Integrating Web-Based Teaching Tools into Large University Physics Courses

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Teaching students in our large, introductory, calculus-based physics courses to be good problem-solvers is a difficult task. Not only must students be taught to understand and use the physics concepts in a problem, they must become adept at turning the physical quantities into symbolic variables, translating the problem into equations, and “turning the crank” on the mathematics to find both a closed-form solution and a numerical answer. Physics education research has shown that students’ poor math skills and instructors’ lack of pen-and-paper homework grading resources, two problems we face at our institution, can have a significant impact on problem-solving skill development. While Interactive Engagement methods appear to be the preferred mode of instruction, for practical reasons we have not been able to widely implement them. In this paper, we describe three Internet-based “teaching-while-quizzing” tools we have developed and how they have been integrated into our traditional lecture course in powerful but easy to incorporate ways. These are designed to remediate students’ math deficiencies, automate homework grading, and guide study time toward problem solving. Our intent is for instructors who face similar obstacles to adopt these tools, which are available upon request.

Overview of the Tools and How They Are Incorporated

Our tools consist of three separate sets of short quizzes administered via the Internet and thus require no substantive extra work for instructors to incorporate. They are:

1) the Automated Mathematics Evaluation System (AMES);
2) the Computerized Homework Assignment Grading System (CHAGS); and
3) a set of after-homework QUIizzes Intended to Consolidate Knowledge (QUICK).

The tools for repeated quizzing and remediation can have long-term advantages over voluntary, no-feedback homework assignments. To create our program we relied on both our teaching experience and the considerable literature on good physics teaching practice and psychology, especially the studies that emphasize explicit goals, immediate and constant feedback, balance between skill-level and challenge, time-on-task, high expectations, motivation for performance, and opportunity to repeat until mastery. While other programs have incorporated these ideas (see, for example, Refs. 10 and 14), there are subtle but significant differences in our implementation and integration that allow instructors to incorporate our methods into the course with modest effort.
until achieving a certain score) and Precision Teaching\(^1\) (repetition until achieving a predetermined number of correct answers per unit time) motifs, we require students to score a perfect 100% on each quiz within the allotted time in order to move on to the next quiz. If they fail, we indicate the correct answers and give them an unlimited number of attempts (without penalty) to get a perfect score, changing the problems on each attempt. This way we combat students’ temptation to ignore the harder problems. Crucially, quizzes are tailored such that multiple topics and difficulty levels are covered each time, encouraging them to learn the material as a whole.

The sequencing of the quizzes is also important. The course begins with the AMES math quizzes, and students are not allowed to move on until they have mastered all of them. After finishing AMES, a student moves on to CHAGS for Chapter 1 homework and then QUICK for Chapter 1 homework quizzes. Again, a student must get a perfect score on all questions in order to move on to CHAGS Chapter 2, and so on. Achieving a perfect score on all the relevant materials before each in-class, pen-and-paper exam opens an extra-credit QUICK mini-practice exam. Students must complete AMES, CHAGS, and QUICK to pass the course. We next discuss each tool and how their incorporation achieves its aim.

**Automated Mathematics Evaluation System (AMES)**

The AMES quizzes are strictly limited to the relevant pre/co-requisite math topics for the course and are assigned during the first week of the semester. Our intent is to remind students of the relevant calculation tools they should already possess and to have them practice until they have (re)gained facility. We encourage them to drop the course if they cannot perform well quickly; since otherwise there is a good chance they will fail.\(^3\) Each quiz consists of 10 multiple-choice problems, developed by the authors, that target the most common math deficiency areas of our students. Every attempt at an AMES quiz includes at least one problem from each of the following areas:

1. simple algebraic expressions in one variable;
2. systems of equations in two variables;
3. quadratic equations and identities;
4. geometry and trigonometry including vectors;
5. fractions, numbers, exponents, powers of 10;
6. word problems and proportionalities; and
7. simple differentiation and integration.

Students have 10 minutes to complete each quiz, and they must obtain a 100% on 10 “separate” quizzes (although each quiz is actually drawn randomly from the same pool of questions). Completion of AMES effects any necessary remediation early in the semester.

**Computerized Homework Assignment Grading System (CHAGS)**

For homework, students receive a list of problems from the primary textbook and are expected to solve each in closed form, with pen and paper, before accessing CHAGS. There, the same problems are presented on screen but with different numeric parameters, and students are required to quickly type in the new numeric answer. They have only a short time (20 minutes) to substitute the new number(s) into their formulae, so they are forced to be ready with their closed-form solutions before attempting submission. Numerical answers encourage students to be careful in their calculations, and they foster both unit and “reality” checks for the realistically possible magnitudes of various physical quantities. The time restriction emphasizes the utility of closed-form solutions and the need to do the work before logging on to the computer.

**Quizzes Intended to Consolidate Knowledge (QUICK)**

To reinforce learning after students have achieved a 100% on their homework, we have implemented a 10-minute, two-problem, multiple-choice quiz for each textbook chapter using problems taken from a standard textbook test bank.\(^5\) Each QUICK consists of intermediate-level problems randomly drawn from a large pool, with new problems drawn for each attempt. After successfully completing the QUICKs for the chapters covered on the upcoming exam, students earn access to a voluntary four-problem, 20-minute mini-practice exam (again repeatable without penalty), which provides immediate feedback on their level of preparedness; extra credit is given for a 100%
before the exam. This encourages time-on-task problem-solving preparation for the exam, shown in the literature to be significant\textsuperscript{16} and reinforces keeping up with the course.

**Discussion and Conclusions**

The majority of our tools have been widely adopted by most instructors at our institution even though fewer than three years ago there was no web-based learning in our department.

Our preliminary evidence and informal anonymous student questionnaires indicate that the systems are helpful. For example, the bulk of the students readily work within the systems, are more likely to keep up with the course content (typically greater than 60\% get the voluntary mini-practice exam extra credit), spend considerably more time on problem-solving, and do not waste time on less-helpful practices such as equation memorization or multiple scans of the textbook. We have also noticed a behavioral shift in our weaker students toward symbol-based problem-solving methods and self-checking. Instructors using the system have reported a marked decrease in student complaints about difficulty following simple mathematical steps and have noticed an increased general readiness for exams. While we do not yet have a formal, quantitative assessment of our methods, the literature indicates that our combination of remediation, Mastery/Precision, and quizzing methods is likely to be effective.\textsuperscript{4,10,16}

In summary, we have developed an easy-to-implement program of administering Internet-based quizzes to develop math skills, check homework, and offer practice-problem feedback for introductory physics courses. Our methods have been pervasively adopted at our own institution, and we hope future controlled studies will more precisely assess their apparent benefits.

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**References**

1. These are “traditional” lecture courses on classical mechanics and electricity \& magnetism taught at Texas A\&M University with typically 1500 students per semester (mostly first-year engineers) between the two courses. Students are broken into lectures of \textasciitilde 120 and further subdivided into recitations of \textasciitilde 30.


6. This has been a three-year program with financial support from the Texas A\&M University Department of Physics, Instructional Technology Services, and an award from the Montague Scholarship Program at the Center for Teaching Excellence.

7. While we have implemented these tools using WebCT, they can be readily deployed via many other software packages or in-house written code. For more information about WebCT, see http://www.webct.com. To obtain copies of our WebCT zip files for the quizzes and problem database, contact the authors. For a nice list of other delivery systems, see Ref. 11.


11. See, for example, T.A. Angelo, “A teacher’s dozen: Fourteen general, research-based principles for improving higher learning in our classrooms,” AAHE Bulletin 45, 3 (April 1993).


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