

Utilising diverse teaching activities to support first year students

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What was the problem?

- Neuroscience student numbers increasing over 5 years
- 1st year course shared units/other subjects
- Large cohort (>70 students), lacking identity



Core subject content moved to Yr1

- Students struggling with content
- Content lacked breadth and diversity
- Small group tutorials not possible



Continuing development of undergraduate 1st year Neuroscience units

Teaching the broader aspects of neuroscience

Increasing breadth of subject area

Providing small group teaching

Introducing structured large group teaching

Producing competent learners

Developing scientific & study skills

Creating new teaching activities

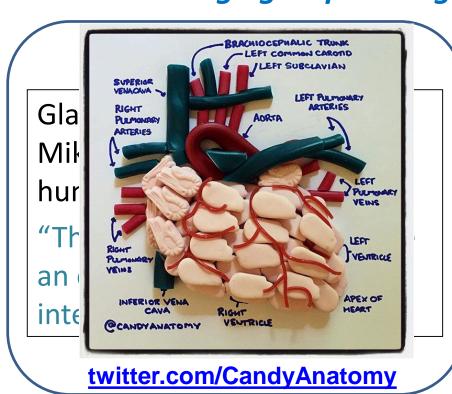
Repurposing the wheel



Large group workshops

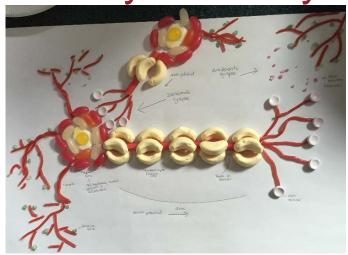
Creating a small group environment within a large group setting

- ☐ Collaborative working in small groups
- ☐ Completing a specific task
- Introducing scientific and experimental skills





Candy Anatomy



Networking & collaboration

Scientific communication

What is a figure legend?

Utilising a marking scheme

CREATE A PICTURE

DISCUSS your picture in your group

DESCRIBE to another group

WRITE A FIGURE LEGEND

PEER MARKING

Formative tasks, aiding students to develop scientific skills (e.g. writing figure legends)



Followed by summative assignments

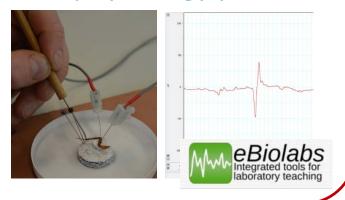


Brain towers





Neurophysiology practical







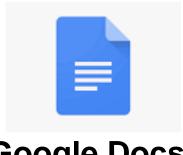
Student comments, feedback and evaluation



eVoting



Questionnaire



Google Docs

Course content

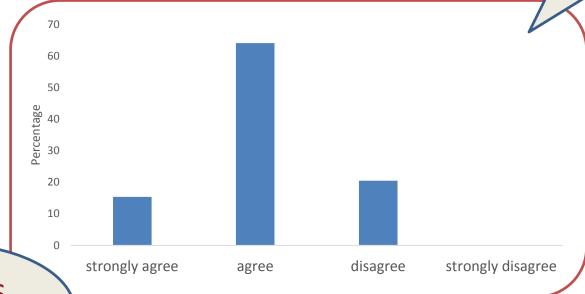
Activity session structure

Skills development



Course content

Q. Lecture content at the correct level?



Aspects you liked?

"The variety of content"

"Content was interesting "Anatomy practicals"

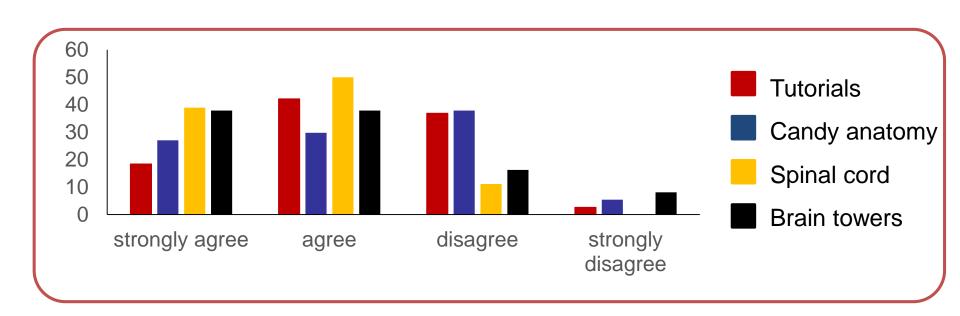
.... Workshops and HDRs are useful"

"The unit had variety in the lectures" "Workshops/Hands on practicals"



Teaching activities

Q. Teaching activities helped me understand the associated lecture material



Students reported that structured sessions were more useful than large group tutorials in helping them to understand lecture content.



Talking things through & developing ideas with others

<u>Didn't cover every element</u> <u>only looked at one part</u>

Explaining your picture to someone else

hands on learning

Knowing what to include (in there) was useful

Visualising the anatomy



understanding wasn't good enough to be confident of the model I was making

<u>I hadn't pre-learnt what</u> <u>we were revising</u>

Let us do more than one picture we can revise more

Really helped with socialising with fellow students

colour coded sweets

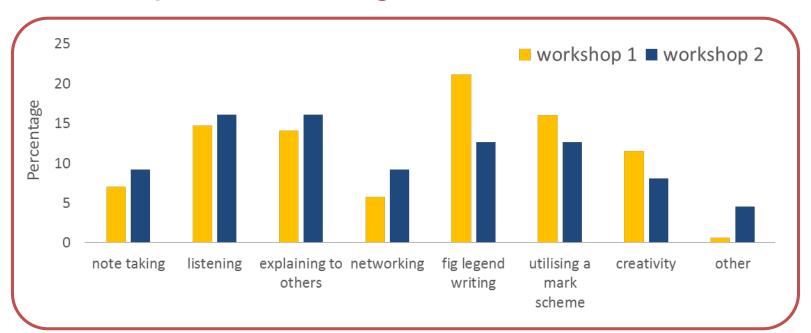
Had to be detailed... Labelling the image

How to write a figure legend for assessed work (workshop 2)



Development of skills

Q. Teaching activities helped me develop the following skills



Students developed figure legend writing skills as well as other scientific communication skills



Conclusion

- Students like the variety of lectures
- Hands-on workshop sessions & practical sessions
 - supported student learning and subject understanding
 - Facilitated development of core scientific skills and communication
 - Encouraged student interaction
- Structured sessions were perceived to be "more useful"
 - Encourage enquiry driven learning
 - Utilising established (and even forgotten) resources for another purpose



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Activity resources

- Candy anatomy: http://www.theguardian.com/science/blog/gallery/2015/sep/03
- Braintowers: . Greene JR. (2009). Anat Sci Educ 2:34–40
- Peerwise: Galloway KW & Burns S (2015). Chem Educ Res and Pract 16: 82-92
- Neurophysiology: Ramos RL et al (2007). J Undergrad Neurosci Educ. 5(2) A28-A34
- NeuroMorpho: Chu P et al (2015). J Undergrad Neurosci Educ. 13(2): A95–A100.

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