

Assessing Case Reuse Strategies Using Non-Traditional Physics Problems

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Outline

- I. Treatment
 - I. Group Learning Interviews
- II. Assessment
 - I. In-class examinations

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Assessment Research Questions

- To what extent does the treatment facilitate solving non-traditional problems?
 - ¹Text-editing
 - ²Problem Posing
 - ³Jeopardy

³ ¹(Low & Over, 1989) ²(Mestre, 2002) ³(Van Heuvelen, 1999)

Non-Traditional Problems

Text-Editing

Low & Over (1990)

- 'Task requires an understanding of problem structure'
- 'Text editing can be a measure of schematic knowledge'

Problem Posing

Mestre (2002)

- 'Probing students' understanding of physics concepts'
- 'Ability to transfer their knowledge to novel contexts'

Physics Jeopardy

Van Heuvelen (1998)

- 'Effort to represent a physical process in a variety of ways'

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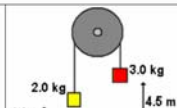
Non-Traditional Problems

Text Editing

Students given problem statement, asked to find irrelevant information

You are given a problem below.

A 2.0 kg mass initially 1.0 m above the ground is attached to thin cord that passes over a frictionless pulley to a second 3.0 kg mass which is initially 4.5 m above the ground. Both masses are initially at rest. Find the final velocity of the 3.0 kg mass right before it hits the ground.



In the problem statement above, specify which, if any, of the following quantities are *not* relevant for solving the problem.
 (a) 2.0 kg mass (b) 3.0 kg mass (c) 4.5 meters (d) 1.0 meters
 (e) None of the above. You need all the information given to solve the problem.

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Non-Traditional Problems

Physics Jeopardy

Students given fragment of solution to a problem, asked to identify scenario that corresponds to solution.

You are given below a worked-out solution to a kinematics problem.

Step 1: $x = x_0 + v_0 t$ Step 2: $y = y_0 + v_{y0} t + \frac{1}{2} a_y t^2$

Substituting known values, we get: Substituting the value of 't' from Step 1, and other known values we get:

$90.0m = 0 + (26.0m/s)t$ $0 = y_0 + (15.0m/s)(3.46s) + \frac{1}{2}(-9.8m/s^2)(3.46s)^2$

Solving for 't': Solving for 'y':

$t = 3.46s$ $y_0 = 6.80m$

Identify the diagram that correctly represents the situation of the problem.

(a) (b) (c) (d)



(e) None of the diagrams above correctly represent the situation of the problem.

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Non-Traditional Problems

Problem Posing

Students given a statement describing a situation, asked to add a question that would turn it into a problem that uses specified principles (equations)

You are given the starting statement of a problem below.

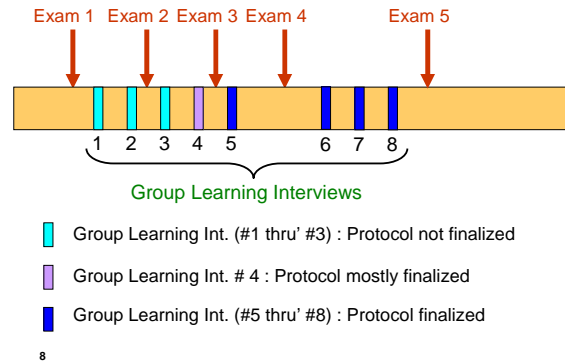
A 500 kg cargo shipment, attached to a parachute, drops vertically out of a helicopter hovering 100 m above a large spring ($k = 220,000 \text{ N/m}$). The cargo comes to rest when the spring compression is 0.50 m.

Which question, when added to the statement above, will make a solvable problem that *requires ALL of the following* equations to solve?

$$W = Fd \quad W = \Delta KE + \Delta PE \quad PE_{\text{spring}} = \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \quad PE_{\text{grav}} = mgy \quad KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

- What is the speed of the cargo just before striking the spring?
- How much time does it take for the cargo to make contact with the spring?
- What is the work done by air resistance acting on the parachute as it drops?
- What is the average force of air resistance acting on the parachute as it drops?
- None of the above.

Timeline



General Information

- Participants
 - All students in 1st semester algebra-based physics (N = 283)
 - Includes students in Group Learning Interviews (N = 9)
- Data Collected
 - Scantron data on all questions in all (five) examinations
 - Includes data on three (extra credit) non-traditional problems at end of each exam

Exam Performance

- Student performance on average
 - Jeopardy > Text Editing > Problem Posing
(63% correct) (53% correct) (31% correct)
 - Lower than traditional problems (70% correct)

Exam #	Group Int. Cohort Mean ± S.E.	Rest of the Class Mean ± S.E.	P value*
1	75.3% (N=9) ± 6.03%	70.0% (N=258) ± 1.09%	0.3808
2	NO statistically significant difference between cohort and rest of class on traditional exam problems		0.8559
3			0.4593
4			0.9795
5	79.4% (N=7) ± 5.99%	77.6% (N=258) ± 0.99%	0.7655

NONE are ≤ 0.10

* ANOVA – Single Factor

Exam #	Group Int. Cohort % Correct (N)	Rest of the Class % Correct (N)	P-value*
1	44.5% (N=9)	35.0% (N=274)	0.5673
2	77.8% (N=9)	74.1% (N=267)	0.8003
3	NO statistically significant difference on any exam		0.7072
4			0.9339
5			0.3354

NONE are ≤ 0.10

* Logistics test using Binomial model

Exams : Jeopardy Problems

Exam #	Group Int. Cohort % Correct (N)	Rest of the Class % Correct (N)	P-value*
1	55.6% (N = 9)	52.9% (N = 274)	0.8760
2	NO statistically significant difference except on Exam 5		0.2348
3	(N = 9)	(N = 267)	0.8639
4	44.5% (N = 9)	33.7% (N = 258)	0.5127
5	100% (N = 7)	77.9% (N = 258)	0.0635

Only Exam 5 is ≤ 0.10

13 * Logistics test using Binomial model

Exams : Problem Posing

Exam #	Group Int. Cohort % Correct (N)	Rest of the Class % Correct (N)	P-value*
1	22.3% (N = 9)	34.7% (N = 267)	0.4226
2	NO statistically significant difference except on Exams 4 & 5		0.3741
3	(N = 9)	(N = 267)	0.4117
4	88.9% (N = 9)	36.4% (N = 258)	0.0012
5	57.2% (N = 7)	25.6% (N = 258)	0.0821

Only Exams 4 & 5 are ≤ 0.10

14 * Logistics test using Binomial model

- ### Summary of non-traditional problems assessment
- Student performance on average is lower for non-traditional problem types
 - Other observations:
 - Significant difference between cohort and rest of class on **Problem Posing & Jeopardy** on last 2 exams.
 - It was only on the last 3 exams that the Group Learning Interview protocol was finalized.
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Thank You

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