Creating Good Clicker Questions in Physics and Astronomy

Cynthia Heiner  STLF, Physics and Astronomy  heiner@phas.ubc.ca

Peter Newbury  STLF, Physics and Astronomy  newbury@phas.ubc.ca

5 December 2011
## Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:00 pm – 2:30 pm</td>
<td>peer instruction, what makes a good question?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>different types of clicker questions / when to ask a clicker question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>create a clicker question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>share your question with the group and get feedback</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Typical Peer Instruction Episode

1. Instructor poses multiple-choice question.

2. Students think about question on their own.

3. Students vote for an answer using clickers, coloured cards, ABCD voting cards,...

4. The instructor reacts, based on the distribution of votes.
Peer Instruction

In effective peer instruction,

• students teach each other immediately, while they may still hold or remember their novice misconceptions
• students discuss the concepts in their own language
• the instructor finds out what the students know (and don’t know) and reacts

students learn and practice how to think, communicate like scientists
Peer Instruction

Effective peer instruction requires

1. identifying key concepts, misconceptions
2. creating multiple-choice questions that require deeper thinking and learning
3. facilitating peer instruction episodes that spark student discussion
4. resolving the misconceptions (unless leaving the question temporarily unresolved is part of the lesson plan)
What makes a good clicker question?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>clarity</th>
<th>Students should waste no effort trying to figure out what’s being asked.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>context</td>
<td>Is this topic currently being covered in class?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connection to learning goals</td>
<td>Does the question make students do the right thing to demonstrate they grasp the concept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distractors</td>
<td>What do the “wrong” answers tell you about students’ thinking?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficulty</td>
<td>Is the question too trivial? too hard?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stimulates</td>
<td>Will the question engage the students and spark thoughtful discussions?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoughtful discussion</td>
<td>Is there potential for you to be “agile”?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Clicker question

How many of these are reasons for the seasons?

• the height of the Sun in the sky during the day
• Earth’s distance from the Sun
• how many hours the Sun is up each day

A) none of them
B) one
C) two
D) all three
Clicker question

An ice cube is floating in a glass of water that is filled entirely to the brim. As the ice cube melts, the water level will

A) stay the same, remain at the brim.
B) rise, causing the water to spill.
C) fall to a level below the brim.
D) cannot say without knowing the density of ice.
Types of questions and when to ask them
BEFORE: setting up instruction

AFTER: assessing learning

DURING: developing knowledge

assess prior knowledge
provoke thinking
predict
motivate
discover
check knowledge
real world application
analysis
evaluation
synthesis
review / recap
“big picture”
demonstrate success
exercise skill
probe misconception
exit poll
demonstrate success

Rosie Piller, Ian Beatty, Stephanie Chasteen
clock by airdiogo on flickr CC
Create your own clicker questions (20 minutes)

1. Find a partner (similar discipline if possible)
2. Identify a concept or learning goal your students have trouble with.
3. Create a clicker question.
   - what type of question is it?
   - when would you present it?

While your writing it, think about
- clarity
- context
- connection to learning goals
- difficulty
- stimulating thoughtful discussion
- distractors
Resources

Check the clicker resources pages on the CWSEI website:
http://www.cwsei.ubc.ca/resources/clickers.htm
(with links to collections of peer instruction questions)

CWSEI
Eric Mazur (1996)
Derek Bruff (2009)
Doug Duncan (2004, 2005)
Thanks

Doug Bonn – Department Head, Physics and Astronomy
Sarah Gilbert – Acting Director, Carl Wieman Science Education Initiative
Georg Rieger – PHAS CWSEI director
Stephanie Chasteen – University of Colorado, Boulder

Jim Carolan (PHAS), Louis Deslauriers (PHAS), Francis Jones (EOS), Katya Yurasovskaya (Math), Malin Hansen (Zoology), Guitri Yapa (Stats), Brett Gilley (EOS), Jared Taylor (Zoology), Josh Caulkins (RITES), James Day (PHAS), Warren Code (Math), Mandy Banet (LifeSci), Costanza Piccolo (Math), Natasha Holmes (PHAS), Michael Tang and Joe Zerdin (CTLT)

and you
for investing your time and energy to participate today
Example clicker questions
A ball is rolling around the inside of a circular track. The ball leaves the track at point P.

Which path does the ball follow?
Clicker question

Suppose you pass white light through a prism and all of the colours of the spectrum are projected on a screen. If you then put a red filter over your eye and look at the spectrum, what colours do you see?

A) you see mostly red light; the blue and green disappears
B) you see mostly blue light; the other colours disappear
C) all of the colours turn red

(Duncan)
Clicker question

If this is the phase of the Moon when it rises:

what is the phase of the Moon 12 hours later?

A  B  C  D  E

(Prather)
Susan throws a ball straight up into the air. It goes up and then falls back into her hand 2 seconds later.

Draw a graph showing the velocity of the ball from the moment it leaves her hand until she catches it again.
Which one is the closest match to your graph?

A) 

B) 

C) 

D) 

E) some other graph
John is walking to school. This graph shows his position as a function of time. When is John moving with the greatest velocity?
Clicker question

Which of the following is an incorrect step when using the substitution method to evaluate the definite integral
\[ \int_{0}^{4} x^2 \sqrt{1 + x^3} \, dx \]

A) \( u = 1 + x^3 \)

B) \( \frac{du}{3} = x^2 \, dx \)

C) \( \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{4} \sqrt{u} \, du \)

D) none of the above

(Bruff)
Clicker question

To minimize the work you do getting a heavy bag of groceries from the first floor to the second floor of a building, you should

A. carry the bag up the stairs
B. carry the bag up in an elevator
C. put the bag on the floor of an elevator, ride up with it, and then pick up the bag again
D. carry the bag up a ramp
E. put the bag in a cart and push it up a ramp

(Chasteen)
For the data set displayed in the following histogram, which would be larger, the mean or the median?

A) mean  
B) median  
C) can’t tell from the given histogram

(Peck, mathquest.carroll.edu/resources.html)
Can your eyes resolve things better at night or during the day?

A) you can resolve things better at night
B) you can resolve things better during the day
C) you can resolve things the same during the day and at night
What do you think is most interesting about this picture?

A) lunar eclipse
B) solar eclipse
C) cloud blocking the Sun
D) sunspots
E) other

Astronomy Picture of the Day
2011 January 5
String 1 has a linear mass-density of 3.00 g/cm and string 2 has a linear mass density of 5.00 g/cm. They are under tension due to a hanging block of mass $M = 500$ g. (a) Calculate the wave speed in each string.

Which equation sets up the problem correctly?

A) $T_1 + T_2 = mg$, where $T1\neq T2$
B) $T_1 - T_2 = mg$, where $T1\neq T$
C) $2T = mg$
D) $2T = -mg$
E) choices C & D are correct because we are only concerned with magnitude
Question

- If you lower a 1.5 kg mass on a string into a 5 kg beaker filled with water, what happens to the reading on the scale?

(A) increases to 6.5 kg
(B) increases to a value < 6.5 kg
(C) increases to a value > 6 kg
(D) stay the same
An ice cube is floating in a glass of water that is filled entirely to the brim. As the ice cube melts, the water level will will

A. stay the same, remain at the brim.
B. rise, causing the water to spill.
C. fall to a level below the brim.
D. cannot say without knowing the density of ice.

Prediction