-59.

#### From, First Principles of Instruction, M.D. Merrill

### Structural



Discuss the thermodynamic and physical processes that occur in each stage of the diesel cycle.



© Integrated Publishing, Inc. Mechanical Science Handbook, Volume 1. All rights reserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see https://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/.

#### **Problem-Solution**

Problem: Manufacturer's hammers are breaking

#### Solution:

The class period is spent discussing the concepts & analytical techniques needed to make a recommendation



© source unknown. All rights reserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see https://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/.



#### Chaining

# Prepare a white cake with mousse filling and buttercream frosting.



© source unknown. All rights reserved. This content is excluded from our Creative Commons license. For more information, see <a href="https://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/">https://ocw.mit.edu/help/faq-fair-use/</a>.

# Attention, integration & comprehension - this class...

ATTENTION

????

INTEGRATION	
????	

COMPREHENSION
????

### IN SMALL GROUPS

For your assigned topic:

- Create an intended learning outcome(s) ILO.
- Use the template to outline/describe:
  - How will you address: attention, integrate & comprehension?
  - Necessary questions, supplies/props, etc.
  - The general flow of the class

### LARGE GROUP SHARE-OUT

• Each group will present their template to the class

MIT OpenCourseWare https://ocw.mit.edu

5.95J Teaching College-Level Science and Engineering Fall 2015

For Information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: https://ocw.mit.edu/terms.