

# EFFECTS OF COURSE STRUCTURE ON METACOGNITIVE REGULATION

Nathan Liang, Ben Thier & Michelle Wong

PSY 603S: Research in the Classroom

Dr. Bridgette Martin Hard

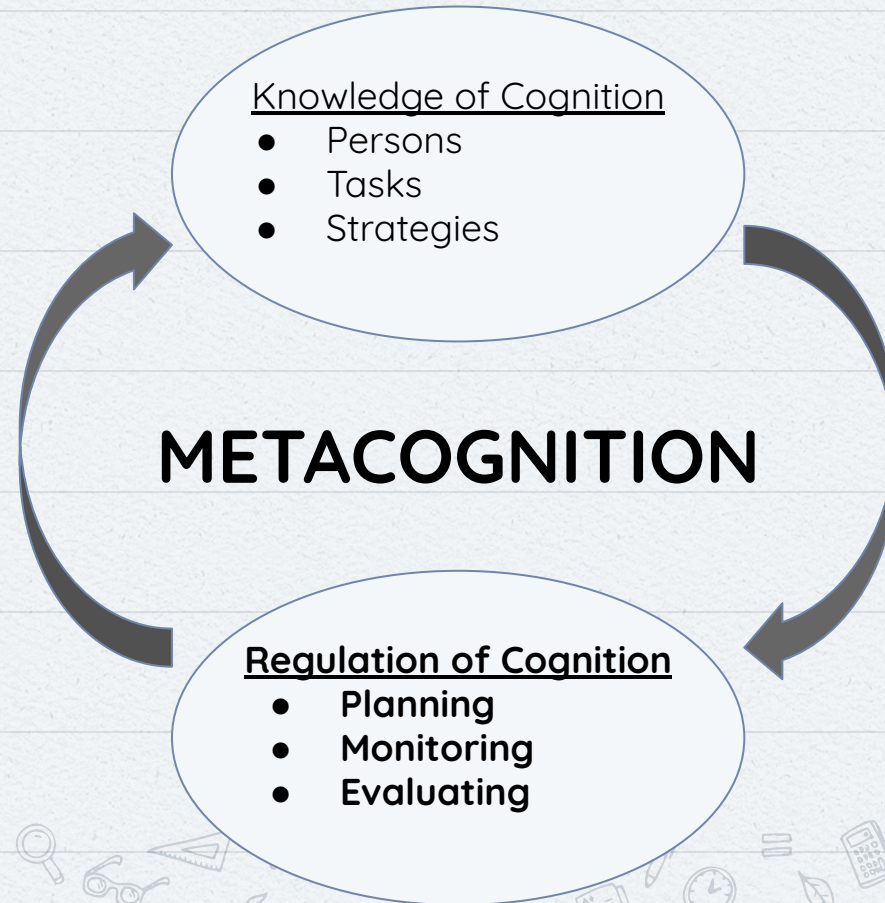
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# STUDY MOTIVATION: THE DUKE TBL EXPERIENCE





# STUDY MOTIVATION



# BENEFITS OF METACOGNITION



debugging  
+  
performance  
evaluation



better goal setting



more accurate predictions



# CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

## METACOGNITION



The diagram is titled 'CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK'. It is divided into two main rectangular sections. The left section is titled 'METACOGNITION' and contains two ovals. The top oval is titled 'Knowledge of Cognition' and lists 'Persons', 'Tasks', and 'Strategies'. The bottom oval is titled 'Regulation of Cognition' and lists 'Planning', 'Monitoring', and 'Evaluating'. Two large curved arrows connect these two ovals in a circular fashion. The right section is titled 'COURSE STRUCTURE' and contains two ovals. The top oval is titled 'Team-Based Learning' and the bottom one is titled 'Traditional Lecture'. A large double-headed horizontal arrow connects the 'METACOGNITION' section to the 'COURSE STRUCTURE' section.

### Knowledge of Cognition

- Persons
- Tasks
- Strategies

### Regulation of Cognition

- Planning
- Monitoring
- Evaluating

**Team-Based  
Learning**

## COURSE STRUCTURE

**Traditional  
Lecture**



How does **course structure** affect students' engagement with **metacognitive strategies** related to regulation of cognition?

## metacognitive strategies related to regulation of cognition?

## HYPOTHESES

- ## HYPOTHESES
- TBL students will report using strategies related to external motivators (i.e. group accountability, debugging) **more** than lecture students
  - TBL students will report **increased frequency** in metacognitive strategy use over the semester





MEASURES: METACOGNITIVE AWARENESS INVENTORY

- An instrument designed to assess general self-regulated learning skills across the disciplines (Schraw and Dennison, 1994)
- 17 items to measure knowledge of cognition & **35 items to measure strategies for metacognitive process**
- Our study will use a **five-point scale**: 1 = “Not at all” to 5 = “Always”



# MAI SAMPLE QUESTIONS

**2.** I consider several alternatives to a problem before I answer.

**6.** I think about what I really need to learn before I begin a task

**18.** I use different learning strategies depending on the situation.

**40.** I change strategies when I fail to understand.

**44.** I reevaluate my assumptions when I get confused.

**46.** I learn more when I am interested in the topic.



# Planning

- 6.** I think about what I really need to learn before I begin a task

# Debugging

- 40.** I change strategies when I fail to understand.
- 44.** I reevaluate my assumptions when I get confused.

# Information Management Strategies

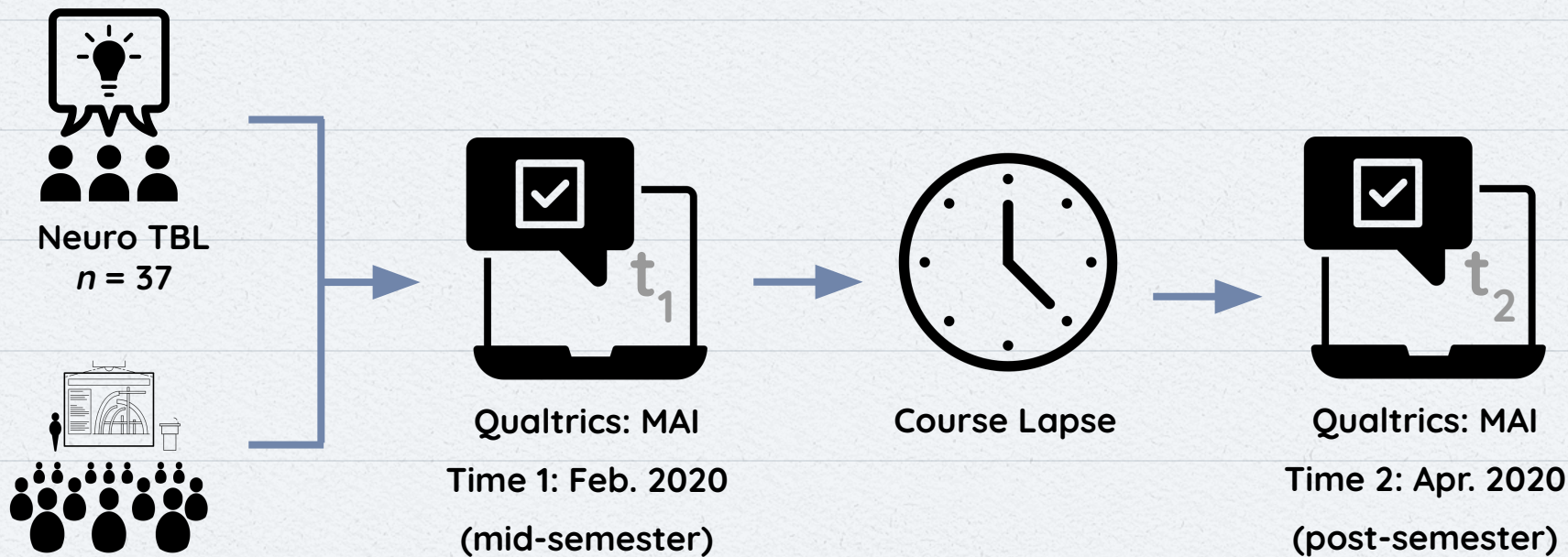
9. I slow down when I encounter important information.

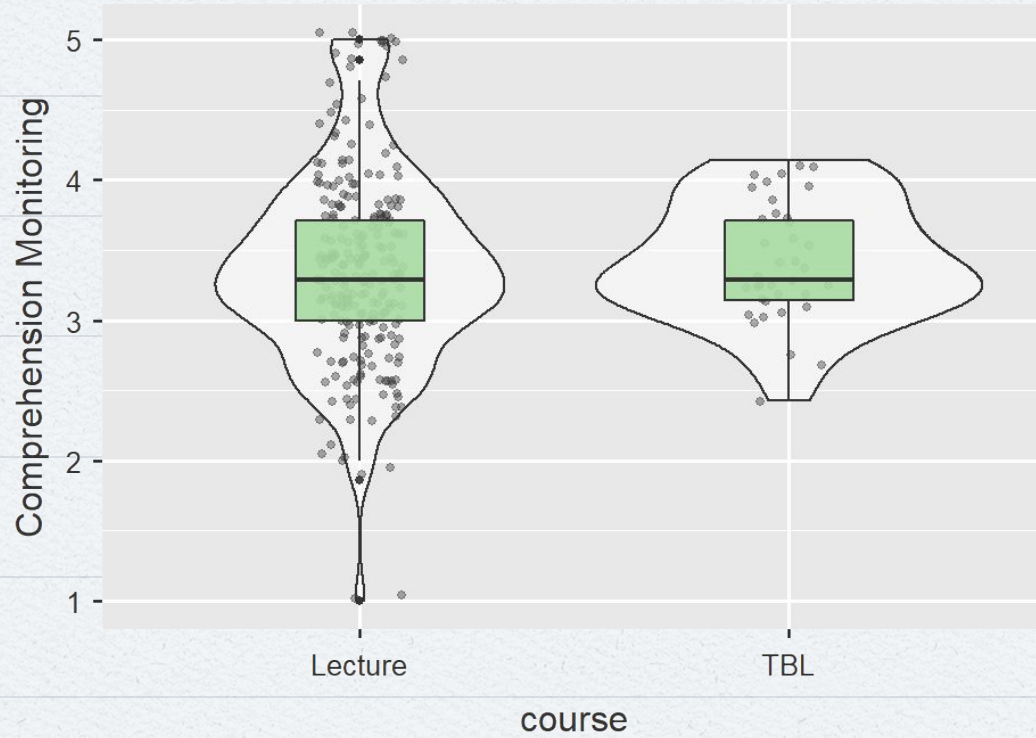
## Evaluation

7. I know how well I did once I finish a test.



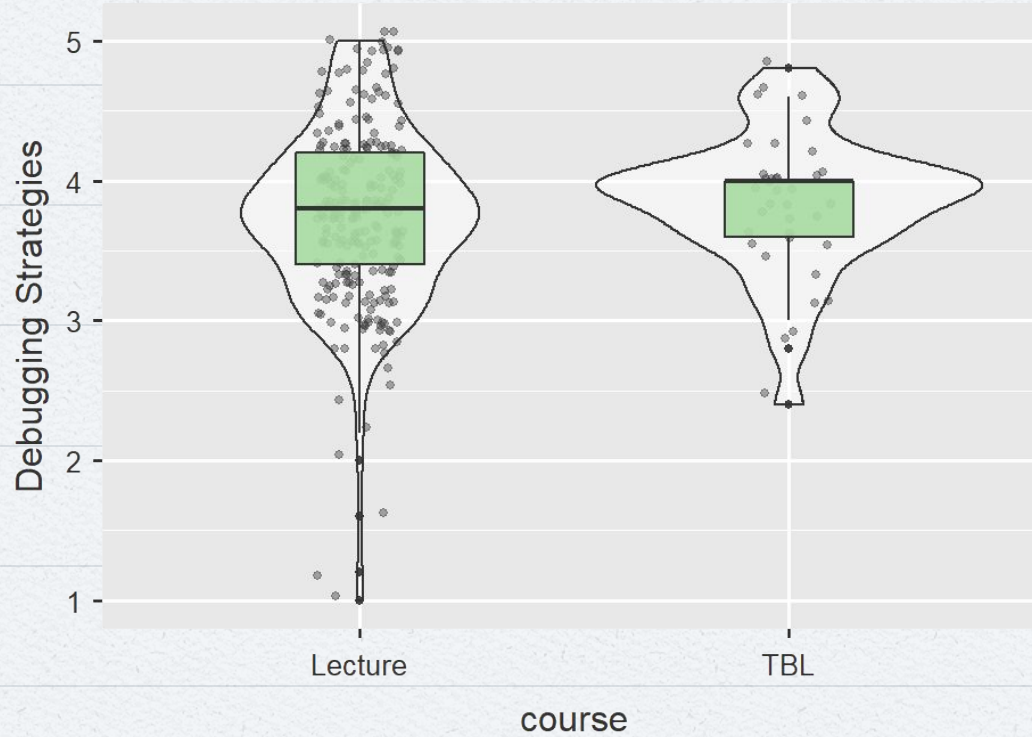
# PROPOSED METHODS



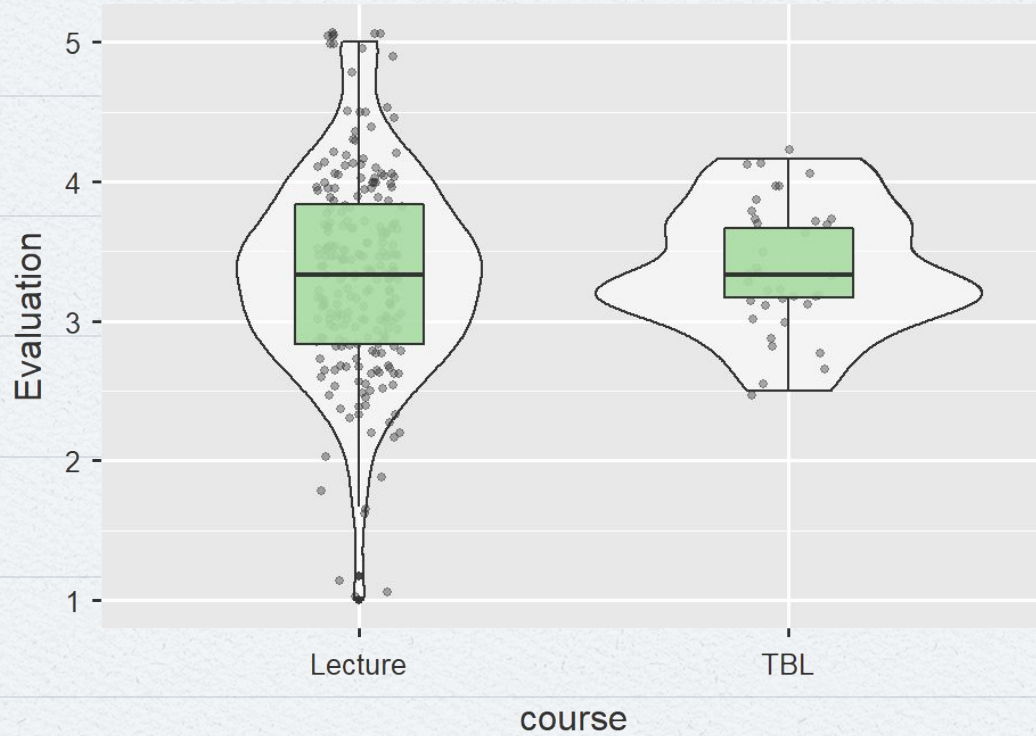




# PILOT DATA

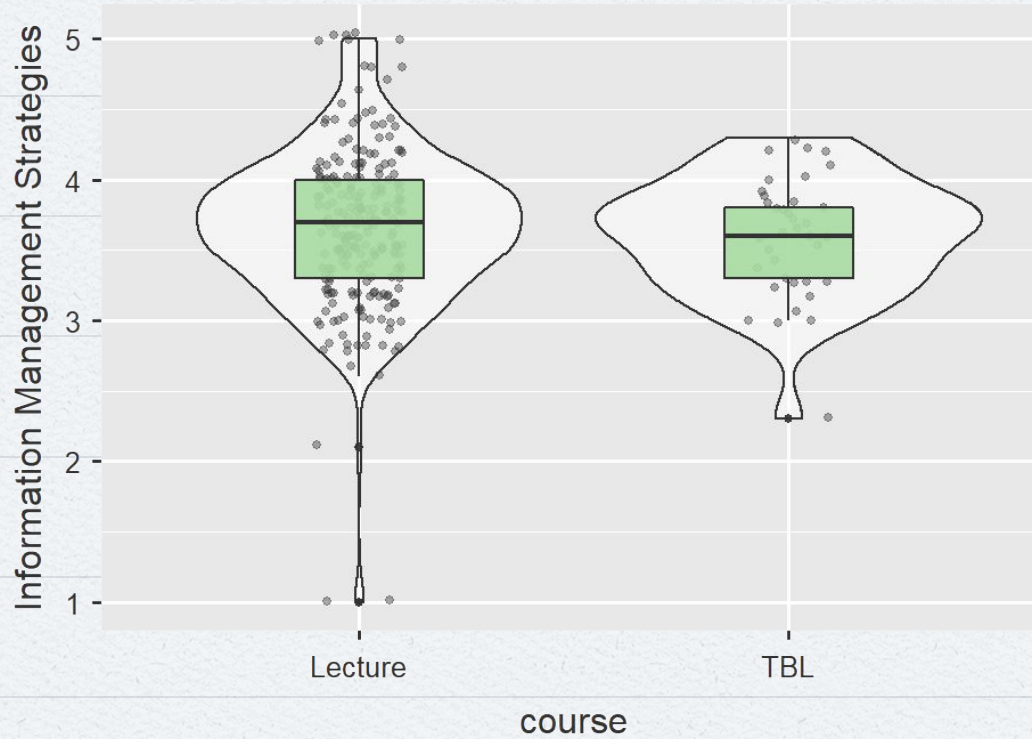


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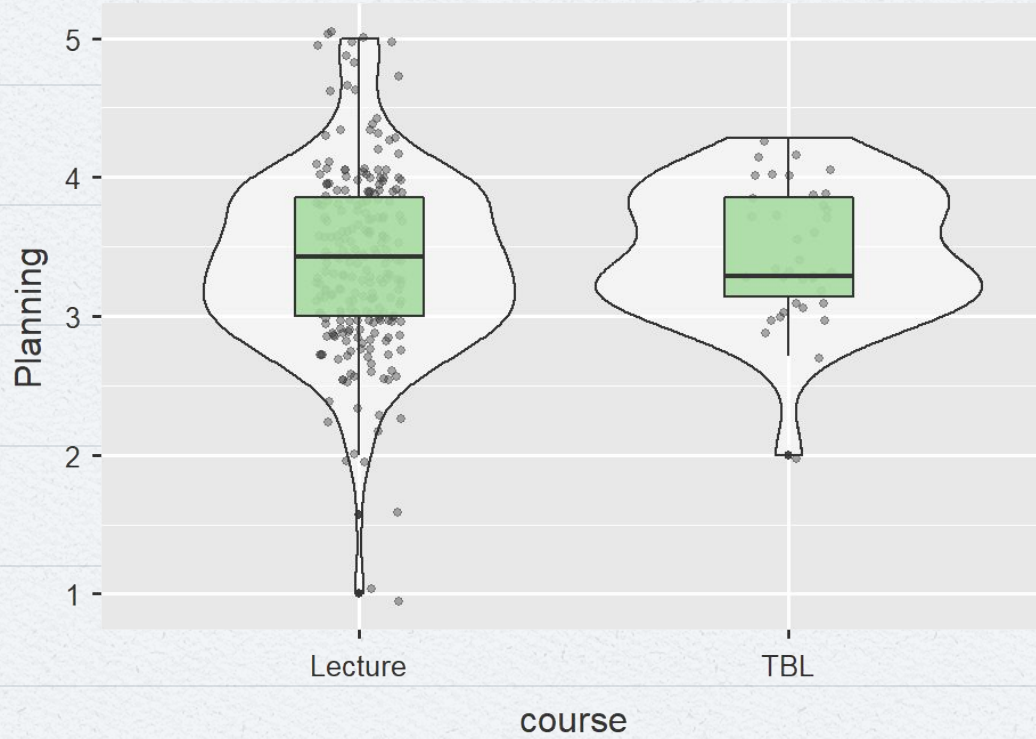




# PILOT DATA



# PILOT DATA





# ANALYSIS PLAN

- Mixed factor ANOVA
- Item level analyses (currently only categorized)
- Exploratory analyses: demographics (gender, race, etc.)



# INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- TBL groups enforce external accountability and pressure to be prepared
- TBL's emphasis on formative assessment makes studying different
- TBL more frequently requires students to go higher on Bloom's Taxonomy
- Lecture allows for more passive pacing and retention



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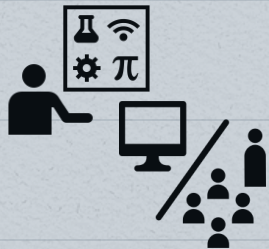
## FUTURE DIRECTIONS



## Fall 2020: data collection in classrooms



performance +  
strategy use

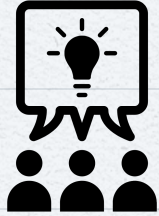


replicate in other  
STEM/flipped  
classes

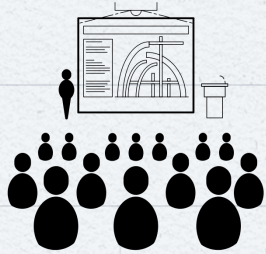


## longitudinal data

## TEACHING IMPLICATIONS



- How can educators suggest specific study strategies based on the structure of the course they teach?



- Metacognitive training interventions



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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BRITeIdeas

# REFERENCES

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