

Using technology in the module delivery of mathematics

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Outline of talk

1. **Lecture Delivery**
2. **Student engagement with lectures (Turning Point)**
3. **e-Assessment**

Lecture Delivery

- **Reasons for change**

1. Loss of Boards
2. Timetabling Issues
3. Lecturing large groups (Engineering Maths
300 students, 1st year)

- **Delivery Strategy**

1. Lecture delivered writing on a Tablet PC
2. Lecture recorded using screen capture technology
3. Lecture Recording posted on module VLE immediately after lecture.

- **Equipment**

- **Tablet PC (HP Elite Book)**
- **Screen capture software (Camtasia)**
- **Annotating software (PDF Annotator, WordOffice OneNote)**
- **Roving microphone**

Video

<https://share.uwe.ac.uk/sites/fet/LIU/Pages/Home.aspx>

- **Advantages and Disadvantages**
 - **Students like it**
 - **Latecomers, absent students can catch up**
 - **Helps with revision**

 - **Students may not attend.**
 - **Technology can fail – power cut out**
 - **User must be competent with the software.**

Student Engagement: Turning Point

- **Availability**
 1. Hand-held voting devices (clickers) installed in three UWE lecture theatres, (capacity 250)
 2. University owns about 8 bags (32 clickers, one dongle)
 3. Faculty purchased 4 bags.
 4. Faculty purchased TP software to run with smart phones
- **Cost**

Clickers (about £40 each)
Cannot purchase dongle alone
- **Difficult to implement**
 1. Must ensure TP open before creating a PowerPoint quiz
 2. Check quiz with dongle and clicker before using with students
 3. Always have a plan B

Turning Point

- **Calculus and Numerical Methods (50 first year students)**
- **Engineering Maths (300 first year students, clickers built-in to lecture theatre)**
- **Complex Variables (less than 25 second year students)**
 - **Use my own tablet with TurningPoint dongle**
 - **Run the questions at various times**
 - **Start – checks understanding from previous lectures**
 - **During – breaks up lecture**
 - **End – checks understanding of current lecture**

Student Engagement: Turning Point

- Turning Point Dash Board
 - PowerPoint Polling
 - Anywhere Polling

The screenshot displays the TurningPoint Dashboard interface. At the top, there are three main tabs: **Polling** (highlighted in orange), **Content**, and **Manage**. To the right of these tabs are icons for **TurningTalk** and **Feedback**. Below the tabs, the interface is divided into several sections:

- Participants:** A section on the left with an **Anonymous** checkbox and a list containing **Auto**.
- Receiver:** A section on the right showing **None Found** and a **ResponseWare: Click to Connect** button.
- Content:** A sidebar on the left with a tree view showing folders like **Complex Methods** and **Integration**, with various content items listed under each.
- Main Content Area:** A large central area with a decorative background of charts and documents. It is divided into three columns, each with a title and description:
 - PowerPoint® Polling:** Deliver interactive PowerPoint presentations using seamlessly created PowerPoint slides or imported TurningPoint question lists.
 - Anywhere Polling:** Poll atop web pages, videos, documents or any application using a floating interactive toolbar.
 - Self-Paced Polling:** Poll assessments, evaluations, and surveys that require participants to work at their own pace.

At the bottom of the dashboard, there is a **Help** icon, the **TurningPoint® by Turning Technologies** logo, and a **Preferences** gear icon.

Turning Point

- Engineering Maths (300 first year students, clickers built-in to lecture theatre)
 - Use my own tablet with TurningPoint dongle
 - Can start the quiz as soon as I arrive
 - No problem with software version control
 - Start the lecture with at least one question
 - Can use the extra time before the start of the lecture to good effect
 - Still takes time out of the lecture
 - What to do after depends on correct response rate

The forced response (PI) of $y'' - 4y' + 5y = 15t - 7$ is

- A. $C \exp(-3t)$
- B. $15t - 7$
- C. $3t + 1$
- D. $3t - 7/5$
- E. I don't know

- Sometimes use short questions during lecture
 - Breaks up the monotony of the lecture!
 - Takes time out of the lecture
 - Logistics of moving between pen mode to laptop mode

- Calculus & Numerical Methods (50 first year mathematics students, hand out clickers at the start of the lecture)
 - Not used as much, partly due to the above barrier

 - 12 question quiz to be done in lecture at own pace (collect results via TP)
 - Students can work at their own pace
 - Lecturer can go round and help where necessary
 - Time-consuming to collect responses (7 mins)
 - Feedback concentrated on “harder” questions

Student feedback:

“I particularly enjoy the use of turning point in the classes, which breaks up the lecture by providing **a different method of learning**. It creates a bit of competition to see who can get the correct answer to each question and is an **enjoyable change to the normal structure of a lecture.**” (Mathematics student)

Please comment on the best aspects of the module: “Doing examples of problems in class and the keypad questions before the lecture starts.” (Engineering student)

What changes would you recommend could be made to this module?

“More turning point questions to **keep people alert** and **check everything's going in.**” (Engineering student)

70% of students found the TP questions to be “**Very Useful**” or “**Useful**” for their learning processes.

e-Assessment

- **E-Assessment used in Maths department for more than 15 years. QMP and then DEWIS.**
- **DEWIS** is an algorithmic e-Assessment system.
 - Designed and developed at UWE, first implemented in 2007 and it is supported by the university. A completely stand-alone web based system for both summative and formative assessments.
 - Primarily designed for numerate e-assessments; at UWE currently used for formative and summative assessments in the fields of:
 - Business
 - Computer Science
 - Engineering
 - Mathematics
 - Nursing

Calculus & Numerical Methods (50 first year students)

Four small e-Assessments throughout the year covering the whole syllabus. Typically each contain 10-15 short mathematical questions.

Practice mode: Students can access the tests anonymously as many times as they like prior to the summative e-Assessment going live.

Assessment mode: Students are given 2 attempts over an 11 day period to attempt the test. Their mark and full feedback available immediately after submission and their highest mark counts. (*Practice tests switched off*).

All four e-Assessments are re-opened for one further summative attempt at the end of the year.

Revision: All four practice tests re-opened for revision purposes prior to the exam in May.

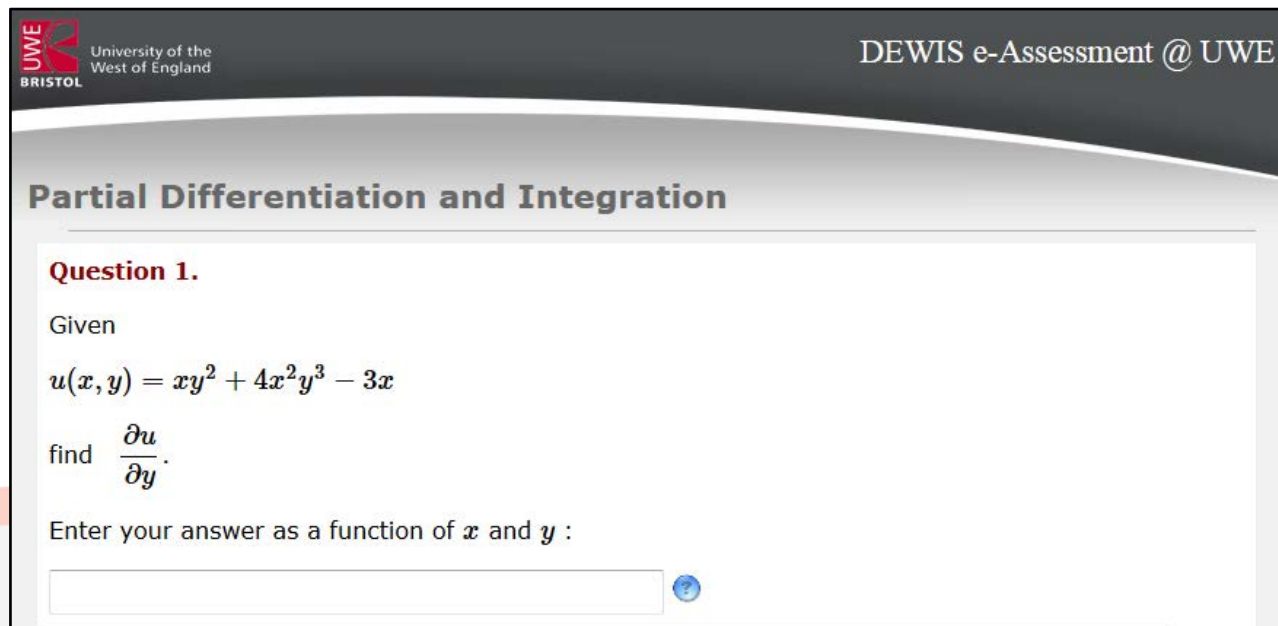
Engineering Maths (300 first year students)

Similar to Calculus & Numerical Methods, but with six small e-Assessments throughout the year covering the whole syllabus.

Practice mode:

2012/13 (practice tests mirrored the e-Assessments)

2013/14 (weekly practice tests, selected questions -> e-Assessments)



The screenshot shows a web-based assessment interface. At the top left is the UWE Bristol logo with the text 'University of the West of England'. At the top right is the text 'DEWIS e-Assessment @ UWE'. The main title of the assessment is 'Partial Differentiation and Integration'. Below this, 'Question 1.' is displayed. The question text reads: 'Given $u(x, y) = xy^2 + 4x^2y^3 - 3x$ find $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.' Below the question, it says 'Enter your answer as a function of x and y :'. There is a text input field and a blue question mark icon to its right.

Student feedback:

92% found the DEWIS tests useful.

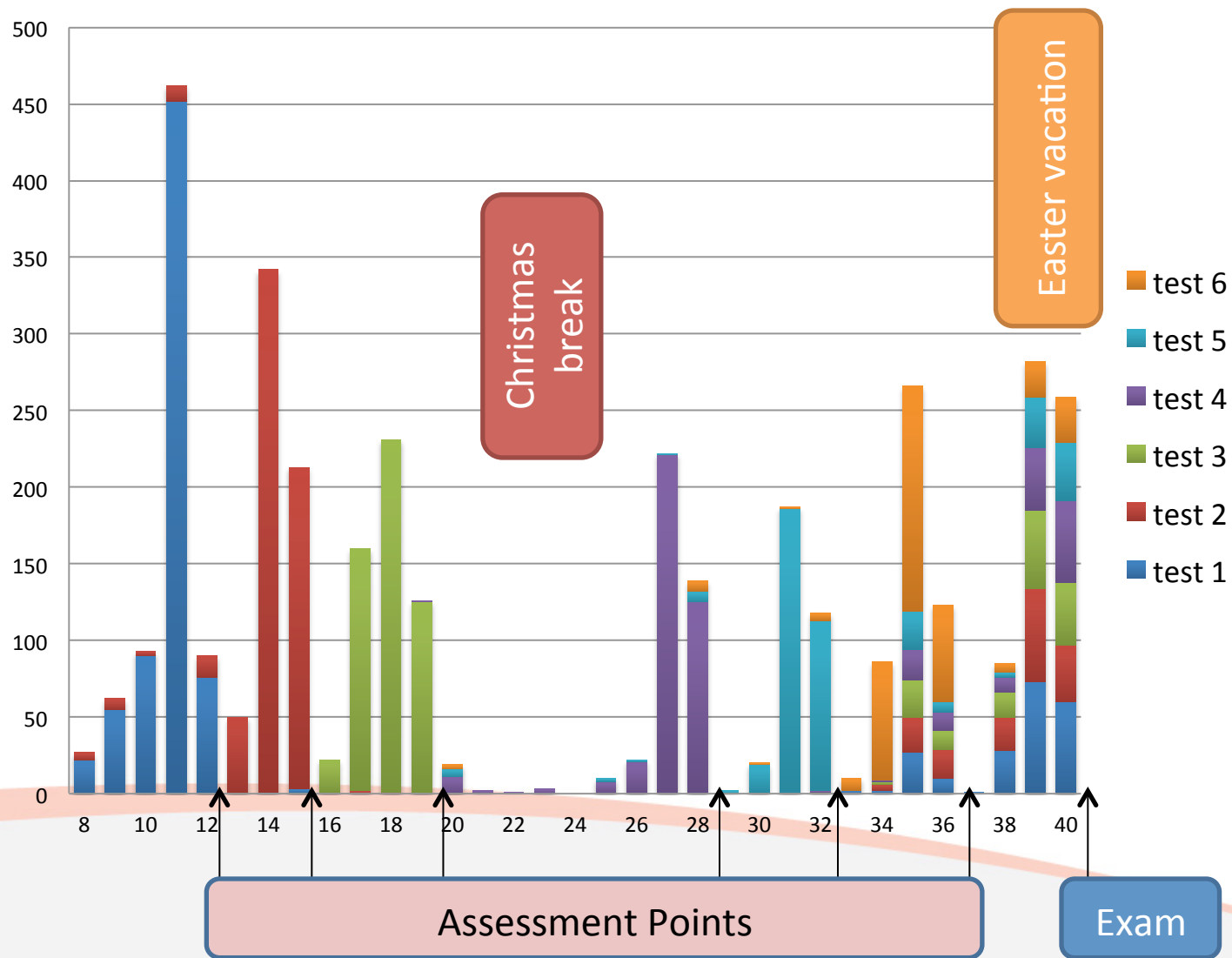
Please comment on the best aspects of the module.

- *The online tests have been very enjoyable, while putting me under some pressure they have been good practice, but also allowing me to get a few extra marks before the exam has been a massive positive for me .*
- *Being given feedback after the online tests has really helped me learn the processes as well as having practice tests.*

Results:

- Marked improvement in pass rates since practice tests using DEWIS introduced (2010/11). *Students learn from e-Assessment feedback: Greenhow & Mundeep (2008)*
- *However no noticeable improvement from using mirrored practice tests to weekly practice tests.*

Practice test usage (2012/13)



Comparison of practice test usage for 2012/13 and 2013/14

| practice test | 2012/13 | 2013/14 |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 695 | 863 |
| 2 | 640 | 518 |
| 3 | 535 | 390 |
| 4 | 393 | 272 |
| 5 | 334 | 321 |
| 6 | 312 | 218 |
| total | 2909 | 2582 |

Number of practice attempts, prior to each assessment.

2013/14 averaged over the relevant weekly tests.

Apart from for the first test, less practice attempts in 2013/14 despite higher student numbers.

Plans

Delivery

- **Divide lecture into topics and make 10 min (or less) recordings of topics which are posted up for study before the lecture**
- **Use lecture to go over salient points – engage with the flip lecture approach**

Turning Point

- **Deliver using Turning Point Anywhere**
- **Construct library of suitable Multiple Choice questions for delivery with TP.**
- **Use TP better in lectures, specifically Engineering Mathematics and in Calculus and Numerical Methods**

Plans

e-Assessment

- **Monitor practice usage – no longer anonymous access – tutorials will be geared round the online practice test questions. Tutors will have access to data for their tutor group.**
- **Introduce a mid-term online test, under exam conditions, for Eng Maths.**
- **Introduce weekly practice tests for Calculus & Numerical Methods and select several questions from each week to form the summative e-Assessment, as for Engineering Maths.**