

FOUNDATION OF LEARNING & TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

TUTORING SECOND-YEAR PHYSICS & COMMUNICATION SKILLS

POSTGRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN ACADEMIC PRACTICE

Christopher Berry
cplb@star.sr.bham.ac.uk
School of Physics & Astronomy

10th April 2015

Main-text word count: 4990

Contents

1	Overview	1
2	Introduction to tutoring physics	3
2.1	Teaching & learning	3
2.2	Studying physics	4
2.3	Small-group teaching	5
2.4	Translation from learning to teaching	6
3	Teaching essay writing	7
3.1	The second-year essay	7
3.2	Teaching plan	8
3.2.1	Objectives	8
3.2.2	Scheduling	9
3.2.3	Methods & activities	10
4	Evaluation & conclusions	13
4.1	Reflections on 2014/2015	13
4.2	Ideas for 2015/2016	13
4.3	Summary	14
A	Teaching plan	15
B	Student evaluation	19
B.1	2014/2015 students	19
B.2	Collecting feedback	19
B.2.1	Overview	19
B.2.2	First Questionnaire	20
B.2.3	Second Questionnaire	21
B.3	Results and discussion	23
B.3.1	Views on tutorials	23
B.3.2	Views on communication skills	30
B.3.3	Views on essay writing	32
B.4	Conclusion	38
C	Peer observations & feedback	39
C.1	Overview	39
C.2	Action learning set discussion	39
C.2.1	Discussion minutes	39
C.2.2	Discussion summary	40
C.3	Observations of my teaching	40

C.3.1	Observation A	41
C.3.2	Observation B	43
C.3.3	Discussion	45
C.4	Observing the teaching of others	46
C.4.1	Lecture observation	47
C.4.2	Tutorial observation	48
C.4.3	Discussion	49
D	A course on proposal writing	51
E	Threshold concepts	53
F	Student marks	57
F.1	Student sample	57
F.2	Marks & discussion	57
F.3	Summary & conclusion	61
References		63

Chapter 1

Overview

In this work we examine the small-group teaching of second-year physics undergraduates. This teaching takes the form of regular tutorials. The role of small-group tutorials (SGTs) within physics is introduced in chapter 2.¹ Here, I reflect upon my own educational experiences as well as research on teaching and learning (McCarthy 2008). One of the components of tutorials is the teaching of key skills: compiling a curriculum vitae (CV), giving a presentation and writing an essay. These transferable skills are valuable assets when the students graduate and seek employment (Pike 2015). Teaching these communication skills is different from the more familiar teaching of subject material and so I have chosen to examine my practices in more detail, concentrating on essay writing. In chapter 3 I discuss a plan for this teaching, I introduce a new elements to my delivery, a formative essay designed to give feedback (feedforward; Bloxham 2015) and practice, and blog posts that can be referred to outside of tutorial.² In chapter 4, I evaluate their impact. In the process of this, I draw upon feedback from students (appendix B) and peers (appendix C), my own training (e.g., appendix D), and the final marks (appendix F). I find that the formative essay has a small positive effect on the achievement of my students, but this impact could potentially be improved by adapting its format; as might be expected, the students' motivation and proficiency remain the dominant predictors of their essay-writing ability (Ketteridge *et al.* 2015).

¹In the context of teaching physics, we consider a small group to be one consisting of 2–6 students, which follows Jaques & Salmon (2007, chapter 1). My own groups range in size between 2 and 5 students.

²The posts can be read at <http://cplberry.com/tag/writing/>.

Chapter 2

Introduction to tutoring physics

In this chapter we discuss the teaching and learning of physics with particular reference to my experiences. We learn from our own experiences, repeating things that have gone well, and avoiding those that led to failure (Skinner 1954; Kolb 1984, chapter 2). When reflecting upon our teaching, we must consider how our perception is influenced by personal experience, and how our students may not share the same view;¹ hence, we begin with a brief summary of my personal development in section 2.1. From here we introduce core components of studying physics (section 2.2), before expanding upon small-group teaching (section 2.3), a primary element of both my learning and teaching experience. The chapter concludes with a critique of how I have assimilated aspects of my student experience into my approach to teaching.

2.1 Teaching & learning

My own teaching style reflects how I learnt as I attempt to emulate those experiences most educational for me. Since I was both sufficiently academically able and interested in my subject to continue to a research position, it may be assumed that I do not reflect the average student. While my experience is a sensible starting point, it is vital to remember that others may have different preferences (Ramsden 1992, chapter 5) and those who need the most support will be those who find the subject more difficult. To try to understand other perspectives and broaden my outlook, it is necessary to seek feedback (see appendices B and C) and research studies of educational practices (discussed throughout).

I read Natural Sciences (Experimental & Theoretical Physics) at the University of Cambridge as an undergraduate, before continuing to complete a Ph.D. in Astronomy. During my postgraduate study I began supervising: tutoring small groups (2–3 students), with teaching focussed on weekly (formative) problem sets. These had been an integral part of my undergraduate study, hence I was familiar with their function and form. Following completion of my doctorate, I have moved to the University of Birmingham, where I now tutor: small-group (3–5 students) teaching similar to supervising, except that problems also play a summative role. At both Cambridge and Birmingham, I have taught second-year physics for these SGTs.

This academic year, I have continued my personal development by lecturing a short, optional course to a mix of fourth-year undergraduates and postgraduate students.²

¹The Johari window gives a simple way of visualising how one's own experience does not overlap with others', but one's outlook can be expanded through feedback (Luft 1961). Sharing experiences (exposing one's own knowledge) with others can be considered an aspect of teaching (cf. Ramsden 1992, chapter 7).

²The course was approximately 52% undergraduates, 34% postgraduates and 14% interested staff.

Lecturing is not discussed in detail in this work, but there are many parallels between SGTs and lectures (see section C.4): explaining clearly; maintaining an environment suitable for learning; checking students' understanding and progress; planning material to deliver and doing so at good pace (within a fixed time); engaging students in discussions and interesting them in their studies, and seeking feedback from students (Brown & Atkins 1988, chapter 3; cf. Ramsden 1992, chapter 6).³ My experience with SGTs made it more natural for me to engage with the class and have them work through problems, which proved popular. I was surprised at how difficult it was to judge the time to cover a particular topic. I am used to going through problems and explaining concepts in tutorials, and keeping to an hour time-slot; however, extending this to a lecture where a single narrative, explained such that a large group can keep up, must be contained within a hour was challenging. This has made me more conscious of how I allocate time in tutorials, and in particular that I leave time for a summary at the end to recap what we have discussed.⁴

2.2 Studying physics

Physics is a broad subject covering the fundamental behaviour of the Universe and its components. Familiar to most as it is introduced at school level, its teaching follows a spiral curriculum, periodically returning to previously-taught topics to cover them in ever-expanding detail (Bruner 1960). The main jump from school to university physics is in the use of mathematics. Applying mathematical formalism to describe and solve physical problems is the greatest threshold concept (Meyer & Land 2003) faced by those wishing to become conversant with physics (Wigner 1960; Roth & Roychoudhury 1994).

My experience of university-level physics teaching has been traditional (cf. Iannone & Simpson 2015). Concepts and theories are introduced in lectures, and reinforced through problem sets that also encourage mathematical fluency and independent learning (Pike 2015). Some of these problems are assessed to provide students with feedforward information (Bloxham 2015). SGTs or examples classes give students the opportunity to discuss the problems and their solutions, as well as other elements of the syllabus.⁵ Practical work is done in labs; experiments may complement topics covered in lectures; be of equal importance as lectures for teaching ideas, or motivate material covered in lectures (Hanif *et al.* 2009). Assessment is dominated by summative closed-book examinations at the end of the courses.⁶ I have found completing problem sets best encourages deep learning (Marton & Säljö 1976a, b): good understanding is required to fully solve a question and, since problems are done outside of class, there is sufficient time to review and assimilate new ideas (see section B.3.1.3).⁷

³Tutorials can become too much like lectures (Ramsden 1992, chapter 9); in a study of SGTs in British universities, Luker (1987, quoted in Brown & Atkins 1988, chapter 4) found that between 7% and 70% of time is spent by the tutor lecturing.

⁴The usefulness of an ending summary was highlighted through my experience of peer observations (both reflecting on feedback on my tutorials and while observing the lecturing of another) discussed in appendix C.

⁵This may fulfil the role of inverted classrooms, where students prepare outside of class and then work through problems under the guidance of a tutor in class, employed elsewhere (Lage *et al.* 2000).

⁶The situation may be comparable to that in mathematics where traditional closed-book examinations are favoured (Iannone & Simpson 2014), as both subjects require similar (mathematical) problem solving and the correctness of solutions is not subjective.

⁷Even if a student takes an achieving strategy (Biggs 1987, chapter 2) and only invests time in understanding the topics directly probed by the given questions, a dense covering of the syllabus by problems sets should ensure a comprehensive understanding of the majority of the material.

Problem sets are of paramount importance, both for teaching subject material and key skills such as problem solving and mathematical proficiency. Extracting the most from them relies on the student being motivated to put in the necessary effort: those who work harder shall learn more (Gibbs 2015). This is difficult to externally inspire (cf. Ryan & Deci 2000), especially since a student taking a surface-learning approach is more likely to find problems tedious and unprofitable, potentially pushing them further away from engaging with the material (Ramsden 1992, chapter 4). Consequently, we shall instead focus on how problem sets are supported, which is primarily through SGTs.

2.3 Small-group teaching

Supervisions at Cambridge involve either an academic or a Ph.D. student meeting regularly with a group of students. The small group size allows for sessions to be tailored to the individual needs of the students and for each student to be involved in discussions.⁸ Supervisions are generally structured around the problems, with the students given opportunity to ask about other areas of the course they were unsure of (or interested in); any spare time is used to discuss additional topics. The supervision system is designed to encourage students to stay on top of their work and to provide them with the necessary support when this is difficult; the overall effect is to promote deep learning (Gibbs 2015, case study 14.1).

Tutorials in Birmingham are of a similar nature to supervisions. They differ in group size, which does not afford as intensive attention to individuals, and in the amount of contact time. In second year, Cambridge's Natural Sciences undergraduates would have three hours per week (one per course), while Birmingham's Physics undergraduates have a single hour per week for all their courses.⁹ While the tutorial system might not match supervisions in Cambridge, they still provide a great opportunity for students to engage with and ask questions of a member of research staff, an opportunity that is not present in all courses.¹⁰

A further difference is that tutorials in Birmingham include the (formal) teaching of key communication skills. These are part of the curriculum at Cambridge, but not explicitly taught in supervisions. I believe that teaching of these soft skills is to be encouraged as they are of universal utility and a necessity for employment; one of the objectives of higher education should be to prepare students for life and world outside of study (Fallows & Steven 2000; Harvey 2000). Communication skills enhance the employability of the students; they are not traditionally emphasised within a physics course (cf. Sharma *et al.* 2007), but are considered a key area of competency for a physicist (Gonsalves 2014b). However, including teaching of communication skills in tutorials also absorbs time that could have been spent on the main curriculum, further limiting the time for discussing problem sets or lecture material. Striking a balance between different aspects of the curriculum is difficult.

⁸Groups of only one student are usually avoided as this could be intimidating for the student. Furthermore, having an additional student provides some respite to think while the other is being questioned. The lone student would also miss out on the opportunity to hear the opinions of a peer.

⁹The difference in teaching time is slightly ameliorated by the marginally longer teaching year in Birmingham: 22 weeks compared to 19.

¹⁰Sharma *et al.* (2007) notes how SGTs are of particular importance to physics students, with the interactivity and development of problem-solving skills praised, but that they are not present at all institutions through all years of study.

2.4 Translation from learning to teaching

Several elements from my own studies have been incorporated into my current teaching style. From Cambridge I have inherited high expectations for my students' work. This helps stretch them to achieve their best, and engage them by challenging them academically (Bamber & Jones 2015). I explain my expectations with students during our first meeting (see appendix A) to make sure these are explicit (Butcher 2015), and to try to ensure that the students appreciate the standards required of them (Ramsden 1992, chapter 8). Many students have expressed approval of having high targets set, either because they are eager to be challenged or because they like to have clear goals to motivate themselves; of course, this does not translate to students always being adequately prepared for tutorials; usually there is a decline as the term progresses and students become fatigued or over-burdened with work (see section 3.2.2).

In my SGTs, engaging students in conversation is important: they need to actively discuss concepts, and ask questions freely. Cambridge gave me much experience of discussing physics, both in supervisions and working outside, and I believe this has greatly benefited my teaching (see sections C.3.1.3 and C.3.2.3).

Having now established some of the core components of undergraduate physics education and discussed how my own education has influenced my teaching, we will move on to look at specific aspects of my SGTs, and how these are designed and evaluated.

Chapter 3

Teaching essay writing

In this chapter we examine my teaching of essay writing. SGTs have been my primary experience of teaching (section 2.1) and are an important component of an undergraduate physics course (section 2.3) making them the natural subject for me to study my teaching. There are many aspects of tutorials, too many to examine in detail. The teaching of communication skills is one aspect that differs between my previous teaching in Cambridge and my current teaching in Birmingham. I have therefore selected essay writing, one component of this, as a subject. Conclusions drawn from how I teach essay writing should transfer to the teaching of other parts of the curriculum in tutorials.

We begin with a description of essay writing within the second-year course in section 3.1. Then we look at how I teach essay writing (section 3.2). I discuss my approach across both years of giving tutorials. I was dissatisfied with the effectiveness of my teaching in the first year, in particular I was concerned that some topics such as referencing, although covered in detail, but remained problematic. I identified, with help from peer discussion (section C.2), several areas where teaching could be enhanced, and decided to introduce two new elements to my teaching: setting a formative, practice essay (section 3.2.3.4) and providing written advice that can be used as reference (section 3.2.3.5). The outcomes of my teaching are evaluated in chapter 4.

3.1 The second-year essay

Second-year Physics students at the University of Birmingham must write an essay as part of their (compulsory) Physics & Communication Skills 2 module, constituting 10% of the marks for the module, which in turn makes up 10 out of 120 credits for the year. This means the essay is worth just under 1% of the students' second-year grade. Students will have previously written an essay in first year as part of their skills training; this makes up 15% of a 10 credit module and shares an identical mark scheme to the second-year essay. The essay assessment emphasises writing proficiency over scientific content; the mark scheme is described in table 3.1.¹

The essay can be on any physics-related topic (except those used for the first-year essay and their oral presentation). The students must research this themselves. The word limit is 2000 ± 200 .

In addition to the essay, students have other pieces of assessed, extended scientific writing associated with their projects (another 10 credit module). They must write a preliminary report of 2–4 sides of A4 by the third week of the Spring Term (see appendix

¹Taken from the Year 2 Physics and Communication Skills handbook <https://intranet.birmingham.ac.uk/eps/documents/staff/physics/students/handbook/handbook-y2-comms.pdf>.

Mark subsection	Category	Description
Content	Topic	Conceptually challenging and well treated ↔ Inappropriate and poorly treated
	Reading	Wide range of source material ↔ Little evidence of research
	Understanding	Clear grasp of material ↔ Uncritical rehash
Style	Structure	Introduction, development of topic and conclusion.
	English	Grammar, paragraphs, sentences, spelling, etc.
	Basic writing style	Mature, rigorous and scientific.
	Clarity	Logical development, appropriate level, definition of terms, etc.
	Presentation	Standard of word processing/typographical errors/layout of title, fonts and diagrams.
	Referencing	Appropriate referencing of paper and electronic sources, including figures.
Discretionary	Overall impression	—

Table 3.1 Mark scheme for the (first- and) second-year essay. Each category is worth 10 marks, giving a total of 100. The emphasis is on good scientific writing (60% of the marks) rather than on scientific content (30%). Being outside of the word limits results in a loss of 10% from the mark, and late submission results in a penalty of 10% per day. Students who score below 60% have to resubmit a revised version within two weeks; failure to do so results in a score of zero. Resubmitted essays are capped at a maximum mark of 60.

A). This is worth 10% of the module and its main purpose is to ensure that students have a plan for their projects. Accordingly, written style is not too important provided that students can produce a concise and technical report. Following completion of their essay, they have to submit a write-up of their project, with a maximum length of 20 sides of A4 and is worth 50% of the module. Marks are awarded both for the quality of the project (judged from the report) and quality of the report itself. This project report is both longer and worth more marks than the essay; using the essay as a means of improving scientific writing is beneficial for the student. The essay must be submitted by the end of week 6 of the Spring Term (see appendix A) and the project report by the end of week 11; this gives a short time to receive and digest feedback from the essay, making it advantageous for students to receive guidance and to think about their writing style earlier in the year.

3.2 Teaching plan

In this section we discuss my teaching of essay writing, beginning with a description of some of the key learning outcomes I have identified (section 3.2.1). Then we discuss how the essay fits into the schedule for tutorials (section 3.2.2) and some of my specific approaches to teaching (section 3.2.3). I discuss my teaching last year (section 3.2.3.2) and this year (section 3.2.3.3), and highlight two new aspects (sections 3.2.3.4 and 3.2.3.5).

3.2.1 Objectives

Scientific writing (as an essay, report or paper) has many aspects, as indicated in table 3.1. Most fundamental is the ability to communicate clearly using English properly. Students should have a basic proficiency with written English before they start university; in practice, English levels may not be as high as is desirable, particularly for international students who are not native speakers and understandably find it more difficult.² In

²Support for improving written English is available from the Academic Skills Centre <https://intranet.birmingham.ac.uk/as/libraryservices/library/skills/asc/index.aspx>, and English-

tutorials I focus on aspects of academic, scientific writing that are different from less formal writing and so are less familiar.

I will split the differences between scientific writing and more general written English into three classes:

1. Specialisations—Modifications of familiar concepts to match the expectations of formal scientific writing, e.g. the structure of an introduction, main body and conclusion.
2. Conventions—Rules for particular aspects of the writing that may be simple to follow, but could be overlooked if not explained, e.g. the proper typesetting of mathematics.
3. Threshold concepts (Meyer & Land 2003)—The most challenging ideas to grasp as they require a transformation of how the work is viewed, e.g. the need for referencing.

The first is easiest to teach and the third is most difficult, although all three are important and require attention. Specialisations include adopting an appropriate structure, using a formal tone and scientific language (aspects of the Structure, Basic writing style and Clarity mark-scheme categories). Many of these concepts may be familiar and students may just need to extend their current practices. Conventions are often arbitrary and may not be immediately apparent to the uninitiated, such as how to typeset terms in equations, how to label graph axes, or how to format entries in a bibliography. These primarily fall under the heading of Presentation in the mark scheme; following them makes the writing more recognisable as a piece of scientific text. Once students are aware of the conventions, following the rules is not challenging, but it may be difficult to convince the students that this is worth the effort. Threshold concepts are the ideas that have the largest impact on the development of the students and are discussed further in appendix E. For my students, I have found three threshold concepts:

1. Not restricting themselves to prose—Using equations, diagrams or graphs, tables or even bullet points to communicate information (depending upon the audience).
2. Referencing (Warner 2011)—Including in-text citations to appropriate sources in the relevant places to support and supplement their arguments.
3. Being quantitative—Using numbers (either empirical or theoretical) to make specific quantitative statements, either to replace potentially subjective qualitative statements or to provide unambiguous evidence for a statement, e.g. saying “the surface of the Sun is 6000 K” rather than “the surface of the Sun is hot”.³

Identifying means to make learning these concepts easier could potentially have a significant impact on the quality of students’ written work.

3.2.2 Scheduling

Given infinite time, all of the previous subsection’s concepts could be perfectly taught. However, tutorials are finite and must cover more than writing skills (section 2.3). In

language support for international students is available from the English for International Students Unit <https://intranet.birmingham.ac.uk/as/eisu/inseasonal/index.aspx>

³Both a cup of tea and the centre of the Sun could equally be claimed to be hot but both have temperatures that are orders of magnitude different from the surface of the Sun. The lack of quantitative statements could be viewed as the surface manifestation of a deeper problem of failing to understand that a reader who wants to engage with the material, to evaluate the validity of the arguments or to perform their own calculations, would require this information.

appendix A there is an outline for tutorials through the year. Students must not be over-burdened as this is detrimental to their learning (Ramsden 1992, chapter 8), and a perceived heavy workload is correlated with adoption of a surface-learning approach (Kember & Leung 1998, and references therein).⁴

In the Autumn term, students must prepare oral presentations (also worth 10% of the Physics & Communication Skills 2 module), which must be delivered by the end of the term. This leaves little time for written communication skills. However, it is possible to link the two types of communication skills together: there is significant overlap between the two (thinking of audience, planning structure, presenting technical content, conducting research, etc.). Thus, preparing and delivering the presentation can be used as instruction for the essay provided that the connections are made apparent. This integration has the additional benefit of ensuring that the presentation is not viewed as an isolated task, encouraging students to use feedback from this experience (Housell & McCane 2003).

Following completion of the presentations, students have the Christmas vacation and the first half of the Spring term for their essays. The vacation provides a good opportunity to pick a topic and begin research, and writing skills can be discussed when they return. The Spring tutorials will be where most of the teaching is done.

While the presentation precludes spending time on writing skills for much of the Autumn term, there remains some freedom at the start of the year. In the first few weeks, students' workloads are lower, since problem sets have yet to be issued; consequently there is less to be discussed during tutorials. Students have to provide an updated CV by the third tutorial of term, but this is a small task that can be accomplished quickly.⁵ This time at the start of the year could be filled with material relating to the essay.

3.2.3 Methods & activities

3.2.3.1 Tutorials & feedback

Teaching of essay writing has followed a similar design to any other curriculum item. I discuss items with the students to keep pace with their work, and work through examples on the board. They are free to ask questions and suggest topics that require particular attention. I suggest other sources of information or useful activities for outside of tutorials, and draw connections to other areas of the syllabus. Following completion of the work, I provide feedback and we discuss troublesome areas.

My own experience of being taught writing skills follows a similar pattern, as detailed in appendix D.

During discussions, specialisations arise naturally. Students know that these are things to ask about and potentially develop further. Following initial questions, I cover any elements they had not thought of. This leads naturally into me bringing up conventions as I can highlight them as something they are probably unaware of. Working through some model answers is intended to help them to digest this knowledge (Ramsden 1992, chapter 10). Larger topics (threshold concepts) require more attention and detailed explanations planned ahead of the tutorial.

⁴Kember & Leung (1998) find the workload is perceived as higher by students learning in a second language, which makes it especially important not to schedule too much for international students.

⁵The students write a CV in first year, so it only requires a few modifications to bring it up to date. Discussing their CV in the first one-on-one meeting (see appendix A) is a useful way to get to know the students and it leads naturally onto their academic background, how they did last year, and where they hope to be in the future.

Following submission, I try to provide detailed feedback. For each student, I ensure there is one aspect that was given specific praise (Henderlong & Lepper 2002). Together with their mark for each category (table 3.1) I give comments highlighting good areas and those for improvement. On the essays themselves I give detailed comments, highlighting good and bad practices, using two different colours: one colour for smaller matters such as spelling or typographical errors, which are not normally considered important feedback (Irons 2008, chapter 4) but are emphasised in this mark scheme, and another colour for the more complex issues, such as comments on physics, logical development or essay structure. The feedback is discussed at length in tutorial, where specific examples are examined and students can ask questions (Irons 2008, chapter 2).

3.2.3.2 2013/2014

The first year I gave tutorials, my essay preparation consisted of three main components (table A.1): asking the students to begin researching and planning their essay over Christmas, to be discussed in the first week of term; a main discussion of scientific writing with special emphasis on referencing, which they highlighted as an area of concern (see appendix E), in the third week of term, and a final session to recap points I had made earlier (and to expand on conventions) and to ensure that students are familiar with the mark scheme (Ramsden 1992, chapter 8; Bell *et al.* 2012) in the fifth week of term. These three sessions roughly align with the three stages of essay construction proposed by Biggs (1988): intentional (establishing aspirations prior to writing), parawriting (planning and updating knowledge), and writing (composing, reviewing and revising).

To try to make the assessment less stressful (Ramsden 1992, chapter 10), I offered office hours for any last-minute problems or questions to be discussed one-on-one. Additionally, I suggested students handed in their essay to me a day early, such that there was time to correct any common, trivial mistakes (such as forgetting the word count or missing a page) and subsequently have time to grapple with any technical problems of submitting electronically.

I was slow in delivering feedback, which is suboptimal (Irons 2008, chapter 4, and references therein), providing it in week 10. This was not only disadvantageous for the students to learn from the assessment, but also meant that it would be difficult to incorporate feedback into the writing of their project report. Furthermore, I had not anticipated that any students would need to resubmit, yet this was the case, and had to be done during the Easter vacation when it was not easy for them to talk to me.

3.2.3.3 2014/2015

This academic year, I made several changes to my teaching (table A.2). First, I introduced a formative essay. The discussion following this, pre-empted much of the material presented in the twelfth 2013/2014 tutorial. In the equivalent tutorial this year, we recapped these points briefly before spending more time on the threshold concepts (primarily referencing). The discussion spilled over into the next tutorial, where the conventions of presenting mathematics were explained, which also gave a chance to link with the concept of including equations in the text. Although the tutorial discussions have been expanded and spread throughout the year, their character has not changed.

Feedback was provided more promptly (Gibbs 2015). This should give it more impact and make it more likely to be assimilated as it becomes feedforward for the project report (Housell & McCane 2003; Bloxham 2015).

3.2.3.4 Formative essay

In 2013/2014, following feedback discussions, several students expressed regret that they had not appreciated concepts prior to assessment. This led naturally to the idea of setting a formative essay and providing feedback on this earlier in the year. Formative assessments have many advantages: students are more likely to be open with their concerns; experiment and take risks; be motivated by their own learning, and develop their self-assessment (Irons 2008, chapter 1, and references therein). Additionally, they can help establish expected standards (Ramsden 1992, chapter 10). The practice essay also gives me opportunity to diagnose troublesome issues.

The main barrier to introducing a formative essay was the additional work (Irons 2008, chapter 4). Given time-table constraints (section 3.2.2), the only gap was at the start of the year. I asked the students to produce a short essay on any topic such that they did not have to worry about research, and could concentrate on writing.⁶ The disadvantage of an early formative assignment was the disconnect from the summative one. The solution was to link writing skills with presentation skills: the formative essay feeds into the presentation which then feeds into the summative essay (which feeds into the project report). Teaching of communication skills is distributed throughout the entire year, with no gaps where they become irrelevant.

I provided (prompt) feedback on the formative essay as I would for the summative essay except I did not give marks. This was then discussed in tutorial where I also highlighted my blog as a useful reference for the material we discussed.

As an additional source of formative feedback, I also offered to provide feedback on essays from first year, and a couple of students took advantage of this.

3.2.3.5 Written resources

To complement the feedback from the formative essay, I produced a blog post containing advice and examples (Irons 2008, chapter 4).⁷ This can be read at <http://cplberry.com/right-good/>. It can be used as a reference following the tutorial and I hoped students would refer to it when writing (see appendix D). The possibility to review and ask questions (via comments) within their own time can help students, particularly non-native speakers, absorb the material (Rainsbury & Malcolm 2003).

The blog post was well-received (sections B.3.3.4 and C.3), so I composed a second on the conventions of typesetting mathematics to reinforce the material from the thirteenth tutorial (appendix A). This can be read at <http://cplberry.com/equaquette/>. Providing a single, easy-to-find reference for conventions, specifically designed for these students, should assist their learning (cf. Ramsden 1992, chapter 9); the effectiveness of the blog is reviewed in the next chapter.

⁶I specified that they must still include references.

⁷This is also time-efficient for me, as the same advice can be recycled for multiple years (Irons 2008, chapter 4).

Chapter 4

Evaluation & conclusions

4.1 Reflections on 2014/2015

Overall I am happy with my teaching this year. I received good feedback on tutorials from both my students (section B.3.1) and from peer observation (section C.3); observing another tutorial showing my approach was sensible (section C.4). The teaching of communication skills went well, and spending more time discussing them was beneficial (see section B.3.2.2). Integrating the different aspects of communication skills was effective (section B.3.3.1) and established a connection between different aspects of tutorial teaching.

Creating blog posts was a useful exercise (sections B.3.3.4 and C.3) and one that can be reused for later years. While not all students thoroughly read the posts, it is appreciated to offer this as an option. Written resources are especially useful as they can be used by students even if they cannot attend tutorials, which helps to ameliorate the negative impact of missing teaching (section F.2).

It is difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of feedback (Price *et al.* 2010), accordingly it is difficult to assess the impact of the formative essay. There is no significant improvement in the average attainment of my students compared to last year, as discussed in appendix F, and students varied widely in their assessment of its benefits, although this was mostly positive (section B.3.3.3). It is therefore unclear if it is worth the extra work.

From the student evaluation, it appears that they are not extracting the full value from feedback (section B.3.3.5). Making the formative essay more closely resemble the final one (requiring a scientific subject), could help students see the parallels and absorb the feedback (section B.3.3.3).

My teaching appears to have been more consistent this year, with fewer students under-performing in the essay (section F.2), but it also saw fewer students performing exceptionally well. It was more accessible, but less inspiring. While this could be an artefact of a small sample size, I would like to capture the best aspects of my teaching from the last two years for future teaching.

4.2 Ideas for 2015/2016

Building on this year, there are improvements that can be made, an evolution, rather than a revolution, of my current approach. A sketch tutorial plan is given in table A.3.

The first change is further integration of communication skills to help student appreciate their transferable nature. In the first tutorial I introduce the presentation and the formative essay to link them from the start.

At the same time I will introduce tutorials, highlighting the inclusion of communication skills and feedback from problem sets.¹ In second year, students become more concerned with producing high-quality work and having the support to achieve this (Zaitseva *et al.* 2013), and less motivated to master their subject (Lieberman & Remedios 2007). Discussing how to use feedback (and tutorials) may guide their practice and help me to produce useful comments.

I will give two weeks for the practice essay, slightly longer than this year. To make the practice essay more similar to the final one, I will suggest that they rewrite their first-year essays. This should ensure they are not overburdened and encourage them to use past feedback.²

When discussing the formative essay in tutorial 4, I will not go into as much detail. Topics will be stripped to a minimum to help students focus.³ Time will instead be used on a peer-learning activity, such as collaborative writing or editing and peer marking (Falchikov 2001, chapter 1), an idea supported from discussions with my peers (sections C.2 and C.3) and my personal development (appendix D). This should reinforce ideas from discussion. Following this, I will ask students to reflect on their work and set goals for the final essay, encouraging them to self-regulate their learning (Nicol & Macfarlane-Dick 2006).

Less troublesome concepts and those that are less transferable to the oral presentation, will be moved back to the Autumn term. Discussing these while essays are being written may make them more relevant, and give a larger impact to the lesson (appendix F). Ensuring that the discussions are spread over multiple sessions, should limit the risk of a student missing all of them.

I shall produce further blog posts after consulting with the students regarding content. These could include examples that can be marked by the students.

4.3 Summary

Mastering communications skills is important both for establishing competence as a physicist and for employability. Learning to produce scientific writing requires understanding how more familiar, less specialised formal writing must be specialised; various conventions for style and presentation, and troublesome concepts like referencing. Covering all of these within the constraints of tutorials is challenging. A written resource that can be reviewed later is useful. A formative assessment could be useful if students can make use of the feedback from it. Ensuring students can digest feedback is an area where my teaching could be improved.

¹Since communications skills and the completion of problem sets are highly valued by students (sections B.3.2.1 and B.3.1.3 respectively), this may help them appreciate the importance of tutorials.

²Second-year students are more concerned with feedback as a means for improvement and progression than first-years (Zaitseva *et al.* 2013), so this may help their transition into the second-year mindset.

³The identification of threshold concepts (appendix E) is useful for picking these topics.

Appendix A

Teaching plan

Tutorials are primarily focussed upon topics the students are having difficulty with or are particularly interested in learning more about. On a week-by-week basis, I plan the contents of tutorials around problem sets. I always leave time for students to raise topics and to discuss what they have been covering in lectures. Around these activities, I must schedule the teaching of key skills (CV preparation, giving a presentation, writing an essay and revision). Below I give my macroscale plan for tutorials that includes when significant elements of the key-skills course components are covered, but not the smaller details of which problems or lectures would be covered in each session, or brief discussions of progress or straightforward questions.

The tutorial plan for the 2013/2014 academic year is shown in table A.1, and the plan for 2014/2015 is shown in table A.2. The most significant difference between the two is the introduction of a practice essay. A draft plan for 2015/2016 is shown in table A.3, the most significant change here being the inclusion of a more significant introduction to tutorials and communication skills in the first tutorial. These plans list the schedule for twenty tutorials across the Autumn and Spring terms plus one revision tutorial in the summer term. One of the weekly tutorial slots in the Autumn term is replaced by a careers tutorial; this is delivered by a member of the careers service and is subject to their time-constraints. In addition to the regular tutorials, there are one-on-one meetings at the start of the year, which serve as an introduction, and half-way through the year, which are progress review tutorials (PRTs). I use the PRTs to not only give feedback on the students' performances, but also to ask for feedback on mine. Also included in the plans are the dates of the essay deadline (both the final deadline and the early deadline I set in order to prevent last-minute panic) and the time that I make available as office hours should any students wish to talk about their essay. These plans are discussed in chapter 3.

Term	Week	Date	Activity	Work	Topic
Autumn	1	2/10/2013	1-on-1	Draft CV	Mention key skills and discuss CV
	2	8/10/2013	1st	CV	
	3	15/10/2013	2nd		Introduce presentations
	4	22/10/2013	3rd	Talk idea	
	5	29/10/2013	Careers		
	6	5/11/2013	4th	Talk outline	How to give a talk
	7	12/11/2013	5th		
	8	19/11/2013	6th	Talk draft	Talk content and structure
	9	26/11/2013	7th		Presentation assessment criteria
	10	3/12/2013	8th	Presentations	
	11	10/12/2013	9th		Presentation feedback
Spring	1	17/01/2014	10th	Essay idea	
	2	24/01/2014	11th		
	2	24/01/2014	PRT		
	3	31/01/2014	12th		Academic writing and referencing
	4	7/02/2014	13th		
	5	14/02/2014	14th		Essay advice and marking criteria
	6	19/02/2014	Office hours		
	6	20/02/2014	Early deadline	Finished essay	
	6	21/02/2014	15th		
	6	21/02/2014	Final deadline	Finished essay	
	7	26/02/2014	16th		
	8	7/03/2014	17th		
	9	14/03/2014	18th		
	10	21/03/2014	19th		Essay feedback
	11	28/03/2014	20th		Revision and past-papers
Easter	—	4/04/2014	Essay resubmission	Revised essay	
Summer	1	1/05/2014	Revision		

Table A.1 Tutorial teaching plan for the academic year 2013/2014. Teaching activities are listed by term, week number and date. Included are twenty regular tutorials, one revision tutorial and a careers tutorial (delivered by the careers service). In addition to these, is the one-on-one (1-on-1) meeting at the start of the year, which serves to introduce student and tutor, and the progress review tutorial (PRT) at the start of the second term. The dates of the essay deadlines and the office hours for discussion of essay writing are also included. The penultimate column lists tasks or pieces of work that the student is expected to complete and bring along. The final column lists topics pertaining to key skills that are discussed in detail; this does not include brief checks of progress, quick questions from students, etc.

Term	Week	Date	Activity	Work	Topic
Autumn	1	2/10/2014	1-on-1	Draft CV	Mention key skills and discuss CV
	2	9/10/2014	1st	CV	Set essay
	3	16/10/2013	2nd	Formative essay	Introduce presentations
	4	23/10/2013	Careers		
	5	30/10/2013	3rd		Essay feedback
	6	6/11/2013	4th	Talk idea	Presentation assessment criteria
	7	13/11/2013	5th	Talk outline	
	8	18/11/2013	6th		How to give a talk
	9	27/11/2013	7th	Talk draft	Talk content and structure
	10	4/12/2013	8th	Presentations	
	11	11/12/2013	9th		Presentation feedback
Spring	1	12/01/2014	10th	Essay idea	
	2	29/01/2014	11th		
	3	26/01/2014	12th		Academic writing and referencing
	3	27/01/2014	PRT		
	4	2/02/2014	13th		How to write mathematics
	5	9/02/2014	14th		Essay advice and marking criteria
	6	16/02/2014	15th		
	6	18/02/2014	Office hours		
	6	19/02/2014	Early deadline	Finished essay	
	6	20/02/2014	Final deadline	Finished essay	
	7	23/02/2014	16th		
Summer	8	2/03/2014	17th		Essay feedback
	9	9/03/2014	18th		
	10	16/03/2014	19th	Revised essay	
	11	23/03/2014	20th		Revision and past-papers
	1	—	Revision		

Table A.2 Tutorial teaching plan for the academic year 2014/2015. The table contents are the same as for table A.1. The most significant change is the addition of the formative essay in the Autumn term. The date of the revision tutorial is to be confirmed at the time of writing.

Term	Week	Activity	Work	Topic
Autumn	1	1-on-1	Draft CV	Mention key skills and discuss CV
	—	1st	CV	Introduction to tutorials, set essay and presentation
	—	2nd		
	—	3rd	Formative essay	Presentation assessment criteria
	—	4th	Talk idea	Essay feedback
	—	5th	Talk outline	
	—	6th		How to give a talk
	—	7th	Talk draft	Talk content and structure
	—	8th	Presentations	
	11	9th		Presentation feedback
Spring	1	10th	Essay idea	
	2	11th		
	2	12th		Academic writing and referencing
	3	PRT		
	4	13th		How to write mathematics and use diagrams
	5	14th		Essay advice and marking criteria
	6	15th		
	6	Office hours		
	6	Early deadline	Finished essay	
	6	Final deadline	Finished essay	
	7	16th		
	8	17th		Essay feedback
	9	18th		
	10	19th	Revised essay	
	11	20th		Revision and past-papers
Summer	1	Revision		

Table A.3 Draft tutorial teaching plan for the academic year 2015/2016. The table contents are similar to those of table A.1. Since timetables have not been fixed and I do not know who I will be tutoring, it is not possible to provide data. A careers tutorial will need to be included in the Autumn term schedule, hence week numbers cannot be fixed. The insertion of the careers tutorial will mean that the schedule will need to be adapted; potentially this can help spread the workload more evenly through the term. The most significant change compared to table A.2 is the addition of an introduction to tutorials at the start of the year, that will also incorporate the setting of the formative essay and the presentation. I have also allowed two weeks for the completion of the formative essay.

Appendix B

Student evaluation

Teaching should not be considered independently from learning; when evaluating the effectiveness of a teaching practice it is necessary to listen to feedback from students and peers (Ramsden 1992, chapter 7). In this appendix, I discuss feedback from my students; further information on student learning can be inferred from their essay marks, which as discussed in appendix F. In appendix C I include feedback on my teaching from peers. Students are well-placed to evaluate their own learning, and frequently value the same things as teachers (Ramsden 1992, chapter 6).

In section B.1 I describe my students and in section B.2 I explain how I collected feedback from them. This feedback is analysed in section B.3, and I summarise my conclusions in section B.4.

B.1 2014/2015 students

This academic year I taught a total of nine students; I had one tutorial group of four and another of five. The fifth member of the second group joined at the start of the Spring term. Since their experience is anomalous and they did not complete the practice essay, their feedback is not included in the analysis presented here. Amongst the remaining eight students, two are female (one in each group), one is an international student (with English as a second language), and none have disclosed special learning needs. The students represent a range of abilities as assessed from their first-year marks, covering the span from 2.ii to high 1st.

B.2 Collecting feedback

B.2.1 Overview

I asked for feedback from my students at the start of the Spring term to coincide with the PRTs (see appendix A). I tried to link the ideas of reviewing my progress with reviewing theirs to make the topic more approachable. I asked them to complete an anonymous, electronic questionnaire. This is explained in section B.2.2. Most did this ahead of the PRT, so I was able to ask them some additional follow-up questions, as well as asking them if there was anything further they would like to discuss.¹

I asked the students to complete a further, shorter questionnaire at the end of the Spring term, once they had received feedback from their essays. This is explained in

¹Ramsden (1992, chapter 11), emphasised that one must not use questionnaires blindly to assess quality of teaching.

section B.2.3. I have had no opportunity to follow this up; however, I will ask for any further comments at the end of the year.

B.2.2 First Questionnaire

This questionnaire was divided into four sections: I. tutorials, II. communication skills, III. essay preparation, and IV. general comments. The first three go from a broad overview of how students view tutorials, to how I teach essay writing within tutorials. The final section gives students opportunity to give some more general feedback on tutorials and address any other issues. The questions are described in table B.1, in detail:

- Question 1 tries to gauge student interest in tutorials. If they are highly valued, students should be motivated to work for them, whereas if they are not, they would be unwilling to put in extra time to prepare for them (and hence be reluctant to commit time to the practice essay).
- Question 2 asks how happy students are in tutorials. I do not expect them to be entirely relaxed, since there is always some pressure associated with answering questions. However, I try to maintain an informal atmosphere so that students are comfortable contributing to discussions and, in particular, asking questions on areas of weakness.² I hope to establish a good teacher–student relationship, which can have positive learning outcomes (Cornelius-White 2007).
- Questions 3 and 4 assess my competency as a physicist and a teacher respectively (cf. Brown & Atkins 1988, figure 4.15, section A). I am confident in my subject knowledge, but included question 3 to try to separate subject-specific knowledge from the ability to teach it. Question 4 is similar to question 18 of Ramsden (1992, appendix).
- Questions 5 and 6 attempt to gauge the effectiveness of tutorials and how much benefit students are receiving from them (cf. Brown & Atkins 1988, figure 4.15, section B).
- Question 7 allows for further comments on tutorials.
- Questions 8 and 9 ask how valued communication skills are. I have specified a division between physics and life in general to assess whether students see communications skills as integral to their mastery of physics; as a hard science, students may value mathematical or analytical skills over softer skills (cf. Kolb 1984, figure 5.4). If students value communication skills, they should be more motivated to spend time working on them.
- Questions 10 and 11 check if students are happy with the time spent on communication skills. Time in tutorials is limited, hence it is important that students are happy with how this is spent (cf. Ramsden 1992, appendix, question 30); if students think too much time is spent on communications skills, they would be unwilling to spend time on a formative essay.
- Questions 12 and 13 ask students to reflect on their skills (cf. Brown & Atkins 1988, figure 4.15, section C), and hopefully determine how beneficial the activities have been this year.
- Question 14 allows them to add further comments on communication skills.

²Use of humour can improve retention and ease anxiety (e.g., Korobkin 1988; Lesser & Pearl 2008, and references therein), and I incorporate jokes and anecdotes (about my own studies and famous physicists) into tutorials.

- Questions 15 and 16 assess the usefulness of the formative essay. The former question takes a holistic look at the exercise, and could include the benefit of practising writing; the latter looks just at the quality of the feedback.
- Question 17 and 18 look at the usefulness of the blog post. A link to <http://cplberry.com/right-good/> was provided with the questions, and I hoped that this would encourage students to read (or reread) the post and take something from it.
- Question 19 asks about confidence in referencing. I expected this topic to be troublesome (see appendix E).
- Question 20 links the essay and presentation. I hoped to link these aspects of communication together (section 3.2.2), and this question should help to quantify how successful this was and potentially encourage students to reflect upon this connection further.
- Question 21 closes the section on essay writing, asking for any further comments.
- Questions 22, 23 and 24 ask for suggestions for things to be included, continued or stopped in tutorials.
- Question 25 asks for any other feedback.

B.2.3 Second Questionnaire

The second questionnaire was briefer, divided into two sections: V. essays and VI. course components. The first asks students to reflect on their essay writing having completed the assignment and received feedback. The second is a follow-up to question 1 from the first questionnaire. The questions are described in table B.2, in detail:

- Question 26 asks for students to comment on their essay mark. This is intended to assess whether students have achieved well without asking for their mark, which could identify them.
- Questions 27 and 28 aim to evaluate how students used feedback from the formative assessment. This would help to quantify how useful completing the practice essay was.
- Questions 29 and 30 do the same as 2 and 3, but for the blog posts.
- Question 31 asks if feedback would be used in the future. It is possible students who had not made use of feedback up to this point, might not have realised its value. This question also attempts to make the connection that feedback from the essays could be useful for other tasks, such as project reports or dissertations.
- Question 32 provides opportunity for further feedback on essay writing.
- Question 33 asks students to reflect upon how they learn and to evaluate the effectiveness of different aspects of their course. The options are randomly on the questionnaire. Like question 1 from the first questionnaire, this intends to determine how much students value tutorials, but now it is relative to other aspects of the course. Additionally, encouraging students to consider how they learn best may help them establish an effective educational strategy, which is especially important ahead of planning their revision time and going on to third year where they receive less pastoral support.
- Question 34 closes with the opportunity for further comments.

Question	Section	Question	Response
1	I	How important are tutorials?	Not at all 0 ↔ 5 Extremely
2		How comfortable are you in tutorials?	Uncomfortable, self-conscious, unhappy 0 ↔ 5 Happy, respected, relaxed
3		How knowledgeable is the tutor?	Does not know the subject 0 ↔ 5 Confident in subject area
4		How are the tutor's explanations?	Incomprehensible, useless 0 ↔ 5 Clear, understandable
5		How well do tutorials fit your needs?	Not at all 0 ↔ 5 Perfectly
6		How much have you learnt from tutorials?	Nothing 0 ↔ 5 A lot
7		Any comments on your answers to these questions?	Free text
8	II	As a physicist, how valued are communication skills?	Not at all 0 ↔ 5 Extremely highly
9		How important are communication skills in life in general?	Not at all 0 ↔ 5 Vital
10		Outside of tutorials, does the course syllabus include the right amount of time teaching communication skills?	Not enough 0 ↔ 5 Too much
11		In tutorials, does the syllabus include the right amount of time teaching communication skills?	Not enough 0 ↔ 5 Too much
12		How confident were you in your communication skills at the start of the year?	Not at all 0 ↔ 5 Extremely
13		How much have your skills improved since the start of the year?	Not at all 0 ↔ 5 Lots
14		Any comments on your answers to these questions?	Free text
15	III	Was writing a practice essay a useful experience?	Not at all 0 ↔ 5 Absolutely
16		How good was the feedback from your practice essay?	Unhelpful, unclear, unconstructive 0 ↔ 5 Useful, detailed, understandable
17		Have you read the blog post on essay writing?	No 0 ↔ 5 In great detail
18		How useful is a written resource like the blog post?	Not at all 0 ↔ 5 Extremely
19		How confident were you with referencing at the start of the year?	Not at all 0 ↔ 5 Completely
20		How much have you learnt from giving a presentation that can be applied to essay writing?	Nothing 0 ↔ 5 Lots
21		Any comments on your answers to these questions?	Free text
22	IV	Is there something new you would like to start doing in tutorials?	Free text
23		Is there something you would like to definitely continue doing in tutorials?	Free text
24		Is there something you would like to stop doing in tutorials?	Free text
25		Is there any other feedback you would like to give?	Free text

Table B.1 Details of the first student feedback questionnaire. Responses were collected anonymously online. Questions are split into four sections: I. tutorials, II. communication skills, III. essay preparation, and IV. general comments. Questions were either answered by selected a number 0 ↔ 5 (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5), or with free-form text. Results are discussed in section B.3.

Question	Section	Question	Response
26	V	How happy are you with your essay mark	Extremely disappointed 0 \leftrightarrow 5 Extremely pleased
27		Did you use feedback from the practice essay when writing the assessed essay?	Yes or no
28		If you did use the feedback, was it useful? If you didn't, might it have been useful?	Completely unhelpful 0 \leftrightarrow 5 Really useful
29		Did you use the blog posts when writing the assessed essay?	Yes or no
30		If you did use the feedback, was it useful? If you didn't, might it have been useful?	Completely unhelpful 0 \leftrightarrow 5 Really useful
31		Will you use any of the feedback from your essays or the blog posts in the future?	Definitely not 0 \leftrightarrow 5 Definitely yes
32		Any comments on your answers to these questions?	Free text
33	VI	Where do you learn the most? Lectures, labs/practicals, problem sets/assignments, tutorials, private study/revision, project work or exams.	Learn most, learn second most, learn third most, learn fourth most, learn fifth most, learn sixth most or learn least
34		Any comments on your answers?	Free text

Table B.2 Details of the second student feedback questionnaire. Responses were collected anonymously online. Questions are split into two sections: V. essays and VI. course components. Questions were answered by selected a number 0 \leftrightarrow 5 (0, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5), by selecting a multiple-choice answer, or with free-form text. Results are discussed in section B.3.

B.3 Results and discussion

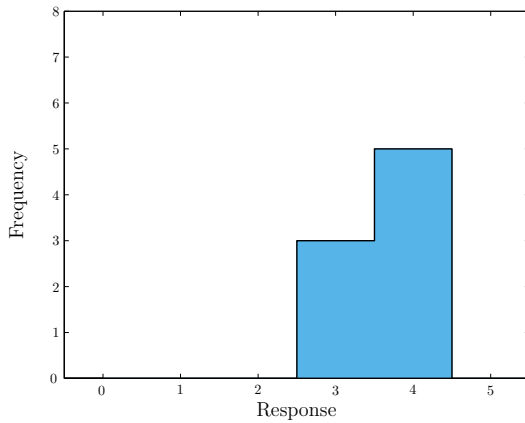
In the section we examine the feedback from the students. We will group this by theme rather than by question number or chronology. In section B.3.1 we discuss feedback relating to tutorials themselves; in section B.3.2 we discuss communication skills, and in section B.3.3 we discuss essay writing. All eight students provided responses to the first questionnaire and gave further comments during their PRT, but only five have replied to the second questionnaire at the time of writing.

B.3.1 Views on tutorials

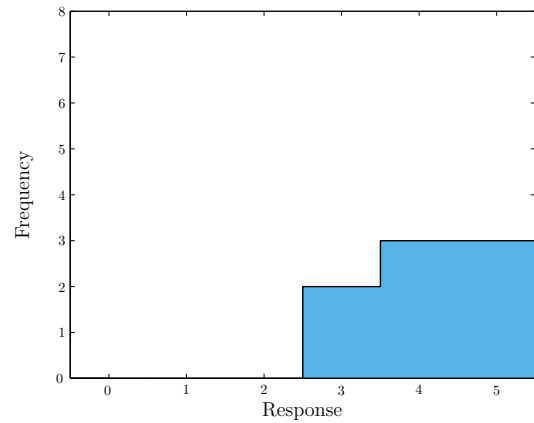
Here we examine the perceived importance and usefulness of my tutorials. We will primarily use results of questions from sections I and VI from the first questionnaire (table B.1), and section VI from the second questionnaire (table B.2). The responses to questions 1–6 from the first questionnaire are shown in figure B.1. In section B.3.1.1 we discuss my perceived competence as a tutor and how well I succeed in fostering a comfortable learning environment; in section B.3.1.2 we discuss how well tutorials meet the needs of students and how educational they are, and in section B.3.1.3 we examine the perceived importance of tutorials.

B.3.1.1 Tutor skills & learning environment

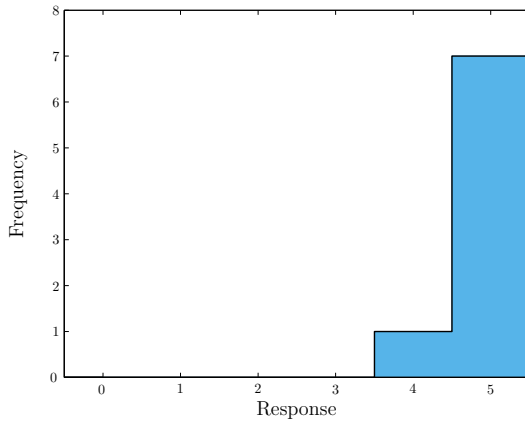
Starting with the most positive results, questions 3 (figure B.1(c)) and 4 (figure B.1(d)) address the quality of my subject knowledge and my explanations. Both score highly, which is reassuring (my explanations also complimented following peer observations, see section C.3), although there remains room for improvement. Responses to these questions also indicate that students are happy awarding responses at the extreme ranges.



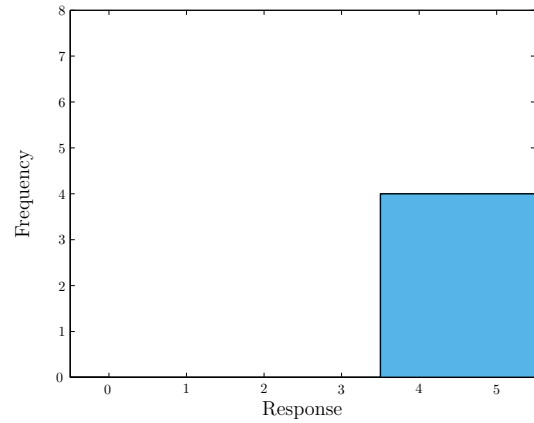
(a) Answers to question 1. Importance of tutorials (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 3.6 and the standard deviation is 0.5.



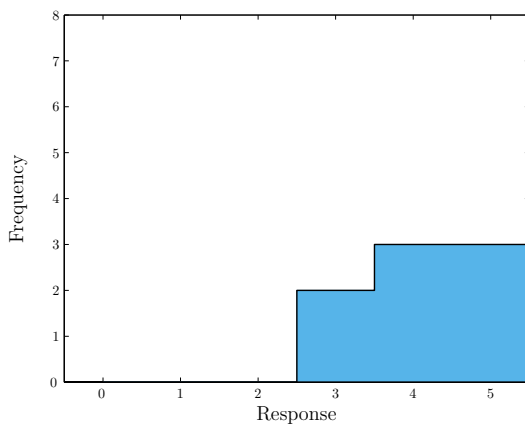
(b) Answers to question 2. Comfort in tutorials (0 is uncomfortable, 5 is comfortable). The mean of the distribution is 4.1 and the standard deviation is 0.8.



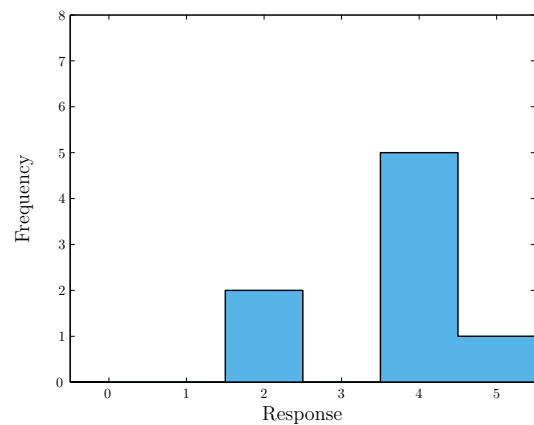
(c) Answers to question 3. Tutor knowledge (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 4.9 and the standard deviation is 0.4.



(d) Answers to question 4. Quality of explanation (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 4.5 and the standard deviation is 0.5.



(e) Answers to question 5. Needs fitting (0 is poor, 5 is well). The mean of the distribution is 4.1 and the standard deviation is 0.8.



(f) Answers to question 6. Learning from tutorials (0 is none, 5 is lots). The mean of the distribution is 3.6 and the standard deviation is 1.0.

Figure B.1 Student responses to questions 1–6 as described in table B.1. These questions address tutorials and my teaching of them.

Question 2 (figure B.1(b)) asks how comfortable students are in tutorials. I would hope that most feel happy in tutorials, and that I foster a healthy atmosphere to learn in. None of the students claim to be uncomfortable in tutorials, but two do indicate only marginal comfort. There could be multiple explanations for this; perhaps the students are shy and dislike being asked questions or are self-conscious in the group. One of these responses could be from my international student, who could find conversing in a foreign language stressful. Alternatively, it could be that my female students are self-conscious in a male-dominated environment (Gonsalves 2014a, b). Neither student offers further comment on this point, so I cannot be certain of the reason; it could be something as simple as students not liking a Friday morning time-slot. However, these responses encourage me to be mindful of the diversity of my students and remember that an environment I find comfortable, need not be as hospitable for others.

B.3.1.2 Effectiveness of tutorials

Questions 5 (figure B.1(e)) and 6 (figure B.1(f)) asks how well tutorials fit student needs and how much students have learnt from them respectively. Responses are generally positive, but there are a couple of less encouraging results. Two students only marginally have their needs satisfied by tutorials. These are the two students who are least comfortable in tutorial. One responded with a 4 to question 6, indicating that they are learning from tutorials; it may be that they are not learning what they really want to. However, they do not give any feedback to illuminate what this could be. If they were the international student, they could need further language support, but this is just conjecture. The other student answers 2 to question 6, which is concerning. In answer to question 7, they complain that “too much time spent on problem sheets during tutorial itself”, and in answer to question 22, they ask to “Look at different ways/more efficient ways to approach a problem (maybe a problem sheet) that may not have been covered in lectures, i.e. learn additional techniques”. This suggests that they are one of the more able students and they are not being sufficiently stretched: they do not learn much, because we largely discuss topics that they already understand. In this case, they should suggest further topics for discussion, but they may not be confident enough to do so (they may be conscious as singling themselves out as more able). One other student gave a 2 for question 6; however, they gave a 5 for question 6, indicating that they are happy with tutorials. The only comment they offer is in response to question 23, where they state that they want to continue “going through topics again on the board”. From these response, we may infer that the student is happy with tutorials, but is sufficiently aware that they do not learn during them, this may instead be done while revising afterwards. Overall, it appears that tutorials are generally fulfilling their needs, but this is difficult with a range of different abilities and learning styles within the groups.

Further addressing the topic of the effectiveness of tutorials, there is one other response to question 7: “I think covering the things we have done in the week is very good and any questions/difficulties we are having in any area is addressed and explained. I enjoy the tutorials overall and find them very helpful.” This student answered 5 and 4 to questions 5 and 6, and 5 to question 2, indicating that for some students, tutorials are as useful as I intended. In terms of responses to questions 22–24, three students indicated that they wished to continue discussions of topics from the lectures or problem sheets, and another answered “Addressing anything we are having trouble with in terms of lectures or essay writing etc.” to question 23, indicating that they are happy bringing forward difficult topics. One student answered “Nope” to both questions 22 and 24, indicating they are completely content with the structure as is. The student who I suspect needs to

be stretched more suggested that we stop the “General overview of what we have been doing in lectures, especially since we take a variety of courses between us now. Instead more on core modules like maths.” This may indicate that they are concerned about wasting time on modules they are not studying, perhaps indicating they are motivated by their own exam results. I believe it is good for them to learn something from other modules, and since the general indication from other students is that they are happy with the current format of discussion, I am happy in continuing to discuss all the lecture courses, although I shall be conscious that we do not spend too long on a course that is only of interest to a few. From the questionnaire responses, there seems to be little need to change the structure or delivery of tutorials.

Discussions in the PRTs lead to similar conclusions. Students commented on how the student-focus of tutorials was good, that they liked tutorials, and that they liked talking about difficult topics. Two commented on how going through problems on the board was useful, but one said that we spent too long on problem sheets. These broadly mirror responses to the questions 22–24.

In closing this section on the function of tutorials, there was one comment in answer to question 25, which solicited any other feedback, that is relevant. A student asked for “more career focus such as advice on module choices and internship advice”, indicating that employability is a concern for some second-year students.

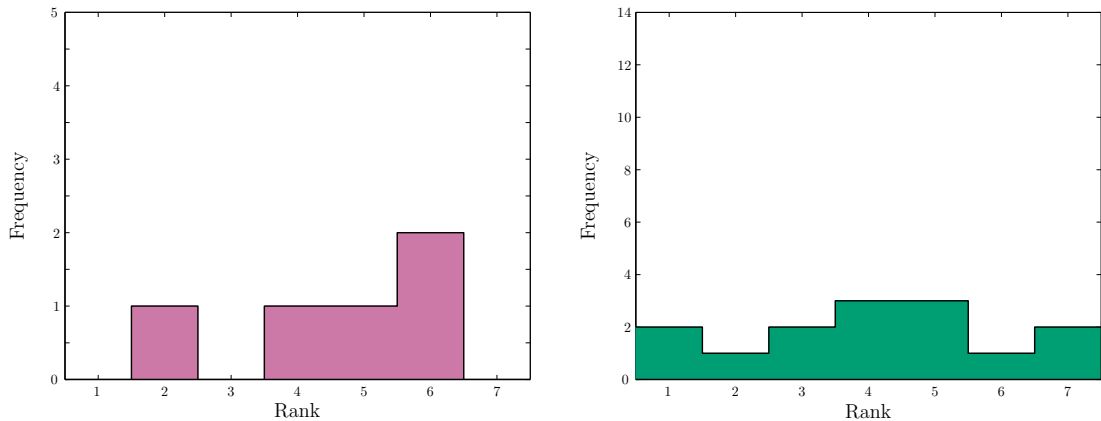
B.3.1.3 Value of tutorials

Answers to question 1 (figure B.1(a)) indicate that tutorials are only viewed as moderately important. This surprised me, as I valued supervisions highly (see chapter 2). Tutorials are where students receive feedback from their problem sheets, and provide a venue for small-group discussions with an academic. Such small-group contact time is scarce, they only have one hour a week compared with the three hours I had during my second year as an undergraduate, hence it seemed counter-intuitive that it was not valued. However, this could reflect a deficiency in the question, since it is difficult to assess importance without a reference point.

Question 33 was designed to correct this by asking students to compare the different aspects of their course. I would expect tutorials to fall somewhere in the middle, I would rank them behind problem sets and private study, approximately on a par with lectures. The ranking of tutorials is shown in figure B.2(a) and all responses to are shown in figure B.3. The responses surprised me, in particular exams, which I would consider the least educational activity, are rated as one of the most educational (figure B.3(f)), with the same mean ranking as problem sets. There may be two possible explanations for this, either students do find exams useful (possibly because they value their final grade for evaluated their performance) and my expectations are wrong, or students are thinking about the usefulness of completing past papers, an activity I would have included as part of revision.³ I would consider the latter more probable, especially since I had been explaining the benefits of practising exam questions at the end of term (see appendix A). As a sanity check, I invited friends of mine who had studied physics at university to complete a questionnaire composed only of questions 33 and 34.⁴ I received fourteen responses; we shall describe this sample as a group of physicists, although many will be engaged in non-physics careers. The questionnaire was anonymous, so I do not have data on who completed it; it should represent a cross-section of different universities,

³The significance of exams should not be overlooked, the second-year students have 15.5 hours of exams compared to 20 hours of tutorials (excluding the revision session).

⁴The only change was to relabel tutorials as tutorials/supervisions.



(a) Ranking of tutorials by my students. The mean of the distribution is 4.6 and the standard deviation is 1.5.

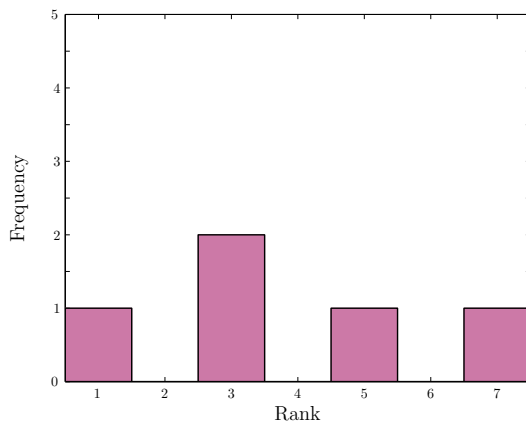
(b) Ranking of tutorials/supervisions by physicists. The mean of the distribution is 4.1 and the standard deviation is 1.9.

Figure B.2 Relative ranking of SGT learning in answer to question 33, as described in table B.2. Rankings for the other components of the course are given in figure B.3 and figure B.4 as determined by my students and my informal sample of physicists respectively.

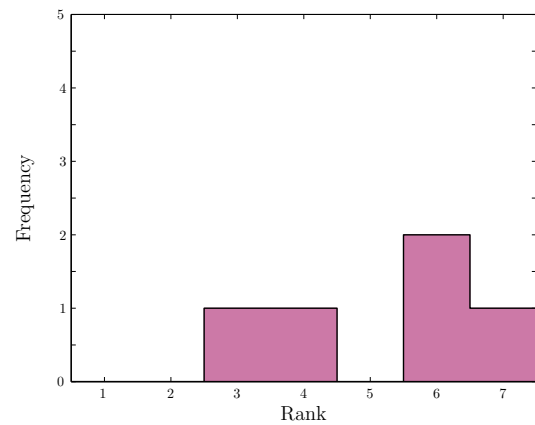
although I would expect it to be biased towards Cambridge. I would also expect the sample to be biased towards high-achievers, since I met many of my friends during my graduate studies. This sample is not meant to reflect the population, only to check if my own outlook was an outlier. The ranking of tutorials is shown in figure B.2(b) and all responses to are shown in figure B.4. The ranking for exams does reflect my expectations, suggesting that I have likely biased my students by discussing past papers.

Looking at the results overall, completed problem sets and private study (including completing past papers) are the most useful activities. One of the physicists listed these as most educational, and everything else as least educational. Project work is evaluated differently between the two samples. The students do not consider it educational (figure B.3(e)); the physicists have a mixed experience (figure B.4(e)), but on average rate it as one of the more educational. The difference is probably explained through the second-year project being limited in scope, and projects in later years having a more significant impact. Excluding exams and projects, labs are the activity where least is learnt (figures B.3(b) and B.4(b)). Lectures are fairly uniformly distributed between being the most educational and the least educational (figures B.3(a) and B.4(a)). This may reflect differences in learning styles. Finally, tutorials (figure B.2) have a uniform distribution amongst the physicists, potentially reflecting variation in learning styles and the variation in SGT format, but they are rated low by my students. This is disappointing; however, it should be remembered that most students still learn a considerable amount from tutorials (figure B.1(f)) and that tutorials are only one hour per week. My students do not consider tutorials as useful as I found supervisions, and I must remember this in order to properly calibrate my expectations.

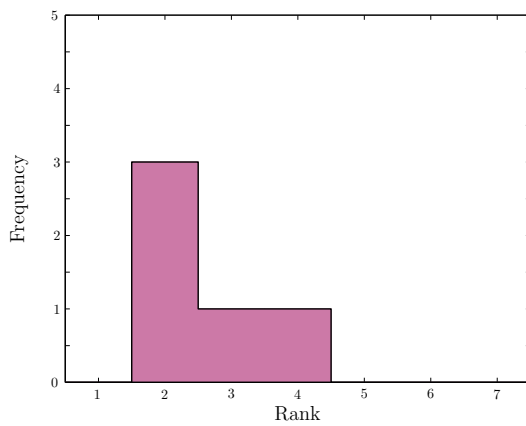
None of my students left a comment in reply to question 34, but I did receive comments from the physicists. One commented that “Working with others of a similar ability on problems is helpful.” Cooperative learning has been found to improve student attainment (Qin *et al.* 1995; Falchikov 2001, chapter 2; Cabrera *et al.* 2002), and peer instruction (Roth & Roychoudhury 1994) has been demonstrated to be effective in encouraging learning in physics (Springer *et al.* 1999; Crouch & Mazur 2001; Pilzer 2001; Miller *et al.* 2006) and deep learning in general (Marton & Säljö 1976a; Wilson & Fowler 2005);



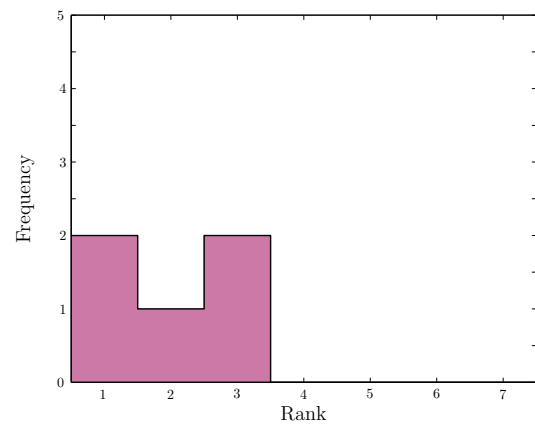
(a) Ranking of lectures. The mean of the distribution is 3.8 and the standard deviation is 2.0.



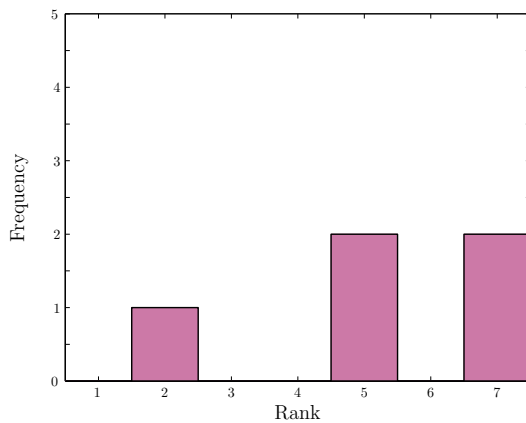
(b) Ranking of labs/practicals. The mean of the distribution is 5.2 and the standard deviation is 1.5.



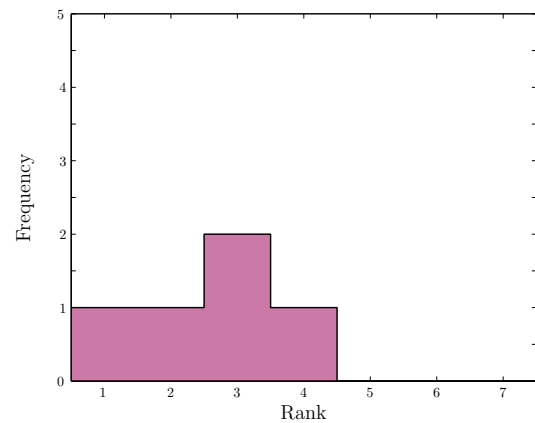
(c) Ranking of problem sets/assessments. The mean of the distribution is 2.6 and the standard deviation is 0.8.



(d) Ranking of private study. The mean of the distribution is 2.0 and the standard deviation is 0.9.

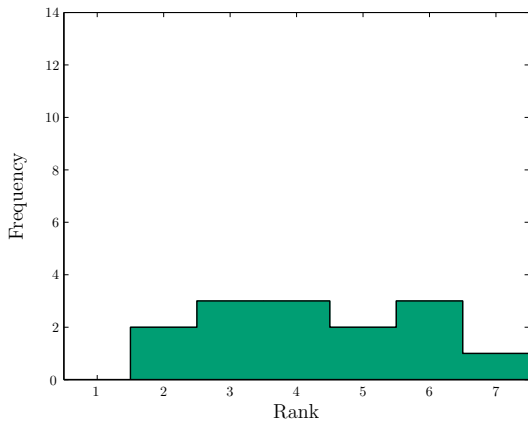


(e) Ranking of project work. The mean of the distribution is 5.2 and the standard deviation is 1.8.

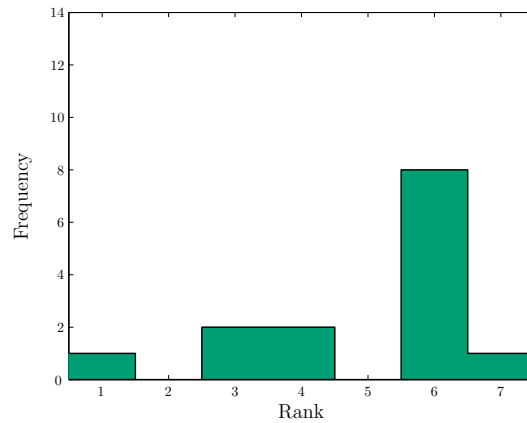


(f) Ranking of exams. The mean of the distribution is 2.6 and the standard deviation is 1.0.

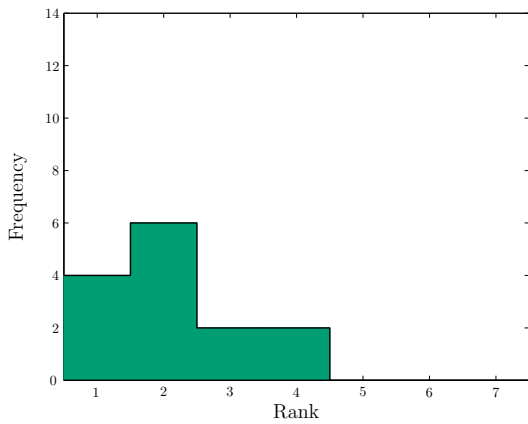
Figure B.3 Student responses to questions 33 as described in table B.2. This question asks different components of the course to be ranked in terms of educational value. The rankings for tutorials is shown separately in figure B.2(a).



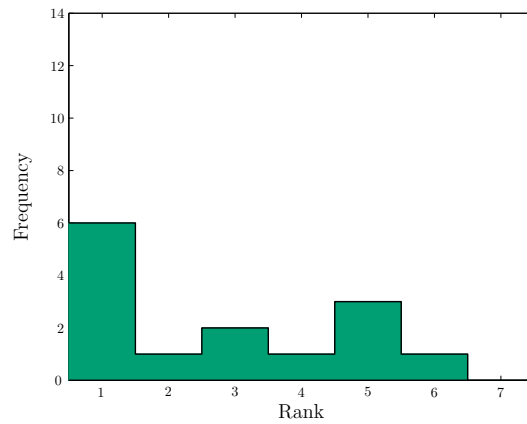
(a) Ranking of lectures. The mean of the distribution is 4.3 and the standard deviation is 1.5.



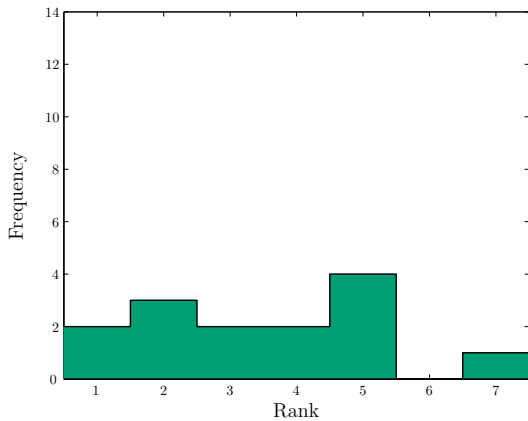
(b) Ranking of labs/practicals. The mean of the distribution is 5.0 and the standard deviation is 1.6.



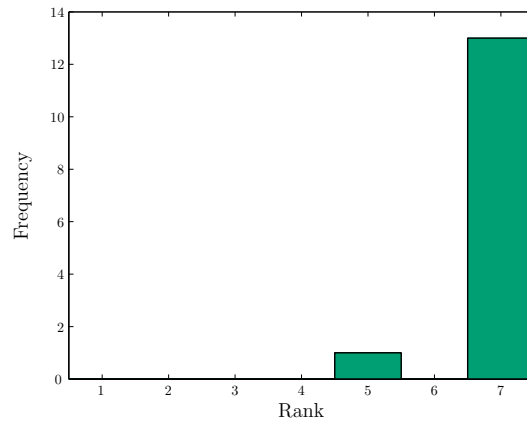
(c) Ranking of problem sets/assessments. The mean of the distribution is 2.1 and the standard deviation is 1.0.



(d) Ranking of private study. The mean of the distribution is 2.8 and the standard deviation is 1.8.



(e) Ranking of project work. The mean of the distribution is 3.5 and the standard deviation is 1.7.



(f) Ranking of exams. The mean of the distribution is 6.9 and the standard deviation is 0.5.

Figure B.4 Responses to questions 33 from an informal sample of physicists. This question asks different components of the course to be ranked in terms of educational value. The rankings for tutorials is shown separately in figure B.2(b).

hence this is to be encouraged in students.

Another gave a detailed description of how they learnt through different activities: “Past papers (or tripos-type questions generally) would come in around problems and lectures, depending on how far through the course you are. Lectures are good when a thing is very new to you, problems help you find what parts you aren’t sure of, past papers scare you into getting it right (and are usually fun while you’re doing it).” While I do not agree about past papers being fun, I agree with the rest. This statement shows why question 33 may be too simplistic; it is not possible to quantify exactly where material is learnt: learning is a process of building up understanding (Kolb 1984, chapter 2). The foundations of understanding may be laid in lectures, then built upon through completing problem sets with tutorials there to check the stability of the construction, and then the final finishing of the process is during revision at the end of the year. While the different amounts of progress might be made at each stage, each is an important step, without which the others would not work as well.

B.3.2 Views on communication skills

Here we examine the student perceptions of communications skills, before proceeding to discuss essay writing in section B.3.3. We will predominantly use responses to questions from section II of the first questionnaire (table B.1). The responses to questions 8–13 from the first questionnaire are shown in figure B.5. In section B.3.2.1 we discuss the perceived value of communication skills; in section B.3.2.2 we discuss views on the time spent learning communication skills, and in section B.3.2.3, we examine students’ own opinion of their skills.

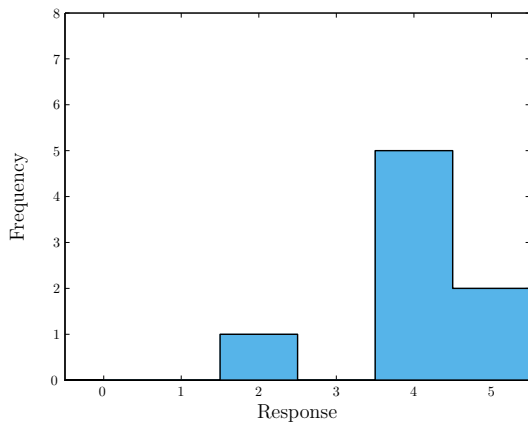
B.3.2.1 Importance of communication skills

For students to be motivated to master communication skills, they need to have an appreciation of their value. In questions 8 (figure B.5(a)) and 9 (figure B.5(b)), students evaluate the importance of communication skills within the context of becoming a physicist and life in general respectively. It is clear that students do value these skills. Communication skills are seen as more important as a general skill than within physics. This is not surprising, since we would expect analytical, mathematical and technical proficiencies to be more valued in physics than life in general, diluting the significance of communication skills. However, it is reassuring that most students still perceive communication skills as an integral component of mastering their subject, and all value them highly in general.

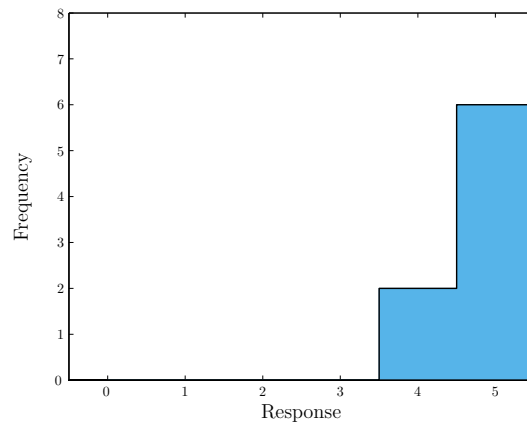
B.3.2.2 Time teaching communication skills

Given the perceived importance of communication skills, it may be expected that students are keen to see them included within the syllabus. Questions 10 (figure B.5(c)) and 11 (figure B.5(d)) ask students to consider how much time is allocated to the teaching of communications skills both outside of tutorials and during them. While I only have influence on the allocation of time within tutorials, we might expect that the two are linked and ideally the time in tutorials should expand or contract depending upon activities elsewhere.

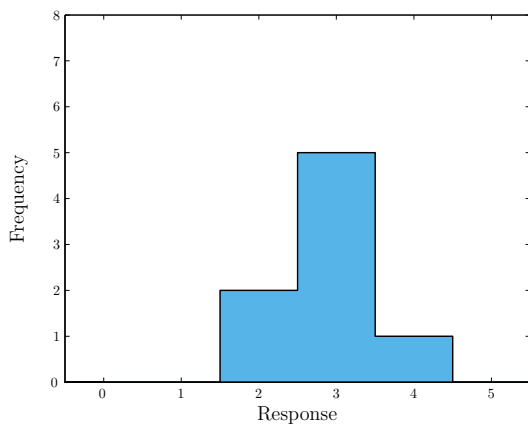
The mean of both distributions tips slightly towards spending too much time on communication skills, but this is not significant. Two students gave a 4 in response to question 11, and one a 1, indicating a rough balance between those who think too much and too little time is spent on communication skills. One of the 4 responses comes from



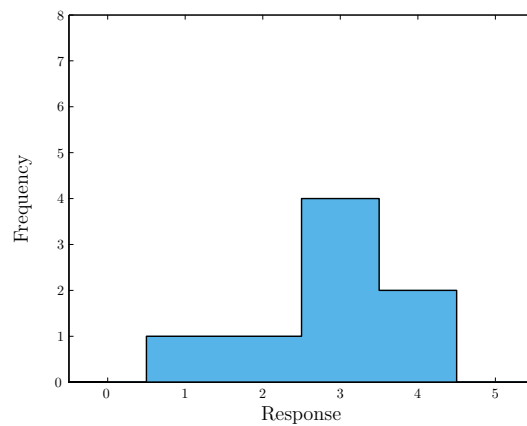
(a) Answers to question 8. Value of communication skills as a physicist (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 4.0 and the standard deviation is 0.9.



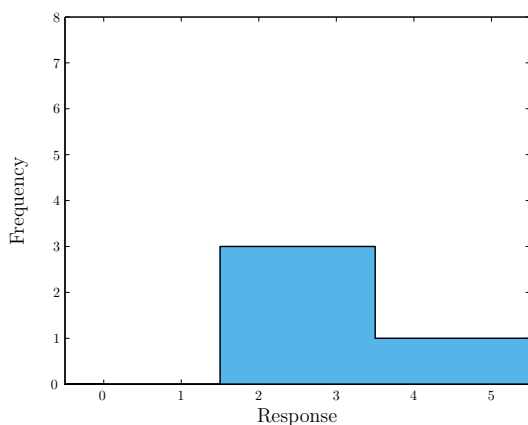
(b) Answers to question 9. Value of communication skills for life (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 4.75 and the standard deviation is 0.5.



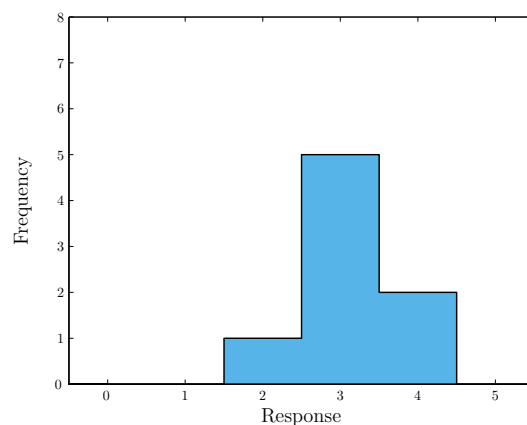
(c) Answers to question 10. Time on communication skills outside tutorials (0 is too little, 5 is too much). The mean of the distribution is 2.9 and the standard deviation is 0.6.



(d) Answers to question 11. Time on communication skills during tutorials (0 is too little, 5 is too much). The mean of the distribution is 3.0 and the standard deviation is 1.1.



(e) Answers to question 12. Initial confidence in communication skills (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 4.1 and the standard deviation is 0.8.



(f) Answers to question 13. Improvement in communication skills (0 is none, 5 is lots). The mean of the distribution is 3.1 and the standard deviation is 0.6.

Figure B.5 Student responses to questions 8–13 as described in table B.1. These questions address communication skills and their teaching.

the students who I believe needs more stretching, they might have appreciated quicker explanations. The other more extreme (high and low) responses come from students who answered question 5 (figure B.1(e)), which assess how well tutorials fit their needs, with a 5, possibly indicating their views on the syllabus rather than my structuring of tutorials. Both these students answered 2 to question 10, indicating, despite their differing beliefs on tutorial content, that they would like more time outside of tutorials on communication skills. The one student who gave a 4 for question 10, answered question 11 with a 3, indicating they are happy with tutorials. In both questions, students appear happy with the amount of time spent on communications skills, indicating that the balance is appropriate.

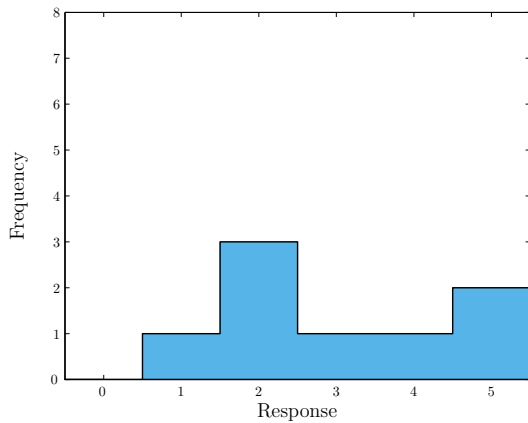
These results are reassuring, as this indicates that the extra inclusion of the formative essay in the Autumn term (section 3.2.3.4), is not considered as taking up too much time, but as contributing to a good balance of teaching time. This shall be discussed further in section B.3.3.

B.3.2.3 Competence in communication skills

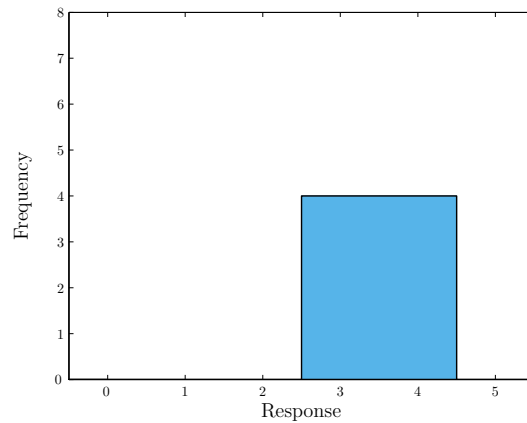
Students value communication skills and are happy with the time allocated to learning about them, which should indicate that they are happy with their own competence. Question 12 (figure B.5(e)) asks them to assess their competence at the start of the year. Most give middling values, which indicates that there is no serious problem, but they understand there is room for improvement. One student gave themselves a 5; this student, together with the student who needs stretching, answered with a 4 to question 11. It may be that this student, being already confident in their skills, does not require as much help developing them. Question 13 (figure B.5(f)) asks students how much communication skills have improved following completion of the practice essay and the oral presentation. Most students are positive about their learning, although marginally less positive than when asked about how much they learnt in general during tutorials in question 6 (figure B.1(f)), the mean response is 3.1 ± 0.2 compared with 3.6 ± 0.4 , where the quoted uncertainties are estimated from the standard error (MacKay 2003, chapter 22). However, the student who, together with the student who needs stretching, responded with a 2 to question 6, answers with a 4 here, indicating that tutorials have been beneficial to their education. One student responded with a 2 to question 13, indicating that they had not learnt much; this is the same student who answered question 8 with a 2, signalling that they do not consider communication skills important as a physicist. It may be that this lack of motivation contributes to their lack of progress. In summary, students typically recognise that they can develop their communication skills and feel that they are doing this through the second year.

B.3.3 Views on essay writing

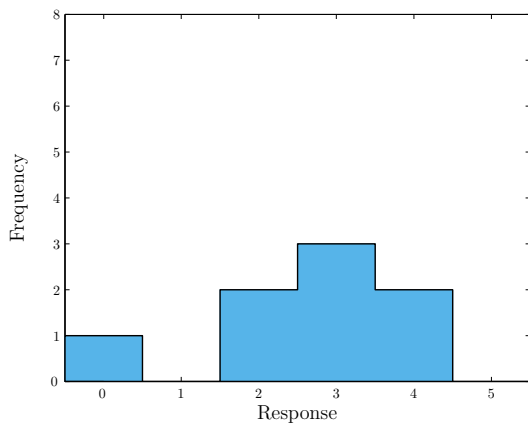
Here we examine the perceived importance and usefulness of my tutorials. We will primarily use results of questions from sections III from the first questionnaire (table B.1) and section V from the second questionnaire (table B.2), as well as feedback from the PRTs. The responses to questions 15–20 from the first questionnaire are shown in figure B.6, and the results of questions 26–31 from the second questionnaire are shown in figure B.7. We begin by looking at the link between the presentation and the essay in section B.3.3.1, and referencing in section B.3.3.2. Then we discuss reflections on the formative essay and the blog post in sections B.3.3.3 and B.3.3.4 respectively. We conclude with general perceptions of the essay in section B.3.3.5.



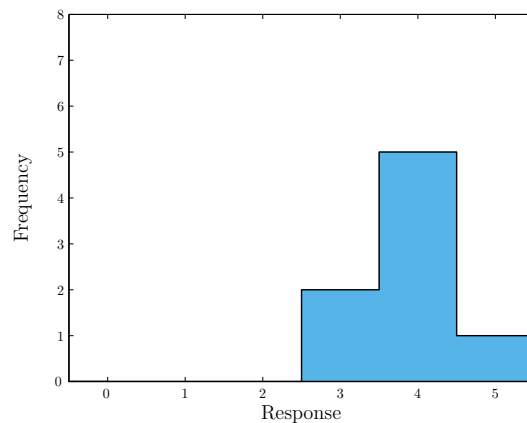
(a) Answers to question 15. Usefulness of practice essay (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 3.0 and the standard deviation is 1.5.



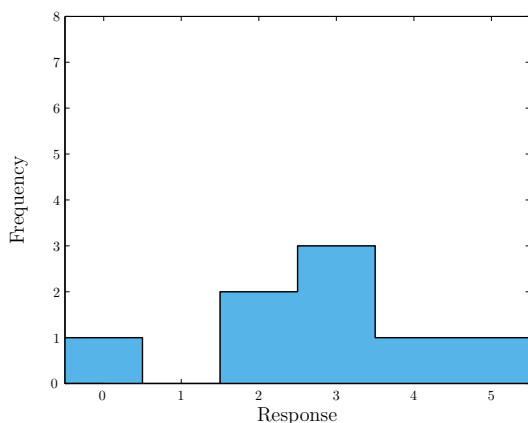
(b) Answers to question 16. Quality of practice-essay feedback (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 3.5 and the standard deviation is 0.5.



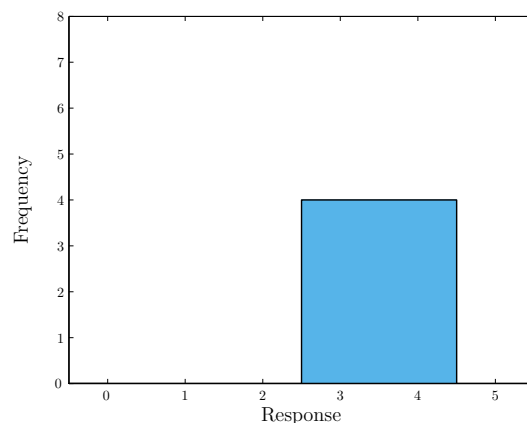
(c) Answers to question 17. Reading of blog post (0 is none, 5 is thorough). The mean of the distribution is 2.6 and the standard deviation is 1.3.



(d) Answers to question 18. Usefulness of written resources (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 4.5 and the standard deviation is 0.5.

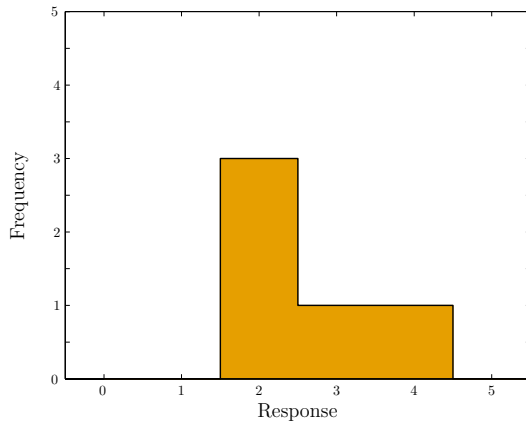


(e) Answers to question 19. Confidence with referencing (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 2.8 and the standard deviation is 1.5.

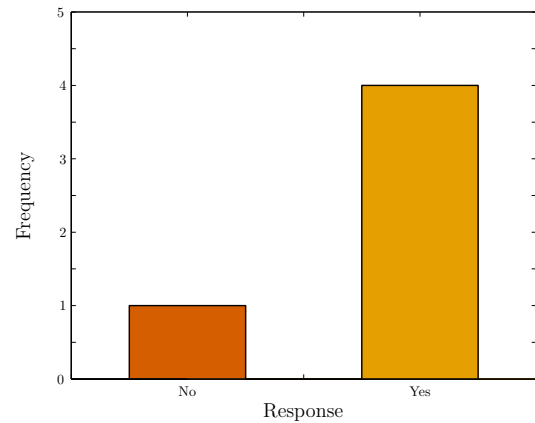


(f) Answers to question 20. Presentation to essay overlap (0 is none, 5 is lots). The mean of the distribution is 3.5 and the standard deviation is 0.5.

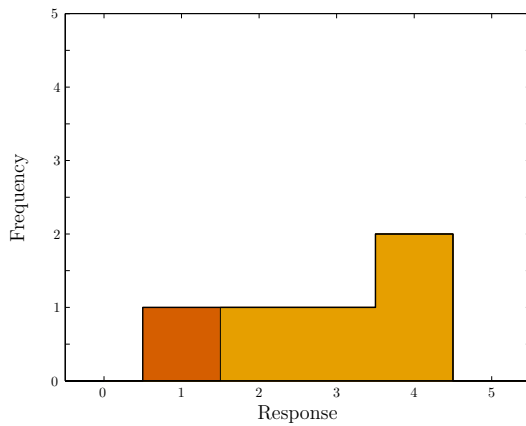
Figure B.6 Student responses to questions 15–20 as described in table B.1. These questions address teaching of essays and were answered following the formative essay but before the final essay.



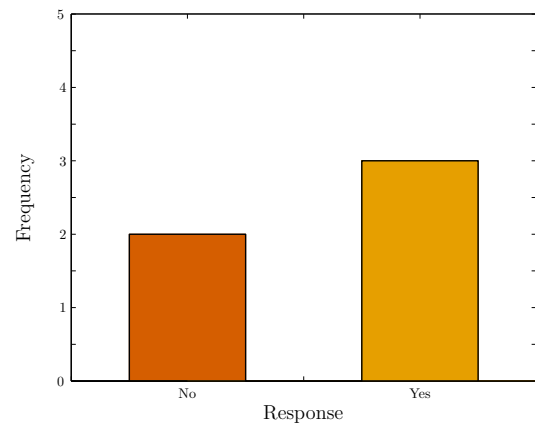
(a) Answers to question 26. Satisfaction with essay mark (0 is low, 5 is high). The mean of the distribution is 2.6 and the standard deviation is 0.9.



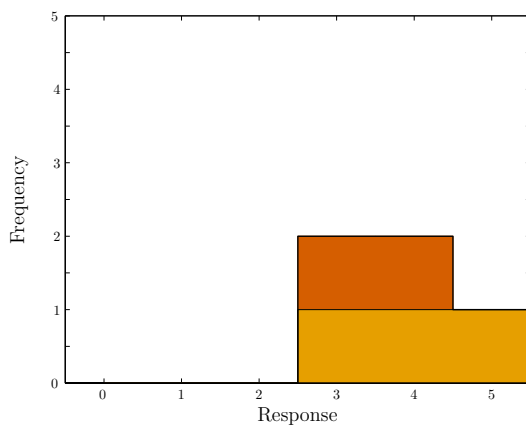
(b) Answers to question 27. Was practice-essay feedback used. Responses are used to colour-code responses to question 28.



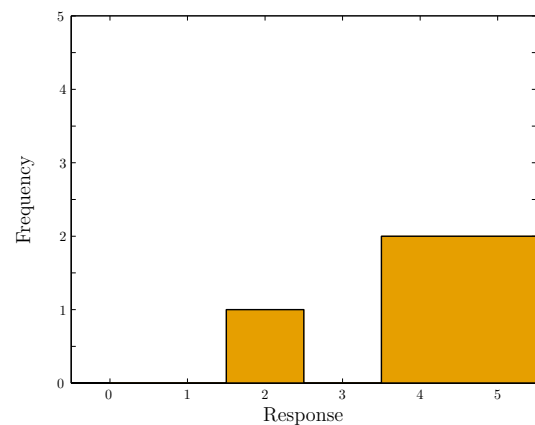
(c) Answers to question 28. Usefulness of practice-essay feedback (0 is low, 5 is high). Colours correspond to answers to question 27. The mean of the distribution is 2.8 and the standard deviation is 1.3.



(d) Answers to question 29. Were blog posts used. Responses are used to colour-code responses to question 30.



(e) Answers to question 30. Usefulness of blog posts (0 is low, 5 is high). Colours correspond to answers to question 29. The mean of the distribution is 3.8 and the standard deviation is 0.8.



(f) Answers to question 31. Use of resources in the future (0 is definitely not, 5 is definitely). The mean of the distribution is 4.0 and the standard deviation is 1.2.

Figure B.7 Student responses to questions 26–31 as described in table B.2. These questions address teaching of essays and were answered following the completion of the final essay.

B.3.3.1 Linking communication skills

To try to encourage students to make use of feedback from the formative essay and the presentations, and to discourage them from viewing the essay and the presentation as isolated tasks (cf. Housell & McCane 2003), I tried to link the two different forms of communication, emphasising similarities such as the need to think about audience, clear presentation, and a logical structure with an introduction and conclusion (section 3.2.3.4). Question 20 (figure B.6(f)) asked if students learnt anything from the presentation that can be transferred to essay writing. The results are positive, with all students appreciating the transferable nature of communication skills. One student added an additional comment in answer to question 21, articulating this point “I think that communication skills are valuable and can be applied to many forms of communication. Writing an essay that makes sense and is well written can help you prepare a better presentation/talk on a subject, etc.” One student also commented in their PRT that the connection of the practice essay to the talk was good. I am satisfied that it is possible to link these topics within the structure of tutorials.

B.3.3.2 Views on referencing

Question 19 asks students to evaluate their confidence in their ability to correctly reference. This is expected to be a troublesome area (appendix E). The results confirm this; there is a wide range of proficiencies, with one student giving themselves a 0. The student who is most confident, awarding themselves a 5, is the same student who admitted complete confidence regarding their communication skills in question 12 (figure B.5(e)). A significant range is to be expected from a threshold concept, as there can be a quantum leap in ability following finally grasping the concept. The results indicate that referencing is a topic that needs special attention.

B.3.3.3 Views on formative essay

The introduction of a formative essay was one of the significant changes to my teaching this year (section 3.2.3.4). Question 15 (figure B.6(a)) asks students to evaluate the usefulness of completing the essay. Results are mixed, with some students finding it extremely useful, and others not.

Of the students who awarded the practice essay a 2, one was the confident student who responded with a 5 to questions 12 and 19, and the other was the student who did not value communication skills as a physicist, answering with a 2 to question 8. The former might not have found the essay useful, since they are already happy with their abilities; the latter may not have found it useful as they were not motivated to engage with the exercise. In the PRTs, one student commented that they were too lazy to make use of the practice essay, since it was unassessed (Irons 2008, chapter 1), but it would have been useful upon reflection. Unsurprisingly, motivation and current ability influence the usefulness of the formative essay

The student who found it least useful, was the student who I suspect needs to be stretched more; they offered explanation in answer to question 21, saying “Practice essay was unhelpful for me as the short timescale meant I wrote it differently to how I would usually approach an essay thus it was not particularly relevant. Additional feedback on the scientific essay from last year much more helpful as this is much more relevant for the essay this year.” This indicates that students have not yet appreciated that scientific writing is a genre, and that it is possible to write in this style regardless of content. Upon reflection, this is not surprising since they are still grappling with the fundamental

aspects of what defines good technical writing. Comments in the PRT add weight to this idea, with one student saying they would have found it more useful if they had written on a more scientific subject. In my concern to not overburden students with the extra work of needing to research an essay, it appears I have may have diminished to usefulness of the exercise.

Allowing extra time to complete the practice essay, may make the experience more useful, as it would allow more time for students to tackle a scientific issue. As discussed in section B.3.2.2, students were generally happy with the time taken with the formative essay, so there is no need to be concerned about them being overburdened.⁵ In the PRTs one student remarked that they would have liked longer to complete the essay, to make the most of it, and another said that the practice essay would have been more useful if they had the opportunity to put more work into it. These comments suggest that a formative essay could be useful, even if the format currently used was not.

While not everyone found it useful, several student did, with two awarding it a 5. In the PRTs, one student said it was very useful, another that it was good to practise and another that they liked it. On balance, it appears that it is useful to complete a formative assignment.

Question 16 (figure B.6(b)) asked students to evaluate the feedback from the formative essay. This is generally good. No-one was unhappy with it, but no-one was completely satisfied with it either. In PRTs, no-one was able to suggest a way to improve the feedback, students were positive about the feedback, saying that it was good, detailed, in-depth or that they were happy with it.⁶

Questions 27 (figure B.7(b)) and 28 (figure B.7(c)) ask if students did make use of this feedback while writing their final essay, and whether they thought it was useful. Here, the responses are less positive. One student did not use the feedback, they also did not think it would be useful, which is not surprising. Four students did use it, but their responses ranged from a 2 to a 4. It may be that students did not need to use the feedback as they had already learnt everything of relevance prior to writing their final essay. This may be overly optimistic. Alternatively, students could not appreciate how to make use of feedback on one essay for a different one; they cannot abstract what is good and bad practice from the specific example of their previous essay. It could be that they get distracted by the detail of the feedback and forget that there were general as well as specific comments. To maximise the learning from a formative assessment, it is necessary to find a way to make the feedback more digestible.

B.3.3.4 Views on blog posts

In addition to the formative essay, the other significant new element of my teaching was creating blog posts that the students can use for reference (section 3.2.3.5). For the blog to help the students they need to read it and find its contents useful; the former is assessed in questions 17 and 29, and the latter in questions 18 and 30.

Question 17 (figure B.6(c)) asked how carefully students had read my first blog post (<http://cplberry.com/right-good/>). At this point students had not started on their final essay, so I expected that they may have not been interested in studying in detail. All but one student answered that they had looked at it. The one who did not is the student who does not value communication skills as a physicist and did not learn much from the formative essay; this is further evidence for their lack of engagement. Excluding this one

⁵Observer B was also worried that students might be overworked in section C.3.2.4; this does not seem to be the case.

⁶Observer A also commented on the detail of my feedback in section C.3.1.1.

student, responses are encouraging. Question 29 (figure B.7(d)) asks students if they referred to any of my blog posts (<http://cplberry.com/tag/writing/>) while writing their final essay. Three did and two did not. Potentially those who did not might have remembered content read from before they started writing. The student who did not use the feedback from the formative essay, did use the blog post. In conclusion, these results indicate that a blog is a resource that would be used by some, but not all, students.

Question 18 (figure B.6(d)) asks how useful written resources, like the blog post, are in general. The responses here are undeniably positive. The lowest ratings are two 3s. One of these comes from the student who had not read the blog; they might not find them useful since they are not motivated to read them. The other came from the confident student, who might not find them useful as their skills are already developed. Surprisingly, this student also answered question 22, which asked if there was anything new that could be incorporated into tutorials, with “More written notes would be good if possible, allows more time to read and reflect”. This suggests that they do like written resources in general, but does not find them useful in all contexts. From these results, it appears students think written resources are useful, even if they don’t always use them.

Question 30 (figure B.7(e)) asked for the quality of the blog posts to be evaluated. Regardless of whether the students used them or not, they are perceived as being useful.

B.3.3.5 Overall evaluation of the essay

To conclude our discussion of student evaluation, we now look at how students perceive their final performance and if they will use any resources provided to them in the future.

In question 26 (figure B.7(a)), I asked how happy students were with their results. I had hoped that this would be correlated with whether or not they made use of the guidance I had offered them, but with so few responses it is not possible to be certain. Three out of five students are slightly displeased with their mark. While I would like my students to be happy, this result is not surprising. Essay marks roughly trace first-year performance, as discussed in section F.2; three students have an essay mark below their first-year average and five have them above. Those who did worse may feel that they have not performed to their full ability, and even those who did better may have liked to have done better, particularly if they are aiming to improve on their first-year grade (of these, one has an essay mark less than 2 marks higher than their first-year average and only one has an essay mark more than 10 marks higher than their first-year average). The two students who are pleased with their marks used both the feedback from the practice essay and my blog posts (and found the formative feedback most useful) suggesting that they are the most engaged with their essay (Ramsden 1992, chapter 4).

Question 31 (figure B.7(f)) asks if any feedback from the essays or the any of the blog posts would be used in the future. The response here is positive, with 4 and 5 being the most popular responses. One student indicated that they are unlikely to; this is the same student who did not use the feedback from the formative essay, suggesting that either they lack motivation to make such efforts or that they cannot see how such resources are transferable to other tasks (cf. Price *et al.* 2010). I find these responses encouraging on the whole, as even if students are not happy with their current attainment, they are still willing to continue developing their skills; the summative essay still has a formative aspect.

B.4 Conclusion

Student evaluation can be illuminating. In this case, we must be careful drawing conclusions because of the limited sample size. However, it is still possible to draw some tentative conclusions. Seeking student feedback in subsequent years should help to make more robust inferences. In summary, with respect to tutorials:

- My subject knowledge and explanations are good.
- Tutorials satisfy the needs of the students.
- Students may not be as comfortable in tutorials as I expect and I must be mindful of the diversity of the student population.
- Students do not value tutorials as highly as I valued supervisions.

I can therefore be satisfied with my current teaching strategies, but must remember not to expect too much of my students. Turning to communication skills and essay writing:

- Students value communication skills and are happy with the time spent learning them.
- It is possible to link essay writing and the oral presentation.
- A formative essay may be a useful exercise, but would be more beneficial if students had longer.
- Students like the feedback on the formative essay, but do not necessarily know how to make use of it.
- Written resources like a blog can be useful.

These findings are helpful for planning the teaching of scientific writing in future years. In particular they show how changes made this year may be good ideas, but may not have been implemented in the optimal way. Further discussion of student evaluation and ideas for the future are discussed in chapter 4.

Appendix C

Peer observations & feedback

C.1 Overview

Peer feedback is valuable as it is from the point of view of another teacher, and so draws upon expertise regarding both the theory and practice of teaching; it is thus complementary to student feedback (see appendix B), which is more focussed on individual learning experiences. Feedback from others can give new insight into practices and an external perspective on techniques. In this appendix are presented two forms of feedback, the first, in section C.2, is from a discussion during an action learning set, and the second is peer observation.

Peer observations are a valuable tool for improving performance (Ketteridge *et al.* 2015). These external observations are useful input for self-reflection, providing a counterbalance to excessive omphaloskepsis. Feedback on my teaching is presented and discussed in section C.3.¹ Observation of the teaching of others also provides a learning experience, as it can introduce new approaches and highlights areas for evaluation in one's own teaching. My feedback on observing the teaching of a peer is presented in section C.4.

C.2 Action learning set discussion

As a component of this course, action learning sets present the opportunity to discuss issues with other teaching academics from a range of disciplines. Topics can range from dealing with colleagues to problems of globalisation (cf. Marshall *et al.* 2015). The notes in section C.2.1 here are based upon discussions from 23 October 2014. These helped me cement my plans for writing a blog post on essay writing; I had already decided to set a formative essay, but these discussions reinforced that this should be a useful experience. Present were Mark Laver, Agnieszka Leszczynski, Sofia Malamatidou, Jennifer Marshall, John Snaith and Ying Zhou. These notes are expanded and evaluated in section C.2.2.

C.2.1 Discussion minutes

C.2.1.1 Issue: Communication skills & essay writing

Major factors:

- Outside range of experience.

¹The structure of the feedback is based around University of Birmingham peer-observation forms <https://intranet.birmingham.ac.uk/as/registry/legislation/codesofpractice/peerobservation.aspx>.

- Time constraints—need to practise.
- Poor command of language (especially for non-native speakers).

Points of reflection:

- Students do not know what is expected until shown.
- Citations are not intuitive.
- Make allowances for language problems.
- Motivation—might not take interest in skills.

Agree action plan:

- Give good and bad examples for discussion (peer marking).
- Guide examples of referencing.
- Make sure to provide formative feedback for review.
- Write up points for students to read outside of class.

C.2.2 Discussion summary

The discussion focussed on the communication skills of students and essay writing. These skills need to be developed over time. Physics students, who do not frequently have to write essays, lack experience. They may be unaware of mistakes they are making or how they are to approach tasks such as referencing, which was highlighted as both important and difficult to master (section 3.2.1). Student performance should improve through practice; however, this requires both the opportunity, and the time and inclination to take advantage of this.² A formative essay (and the accompanying feedback) should therefore be useful. I would be giving my students feedback on their practice essays in the following tutorial (tutorial 3, see appendix A), and this reinforced that it is insufficient for students to accumulate experience through producing the work, they must also receive detailed feedback on this. Examples of how to approach difficult or unfamiliar tasks could aid their understanding. A written reference such as a blog post covering these topics would be useful as students can refer back to this and study it in their own time. I would produce this ahead of the tutorial (section 3.2.3.5). Additionally, presenting examples for discussion in tutorial can help students understand particular aspects of good and bad style. These can be discussed or perhaps marked by the students, so that students can get a better appreciation of these aspects (Ramsden 1992, chapter 10). I included a discussion of examples in tutorials; I asked students for their opinions and to point out good and bad features, but I did not actually give them anything to mark. This could be an activity to include in the future (section 4.2). Overall, the discussion gave positive feedback on my ideas for teaching communication skills and highlighted particular aspects that could be enhanced or might be particularly useful.

C.3 Observations of my teaching

I was observed teaching one of my regular tutorials on 30 October 2014 (tutorial 3, see appendix A). In this tutorial I gave feedback on practice essays, making it particularly

²From student feedback, it appears that they do value communication skills (section B.3.2.1), suggesting that they may be motivated to work on improving these, and that they are not adverse to spending time on formative activities (section B.3.3.3).

pertinent to my teaching of essay writing, as well as covering the usual problem sheets and lecture material. My group was made of three students (the fourth was absent for personal reasons). There were two observers, both scientists who give SGTs, but they are from different schools within the University. Observer B is from the School of Physics & Astronomy, and I observe their teaching in section C.4. Comments from the two observers in section C.3.1 and section C.3.2 respectively, and my own reflections together with a discussion of the observations are given in section C.3.3.

C.3.1 Observation A

C.3.1.1 Preparation & planning

Christopher had clearly planned and thought through the session that he wanted to deliver—all their work had been marked and annotated thoroughly and from this it was apparent that he derived the key points that needed to be covered in the session. The marking of the essay assignment was colour coded and from where I was sitting looked very thorough. In addition Christopher had made a webpage full of information for the students on how to write essays that they could read in their own time.

C.3.1.2 Start of the session

Christopher talked to the students prior to the start of the session and clearly has a genuine interest in them. The essay and question assignments were handed back and how they had been marked was clearly explained. Due to the nature of the session (going over problems that had been set previously) the students knew the format and what was expected of them. They seemed comfortable.

C.3.1.3 Explanation of the topic or session material

I thought that the explanations to the students were really great (I have been aiming for better pace and legibility when explaining things since the observation). Even though I didn't grasp fully all the mathematical concepts that were being discussed I could understand enough to follow the logical delivery and the explanations used. I especially liked the use of examples and parallels from everyday life that he used.

C.3.1.4 Presentation of the session

The tutorial was mostly based on a “chalk and talk” format going over key points from the questions the students had answered but to say that oversimplifies. Within the confines of the topic Christopher engaged the students and checked their learning.

When it came to discussing the essays each of the students were mentioned to give examples of when things had been done well. They were given a recap over what was expected in an essay to build on/explain the feedback they had already received in the marking of the essay.

C.3.1.5 Student participation

The students seemed happy to ask questions about the topics and speak up when there were points they were unsure of. As the students had already answered questions and fulfilled an essay assignment prior to coming to the session they were already engaged in the process and I think that was very helpful.

C.3.1.6 Finishing the session

Christopher finished by giving a good summary and discussed what would happen in the next SGT.

C.3.1.7 Strengths

I thought that your interaction with the students was good and the way that you explained the mathematics—unhurriedly and simply was excellent. I thought that the way you walked them through writing an essay was also very helpful.

Your dedication to helping them was apparent throughout the tutorial.

C.3.1.8 Issues to be addressed

I can't really think of any. It appeared to be very good from where I was sitting!

C.3.1.9 Areas of good practice identified

You clearly had a good relationship with your students and work on it (you clearly want them to get the jobs/positions they want at the end of their studies and will help them in their aims).

I especially liked your pacing when you worked through the questions the students had set. Your picking out of key themes and the way you walked them through those points was excellent. That you encouraged the students to ask questions about things they didn't understand, and that they did, is really good. All the students appeared to be engaged and interested.

I thought that your explanations were very good and helpful. When you talked about the essay they wrote I thought it was good that you identified and brought out the areas that they had all done well.

C.3.1.10 Innovative methods

Great use of the internet and your blog to give your students advice on writing essays. I have stolen the link to give to my students!

C.3.1.11 Areas of general concern

I don't really have any areas of concern.

My only thought was that one of your students was very quiet. But, as you test how they're all getting on every week, I know that you would be able to directly or indirectly address any problems they might be having anyway!

I'm never sure with small groups whether it's good to have a handful (as you do) or to have slightly more. On one hand in groups of 3–4 you can build much more meaningful relationships with your students and tailor your teaching to each of them. However, small groups are also rather exposing and don't provide the assurance that larger groups may provide (it's comforting to know that you're not the only one that doesn't "get in" in a large group)—not that you can tailor learning in a large group!

The format of your SGT was very different to the tutorials that I have run in the medical school. Thinking of ways to improve the content that you had to deliver is very difficult. My only thought would be making the students work through an example question together in the tutorial. But I have no idea how long that would take, or how

beneficial that would be when the point of the tutorial is to help them with questions they have already answered.

C.3.1.12 Additional comments

Like I said (see other feedback), this was a very different experience for me and I've tried to incorporate some of the things you do very well into my tutorials since. Your calm demeanour is especially something I would like to possess!

C.3.2 Observation B

C.3.2.1 Preparation & planning

Tutorial appeared to be well planned, consisting of a chalk and talk exposition of problems encountered by students in their Problem Sheets, followed by a thorough look at essay writing techniques. The latter was not rushed, so evidently the timing of the individual parts of the tutorial had been well thought through.

C.3.2.2 Start of the session

The tutorial began with a chalk and talk exposition of Problem Sheet issues. Here Christopher seemed a little nervous, and the students rather quiet, so it was not clear if they were following the explanations. This may have been due in part to the presence of two observers, though one could ask a few questions now and again of the students to check they're keeping up.

C.3.2.3 Explanation of the topic or session material

Good use of the blackboard for explanations of Problem Sheet problems. A few small technical opportunities were missed e.g. introduction of metric tensor, and perhaps more graphs e.g. for probability distribution functions might have helped, however the oral explanations were crystal clear and self-contained. Christopher appeared to become progressively more relaxed through these explanations, which was good.

C.3.2.4 Presentation of the session

The session clearly had two parts. The first part felt a bit haphazard and the transitions between topics were very quick, though this is not unexpected given the breadth spanned by the different Problem Sheets. If possible, it could be useful to find/draw out a common theme here, would help students to see the bigger picture.

The second part, on essay technique, consisted of handing back and giving feedback on preparatory essays that the students had written, followed by a look at technique in general. This was very useful and students asked a few questions here so they were evidently engaged. Armed with the background that Christopher has clearly put a lot of thought into putting together, no doubt the essays from these students will be among the best in the School. Setting preparatory essays is a good idea, as long as such extra works, in addition to Problem Sheets/Skills tests etc., does not inadvertently overload the students.

C.3.2.5 Student participation

This aspect could do with some attention, bearing in mind that Personal Tutors are one of the few people (the others being the Welfare Tutor and Senior Tutor) that students

should feel comfortable approaching if e.g. they have personal issues (which can then be referred on to the Welfare Tutor if needed). The students were extremely quiet during the first part of the tutorial. During the second part of the tutorial, a few (but not all) of the students provided some questions.

C.3.2.6 Finishing the session

Following the essay-writing workshop, Christopher concluded the session by asking the students if there were any questions in general, which was good, and a few students used this opportunity well.

C.3.2.7 Strengths

Preparation was clearly superb, and structure of tutorial well thought out. Chalk and talk explanations of technical problems were excellent. Christopher did the entire tutorial without reference to notes, which was very impressive.

C.3.2.8 Issues to be addressed

Student interaction and participation: suggest spending 5–10 minutes at the start to ask students how they're getting along, which Lectures/Problem Sheets they found particularly difficult/easy, whether they've thought about talk/essay titles, whether they've seen anything Physics-related in the news etc.; one or two of these would help to break down any communication barriers and hopefully all the students might feel more comfortable interacting around more difficult topics later in the session. Then, while highlighting particular issues with the Problem Sheets, one could ask questions of the students to see if they're keeping up: these questions don't have to be difficult and could even be multiple choice via a voting system.

C.3.2.9 Areas of good practice identified

Tutorial and ancillary aspects w.r.t. essay writing were extremely well prepared, with a well thought-out structure. Technical explanations were clear.

C.3.2.10 Innovative methods

Preparatory essays were set as a formative exercise before the summative essay assignment in the spring term. An online blog was also created, consisting of a useful guide to good essay writing technique.

C.3.2.11 Areas of general concern

Interaction with students could be improved. It was not clear in some parts of the tutorial that the students were following.

C.3.2.12 Additional comments

Overall a good tutorial with technical problems and essay technique covered particularly well. Student interaction could be improved.

C.3.3 Discussion

C.3.3.1 Reflections

This was a difficult tutorial. There were two distinct learning objectives, the first being the usual covering of material from recent lectures and problems sheets, and the second concerning essay writing. Covering both of these within an hour is challenging, and the situation is further aggravated by having not had a tutorial the week before (see appendix A). I decided to defer discussion of the Mathematics problem sheet until the next week (as there were no serious problems), but I did not want to postpone giving feedback on anything else. This is both because feedback is more beneficial when prompt (Gibbs 2015; Jaques & Salmon 2007, chapter 4) and so that concepts that are consolidated in time for use in future work.³ Given the amount of material to discuss, I was concerned that I would not be able to time things correctly. This anxiety is probably what Observer B picks up on in section C.3.2.2; it is something that I should be conscious of as non-verbal communication can influence learning (Brown & Atkins 1988, chapter 2). However, I did succeed in covering the material and did so without rushing over the material (cf. sections C.3.1.7, C.3.1.9 and C.3.2.1).

The breadth of topics covered within the session could have made the material difficult to assimilate. Observer B noted rapid transitions between topics (section C.3.2.4). I do not believe that this is necessarily a downside, as a change in topic can renew attention (Brown & Atkins 1988, chapter 2). However, this makes it necessary to remind students of all the items discussed, lest some should be forgotten. I tried to incorporate a summary at the end of the session to do so (cf. section C.3.1.6), but I think that this is something to work on in the future—it may be beneficial to ask the students to recall what we have discussed to help it become consolidated in long-term memory (Brown & Atkins 1988, chapter 2).

Student participation is a central tenet of SGTs. The ability to discuss ideas and ask questions is useful to students, and the opportunity to interact with students gives the tutor opportunity to check students' progress (cf. Jaques & Salmon 2007, chapter 6). This tutorial was something of an anomaly in that its emphasis was on providing feedback and lecturing on good essay-writing technique instead of explaining concepts and solving problems. However, doing more to engage the students could help them to better absorb that material presented. Both observers mention the possibility of setting problems (e.g. sections C.3.1.11 and C.3.2.2), this is something that I normally incorporate into regular tutorials, but it could also be something to add in the context of essay-writing. I had not previously considered this, but working through examples of good or bad style might engage students and help their understanding.

The engagement of students is mentioned prominently by both observers. They mention that students seem comfortable (section C.3.1.2), interested (section C.3.1.9) and engaged (section C.3.2.4), and are happy to ask questions (sections C.3.1.5 and C.3.2.6). However, there is a clear distinction between the two reports too. Observer A is generally positive with regards to student participation, noting how they are happy to speak up (section C.3.1.5) and that I both took an interest in them (section C.3.1.2) and their understanding (section C.3.1.4). In contrast, Observer B expresses concern that students are too quiet (section C.3.2.5) and may not be following (section C.3.2.11). I think that this apparent contradiction can be explained as Observer B arrived late. They

³An example of an important topic from this week's tutorial was relativistic mechanics, which would appear both in the Classical Mechanics course and the Particle Physics course. It is in this context that Observer B mentions the metric (section C.3.2.3); this is an idea that I would try to explain at a later point as not all of my students had sufficient matrix-algebra skills at the time.

therefore missed the first few minutes of tutorial where I chatted with the students about their work, progress and other topics (exactly as suggested by Observer B in section C.3.2.8). Not having seen me establish this rapport, they arrived when the students had settled in and their attention could be mistaken for shyness. It may be that both observers established their opinions on student participation in their first few minutes, and subsequently reinforced these opinions in an example of confirmation bias (Ross *et al.* 1975; Lord *et al.* 1979).⁴ The difference in opinion potentially indicates that the students could have significantly different opinions on the dynamic of a tutorial too, particularly if they arrive late and miss the introductory first few minutes. In section B.3.1.1, we see that the students are generally comfortable in tutorials.

Turning to essay writing, feedback is generally good. My marking was praised as detailed (section C.3.1.1), which is consistent with feedback from the students (section B.3.3.3). I was concerned that the detailed marking could be viewed as overly critical, hence I tried to also highlight good aspects of each piece of work to offset this (section C.3.1.9). The writing of a blog post (section 3.2.3.5) was highlighted by both observers (see section C.3.1.10 and also section C.4.3). I am happy with how the session went, the students took an interest in my explanations of how to compose a good essay. I feel that this was stimulated by having just written one themselves. In conclusion, Observer B was extremely enthusiastic about the essay preparation, predicting that essay from my students would be amongst the best in the year (section C.3.2.4); this was overly optimistic (appendix F), as good teaching does not necessarily lead to successful learning (Ramsden 1992, chapter 5); however, I believe that this session did succeed in its aim of teaching some good practices in essay composition.

C.3.3.2 Conclusions

Overall, both observations are positive. My ability to explain concepts was praised by both (sections C.3.1.3 and C.3.2.3). Different opinions on student participation were taken by both, but I think that these stances can be reconciled by considering the Observer B did not experience the complete tutorial. Although I am not concerned by a lack of student participation, it is something which can be improved, and I shall try to do so. The key concepts I take away from the observation are:

- Student engagement is good, but could be improved. Making further effort to include problems for the students could be beneficial. Asking students to vote, rather than individually answering a question could help involve more shy students.
- Explanations are clear and well paced (see section B.3.1). Hence I can be more reassured in my abilities.
- The creation of a blog entry on essay writing is viewed as a valuable resource.

I am happy with how the tutorial went, and that my teaching is of an acceptable standard.

C.4 Observing the teaching of others

I made two observations of the teaching of Observer B, who is also teaching within the School of Physics & Astronomy. I observed both a lecture delivered (as part of a course) to third years (a class of 18) and a tutorial to second years (a group of three, of which two arrived later) on 21 November 2014. The latter is directly comparable to

⁴One could conclude that this is an inevitable weakness in peer observation; however, this might just reflect my own predisposition as a physicist against qualitative data.

my own teaching; the former is less so, but there are many transferable skills between lecturing and tutoring (see section 2.1). This was especially true in this instance, where a particular effort was made to interact with the class. I was also asked to consider how the class could be encouraged to do the optional examples questions that accompany the lecture course, a problem similar to asking students to complete additional work for tutorials. My notes on the lecture and tutorial are recorded in section C.4.1 and section C.4.2 respectively, and my reflections on this are discussed in section C.4.3.

C.4.1 Lecture observation

C.4.1.1 State of venue and suitability for lecture

Venue is adequate for class size. Lack of clock makes timekeeping difficult.

C.4.1.2 Strengths of sessions observed

Communication with class: good rapport established, students happy to ask questions. Students remained attentive throughout.

C.4.1.3 Weaknesses of the session observed

Slightly rushed at end: no time for summary (not too much of a problem as course on-going). Potentially lost some students during difficult step in derivation—it took a while for students to catch-up (but they did).

C.4.1.4 General comments

Some slides cluttered. Lots of talking to the board. Handled computer problem well. Students are given handout.

C.4.1.5 Actions recommended

Check students are happy with key steps before moving on. Encourage students to do examples sheet by introducing competitive element of progress feedback; results of problems could be made use of in lectures.

C.4.1.6 Areas of good practice identified

Excellent communication with students: strong rapport has been established and students are happy to ask questions. Students involved through question asking (either for verbal or hand-up responses). Good use of the board for derivation. Pacing generally good, but could be improved by checking with class before moving on. Students remained attentive throughout (a probable consequence of the two above points).

C.4.1.7 Innovative methods

Nice use of numerical example in demonstrating tunnelling probabilities.

Good use of interactivity: this helps to keep students engaged, helps to check that they are happy with concepts, and provide an environment where students are comfortable asking questions.

C.4.1.8 Areas of general concern

Try to improve timekeeping to ensure time for summary at the end. This can emphasise the main points and provide a chance to look forward to the next lecture.

Try not to talk too much to the board.

C.4.2 Tutorial observation**C.4.2.1 Preparation & planning**

Showed good familiarity with problem sheets (was able to offer guidance on tackling problems).

It would be useful to be more familiar with the errors made by students in order to give specific feedback and tailor material covered.

C.4.2.2 Start of the session

Started well: checked well-being of students and status of their work.

Asked about progress with presentations and essays. This might help motivate students who have not made as much progress. Combining the two might also help students make connections regarding skills required. It is useful for students to start thinking about essay early, as encouraged here.

Had to contend with students arriving late.

C.4.2.3 Explanation of the topic or session material

Covered a selection of problem sheets (mostly particle physics), this was matched to the students' needs. Explanations were fine, and included some examples.

C.4.2.4 Presentation of the session

Standard board-based presentation, which is fine and well-suited to the material. Pacing is good, students can follow but do not get bored.

C.4.2.5 Student participation

Good: students are happy to ask questions and say when they do not understand.

There is potentially an issue with a single student dominating the session. It may be worth asking students in turn (or similar).

C.4.2.6 Finishing the session

Kept good time.

It might be a good idea to confirm time and place of next tutorial (if possible) to help avoid confusion.

C.4.2.7 Strengths

Good conversational style. This helped students feel comfortable, which is important for them to ask questions. This also allows for students to admit that they have not done work (i.e. start on presentations), which can allow for support to be offered.

Checked student well-being and encouraged students to manage work-load efficiently (not leaving presentations and essays until the last moment).

C.4.2.8 Issues to be addressed

Lack of regular time and location leads to confusion and loss of contact time. Extra reminders are needed.

C.4.2.9 Areas of good practice identified

Good conversation style and rapport with students. Shows interest in students asking about welfare and workload, which helps them to think about their own time management.

Good use of board to work through problems. Used current problems to revise material previously covered: good for revision and establishing connections between areas. Especially beneficial for maths!

C.4.2.10 Innovative methods

Using progress of students to help motivate others in the group (for example, that one student had already finished their presentation). Most teaching techniques tried-and-tested.

C.4.2.11 Areas of general concern

Students confused about time and location of sessions. This is inevitable when timetabling does not allow for a consistent slot. Students are responsible for organising themselves, but perhaps extra reminders or a simple means for them to look up their next session would prevent them missing out.

C.4.2.12 Additional comments

Board might not always be visible to students: it might be useful to move chairs around.

C.4.3 Discussion

These were two good examples of teaching. In both cases, good communication is established with the students, such that they are both happy to be asked questions and are happy to ask questions (e.g., sections C.4.1.6 and C.4.2.5). This can be difficult to achieve in lectures, where interaction is less traditional. The comparatively small class size most probably helps with this. The interaction helps both to understand how the students are progressing, and to ensure that they can guide their learning on difficult topics. The engagement in lectures does not seem to transmit to doing the unassessed problems as the majority of the students had not kept up with these. This demonstrates that an interest in a topic does not necessarily translate into motivation. It is also potentially an example where there is a cultural norm to not do the problems, giving an additional social incentive not to do the work.⁵ In the tutorial, a similar social pressure was used to encourage study, as the progress of one student was used as an example to the others (sections C.4.2.2 and C.4.2.10). This seemed effective, but could be counter-productive in some cases, should the students be made to feel uncomfortable (either due to pressure or praise). Knowing your students allows them to be taught effectively, and this seems to be the case here (e.g., section C.4.2.7).

⁵Completing the problems could be encouraged by setting higher expectations for the students, perhaps by setting them a target score or by running some optional lectures or examples classes where only students who attempt the work may attend (cf. Jaques & Salmon 2007, chapter 10, passports for seminars case study).

The teaching methods used were traditional, following a similar framework to that I use myself. This is reassuring, but not surprising. Standard practices, such as going through problems on the board in a tutorial, have evolved because they are effective and efficient. While this means that I cannot acquire new teaching techniques from these observations, I can still learn from how they are implemented. The good rapport established with the students highlights how important it is for a tutorial (or a lecture) to not just be a monologue from the teacher, this had made me more conscious of how much time I spend speaking and how I can encourage participation. Asking questions is the simplest means of involving students (e.g., section C.4.1.6). These can vary from simple hands-up votes (to include shy students, or prevent domination from individual students) to longer open-answer questions; asking students' opinions on responses from their peers could promote discussion between group members instead of just between the teacher and student (cf. Foster 1981).

There was one particular area of concern from the tutorial observation; students arrived late to the session (section C.4.2.11). Only one student arrived on time, the other two arrived as the session progressed. Missing the tutorial is suboptimal as they miss out on teaching time (cf. section F.2). It could also affect their perception of tutorial, as discussed in section C.3.3. The lack of punctuality could be attributed to the students not valuing tutorial time (see section B.3.1.3); however, the simplest explanation is that they are confused by their timetable. These tutorials were not regularly scheduled, moving in both time and location. Sticking to a routine, which I try to do, helps students to schedule their time and prevents these mishaps and lead to a more positive experience (Zaitseva *et al.* 2013).⁶

In conclusion, these observations have reinforced my conclusions from section C.3.3.2,

- Student participation is important. Although my students are engaged in tutorial, this is something I can improve.
- My approach to teaching is appropriate.
- My blog on essay-writing is a useful resource—it was recommended to Observer's B students during the tutorial.

This is useful information, that can be used in improving my teaching.

⁶I did have to reschedule tutorial 6 (appendix A) from my usual time due to an unfortunate clash with *this* course.

Appendix D

A course on proposal writing

As part of my continuing personal development, on 16 September 2014 I attended a one-day course on writing funding proposals. The course was organised by the University of Birmingham's People & Organisational Development division and was delivered by Scriptoria.¹ It was aiming for researchers from the College of Engineering & Physical Sciences. My primary aim in attending was to improve my understanding of how to write grant proposals, a genre of technical writing I do not have experience of; however, the session serves a secondary purpose of giving an example of how to teach writing skills to physical scientists.

The course began with a discussion from senior academics who had served on grant-review panels explaining the refereeing process and what they look for in submissions. This was useful in establishing how proposals are read and clarifying the criteria for success. I found it reassuring to understand how a proposal would be assessed. The equivalent for my teaching of essay writing is to explain how I mark the essays; this is done as I explain the mark scheme (tutorial 14, appendix A).

The remainder of the course was a mixture of lecturing, discussion and working through examples. This format is familiar from SGTs. The class size (~ 10 – 20) was larger than typical for my own SGTs, this was compensated for by splitting us to work in pairs or smaller groups (Ayres 2015). Topics discussed included content, presentation, writing style, common English mistakes, how to write (the writing process), and editing. These would all be useful topics for essay-writing. However, this course was longer than the time I have available in tutorials, hence I cannot hope to cover the subject in as much detail (section 3.2.2). I do not cover common English mistakes or how to write, and I only briefly discuss how to write when discussing how to plan and organise their work, as these are not priorities for my second-year tutorials.² The activities of reading through samples of work and then reviewing these, highlighting good areas and suggesting improvements, were useful; this could be considered as a peer learning exercise (Falchikov 2001, chapter 1). While beneficial, these activities were time consuming and there were difficulties in judging how long they would take; some I completed easily in the time, others I was only part way through. Consequently, they must be employed prudently in tutorials. Managing tutorial time and ensuring that activities cover an appropriate amount of material to a suitable depth is difficult (section 2.1).

To supplement the class activities, and to act as a future reference, all participants

¹Scriptoria offer consultancy on improving communications, and assistance designing, writing and editing publications as well as scientific-writing training courses <http://scriptoria.co.uk/>.

²I hope that students can figure out these areas for themselves; that it is beneficial to teach these areas to academics indicates that I may be overly optimistic. However, there are many approaches to writing (Biggs 1988), so it may be counter-productive to dictate a pattern to my students.

were given a booklet. This contains advice, covering all the material discussed plus some additional material on using word-processing software, as well as the examples and exercises worked through. I found this helpful as it meant I could concentrate on understanding the discussions rather than making notes; the amount of content covered would have made it impossible to construct adequate notes, especially since exact wording is important. Having a resource to look back on is something that I will find beneficial when it comes to constructing and reviewing my own writing. This booklet helped to convince me that constructing a written guide, my blog posts (section 3.2.3.5), would be useful.

Overall, I believe the session did help me improve my proposal writing. This has the benefit of making me better qualified to teach scientific writing. More directly, this course gave me guidance for my own teaching.

Appendix E

Threshold concepts

Threshold concepts are core concepts in a discipline that are instrumental to mastery of the subject, but troublesome to learn (Meyer & Land 2003, 2005). They limit development until they are understood, when the student may progress and expand their range of competences. They have several distinctive characteristics; they are (Mathieson 2015)

- Transformative—Once understood they change how the students views the subject or a larger aspect or their lives (cf. Kolb 1984, chapter 2).
- Irreversible—Once learnt there may be no changing back to a state of innocence.
- Integrative—Mastering a threshold concept can reveal interconnections between ideas and allow new understanding to be accessed.
- Troublesome—Threshold concepts are difficult to assimilate. They may be conceptionally challenging or counter-intuitive; their transformative nature may require a student to reject previously held beliefs or their irreversibility may be accompanied by a sense of loss, making the student resist their progression.

Identification of threshold concepts is difficult and benefits from a consensus of teachers and students (Barradell 2013), hence I will only consider my identifications as provisional; however, determining these concepts has aided my teaching by highlighting areas for particular, patient attention.

In section 3.2.1, I group subject material into the categories of specialisations, conventions and threshold concepts. All three can be challenging for the students, and mastery of them is important for achieving proficiency as a physicist (cf. Gonsalves 2014b). However, I do not consider the specialisations as threshold concepts as they are not transformative, they represent an evolution of familiar knowledge rather than a revolution; similarly, mastering conventions do not qualify as they do not open up a new outlook on the subject, they just give understanding about themselves.¹

For second-year physics undergraduates, I have found three threshold concepts with regards to their scientific writing (as explained in section 3.2.1):

1. Not restricting themselves to prose—This addresses themes under the Clarity and Presentation mark-scheme categories (table 3.1), and potentially impacts the Understanding mark-scheme too, as good diagrams and use of mathematics can demonstrate good comprehension of the material.
2. Referencing—The Referencing and Reading mark-scheme categories are dependant upon this. Proper formatting of bibliographic elements can fall under Presentation.

¹This lack of integration could demotivate students to learn conventions as they do not open up further knowledge.

Criterion	Explanation of fulfilment
Transformative	Students often consider essay writing to use the set of skills they developed in English classes and not those more frequently used to describe physics, such as equations, diagrams and graphs. After realising that scientific writing does not have to be solely prose, they realise that they can communicate efficiently ideas that are extremely difficult to articulate in words. This liberates them to tackle ideas that they might have previously avoided. Students can also then consider how best to convey information, rather than how to attempt to communicate within the confines of a given medium.
Irreversible	Having discovered a means of communicating more efficiently, there is a significant effort barrier to revert back to a prose-only approach. In effect, students gain access to a new language, one of mathematics and pictorial representation, that they are already fluent in, and this aids their communication.
Integrative	This brings together all the aspects of communicating ideas that students have encountered. Once they realise that there is no taboo in mixing media, in fact that this is encouraged, they begin to see that all forms of communication are just different facets of the same skill set.
Troublesome	This requires breaking down barriers between different compartments of knowledge from those learnt in English, mathematics and science (cf. Kolb 1984, chapter 7), and forces students to re-evaluate how they communicate. This may potentially force them to reconsider their proficiency at communication. The change may also be resisted as learning how to produce high-quality figures and equations, and how to include these within a written narrative requires significant effort.

Table E.1 Description of how the first threshold concept, that scientific writing does not have to be restricted to pure prose, qualifies as a threshold concept.

3. Being quantitative—This is an aspect of the Basic writing style and Clarity mark-scheme categories.

Descriptions of how each of these satisfy the criteria for threshold concepts are given in tables E.1, E.2 and E.3.

I came to identify each of these by a different means. I was alerted to the first by its converse: students rarely include prose to explain their working or conclusions in problems sets. This was (repeatedly) pointed out to me by my supervisor when I was an undergraduate. The immiscible nature of written English and mathematics (or diagrams) persists when prose dominates over equations, potentially indicating that both the absence of words in problems sets and their exclusivity in essays are aspects of the same threshold concept. The problems of referencing were highlighted by students themselves, as this is the topic they ask most frequently about and admit to being most confused by and anxious about (see section B.3.3.2). The final threshold concept is something that I have noticed from marking the work of students; it shares aspects with the other two concepts, potentially highlighting how aspects of scientific writing could be further integrated.

Discovering means of making these concepts less troublesome to learn would improve the effectiveness of teaching essay writing.

Criterion	Explanation of fulfilment
Transformative	Once it is established that acknowledging the work and ideas of others is central to good scholarship, and that some sources of information are more reliable than others, students have new criteria for evaluating texts. This can help them to understand the quality of their own work, but it also gives them a means of evaluating the work of others. This can lead them to be more sceptical of work that is not properly cited. Furthermore, this can change their view of their own work to be just part of a chain, one that draws upon previous work and will be used by others in the future.
Irreversible	Good referencing is a sign of good work (or rather, poor referencing indicates poor work), motivating the inclusion of referencing. Furthermore, following someone else's references is a useful means of discovering new information, and including references in your own work is a convenient way of noting which source contains which piece of information; the usefulness of referencing provides a good incentive to continue the practice.
Integrative	Including references links the ideas of research (discovering information) and communication (disseminating information). That the two are components of the whole, that the knowledge one is attempting to impart is connected to the knowledge one drew upon to construct it, is a central tenet of scholarship. Referencing also integrates the idea that scientific research and making discoveries is linked to the skills taught at the library, and that properly citing sources is as important in terms of scientific ethics as reporting all results of an experiment.
Troublesome	This concept is challenging as students are used to being rewarded for what they know or have deduced. By including references they must relinquish credit to others who preceded them. Related to this, students can find it difficult to distinguish between what requires a citation and what does not: what qualifies as general knowledge that they may state with impunity and what must be backed up? If they are drawing heavily on a set of sources, should every sentence end with a citation? How do they distinguish what is their own thought? Students also find it difficult to determine what makes a good source to cite: if the information on Wikipedia is correct, why should they not cite it? Why should they go to the extra effort of reading the source for the Wikipedia article? Finally, including in-text citations, properly formatting bibliographic entries (which is different for each type of source), and tracking down reliable references (rather than the first link from search results) is labour-intensive, providing an effort barrier.

Table E.2 Description of how the second threshold concept, of proper referencing, qualifies as a threshold concept (cf. Warner 2011).

Criterion	Explanation of fulfilment
Transformative	As explained in table E.1, bringing together writing skills with those learnt in mathematics or science opens up new means of communicating. Furthermore, as explained in table E.2, accepting the idea that statements must be backed up with evidence (a citation or data), gives a new means of evaluating work of oneself and others.
Irreversible	Providing quantitative information efficiently communicates specific knowledge, making it a desirable skill. After becoming used to considering definite, precisely defined quantities or concepts, it can be difficult to revert back to conversing with nebulous terms.
Integrative	This unites analytical skills with communication skills (as in table E.1), and connects elements of discovery (research, measurement or calculation) with communication (as in table E.2)
Troublesome	As with including equations of graphs in written work (table E.1), accepting this idea means decompartmentalising skills learnt in different subject areas. Furthermore, there may be a sense of loss associated with the realisation that phrases commonly used in conversation, like "it was quite hot", are not appropriate for rigorous scientific writing, and a new style must be cultivated. However, the greatest difficulty may be that assembling quantitative information is difficult. It may require calculations, data analysis or trawling through the literature. A simple statement, such as stating the Sun is hot, can become a major research project to determine exactly how hot the Sun is and how we know this. Since time is finite, students must try to determine when including such information is useful, and when its usefulness is outweighed by the cost of producing it.

Table E.3 Description of how the third threshold concept, of providing quantitative information, qualifies as a threshold concept.

Appendix F

Student marks

Student attainment is quantified through the marks they are awarded. While this is not a perfect metric for assessing student learning (cf. Ramsden 1992, chapter 11), it provides an excellent starting point. Here, I examine the essay marks for my students. Since I only have a small sample size, it is not possible to draw definite conclusions. However, checking the marks for patterns can still be informative. The marks do not necessarily reflect how much students learnt from essay writing, since they necessarily do not include the impact of receiving feedback on the final essay.

In section F.1 I introduce the group of students whose marks I am analysing. I include last year's students for comparison. Results are presented and analysed in section F.2. We conclude with a summary in section F.3.

F.1 Student sample

We shall examine the marks of of my students from 2013/2014 and 2014/2015. The 2014/2015 students are described in section B.1, again the student who joined part-way through the year will be excluded from the analysis as they have a different experience of the year. In 2013/2014 I had eight students, again divided into two groups. One was an affiliate student on an interstitial year from a non-UK university. I have excluded their results from the analysis because they have had a different educational history from the University of Birmingham students; additionally, they have different motivations as they only need to pass the year for their degree. Of the remaining students, one was female, none were international, and none had disclosed special educational needs. First-year results ranged from 2.ii to (low) 1st. The two cohorts of students are roughly comparable, although not exactly equivalent.

F.2 Marks & discussion

The essay marks are awarded on a scale from 0 to 100 according to the mark scheme explaining in section 3.1. None of the students were docked marks for being late or over the word limit. Some students scored under 60, necessitating the need to resubmit. Here, we will only consider the mark from their first attempt to make the comparison fair.

The distribution of essay marks are shown in figure F.1. To make the data easier to visualise, individual results have been smoothed with a Gaussian kernel: the total distribution is constructed by summing a series of Gaussian distributions, with each centred on the mark of an individual student. This gives the ordinate axis the peculiar units of students per mark, as integrating the area under the curves will give the total

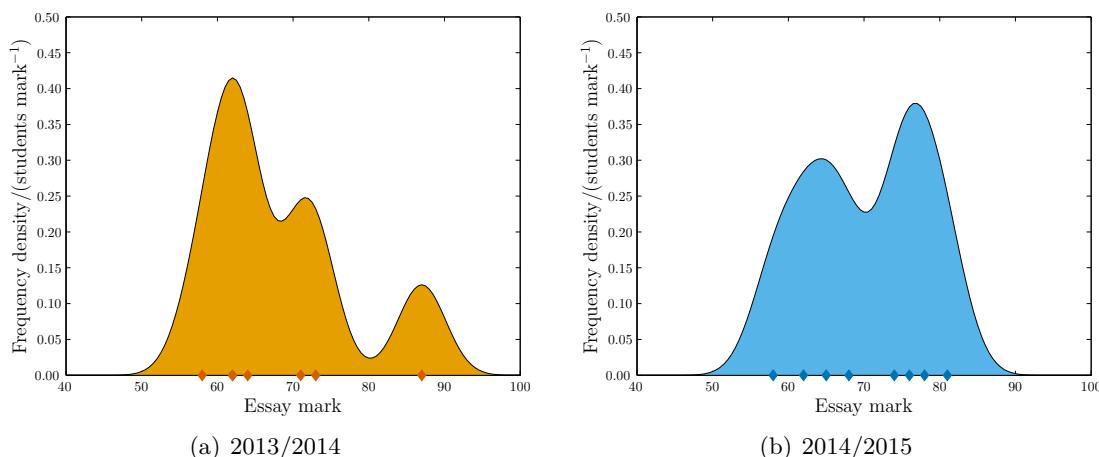


Figure F.1 Distribution of essay marks for both cohorts of students. The diamonds indicate the actual marks; the frequency densities have been constructed by smoothing with a Gaussian kernel with a standard deviation of $\sqrt{10}$ marks. The mean mark of the 2013/2014 students is (68.1 ± 3.4) marks, and the mean for 2014/2015 students is (70.3 ± 2.7) marks, where the uncertainties quoted on the means are estimated from the standard errors (MacKay 2003, chapter 22).

number of students (seven for 2013–2014 and eight for 2014–2015).¹ The standard deviation of the Gaussian is $\sqrt{10}$ marks, chosen assuming that each of the ten mark-scheme categories has an associated uncertainty of ± 1 ; this is probably an overestimate, but will suffice for our purpose of qualitatively examining the data. The 2013/2014 results show a bimodal distribution with a clear outlier. One student took particular interest in the essay, and did an excellent job of using all the advice I gave them. The 2014/2015 results also show a bimodal distribution. Marks typically fall in the range 60–80.

Before we can draw conclusions from the distribution marks, it is necessary to consider the aptitudes of the students. Ideally, we would like to compare with marks from their first-year essays, to assess progress. I do not have access to these. However, I do have their average mark from first-year (a mark between 0 and 100). We would expect this to be correlated with their second-year essay mark. In figure F.2, we plot the distribution of differences between essay marks and their first-year averages.² We use the same Gaussian smoothing as in figure F.1. The 2013/2014 distribution shows a bimodal structure, with some students doing better than expected on their essay and others doing worse. The division is not related to tutorial group. There is no clear outlier (the high scoring student from figure F.1(a) has been absorbed into the better-than-expected peak). The 2014/2015 distribution is more consistent with expectations; the bimodality seen in figure F.1 is an artefact of having two groups of different abilities.

The difference between the two years is striking, but we are dealing with small sample sizes. In 2013/2014 I had one student who took special interest in the essay, and another who took no interest in revision and so underperformed in exams; the factors can go some way towards accounting for the over-performance in the essay compared to first year. Equally, I had one student who misjudged the level of rigour needed in an essay

¹The Gaussians have been renormalised such that integrating between 0 and 100 (the range of possible marks) gives unity, although this makes a negligible change for the distributions considered here.

²Using relative difference instead of absolute difference gives qualitatively similar distributions.

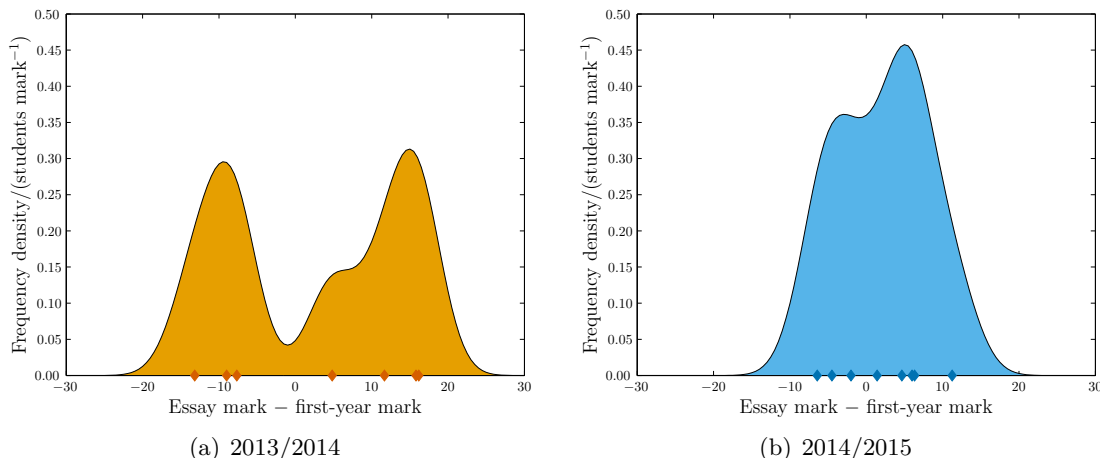


Figure F.2 Distribution of difference between essay and average first-year marks for both cohorts of students. The diamonds indicate the actual mark differences; the frequency densities have been constructed by smoothing with a Gaussian kernel with a standard deviation of $\sqrt{10}$ marks. A positive difference indicates the student did better on the essay than in first year. The mean mark difference of the 2013/2014 students is (2.7 ± 4.3) marks, and the mean for 2014/2015 students is (2.1 ± 2.0) marks. Averaging across both cohorts, the mean mark difference is (2.4 ± 2.3) marks. The uncertainties quoted on the means are estimated from the standard errors.

and performed worse than I expected given their enthusiasm and scientific ability.³ In 2014/2015 I had students who achieved higher marks in first-year, it is much more difficult for them to achieve a significantly higher mark in their essays, so one might expect the differences to taper off. Without a larger population of results, we must be cautious in drawing conclusions.

While it is possible to explain away differences, this does neglect the fact that there will always be a range of student abilities and motivations. Teaching must take this diversity into account. In figure F.3, we further examine the difference between the essay and first-year marks. In 2014/2015 there is no obvious correlation between the mark difference and performance in the essay, this is not the case in 2013/2014. Those who did well seem to show significant improvement compared to first year, while those who did badly show under-performance, although the two clusters overlap in terms of essay mark. This is evidence of my 2013/2014 teaching having a polarising effect: those who were able to assimilate it went on to perform well, but those who were unable performed badly. In 2014/2015, my teaching of essay writing was more evenly distributed throughout the year (see section 3.2.3), and involved a greater variety of methods; this may have made it more accessible and easier to digest, benefiting a greater selection of students. However, in distributing the teaching, it seems to have lost some of its impact, and there is not as great an increase in marks. Moving some of the discussion to the Autumn term, may have diluted the impact of giving advice while the essay was being written. It appears that there are potentially advantages and disadvantages to the adaptations I made to my teaching schedule.

There is one further statistic that can be incorporated into our analysis, tutorial attendance. We would expect attendance to be correlated with attainment. First, there is a causal link: those who spend more time engaging with educational activities should

³They resubmitted and their second mark was more consistent with their first-year mark. The difference after remarking was -5 marks and I suspect further that improvement would have been achieved if they were not conscious of the cap at 60 marks.

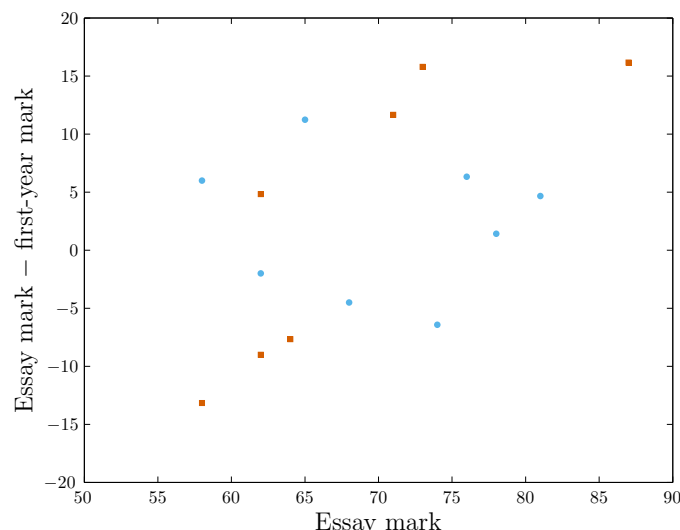


Figure F.3 Difference between essay and average first-year marks as a function of essay marks. The red-orange squares are the results for the 2013/2014 students and the light blue circles are for the 2014/2015 students. The 2013/2014 appear to fall into two clusters: those with positive mark differences and those with negative mark differences. The mean essay mark for the positive-difference group is (73.3 ± 4.5) marks, and the mean for the negative-difference group is (61.3 ± 1.4) marks, where the uncertainties quoted are estimated from the standard errors.

see a greater benefit from them. Second, attendance can be linked to motivation, which is correlated with learning (e.g., Ramsden 1992, chapter 4). Absence from tutorial could be because of apathy or disorganisation (see section C.4.3); because of poor health or personal matters, or because a clash with another educational activity such as an extracurricular or careers event. The first set of reasons indicates a lack of engagement with or low-prioritisation of their studies, which would be correlated with poor attainment. The second set does indicate anything about how the student views the subject or their studies, but may still be linked to a lack of motivation as a side effect of potentially depressing problems. The final set may indicate that the student is positively engaged in their studies, taking an active interest in the subject or their own achievement; this may indicate good attainment if this benefit outweighs the disadvantage of missing teaching sessions. In figure F.4 we plot fractional attendance for year (the 20 tutorials) against essay mark. There is no obvious correlation for 2013/2014, but there does appear to be the expected positive trend for 2014/2015.

The difference between the cohorts could again be attributed to the small sample sizes; however, it may also trace the difference in teaching. In 2013/2014, teaching of essay writing was concentrated to tutorials 12 and 14 (see table A.1). Attendance at these two sessions was perfect. Hence no students suffered from missing an important lesson. The second-order effect of the impact of motivation (as traced by attendance) on performance appears to be negligible. In 2014/2015, teaching of communication skill was distributed throughout the year, making any given absence more significant. If we only consider the main essay-writing tutorials 3, 12, 13 and 14 (table A.2), the trend persists. One student attended half of these tutorials and received an essay mark of 62 marks; two attended three out of four and received a mean mark of (67.0 ± 6.4) marks, and the remaining five attended all four and have an mean mark of (73.2 ± 2.7) marks. The quoted uncertainties on the means have been estimated from the standard error (MacKay 2003, chapter 22). Attendance appears to correlate with performance as being absent from tutorial means that students miss useful teaching. The provision of written

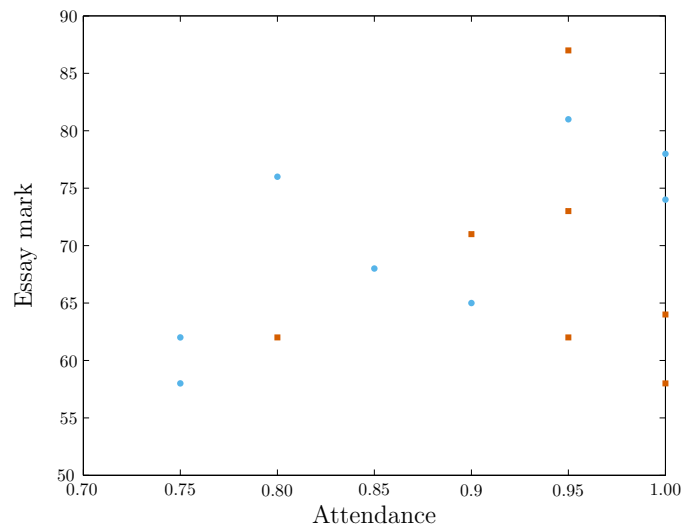


Figure F.4 Essay mark as a function of tutorial attendance. The red–orange squares are the results for the 2013/2014 students and the light blue circles are for the 2014/2015 students. There are 20 tutorials, hence attendance is quantized into divisions on 0.05.

materials, like a blog (section 3.2.3.5), that can be studied any time may ameliorate the impact of missing tutorial, but only if students are aware of their existence and importance. Breaking up teaching across multiple tutorials increases the probability that one or more sessions will be missed; however, it also reduces the probability that all of the teaching on essay writing is missed, which would likely be extremely detrimental.

F.3 Summary & conclusion

From the limited data available, we may draw some provisional qualitative conclusions on the effectiveness of teaching. Making more robust statements would require a more sophisticated analysis or further data. Unsurprisingly, our data suggest that essay-writing ability is correlated both with overall proficiency (measured by average first-year mark) and attendance at tutorials where essay writing was discussed. Comparing the two cohorts, it appears that the more distributed teaching of 2014/2015 is safer. Students are less likely to under-perform and there is a lower risk of missing all the relevant teaching. However, the teaching of 2013/2014 was more effective at inspiring significant over-performance (compared to the first-year mark). This may be because a concentrated session during the Spring term is particularly effective, as students can immediately make use of the information, but we do not have the evidence to prove this. We conclude, that neither the teaching of 2013/2014 nor 2014/2015 is superior to the other in all regards.

References

- Ayres, R.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marshall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 7, 94–106; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.
- Bamber, V. & Jones, A.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marshall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 11, 152–168; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.
- Barradell, S.; The identification of threshold concepts: A review of theoretical complexities and methodological challenges; *Higher Education*; **65**(2):265–276; 2013.
- Bell, A., Mladenovic, R. & Price, M.; Students' perceptions of the usefulness of marking guides, grade descriptors and annotated exemplars; *Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education*; **38**(7):769–788; 2012.
- Biggs, J.; in Schmeck, R.R. (editor), *Learning Strategies and Learning Styles: Perspectives on Individual Differences*; chapter 8, 185–228; New York: Springer; 1988.
- Biggs, J.B.; *Student Approaches to Learning and Studying*; Hawthorn: Australian Council for Educational Research; 1987.
- Bloxham, S.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marshall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 8, 107–122; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.
- Brown, G. & Atkins, M.; *Effective Teaching in Higher Education*; London: Routledge; 1988.
- Bruner, J.; *The process of education*; Oxford: Harvard University Press; 1960.
- Butcher, C.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marshall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 6, 80–93; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.
- Cabrera, A.F. *et al.*; Collaborative learning: Its impact on college students' development and diversity; *Journal of College Student Development*; **43**(1):20–34; 2002.
- Cornelius-White, J.; Learner-Centered Teacher-Student Relationships Are Effective: A Meta-Analysis; *Review of Educational Research*; **77**(1):113–143; 2007.
- Crouch, C.H. & Mazur, E.; Peer Instruction: Ten years of experience and results; *American Journal of Physics*; **69**(9):970–977; 2001.
- Falchikov, N.; *Learning together: Peer tutoring in higher education*; London: RoutledgeFalmer; 2001.
- Fallows, S. & Steven, C.; Building employability skills into the higher education curriculum: a university-wide initiative; *Education + Training*; **42**(2):75–83; 2000.
- Foster, P.J.; Clinical discussion groups: verbal participation and outcomes; *Journal of medical education*; **56**(10):831–838; 1981.
- Gibbs, G.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marshall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 14, 193–208; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.
- Gonsalves, A.; Persistent discourses in physics education: Gender neutrality and the gendering of competence; *Cultural Studies of Science Education*; **9**(2):461–467; 2014a.
- Gonsalves, A.J.; "Physics and the girly girl-there is a contradiction somewhere": Doctoral students' positioning around discourses of gender and competence in physics; *Cultural Studies of Science Education*; **9**(2):503–521; 2014b.
- Hanif, M., Sneddon, P.H., Al-Ahmadi, F.M. & Reid, N.; The perceptions, views and opinions of university students about physics learning during undergraduate laboratory work; *European Journal of Physics*; **30**(1):85–96; 2009.
- Harvey, L.; New realities: The relationship between higher education and employment; *Tertiary Education and Management*; **6**(1):3–17; 2000.
- Henderlong, J. & Lepper, M.R.; The effects of praise on children's intrinsic motivation: a review and synthesis.; *Psychological bulletin*; **128**(5):774–795; 2002.
- Housell, D. & McCane, V.; in Rust, C. (editor), *Improving Student Learning: Theory and Practice—10 Years On*; chapter 9, 109–118; Oxford: Oxford Centre for Staff & Learning Development; 2003.
- Iannone, P. & Simpson, A.; Students' preferences in undergraduate mathematics assessment; *Studies in Higher Education*; 1–22; 2014.
- Iannone, P. & Simpson, A.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marshall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 16, 228–243; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.

- Irons, A.; *Enhancing learning through formative assessment and feedback*; London: Routledge; 2008.
- Jaques, D. & Salmon, G.; *Learning in Groups*; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2007.
- Kember, D. & Leung, D.Y.; Influences upon Students' Perceptions of Workload; *Educational Psychology*; **18**(3):293–307; 1998.
- Ketteridge, S., Fry, H. & Marchall, S.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marchall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 4, 43–59; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.
- Kolb, D.A.; *Experimental learning*; Upper Sadle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hill; 1984.
- Korobkin, D.; Humor in the Classroom: Considerations and Strategies; *College Teaching*; **36**(4):154–158; 1988.
- Lage, M.J., Platt, G.J. & Treglia, M.; Inverting the Classroom: A Gateway to Creating an Inclusive Learning Environment; *The Journal of Economic Education*; **31**(1):30–43; 2000.
- Lesser, L.M. & Pearl, D.K.; Functional Fun in Statistics Teaching: Resources, Research and Recommendations; *Journal of Statistics Education*; **16**(3); 2008.
- Lieberman, D.A. & Remedios, R.; Do undergraduates' motives for studying change as they progress through their degrees?; *The British Journal of Educational Psychology*; **77**(2):379–395; 2007.
- Lord, C.G., Ross, L. & Lepper, M.R.; Biased assimilation and attitude polarization: The effects of prior theories on subsequently considered evidence.; *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*; **37**(11):2098–2109; 1979.
- Luft, J.; The Johari Window: A Graphic Model of Awareness in Interpersonal Relations; *Human Relations Training News*; **5**(1):6–7; 1961.
- Luker, P.A.; *Some case studies of small group teaching*; Ph.D. thesis; University of Nottingham; 1987.
- MacKay, D.J.C.; *Information Theory, Inference and Learning Algorithms*; Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2003.
- Marshall, S., Fry, H. & Ketteridge, S.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marshall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 3, 26–42; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.
- Marton, F. & Säljö, R.; On Qualitative Differences in Learning: I—Outcome and Process; *British Journal of Educational Psychology*; **46**(1):4–11; 1976a.
- Marton, F. & Säljö, R.; On Qualitative difference in Learning—II Outcome as a Function of the Learner's Conception of the Task; *British Journal of Educational Psychology*; **46**(2):115–127; 1976b.
- Mathieson, S.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marshall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 5, 63–79; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.
- McCarthy, M.; in Murray, R. (editor), *Scholarship of Teaching and Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 1, 6–15; Maidenhead: McGraw-Hill Education; 2008.
- Meyer, J.H.F. & Land, R.; in Rust, C. (editor), *Improving Student Learning: Theory and Practice—10 Years On*; chapter 36, 412–424; Oxford: Oxford Centre for Staff & Learning Development; 2003.
- Meyer, J.H.F. & Land, R.; Threshold concepts and troublesome knowledge (2): Epistemological considerations and a conceptual framework for teaching and learning; *Higher Education*; **49**(3):373–388; 2005.
- Miller, R.L., Santana-Vega, E. & Terrell, M.S.; Can Good Questions and Peer Discussion Improve Calculus Instruction?; *PRIMUS*; **16**(3):193–203; 2006.
- Nicol, D.J. & Macfarlane-Dick, D.; Formative assessment and selfregulated learning: a model and seven principles of good feedback practice; *Studies in Higher Education*; **31**(2):199–218; 2006.
- Pike, N.; in Fry, H., Ketteridge, S. & Marshall, S. (editors), *A Handbook for Teaching & Learning in Higher Education*; chapter 15, 211–227; London: Routledge; fourth edition; 2015.
- Pilzer, S.; Peer Instruction in Physics and Mathematics; *PRIMUS*; **11**(2):185–192; 2001.
- Price, M., Handley, K., Millar, J. & O'Donovan, B.; Feedback: all that effort, but what is the effect?; *Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education*; **35**(3):277–289; 2010.
- Qin, Z., Johnson, D.W. & Johnson, R.T.; Cooperative versus Competitive Efforts and Problem Solving; *Review of Educational Research*; **65**(2):129–143; 1995.
- Rainsbury, E. & Malcolm, P.; Extending the classroom boundaries—an evaluation of an asynchronous discussion board; *Accounting Education*; **12**(1):49–61; 2003.
- Ramsden, P.; *Learning to Teach in Higher Education*; London: Routledge; 1992.
- Ross, L., Lepper, M.R. & Hubbard, M.; Perseverance in self-perception and social perception: biased attributional processes in the debriefing paradigm.; *Journal of personality and social psychology*; **32**(5):880–892; 1975.
- Roth, W.M. & Roychoudhury, A.; Physics students' epistemologies and views about knowing and learning; *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*; **31**(1):5–30; 1994.
- Ryan, R. & Deci, E.; Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations: Classic Definitions and New Directions.; *Contemporary educational psychology*; **25**(1):54–67; 2000.
- Sharma, M. et al.; What does a physics undergraduate education give you? A perspective from Australian physics; *European Journal of Physics*; **29**(1):59–72; 2007.

- Skinner, B.F.; The science of learning and the art of teaching; *Harvard Educational Review*; **24**:86–97; 1954.
- Springer, L., Stanne, M.E. & Donovan, S.S.; Effects of Small-Group Learning on Undergraduates in Science, Mathematics, Engineering, and Technology: A Meta-Analysis; *Review of Educational Research*; **69**(1):21–51; 1999.
- Warner, R.; in Osman, M. (editor), *Special Issue for the Nile TESOL Skills Conference Proceedings 2011*; 141–146; Cairo: The American University in Cairo; 2011.
- Wigner, E.P.; The unreasonable effectiveness of mathematics in the natural sciences. Richard courant lecture in mathematical sciences delivered at New York University, May 11, 1959; *Communications on Pure and Applied Mathematics*; **13**(1):1–14; 1960.
- Wilson, K. & Fowler, J.; The impact of learning environments on students' approaches to learning: comparing conventional and action learning designs; *Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education*; **30**(1):87–101; 2005.
- Zaitseva, E., Milsom, C. & Stewart, M.; Connecting the dots: using concept maps for interpreting student satisfaction; *Quality in Higher Education*; **19**(2):225–247; 2013.