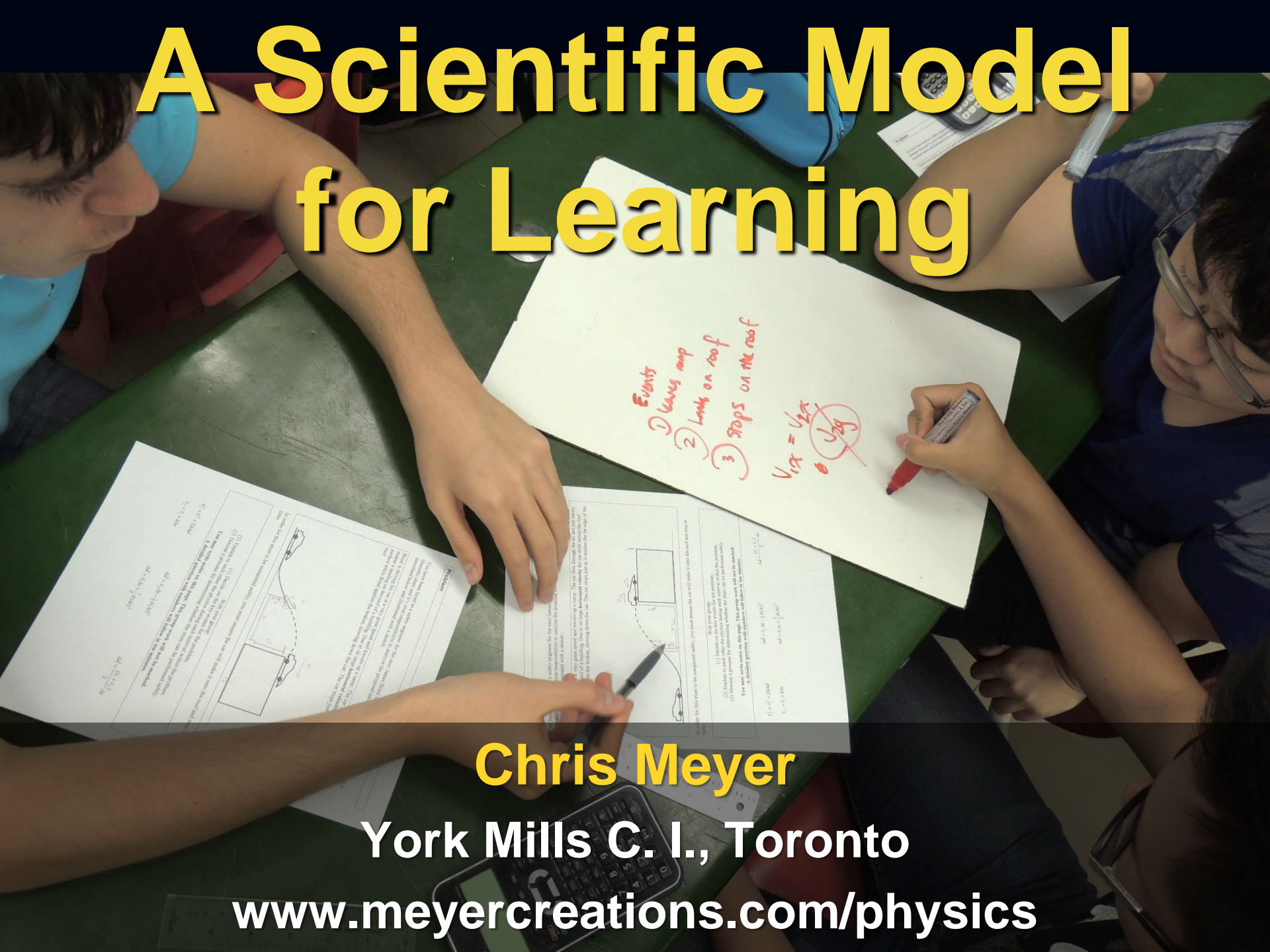


A Scientific Model for Learning

Chris Meyer

York Mills C. I., Toronto

www.meyercreations.com/physics





**You just finished your
physics training ...**

Casting Fortunes



*The Dance of Death/Astrologer,
Hans Holbein, 1524*



The Astrologer, Albrecht Durer, 1498

Tycho Brahe



Scientific Revolution



*A Philosopher giving a Lecture on the Orrery in which a lamp is put in place of the Sun,
Joseph Wright of Derby, 1766*

Sobriety of Empiricism



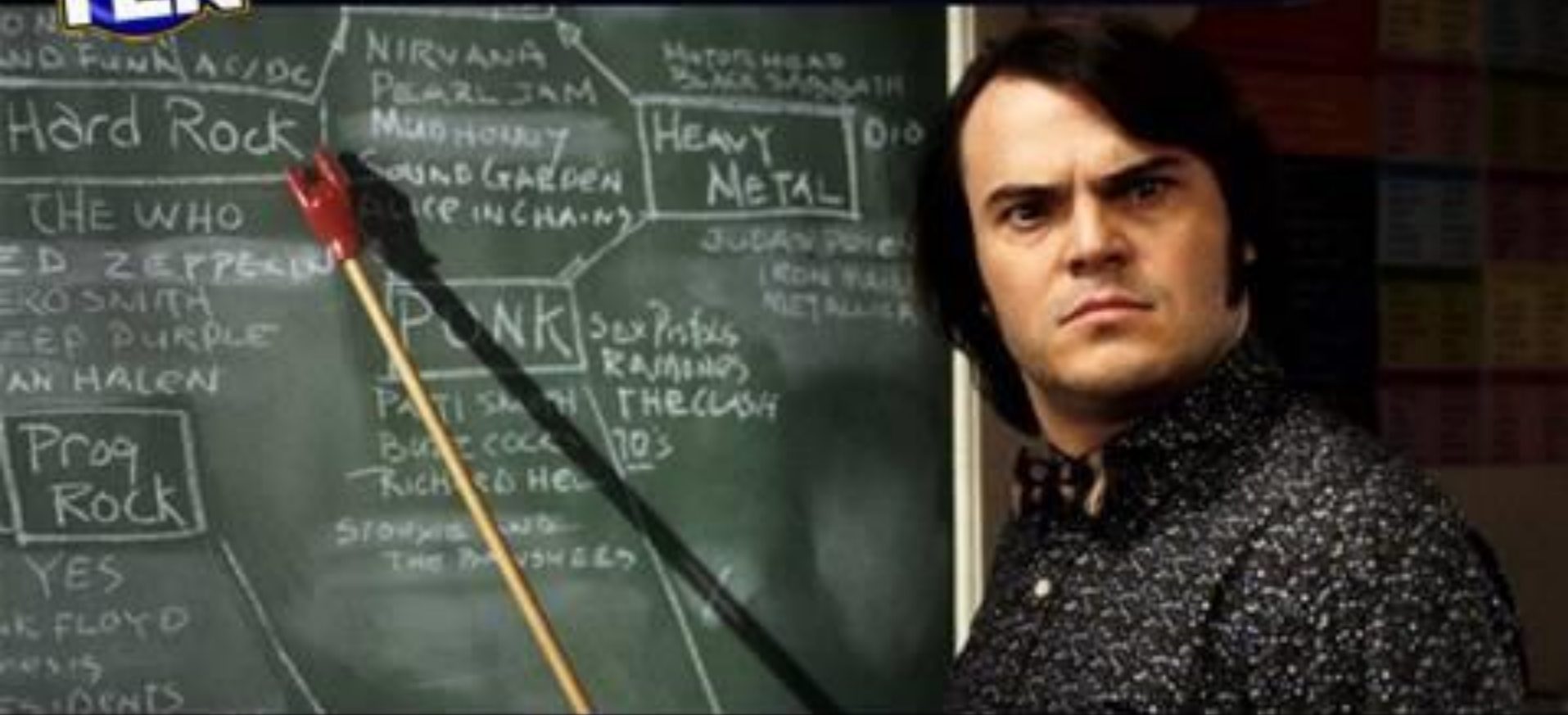
“The Noble Profession”: Teaching



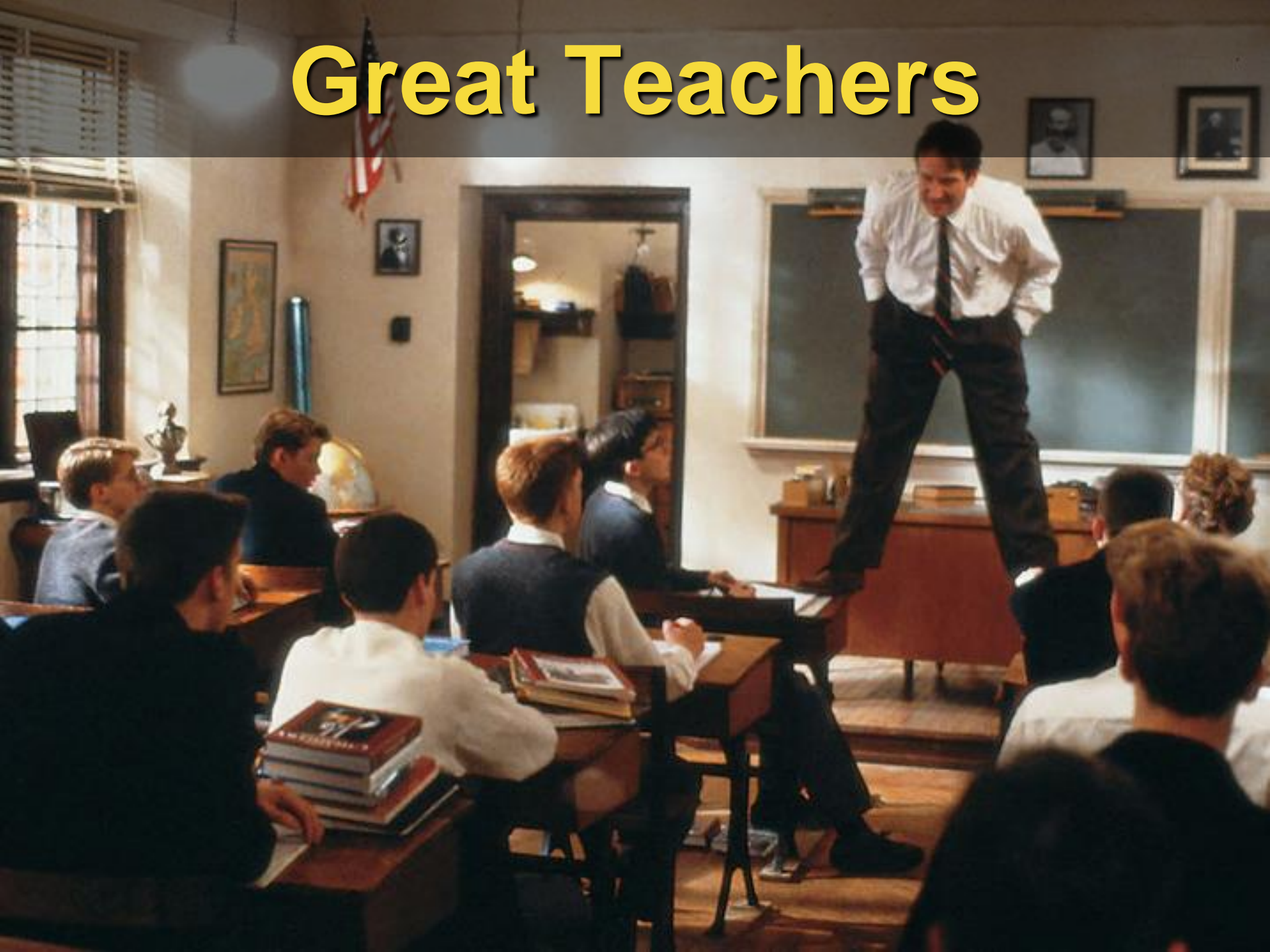
Great Teachers

HOLLYWOOD'S
**TOP
TEN**

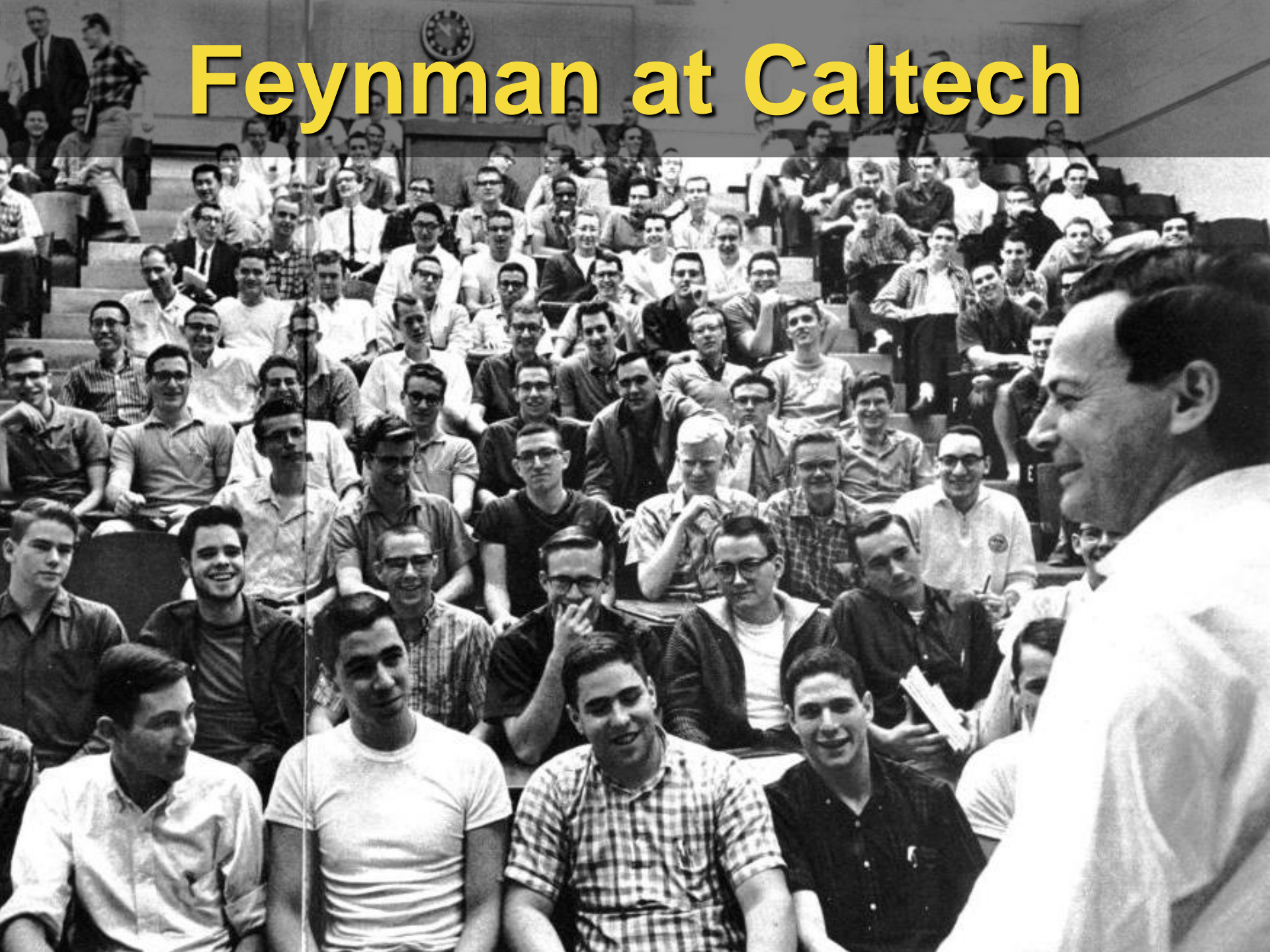
TEACHERS OF THE YEAR



Great Teachers



Feynman at Caltech



VOLUME

VOLUME

VOLUME I

The Feynman

LE
P

LE
P

LECTURES ON
PHYSICS

FEYN

FEYN

FEYNMAN • LEIGHTON • SANDS

**“... When I
look at the
examinations,
I think that
the system is a
failure.”**



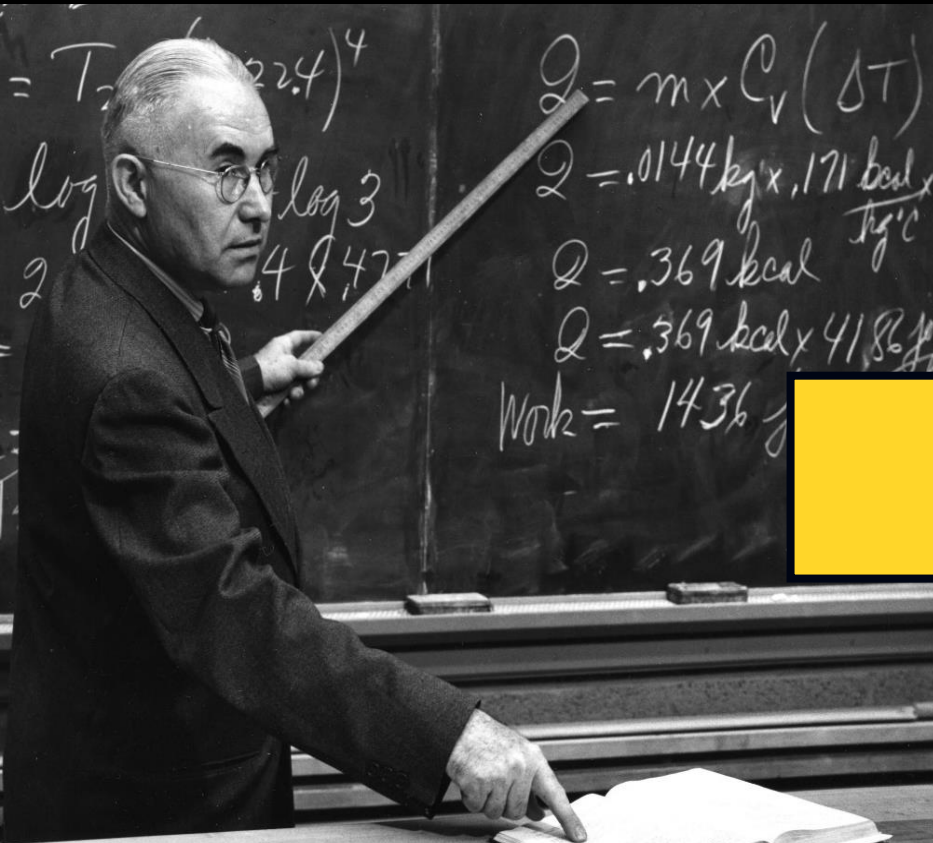
“... there were
one or two dozen
students who—
very surprisingly—
understood almost
everything ... and
they are, after all,
the ones I was
trying to get at.”



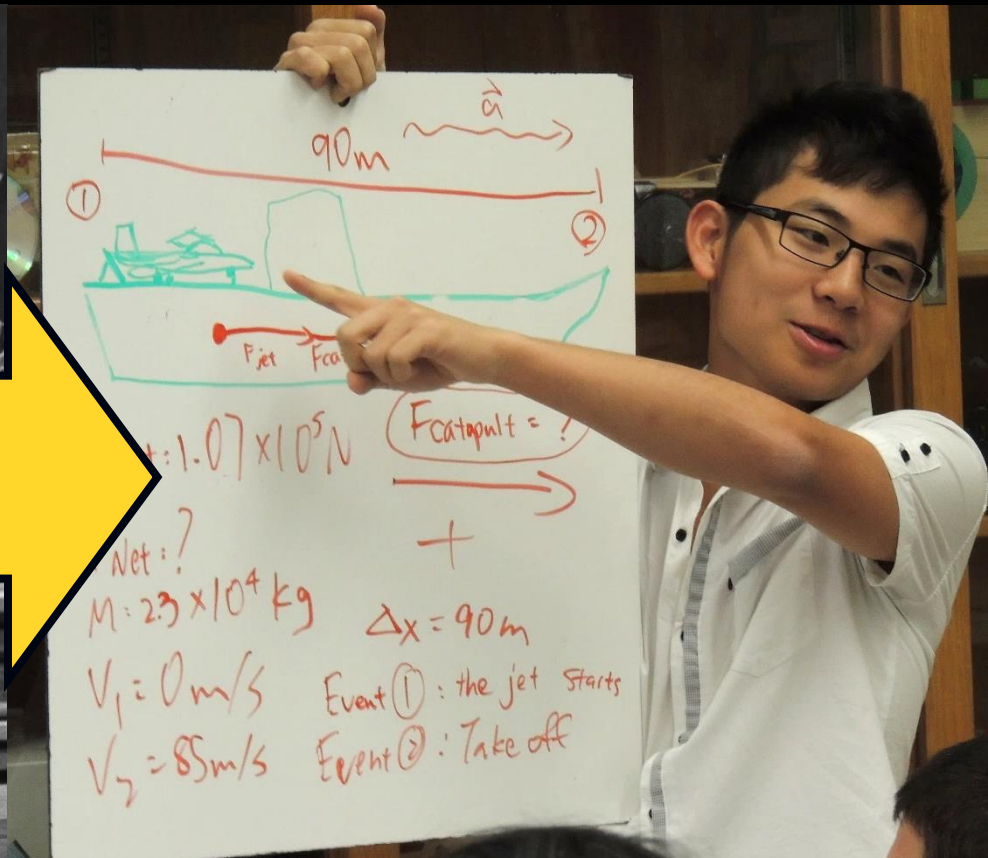
Success Criteria

How well is the
material presented?

How well are
students learning?



Internal logic = Aristotelian



Empirical results = Galilean

**Distilled Physics
Wisdom**



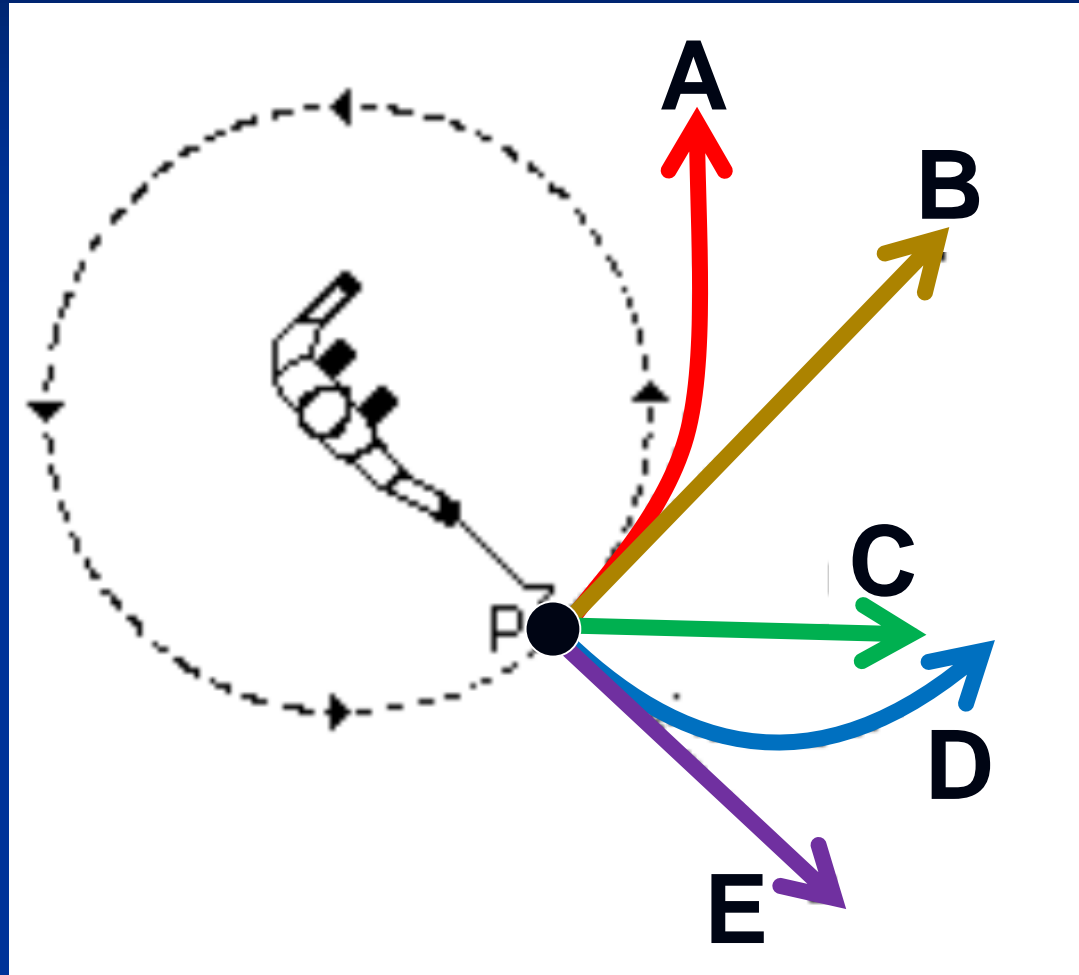
Typical Student

Question Time!

A ball on a string is swung in a horizontal circle.

At point P, the string breaks.

Which path would the ball most closely follow, observed from above?

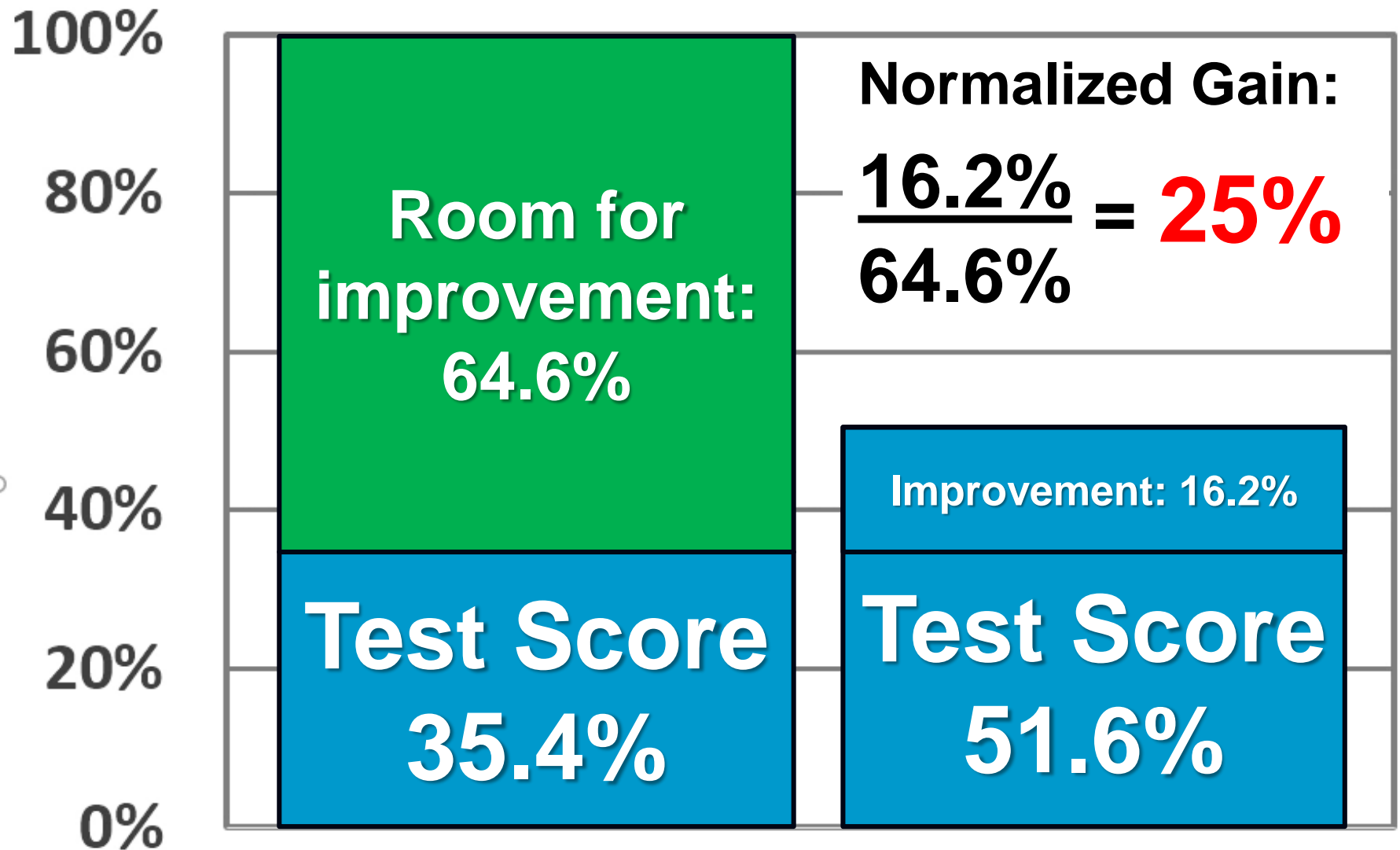


Hestenes, D., Wells, M., & Swackhamer, G. (1992). Force concept inventory. *The physics teacher*, 30(3), 141-158.



**Way too
easy!
Harrumph!**

Force Concept Inventory Scores



Milner-Bolotin, Marina, et al. "Attitudes about science and conceptual physics learning in university introductory physics courses." *Physical Review Special Topics-Physics Education Research* 7.2 (2011): 020107.



**Distilled Physics
Wisdom**

23%

77% Scattered

Typical Student

Hake, Richard R. "Interactive-engagement versus traditional methods: A six-thousand-student survey of mechanics test data for introductory physics courses." *American journal of Physics* 66.1 (1998): 64-74.

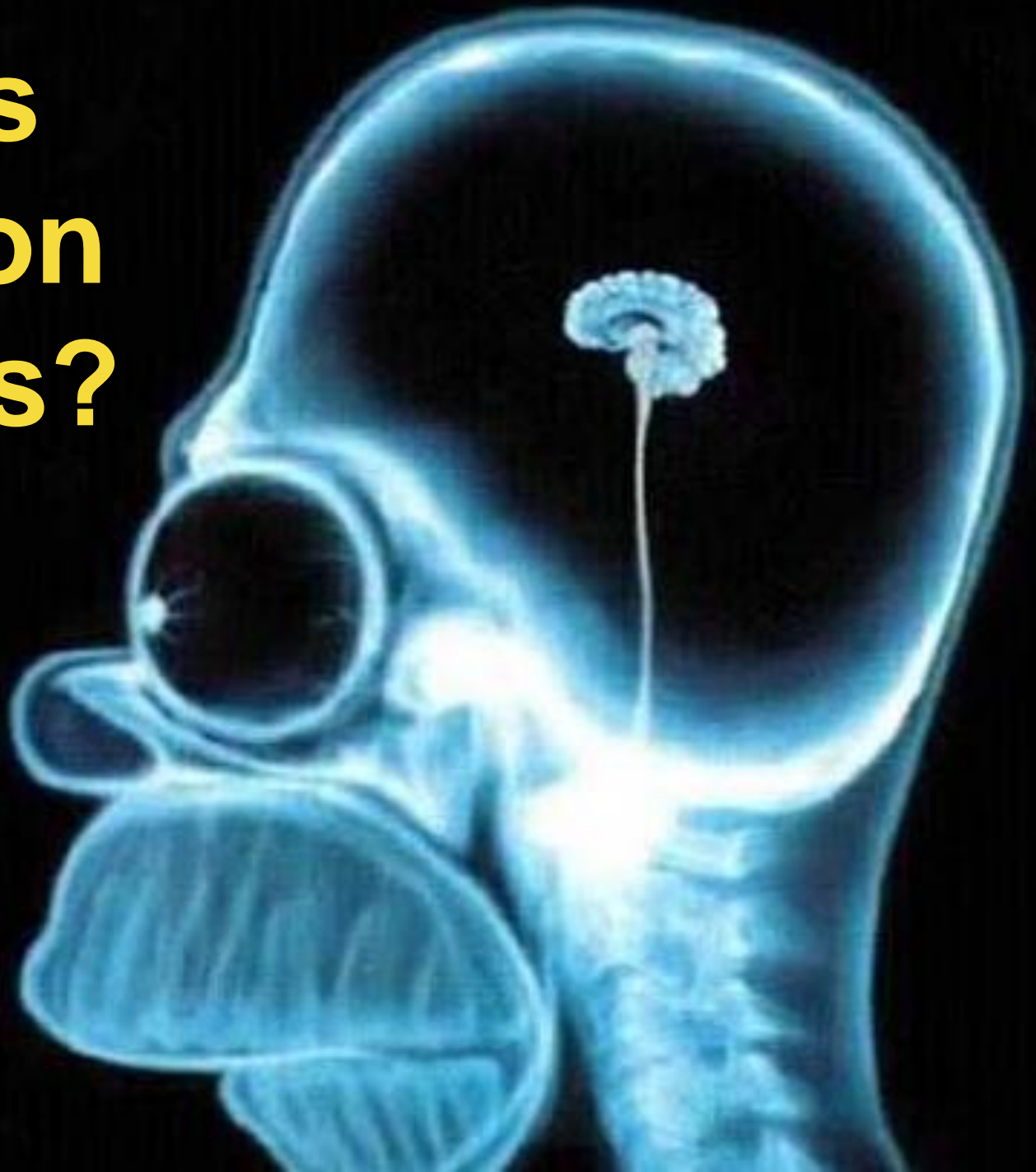
Best Lesson Ever



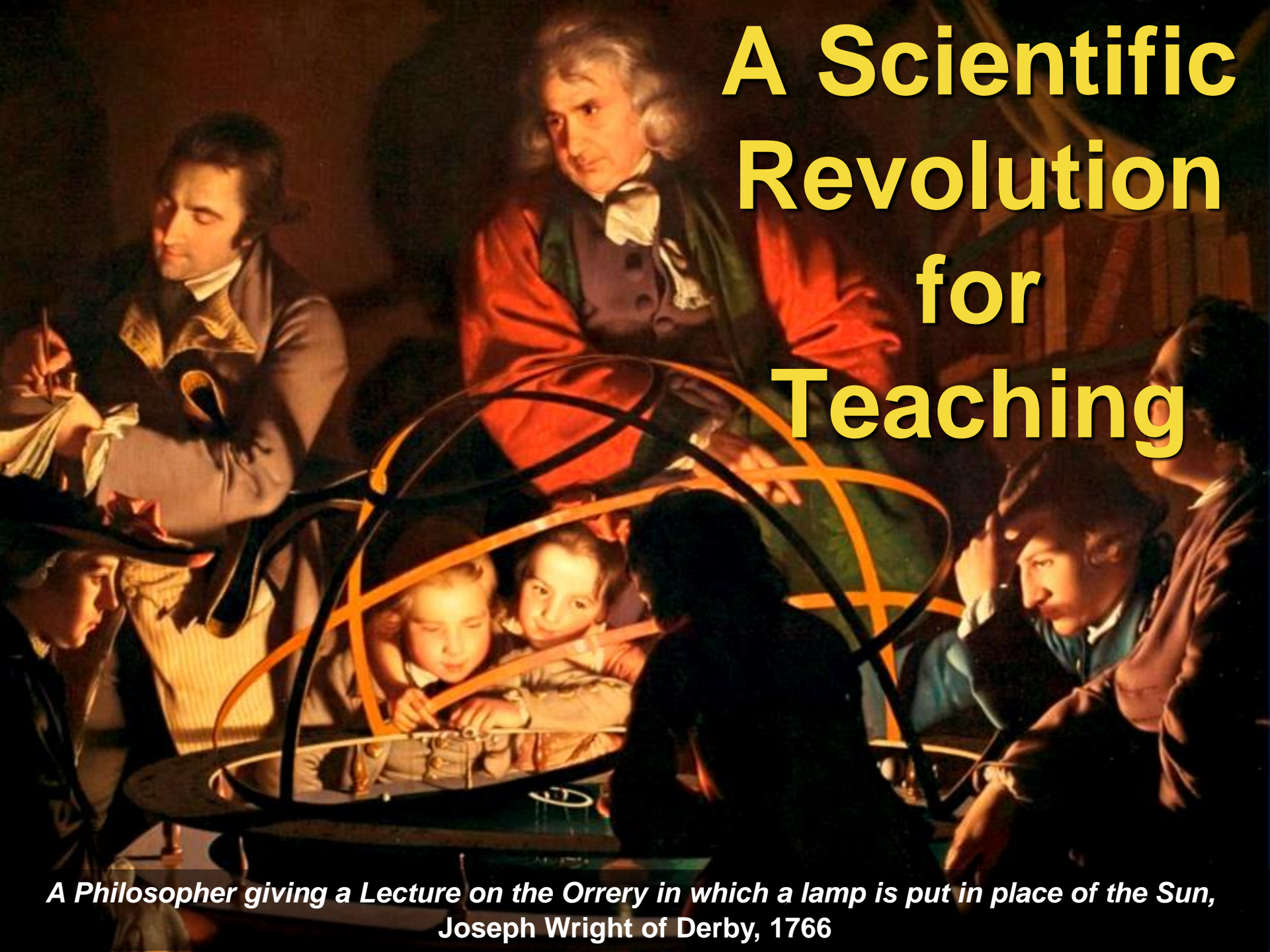
23%



**What's
Going on
Upstairs?**

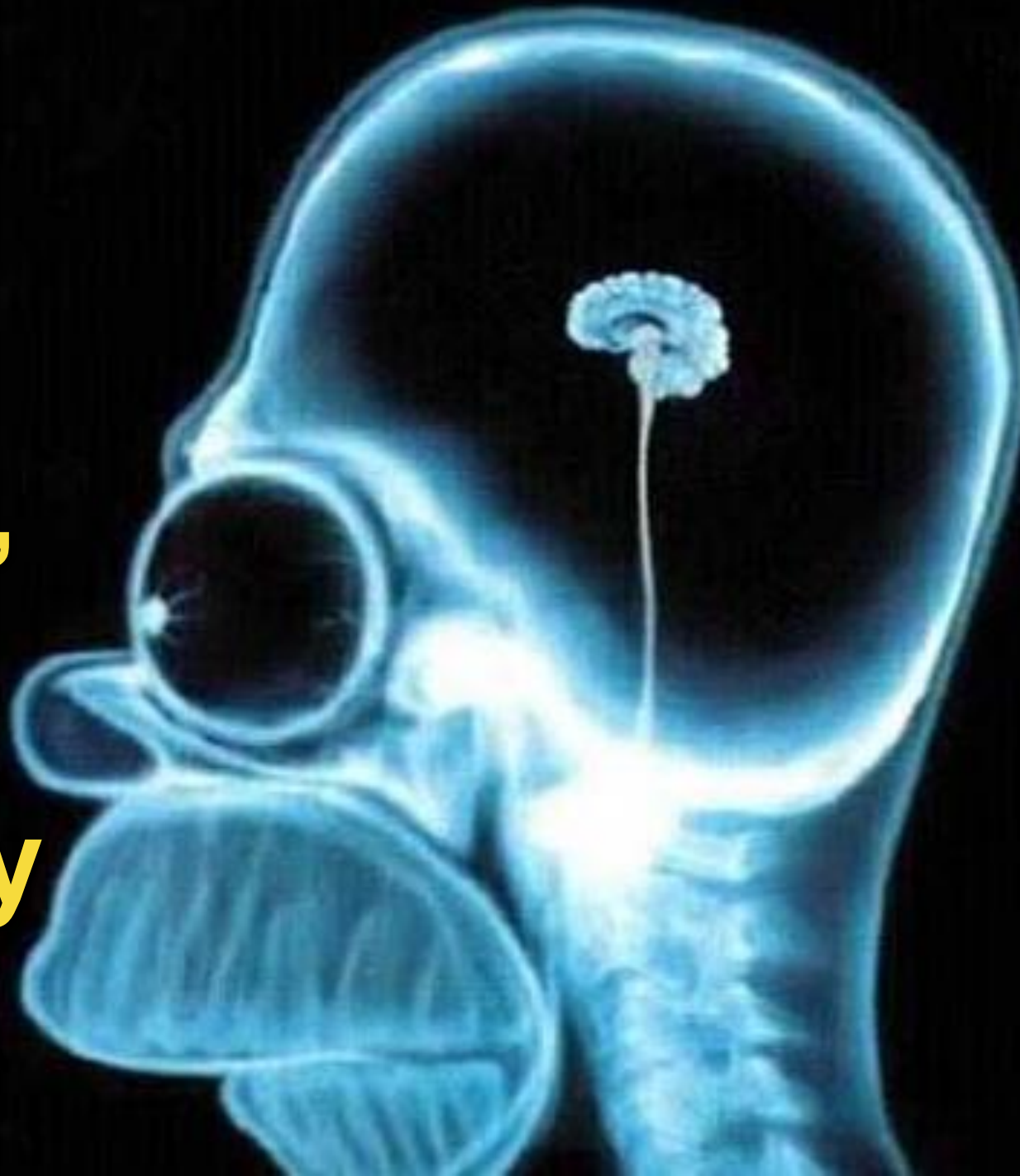


A Scientific Revolution for Teaching



*A Philosopher giving a Lecture on the Orrery in which a lamp is put in place of the Sun,
Joseph Wright of Derby, 1766*

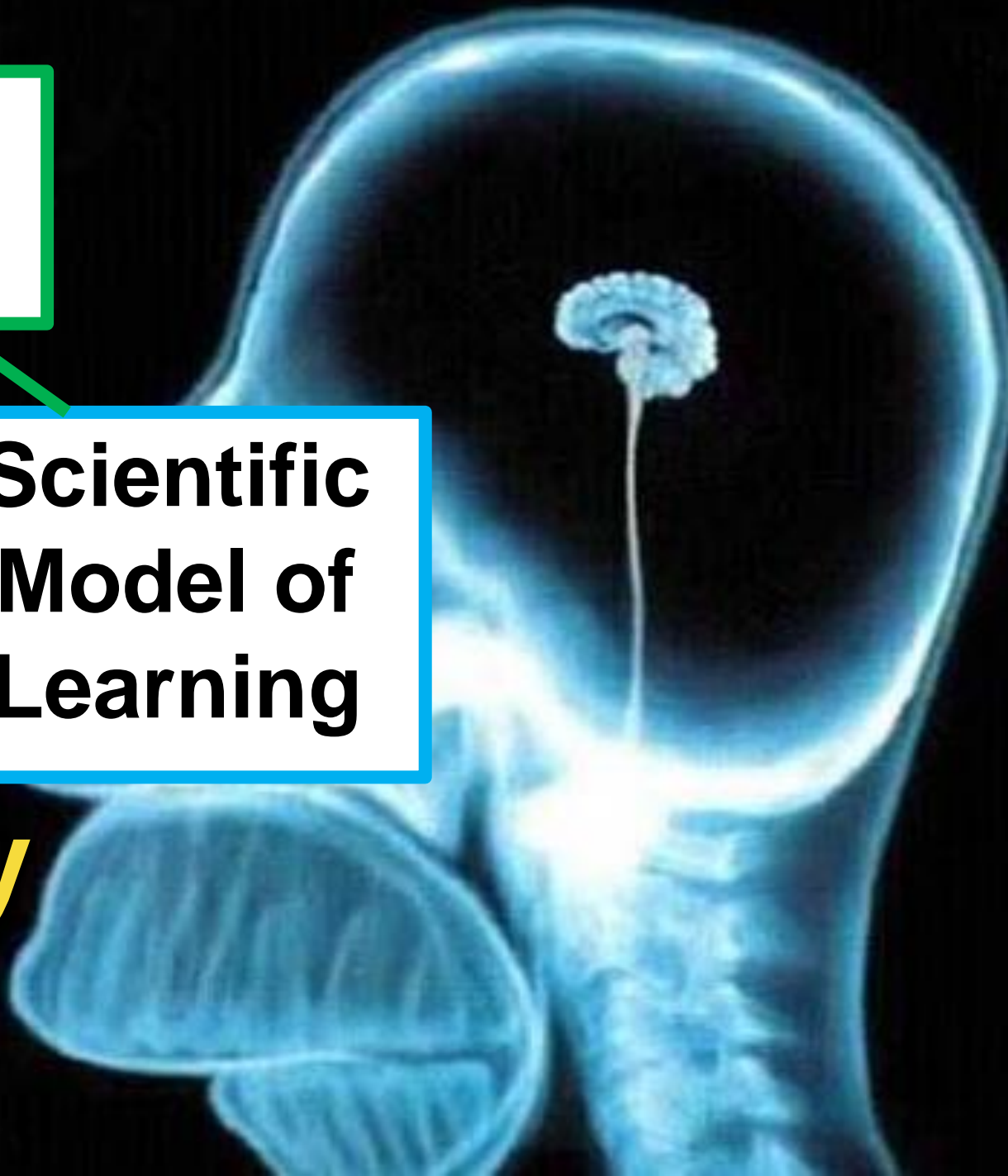
**What
happens
in
students'
brains
when they
learn?**

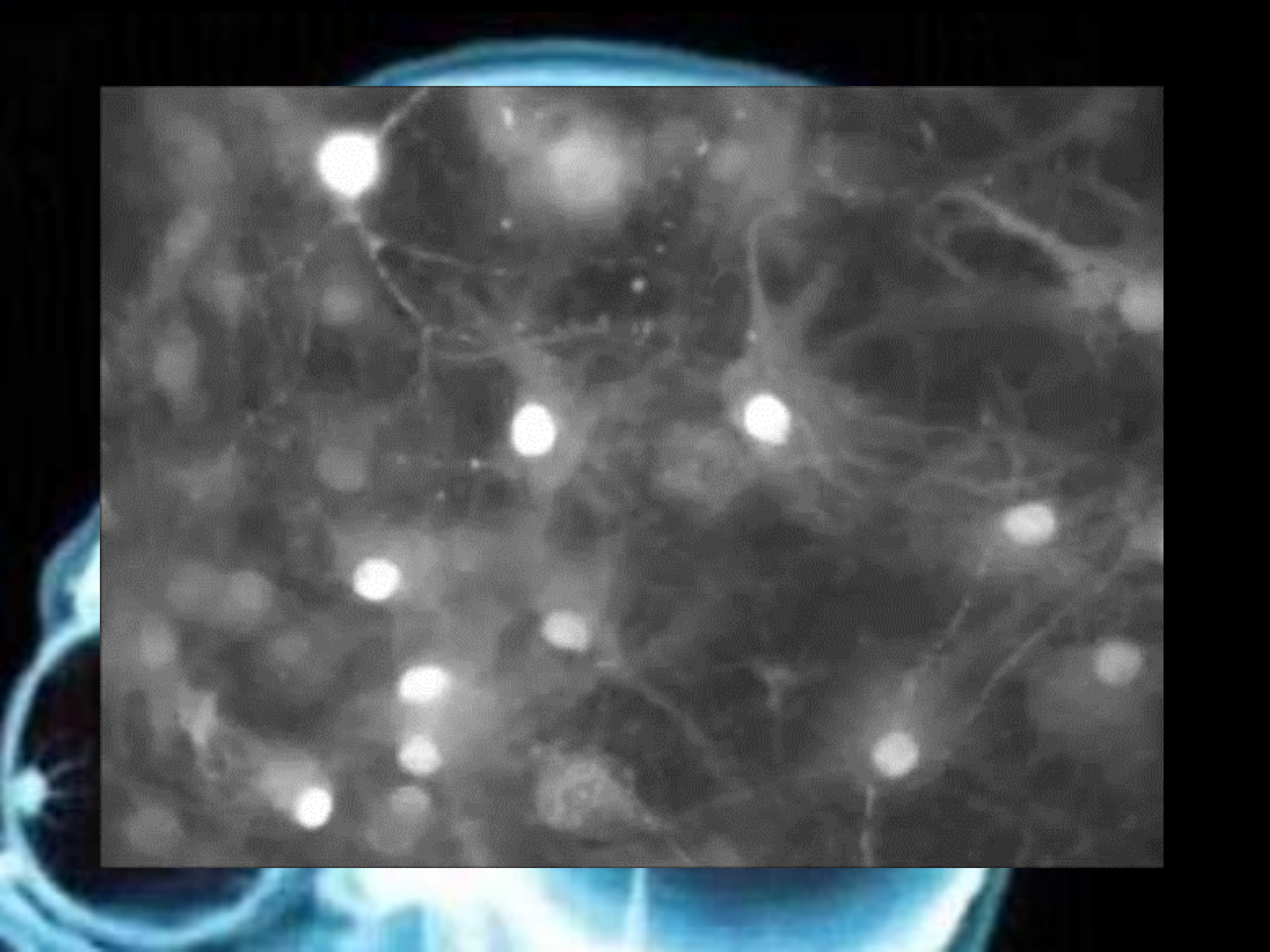


**Physical
Workings**

**Scientific
Model of
Learning**

What happens
in
students
brains
when they
learn?

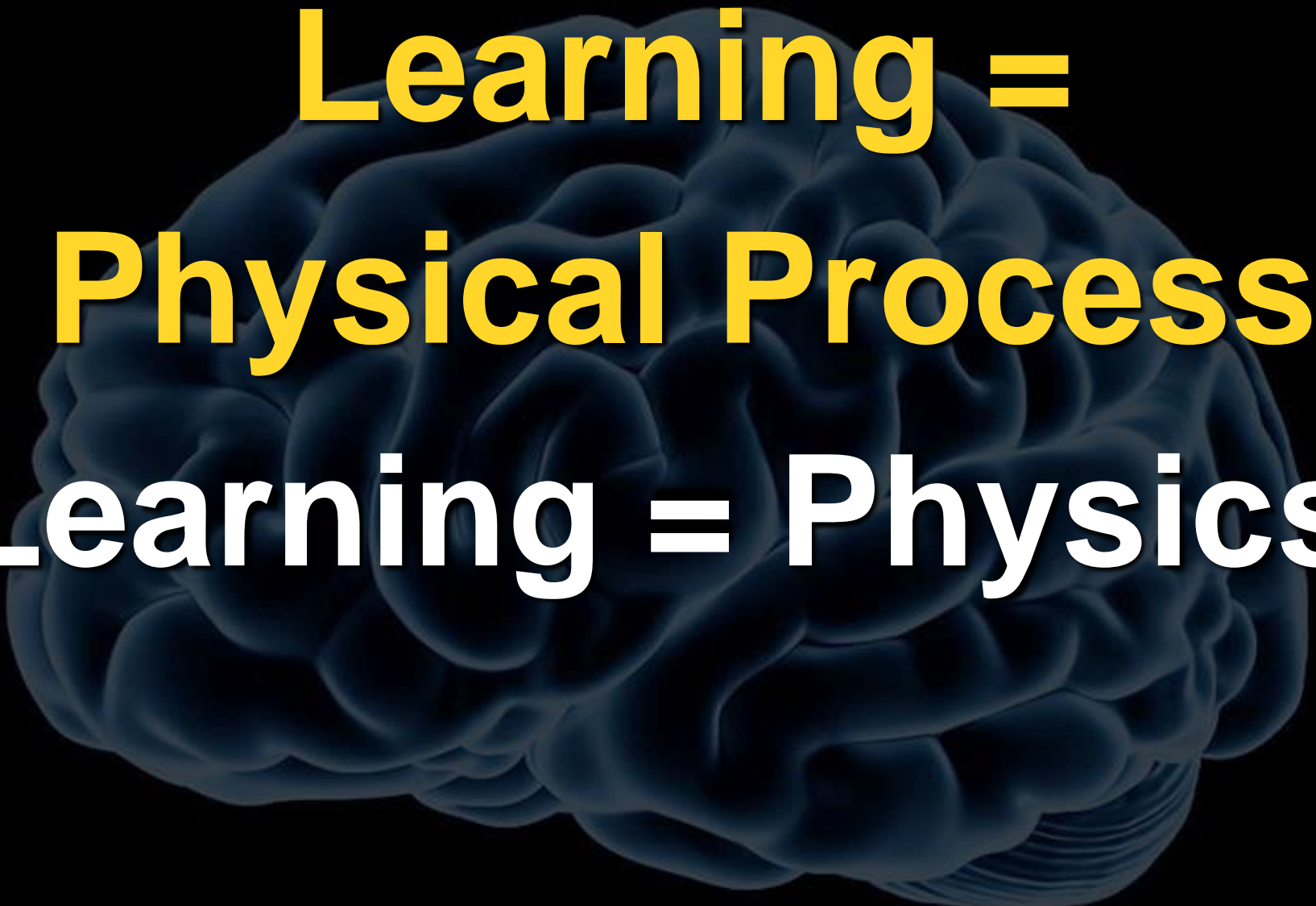




Grey Matter Grows with Learning



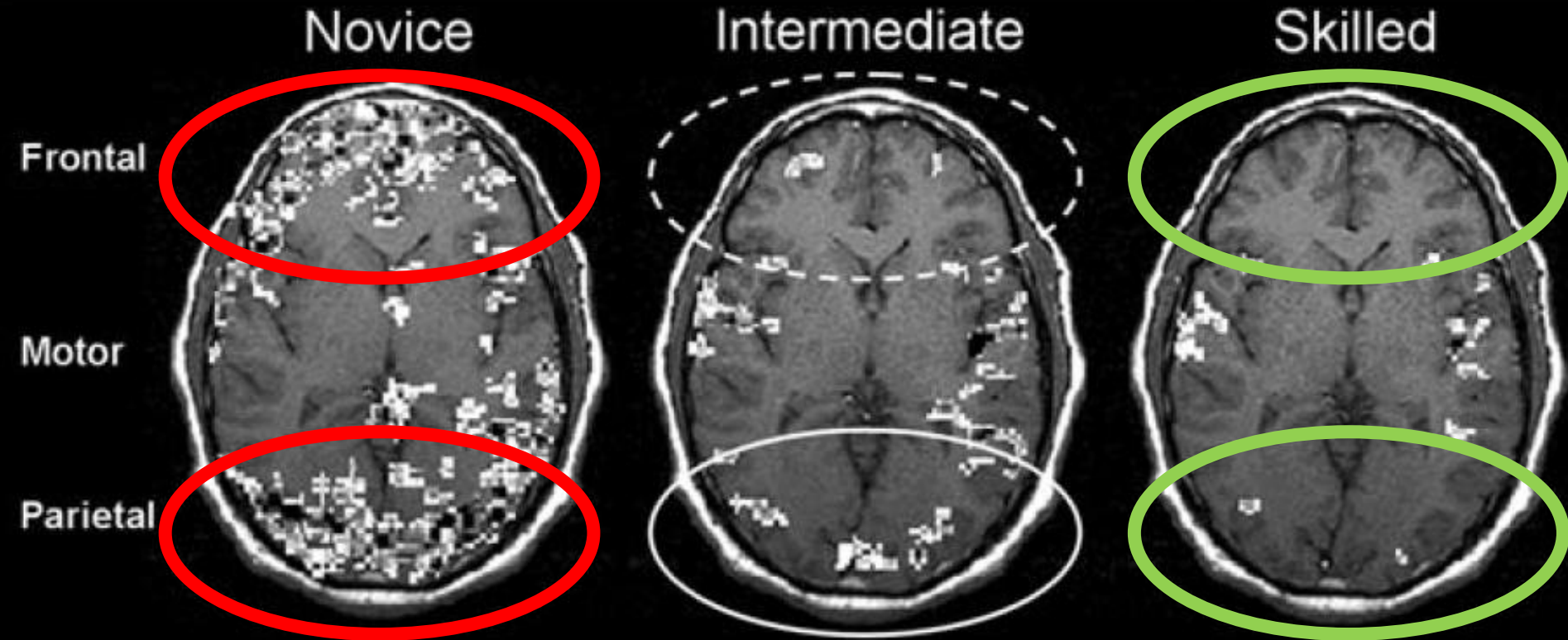
Zatorre, R. J., Fields, R. D., & Johansen-Berg, H. (2012). Plasticity in gray and white: neuroimaging changes in brain structure during learning. *Nature neuroscience*, 15(4), 528-536.



**Learning =
Physical Process**

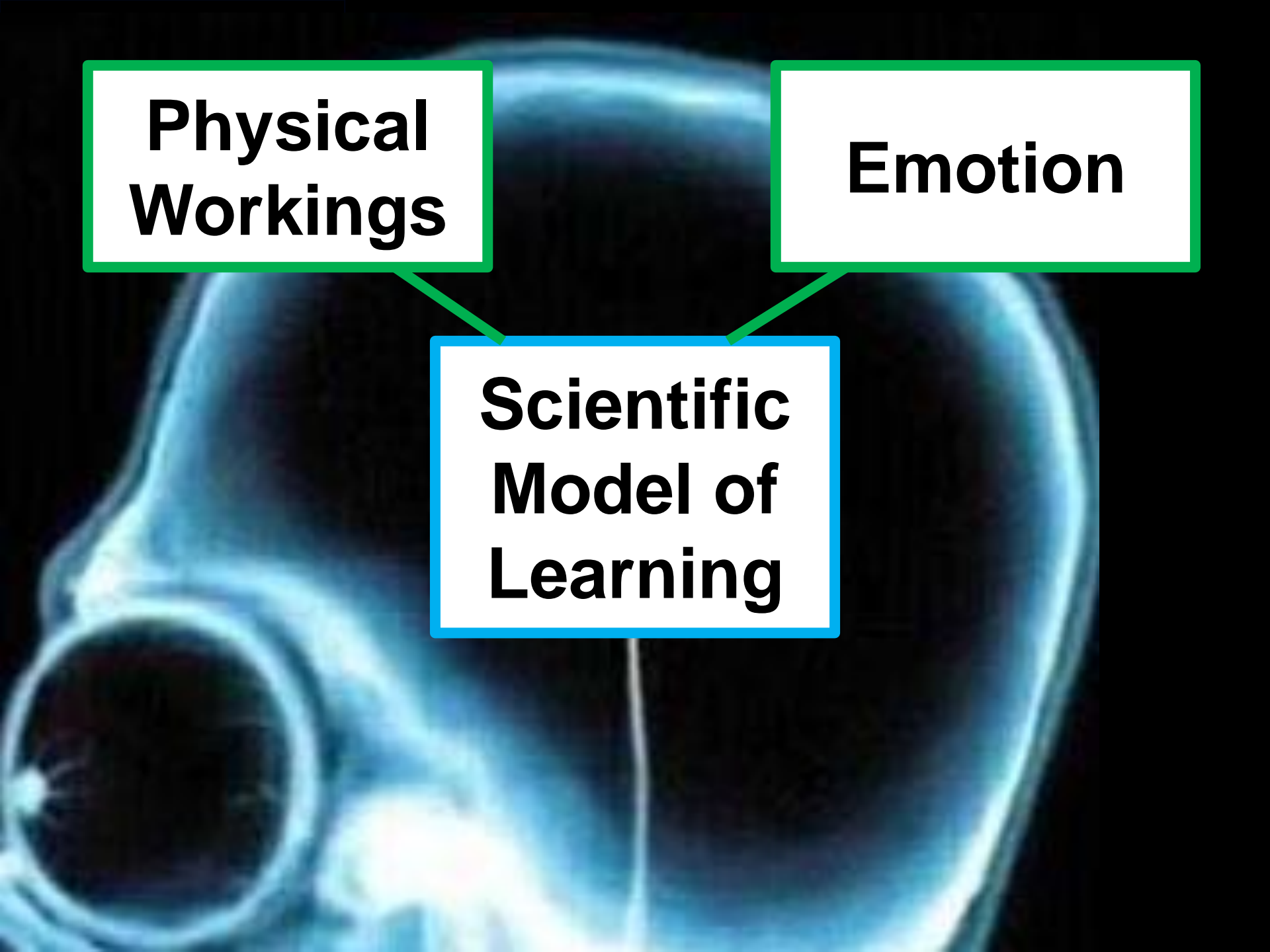
Learning = Physics!

Brain Workload



Learning something new is
energy intensive = tiring

Ericsson, K. Anders, et al., eds. *The Cambridge handbook of expertise and expert performance*. Cambridge University Press, 2006.

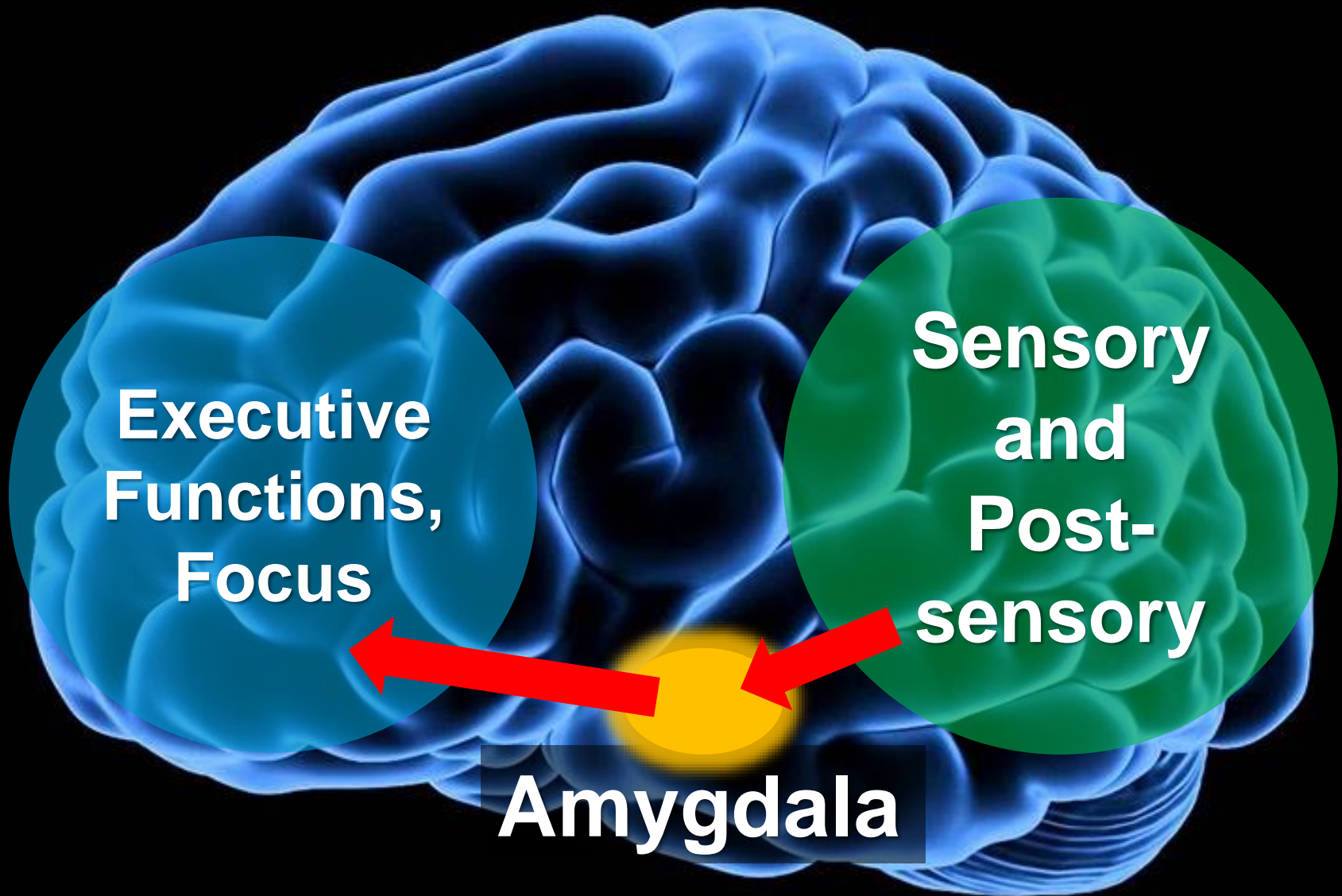


**Physical
Workings**

Emotion

**Scientific
Model of
Learning**

Emotions and the Brain

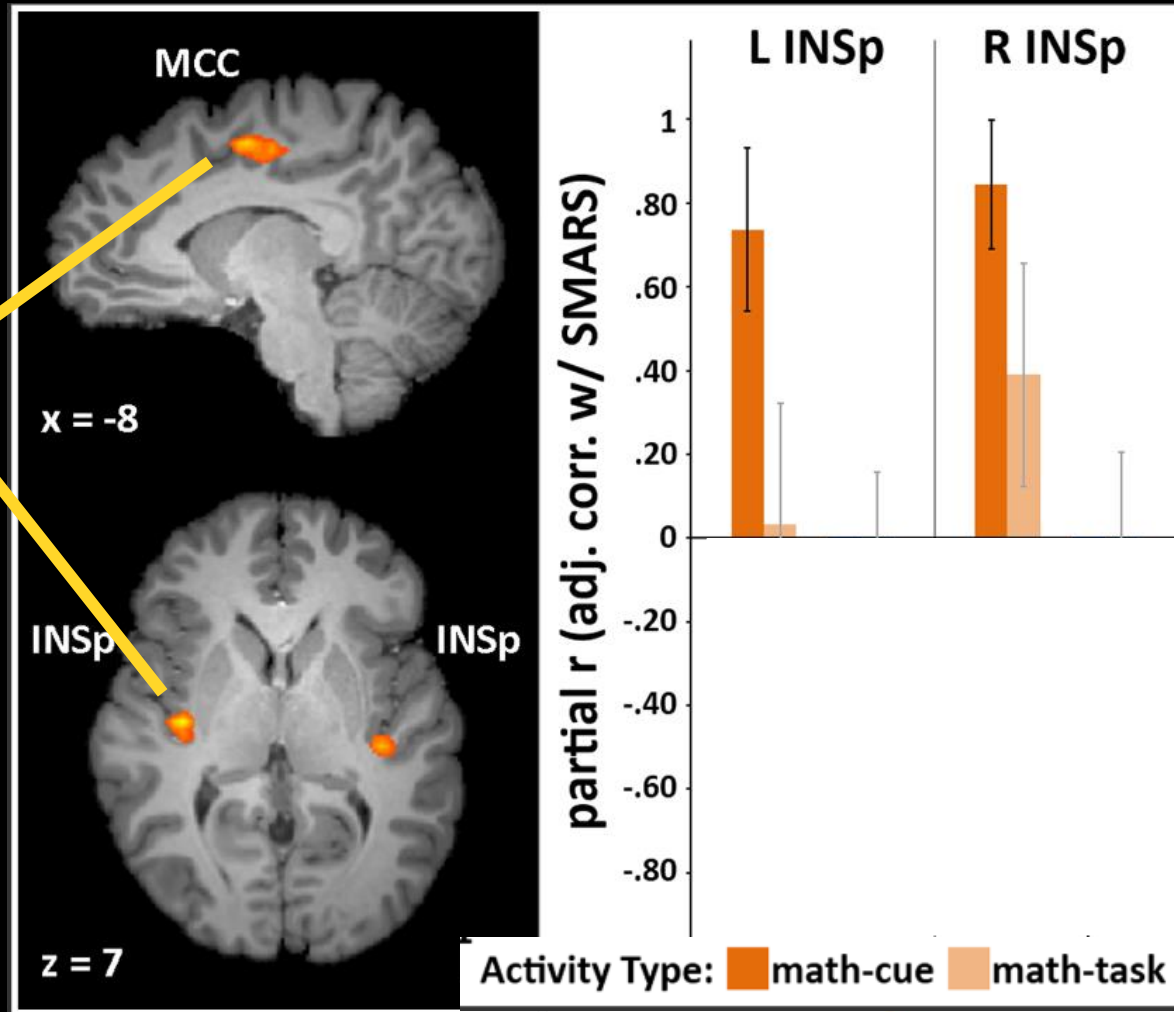


Anxiety!



Anxiety!

Activation of brain regions associated with **physical pain perception** is strongest when **anticipating** a math task.



Lyons, I. M., & Beilock, S. L. (2012). When math hurts: math anxiety predicts pain network activation in anticipation of doing math. PloS one, 7(10), e48076

Anxiety!



$$7 \times 9 - 15 = ?$$





Learning Check-Up

How was your learning today?

A: I'm confident about what I learned. I can explain it well to my neighbours.

B: I'm pretty good with what I learned. I'm OK at explaining it.

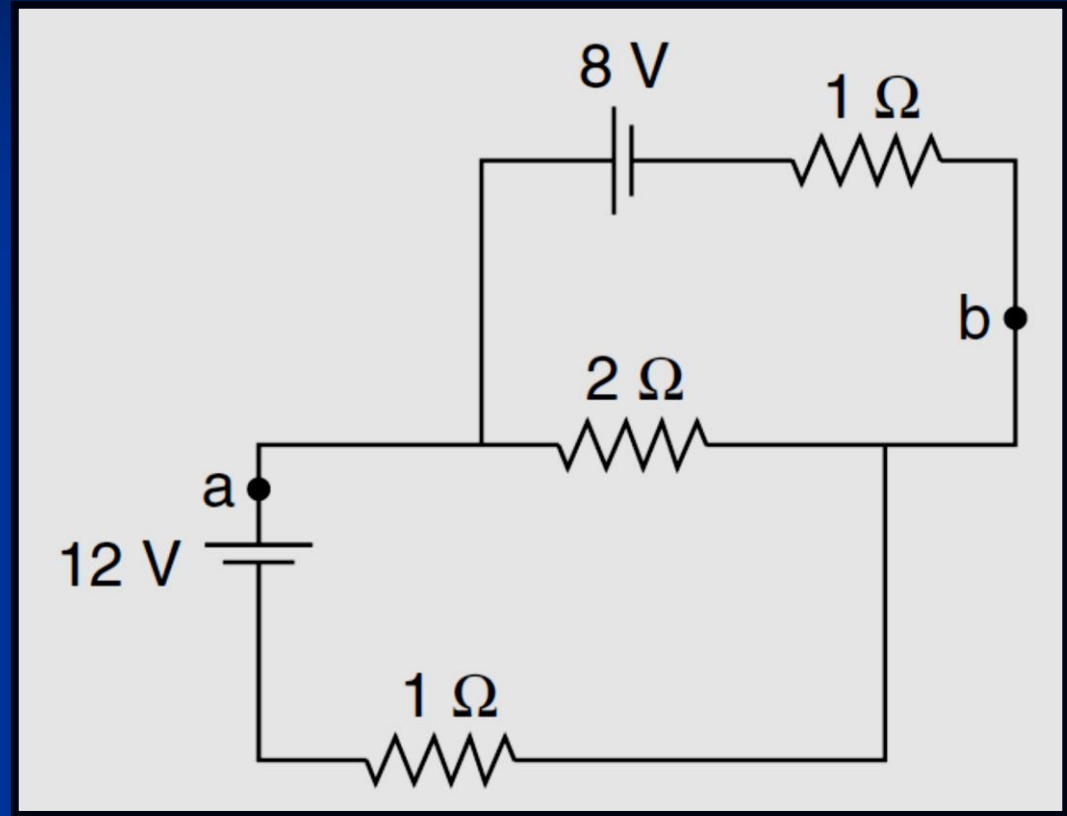
C: I'm not too sure about what I learned. It would be tough to explain it!

D: I think I had difficulties with some of what I learned. I am not yet able to explain it.

Measuring Understanding?

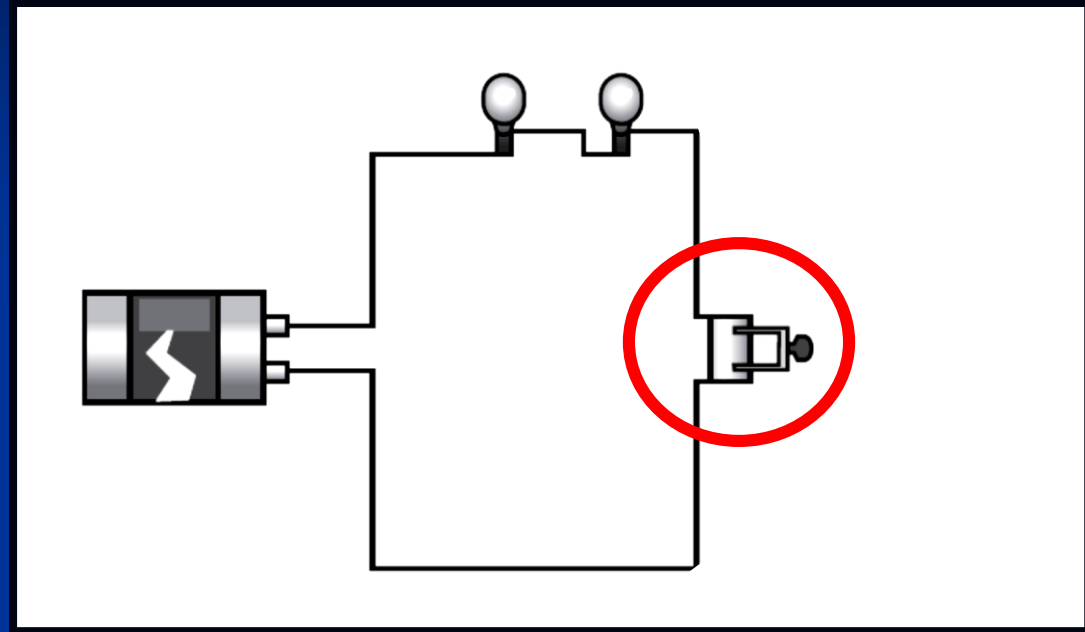
Find the current through the 2 ohm resistor and the potential difference between point a and b.

Average = 75%



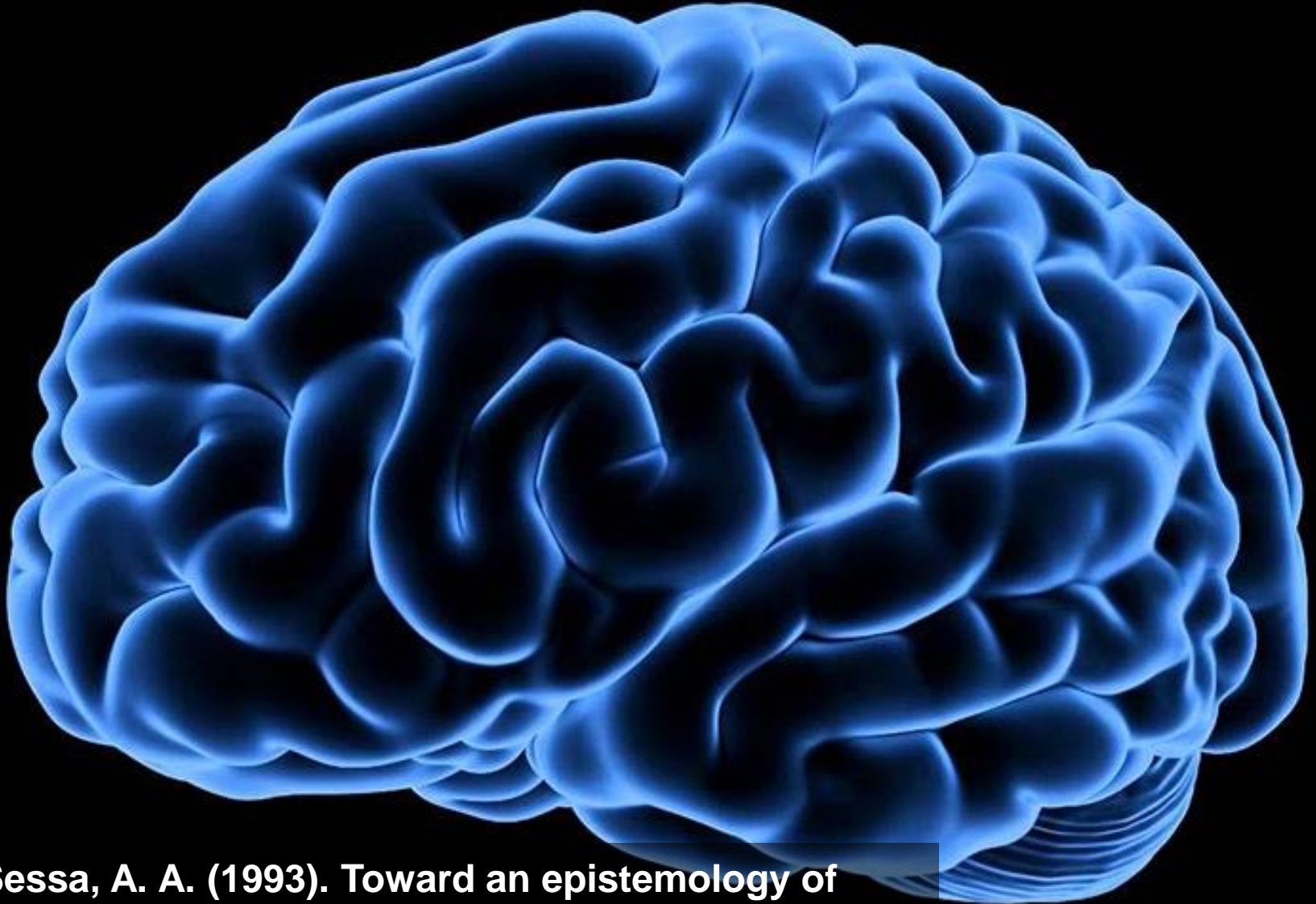
Measuring Understanding!

When the switch is closed,
what happens to:
(a) the current through
the battery
(b) the brightness of
the bulbs



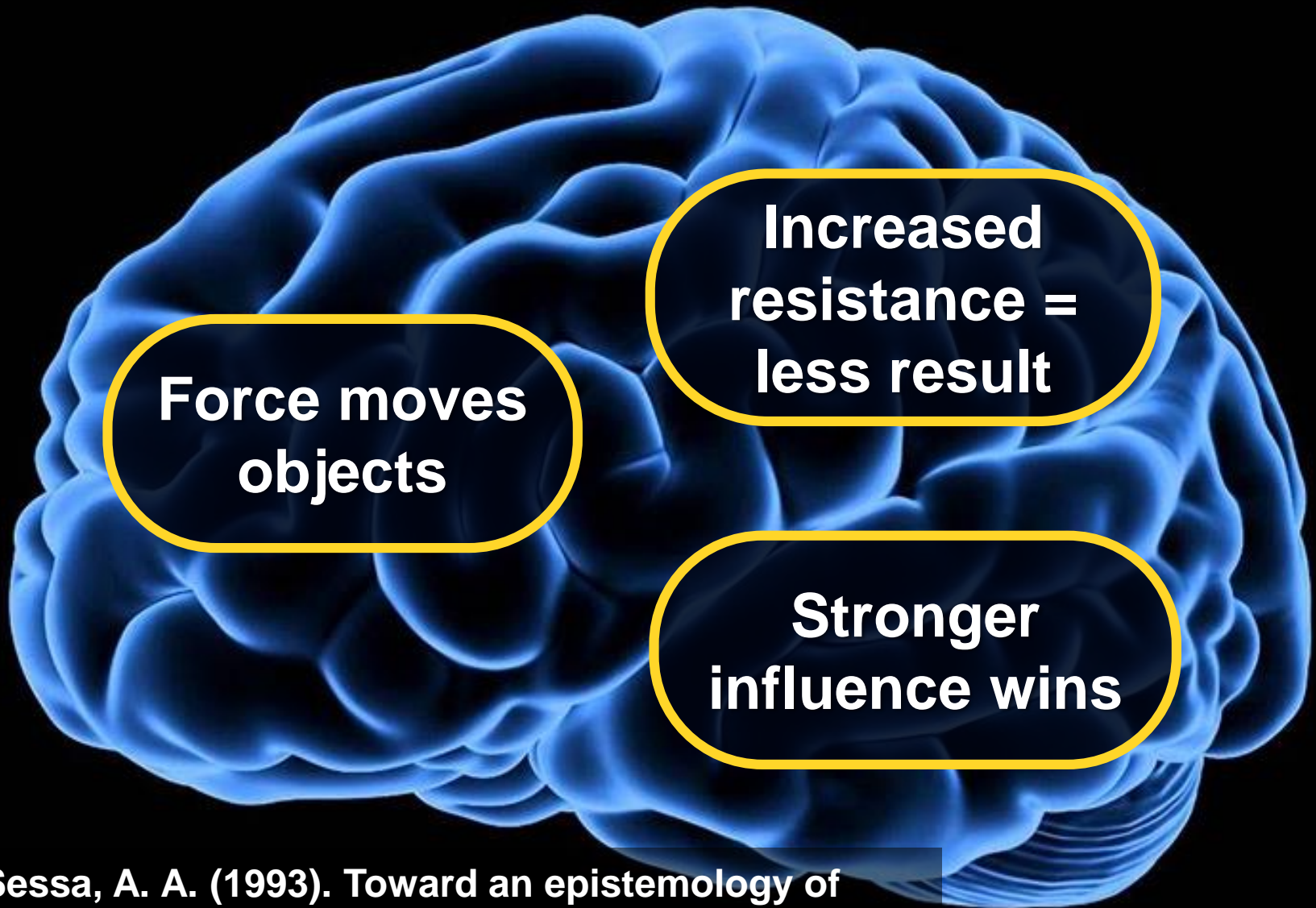
Average = 40%

Cognitive Resource Model



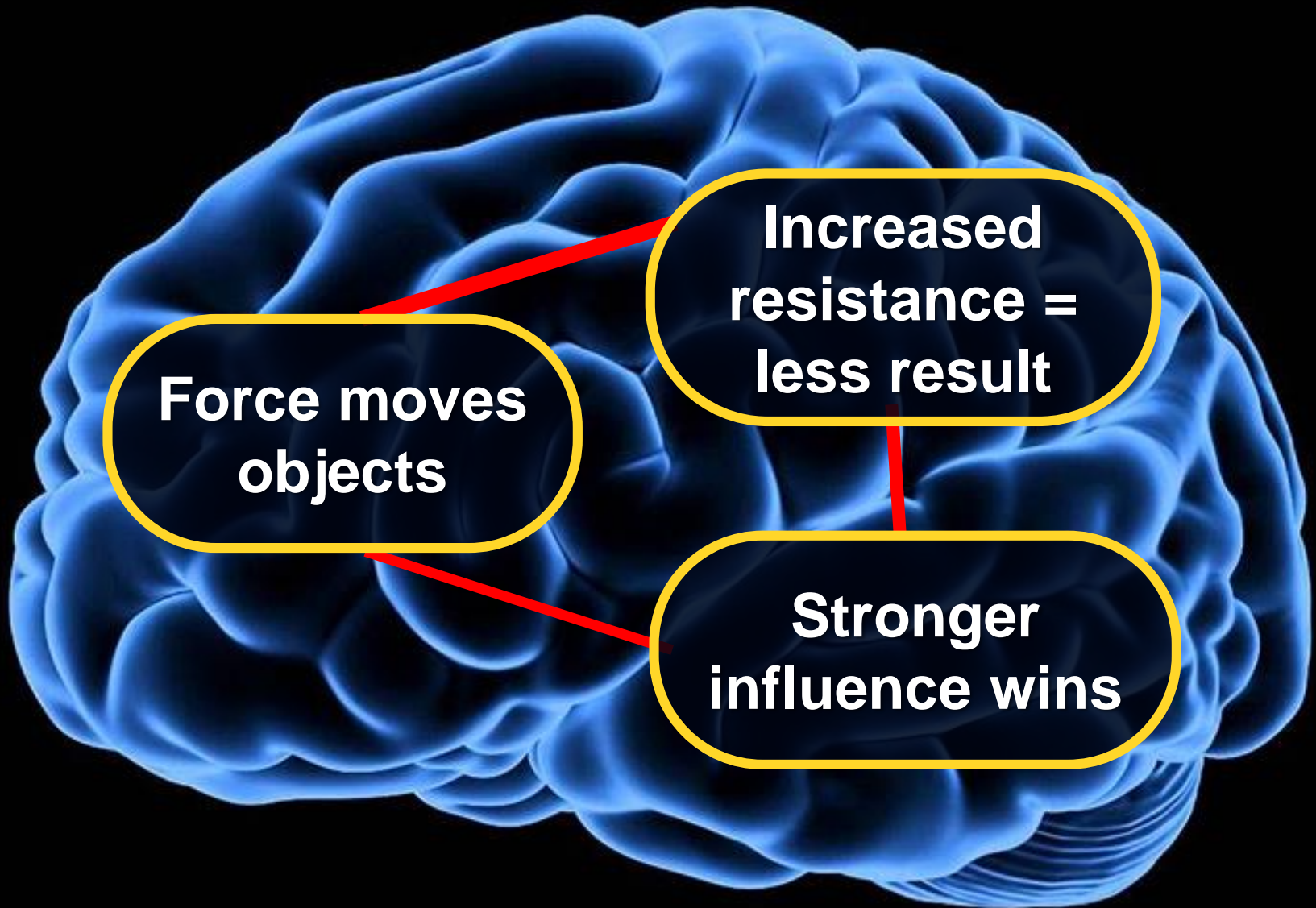
DiSessa, A. A. (1993). Toward an epistemology of physics. *Cognition and instruction*, 10(2-3), 105-225.

Knowledge is built from primitive pieces

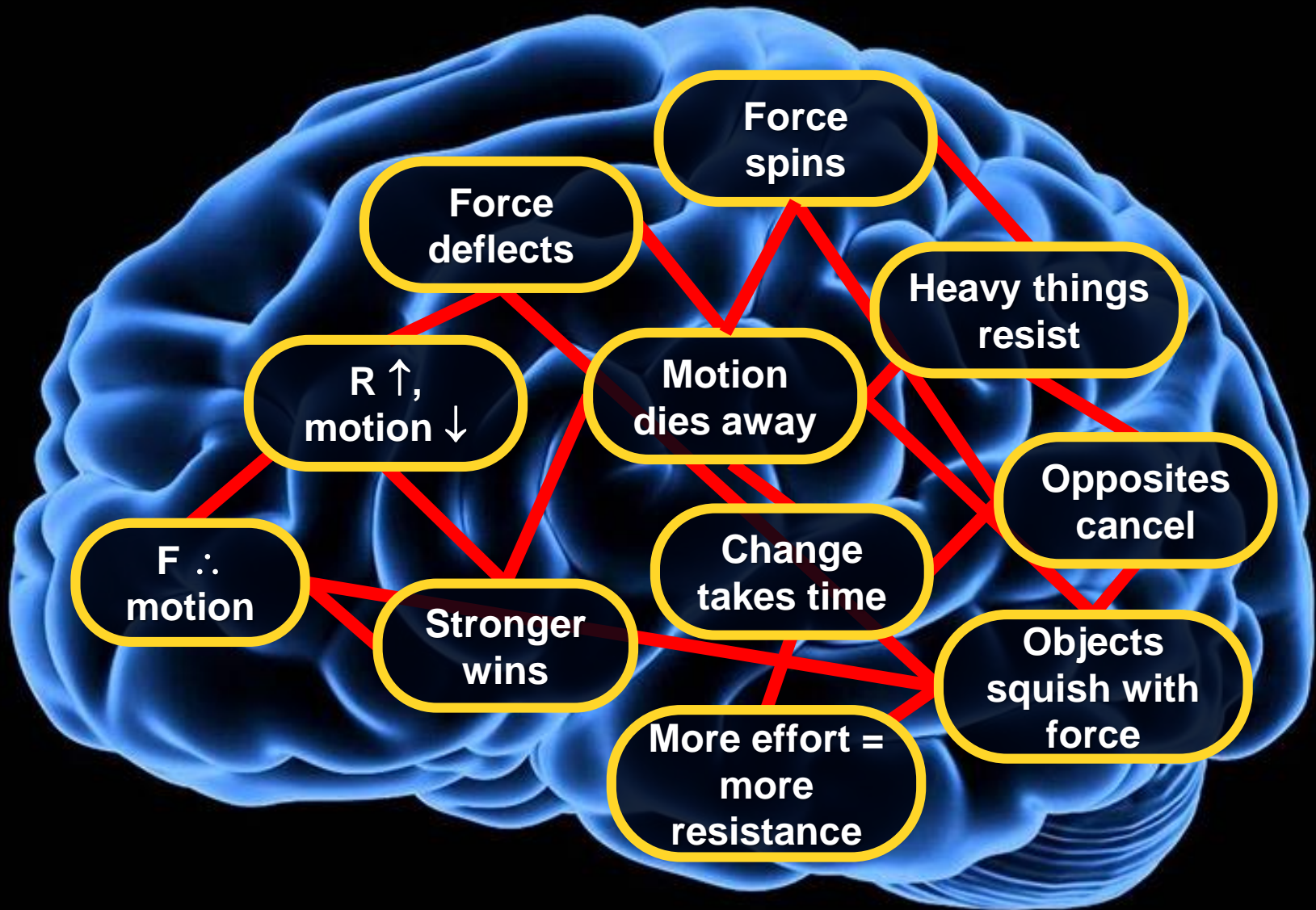


DiSessa, A. A. (1993). Toward an epistemology of physics. *Cognition and instruction*, 10(2-3), 105-225.

As we learn, connections grow



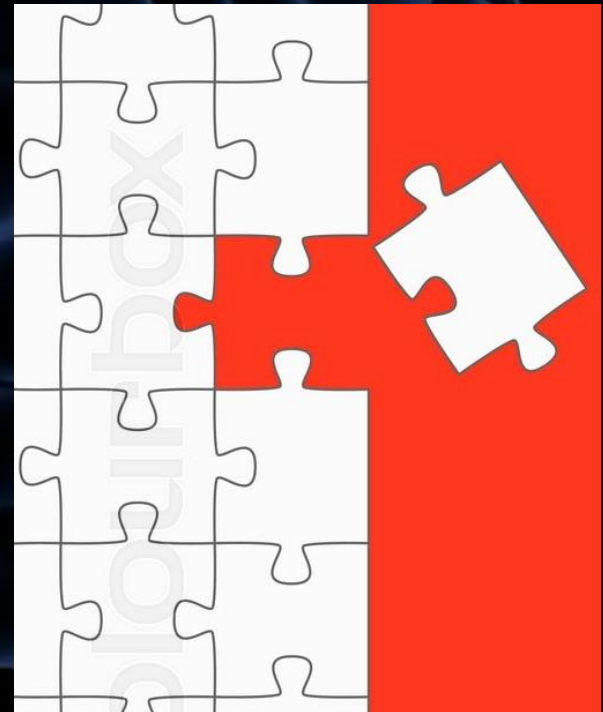
Networks of knowledge resources form



Prior Knowledge

We make sense of **new ideas** by making connections to our **prior knowledge**

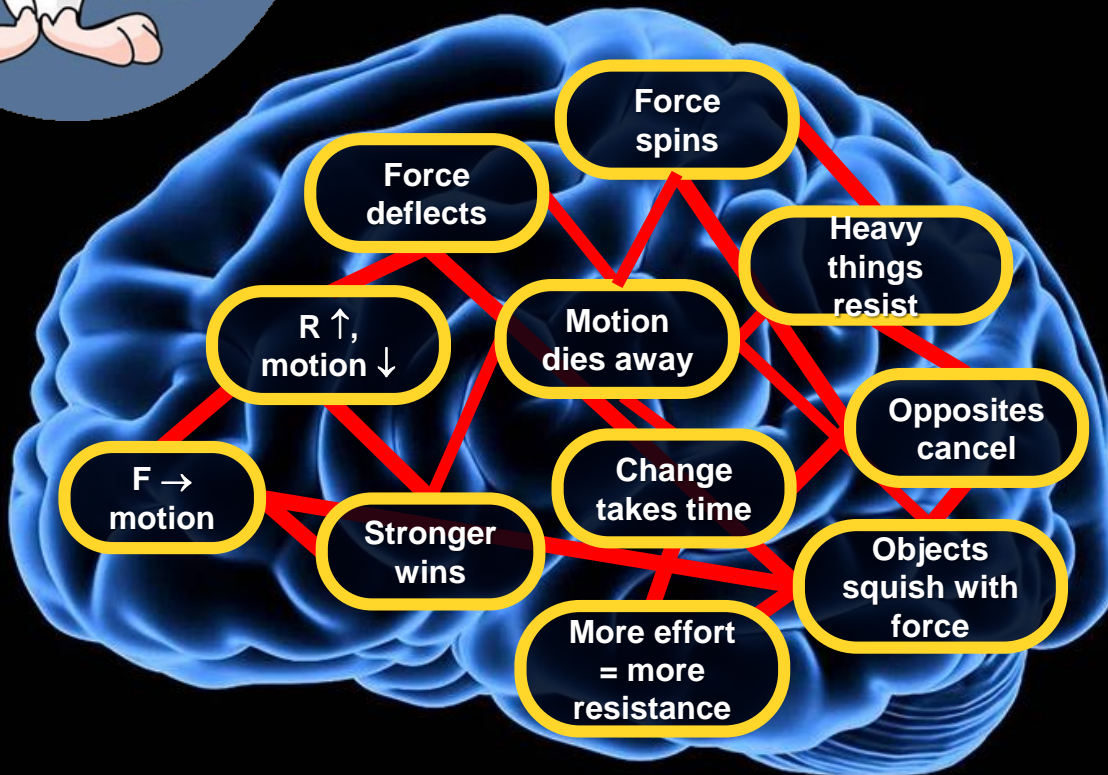
If prior knowledge is not ready, students **cannot make use** of expert knowledge.





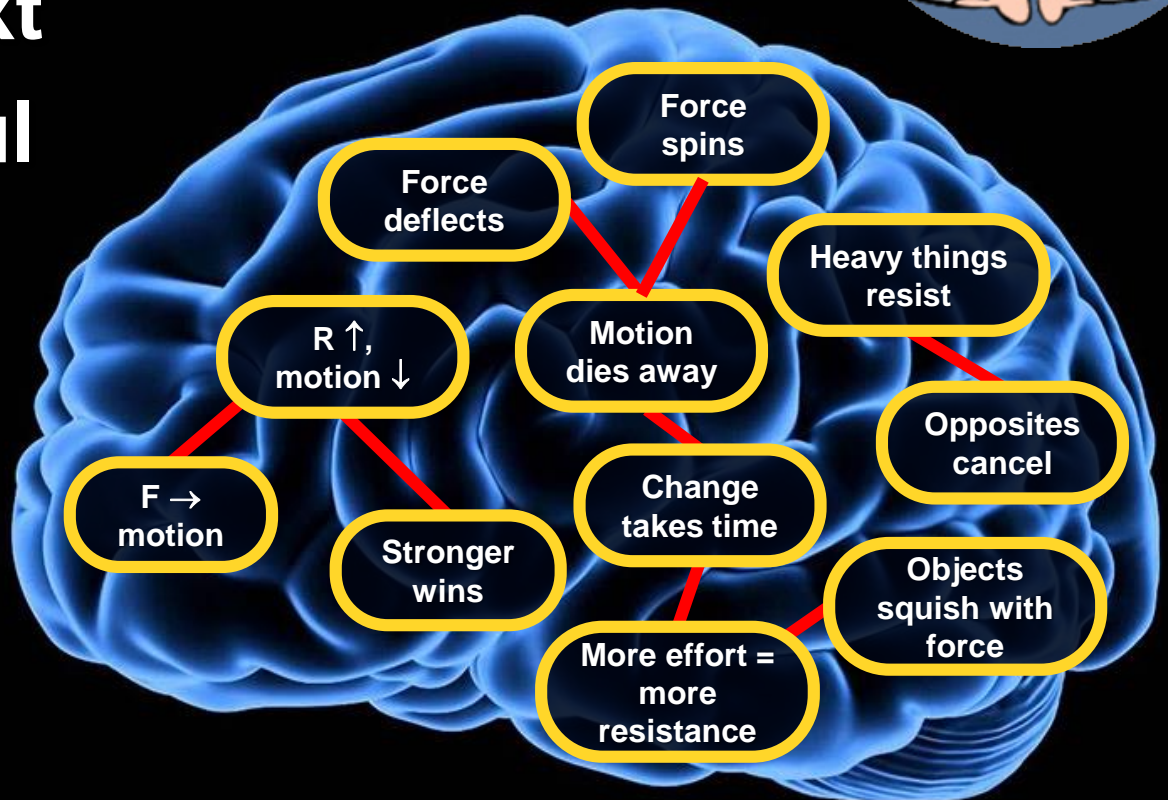
The Expert

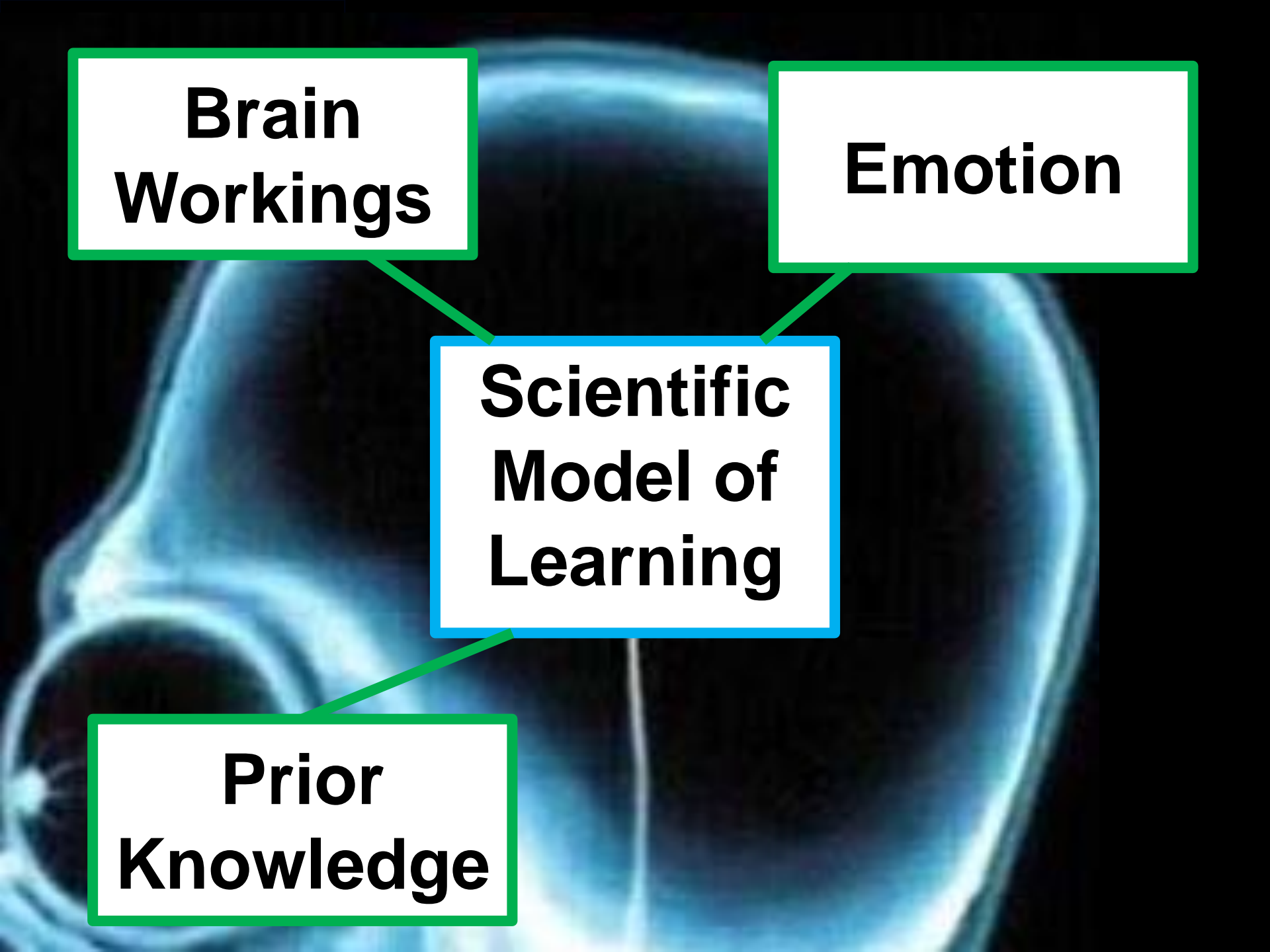
- Rich webs of connections
- Highly contextual
- See “big picture”
- Fluent / invisible skills



The Novice

- Scientific knowledge fragmented
- Little context
- Fewer useful “hooks” to attach new ideas
- Skills are effortful



A diagram illustrating the components of a scientific model of learning. The background is a blue-tinted image of a human brain. Four text boxes are connected by lines to a central box. The boxes are: 'Brain Workings' (top left, green border), 'Emotion' (top right, green border), 'Prior Knowledge' (bottom left, green border), and 'Scientific Model of Learning' (center, blue border).

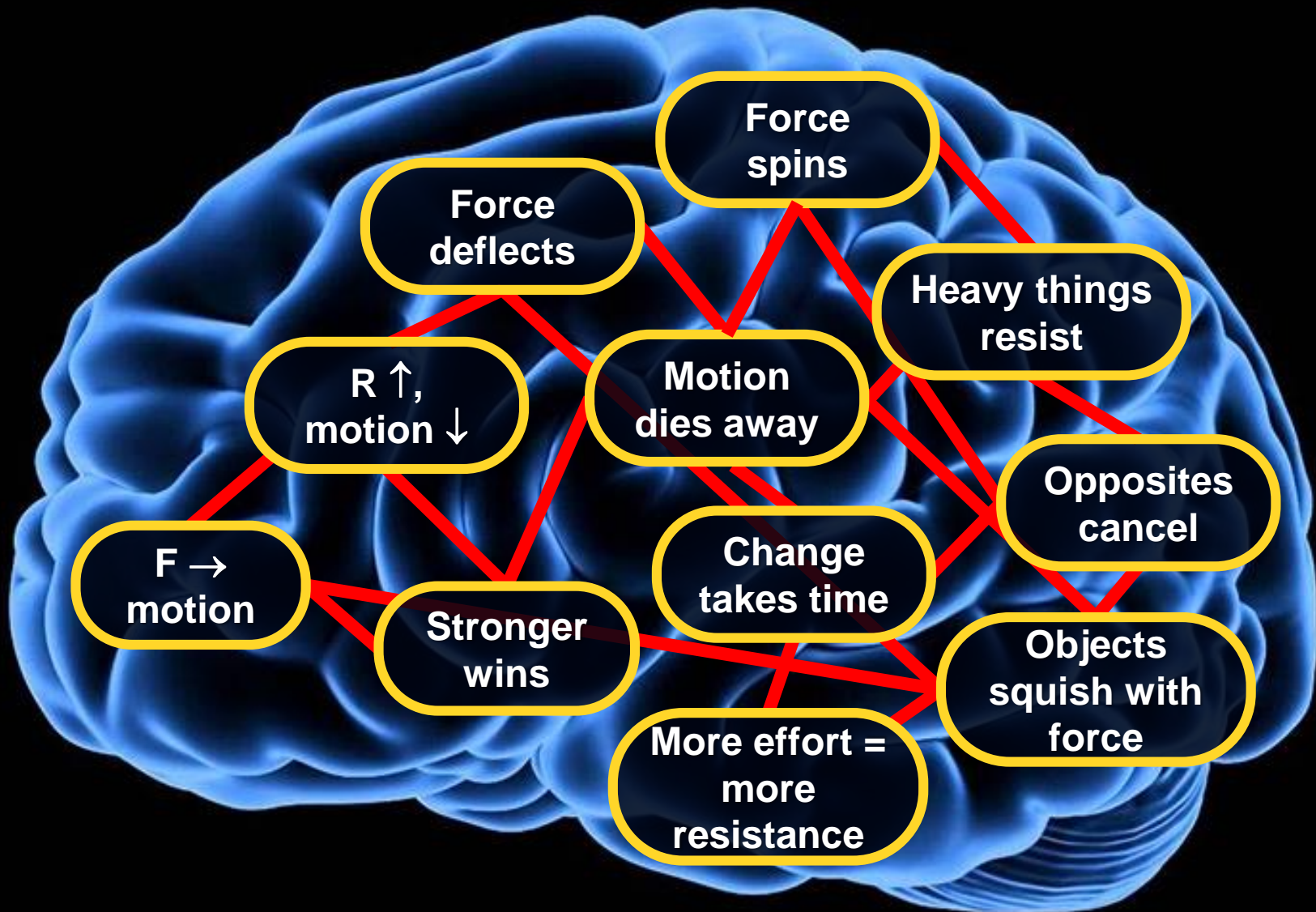
**Brain
Workings**

Emotion

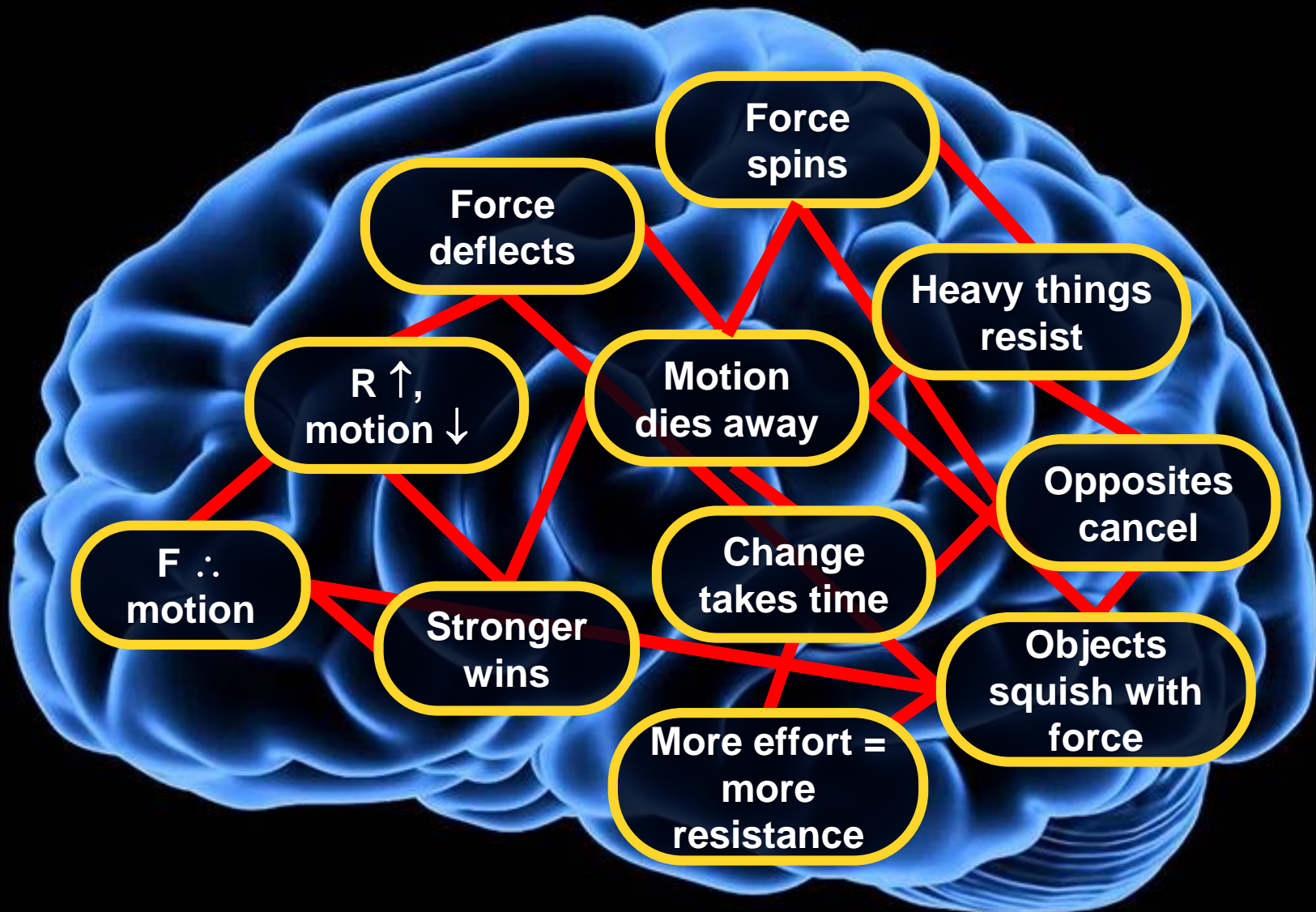
**Scientific
Model of
Learning**

**Prior
Knowledge**

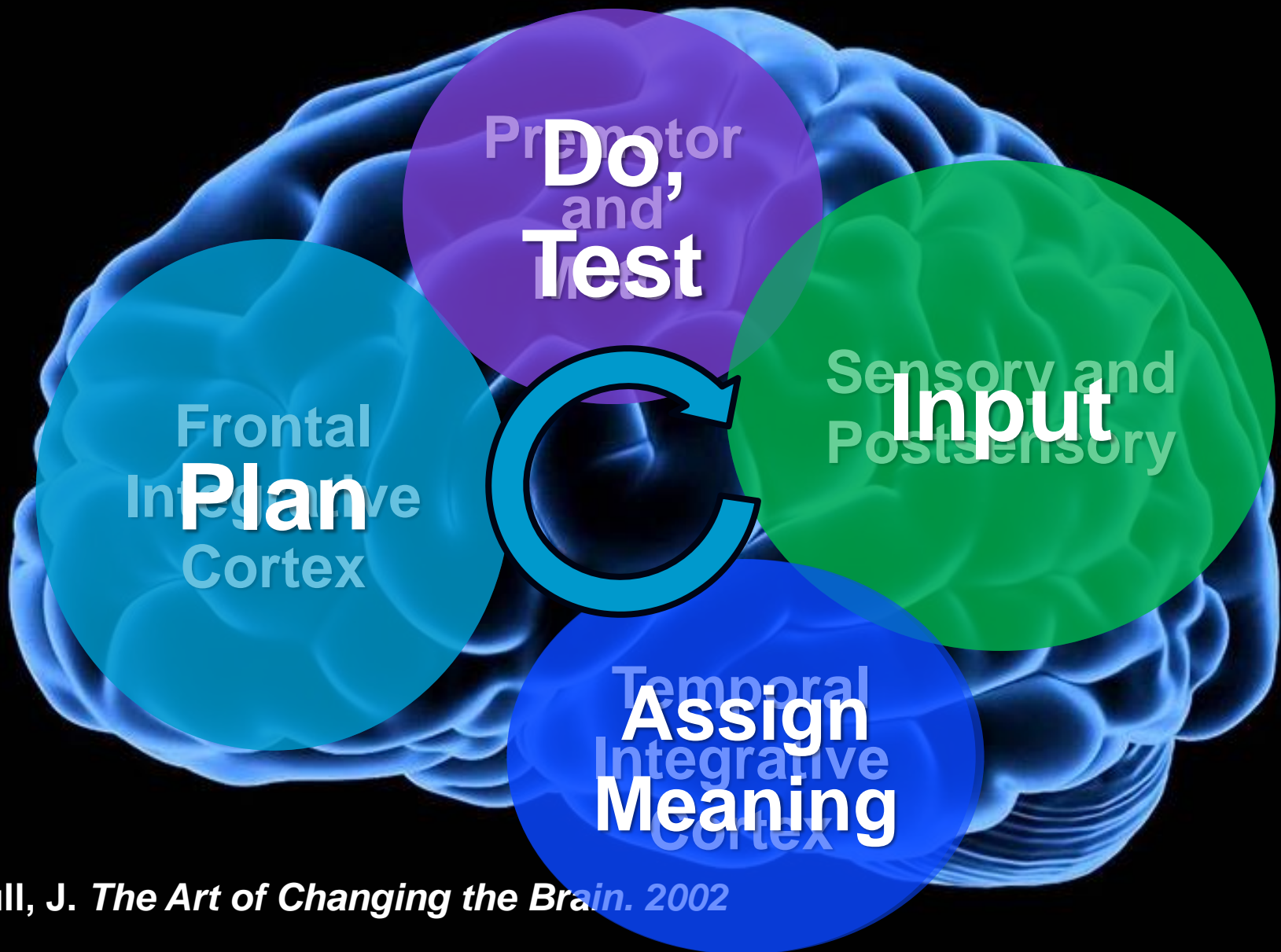
Teaching is a Wiring Problem



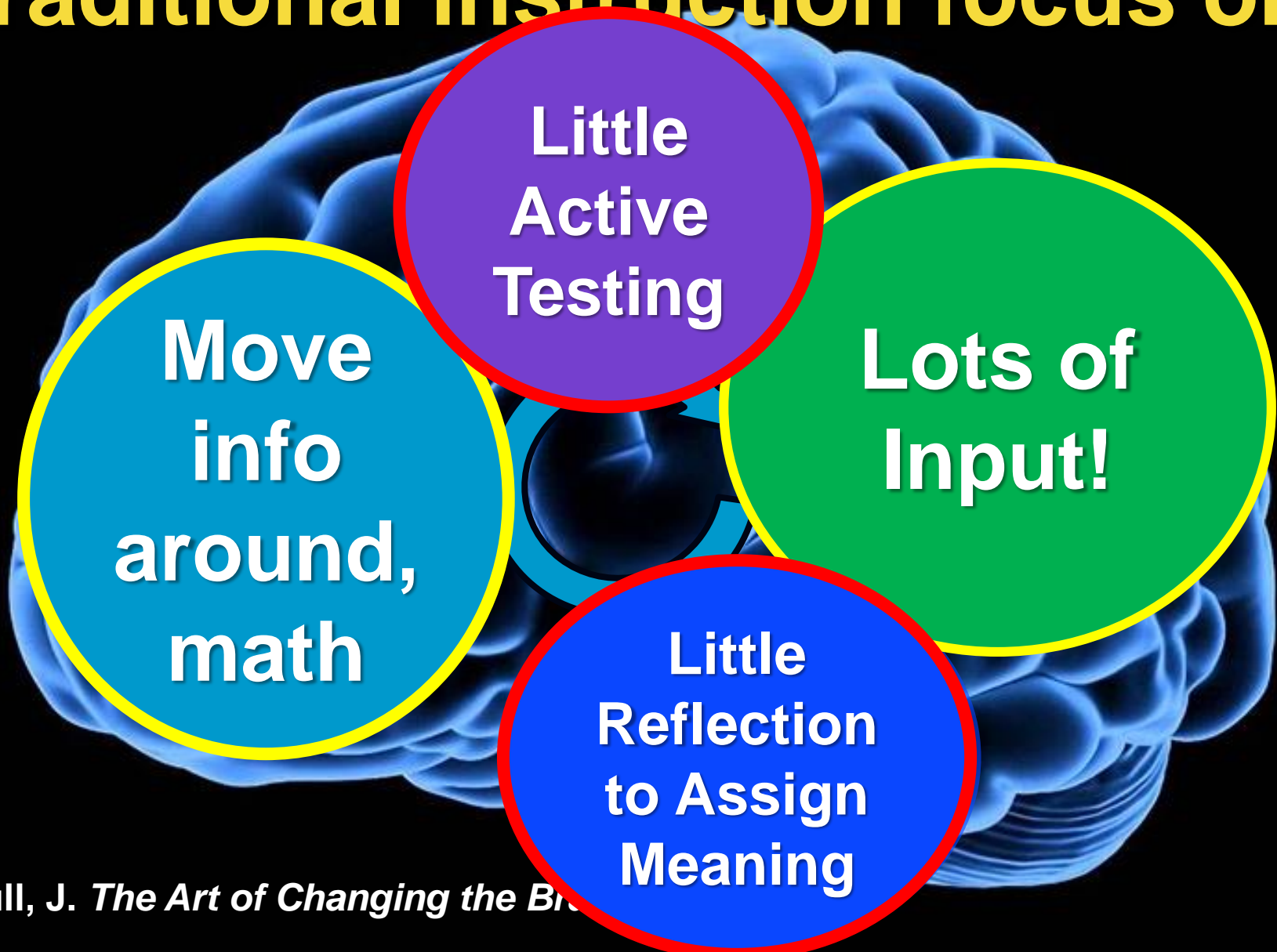
How to make connections?

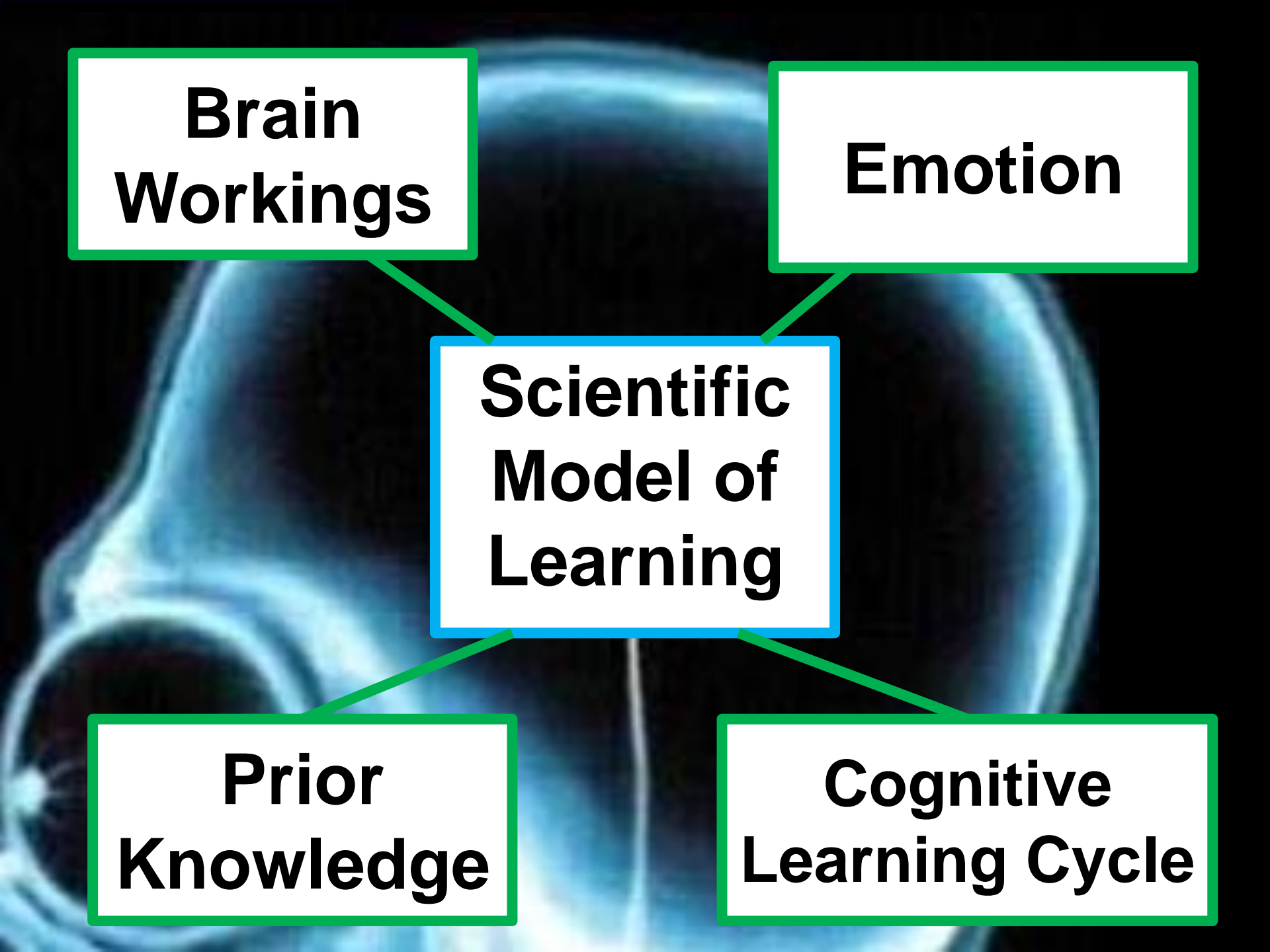


Cognitive Learning Cycle



Which parts of the cycle does traditional instruction focus on?





The diagram features a central box labeled "Scientific Model of Learning" with a blue border. Four green lines radiate from this central box to four surrounding boxes: "Brain Workings" (top-left), "Emotion" (top-right), "Prior Knowledge" (bottom-left), and "Cognitive Learning Cycle" (bottom-right). All four outer boxes have green borders. The background is a blue-toned image of a human brain.

**Brain
Workings**

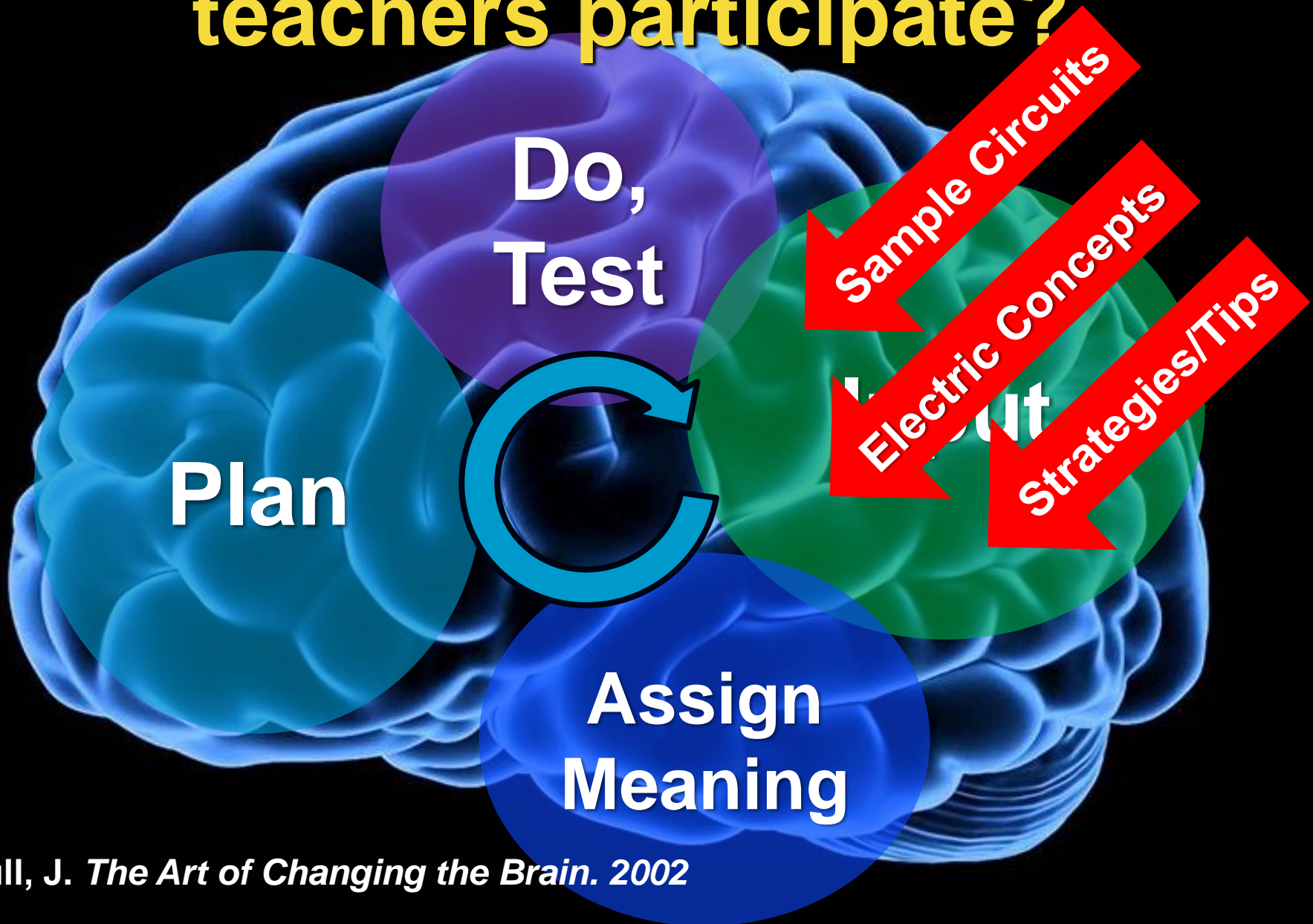
Emotion

**Scientific
Model of
Learning**

**Prior
Knowledge**

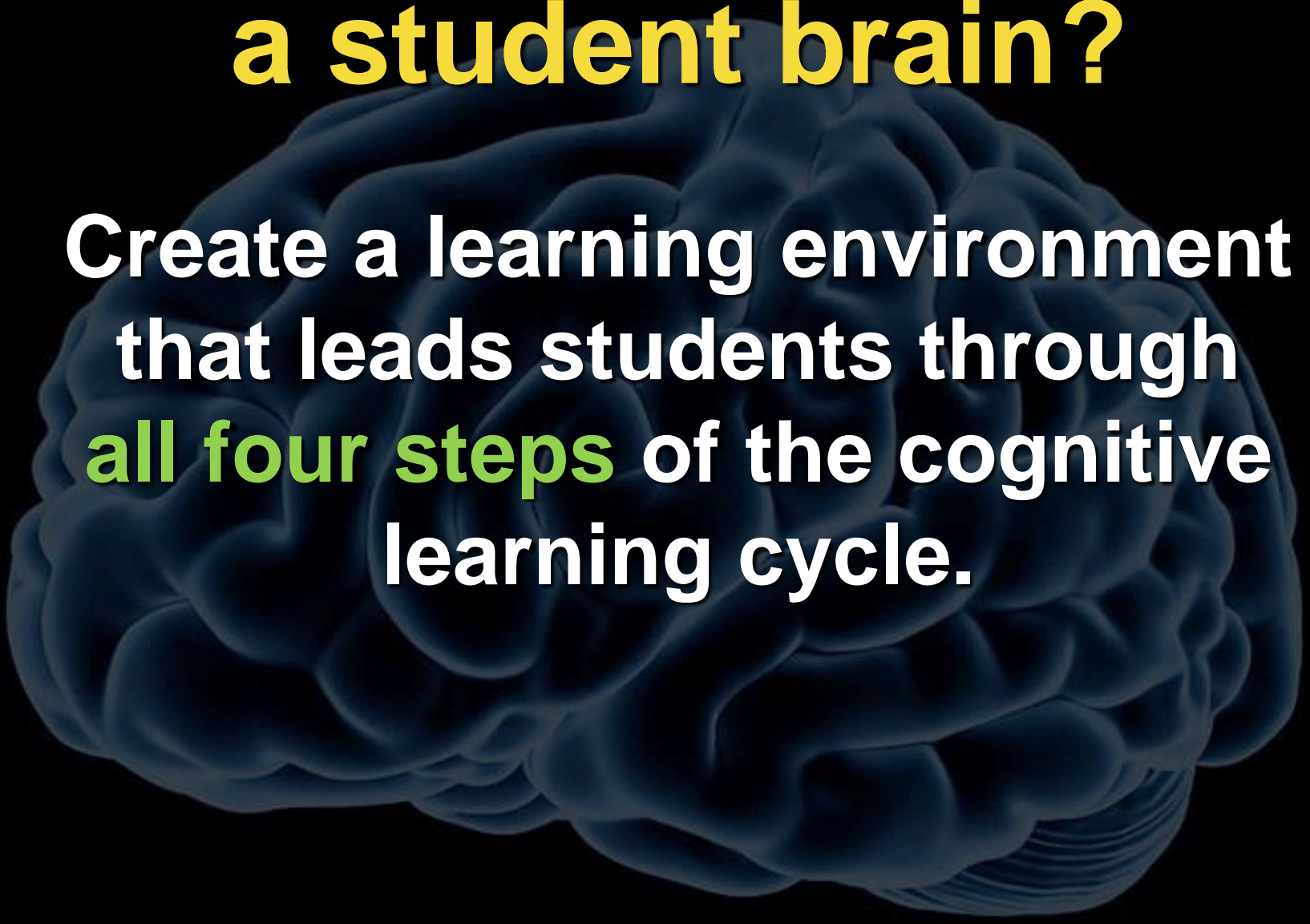
**Cognitive
Learning Cycle**

In which part of this cycle can teachers participate?



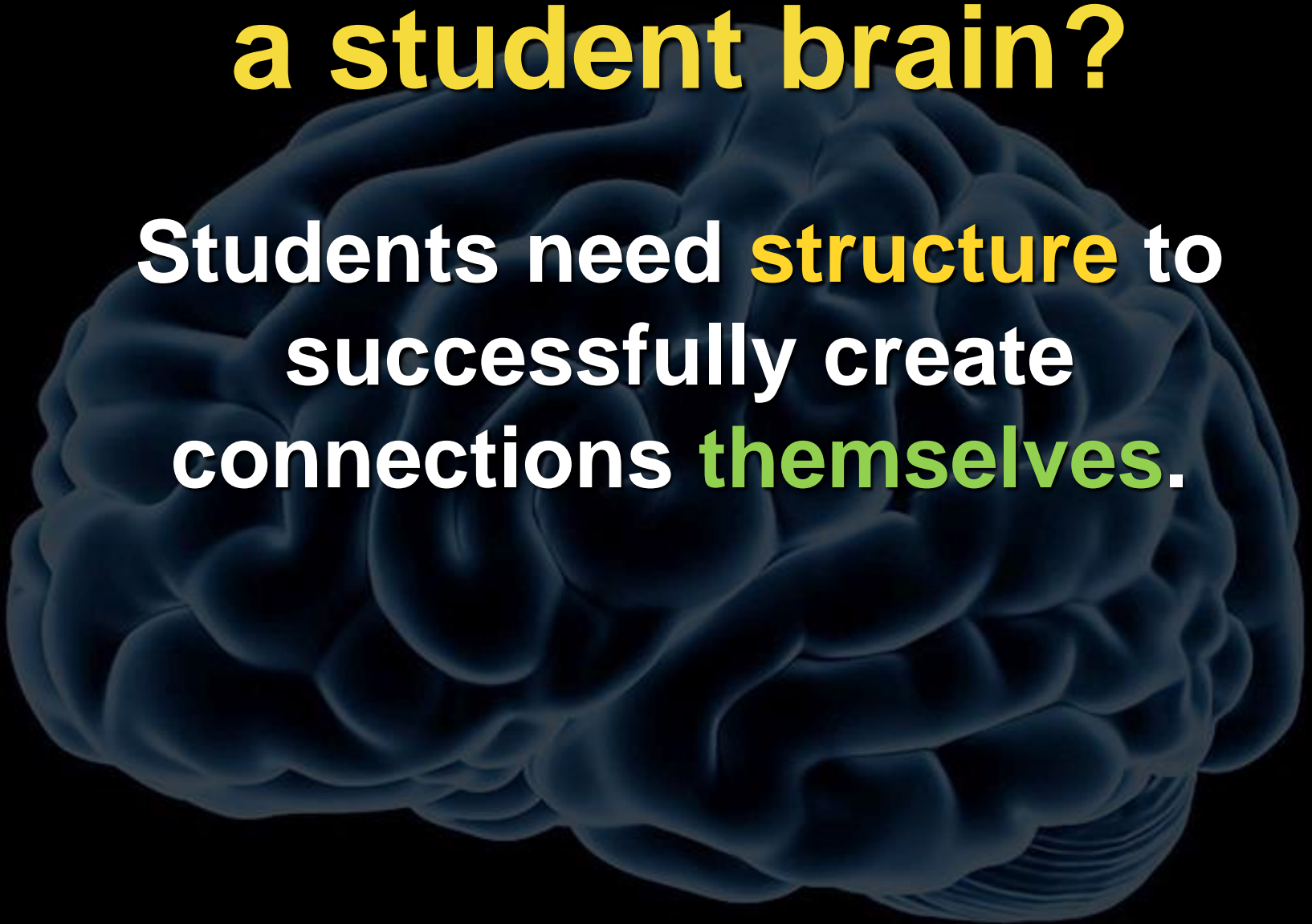
How to rewire a student brain?

Create a learning environment
that leads students through
all four steps of the cognitive
learning cycle.



How to rewire a student brain?

Students need **structure** to
successfully create
connections **themselves.**



**What Environment
Doesn't Do This?**

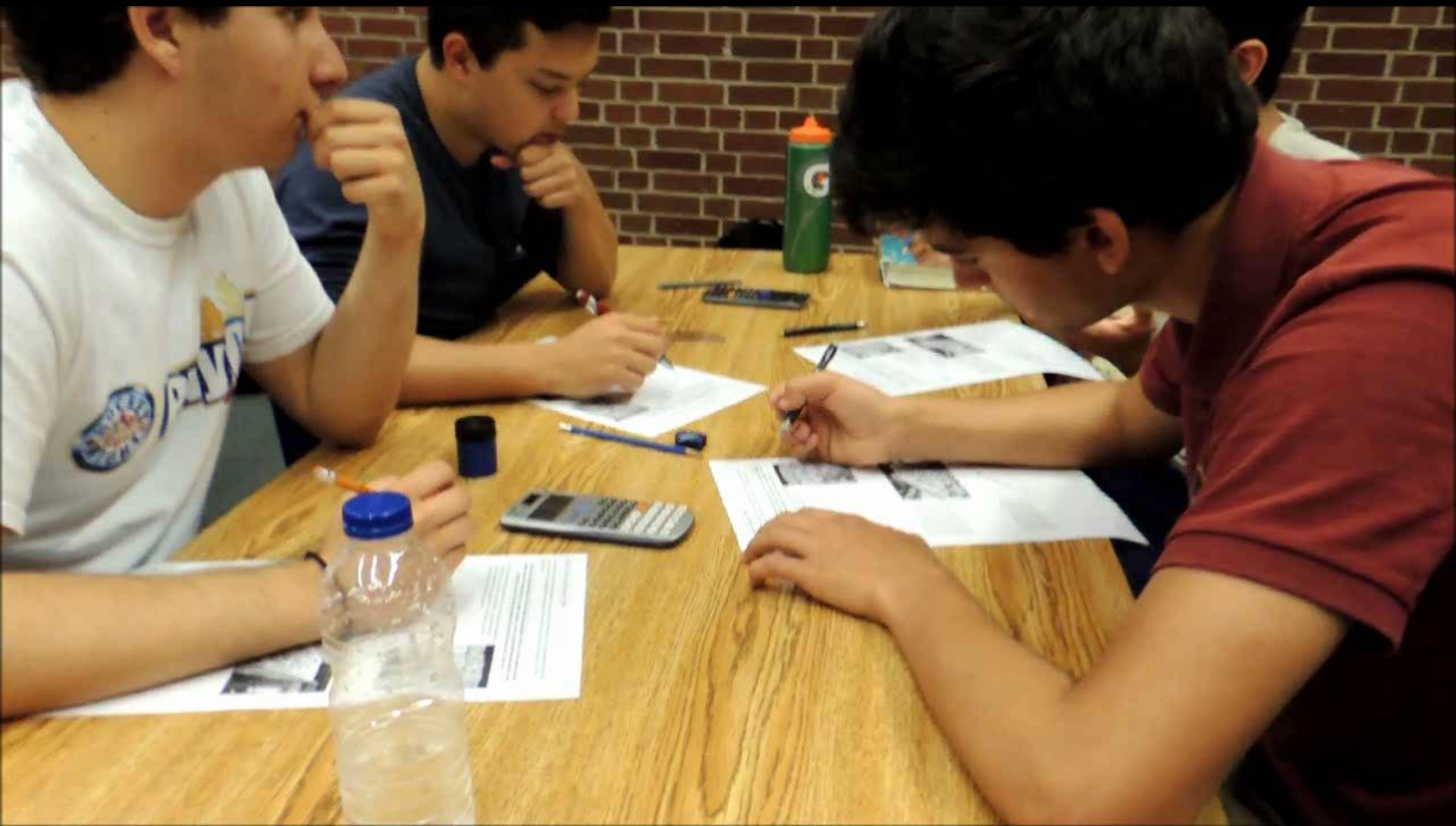




I am doing my job:
teaching

Why aren't my students
doing their job:
learning?

York Mills Students



What Does? Active Learning



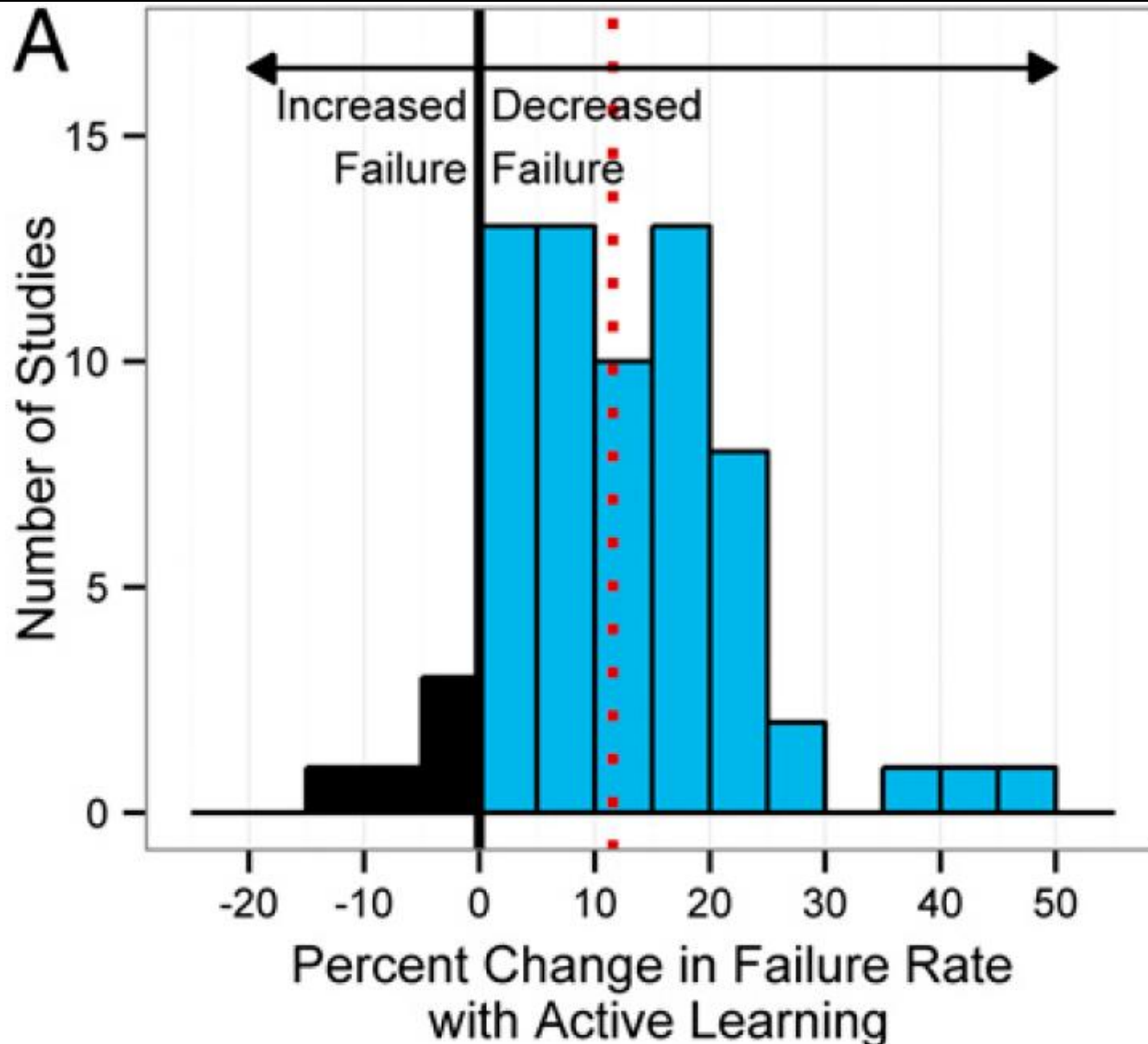
York Mills Students

Active Learning

Emphasizes
discussion
higher-order thinking
and often involves
group work.

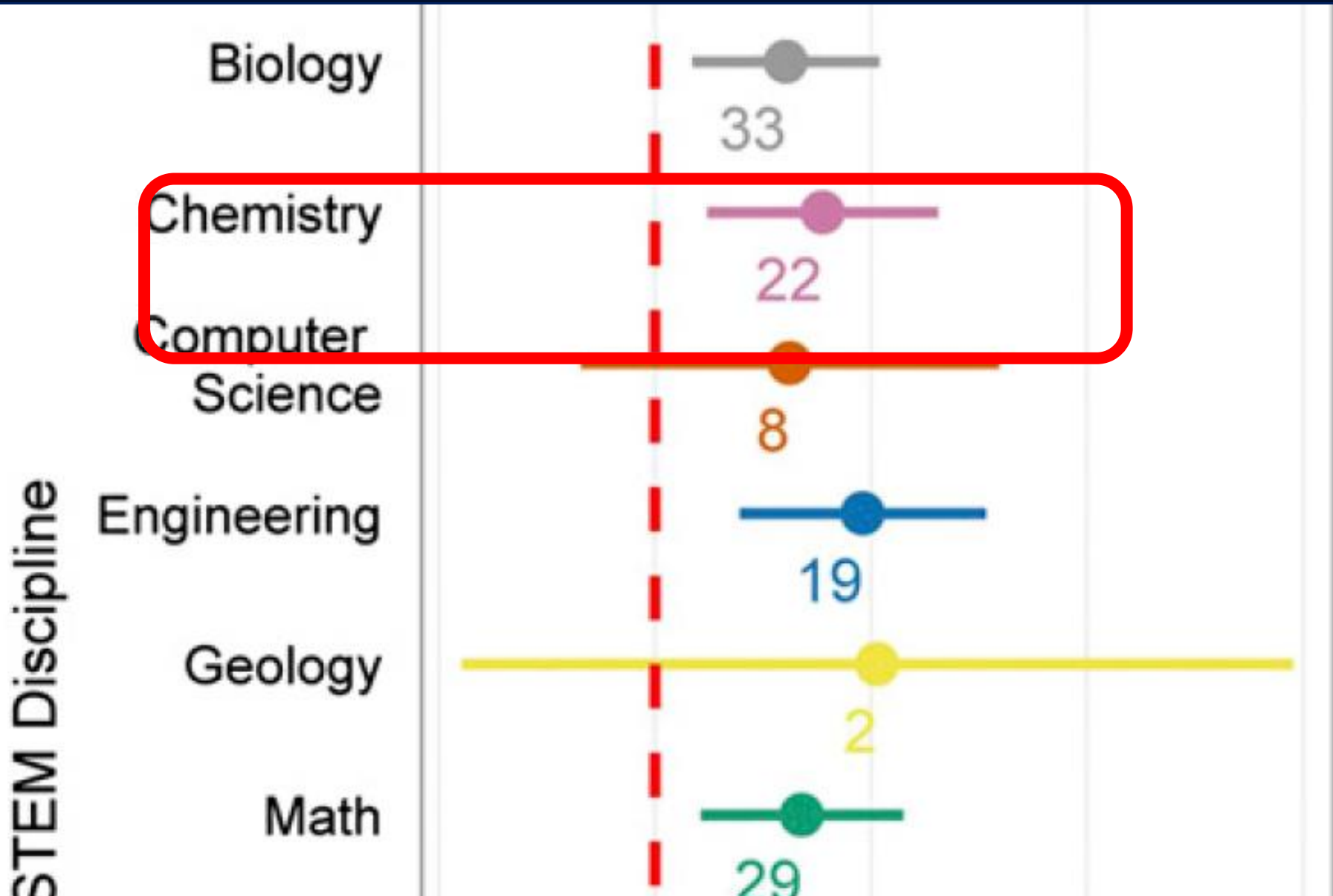
Freeman, Scott, et al. "Active learning increases student performance in science, engineering, and mathematics." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2014): 201319030.

Active Learning Reduces Failures

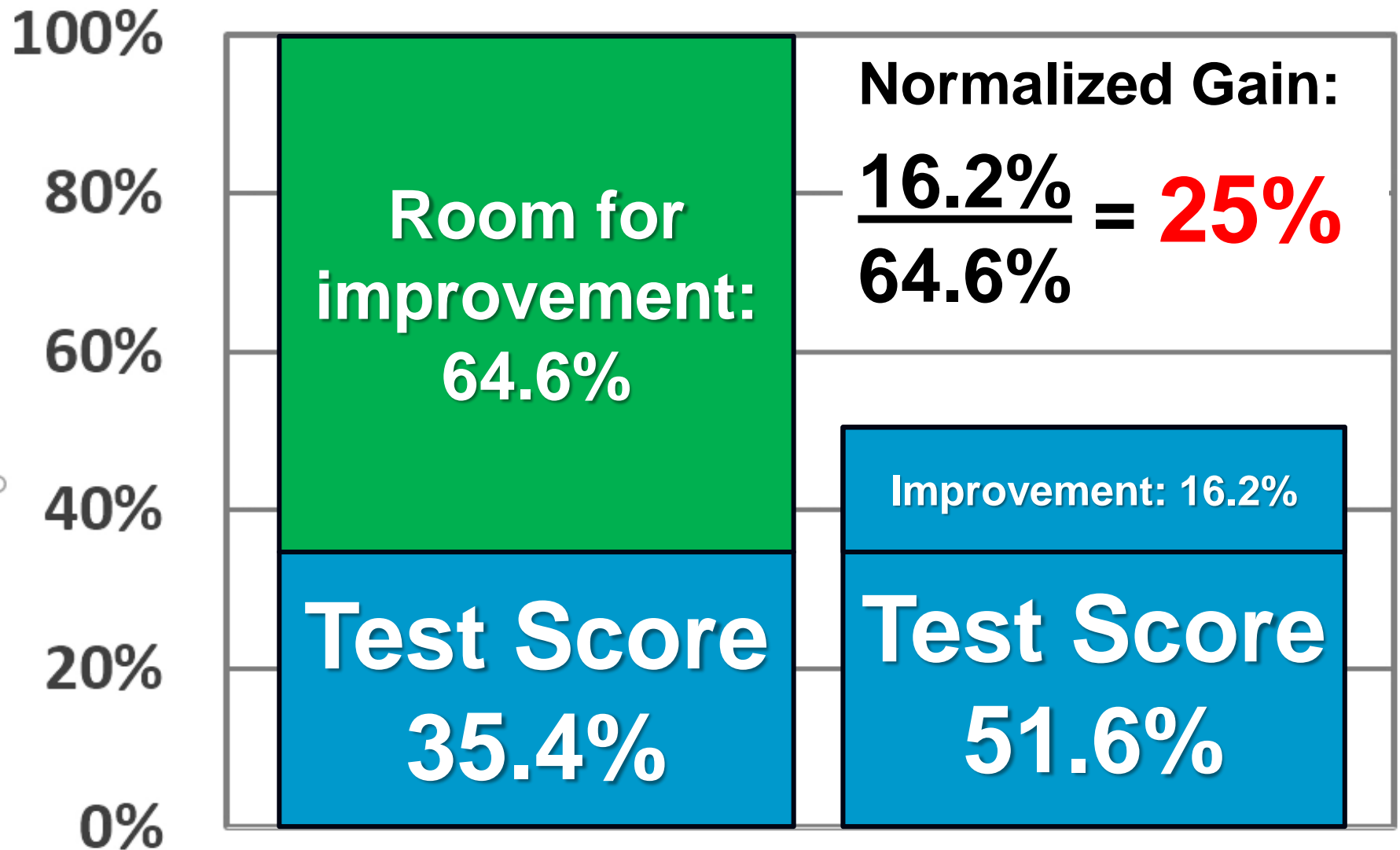


Freeman, Scott, et al.
"Active learning increases student performance in science, engineering, and mathematics."
Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (2014): 201319030.

Improves Course Performance

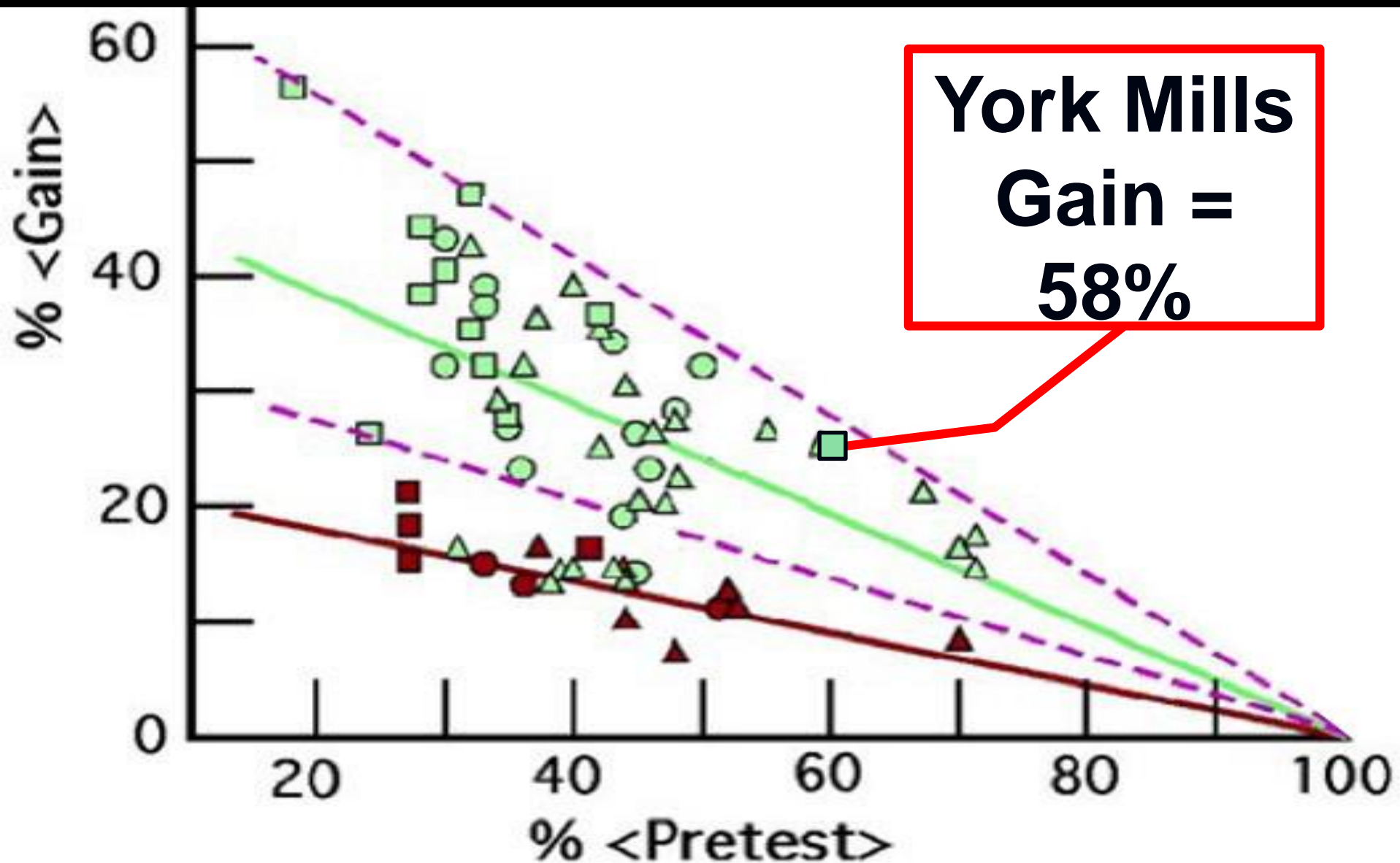


Force Concept Inventory Scores



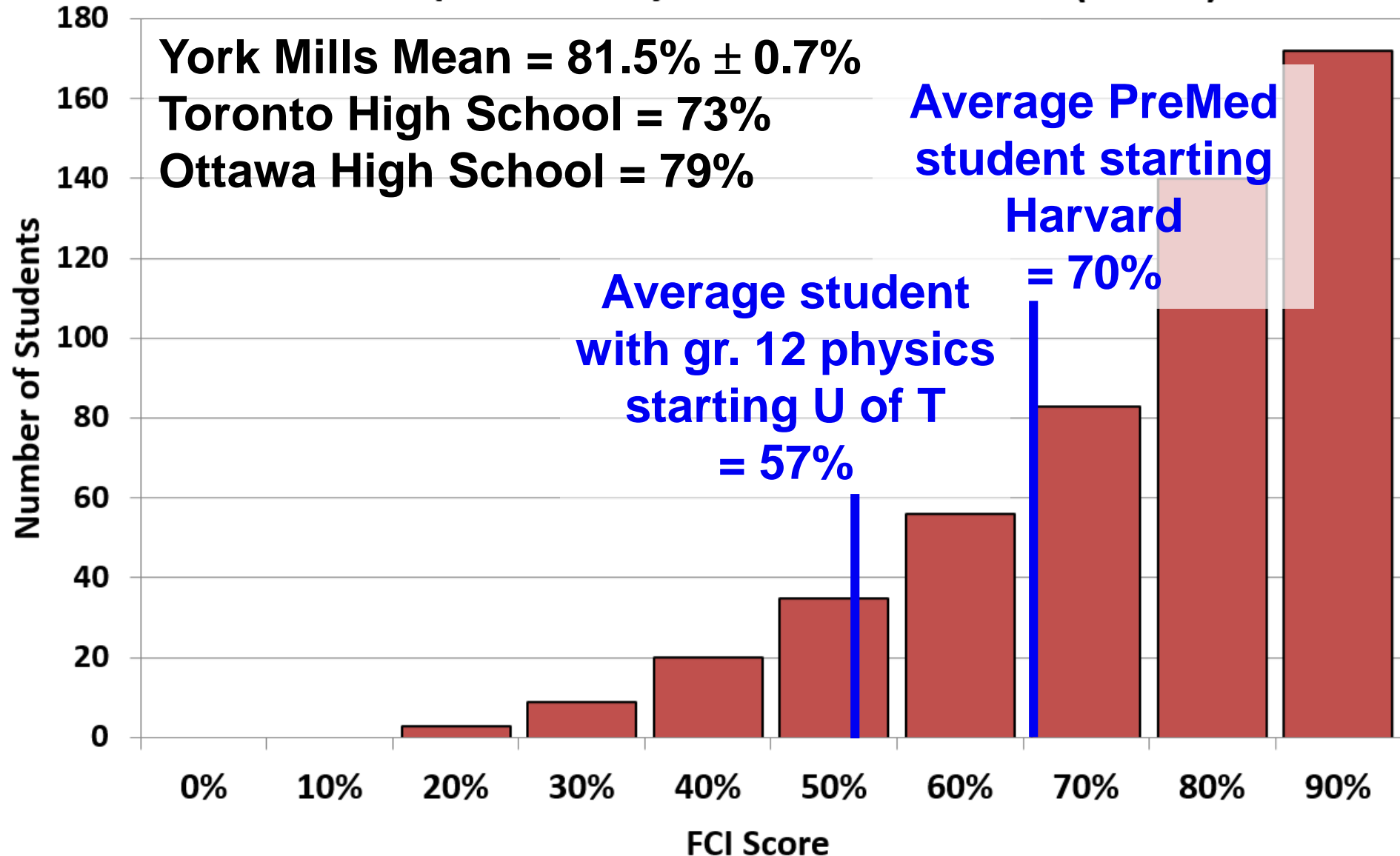
Milner-Bolotin, Marina, et al. "Attitudes about science and conceptual physics learning in university introductory physics courses." *Physical Review Special Topics-Physics Education Research* 7.2 (2011): 020107.

Active Learning Works!



Active Learning Works!

Force Concept Inventory Post Scores 2011-16 (n=518)



**Change is
necessary and
possible**

A 100% Satire-Free Modest Proposal



PCS 450/550
Directed Projects

Promote
education as a
research topic

Win-Win Deal



You need help
and time

Senior students
need
apprenticeship
in teaching and
learning

Win-Win Deal



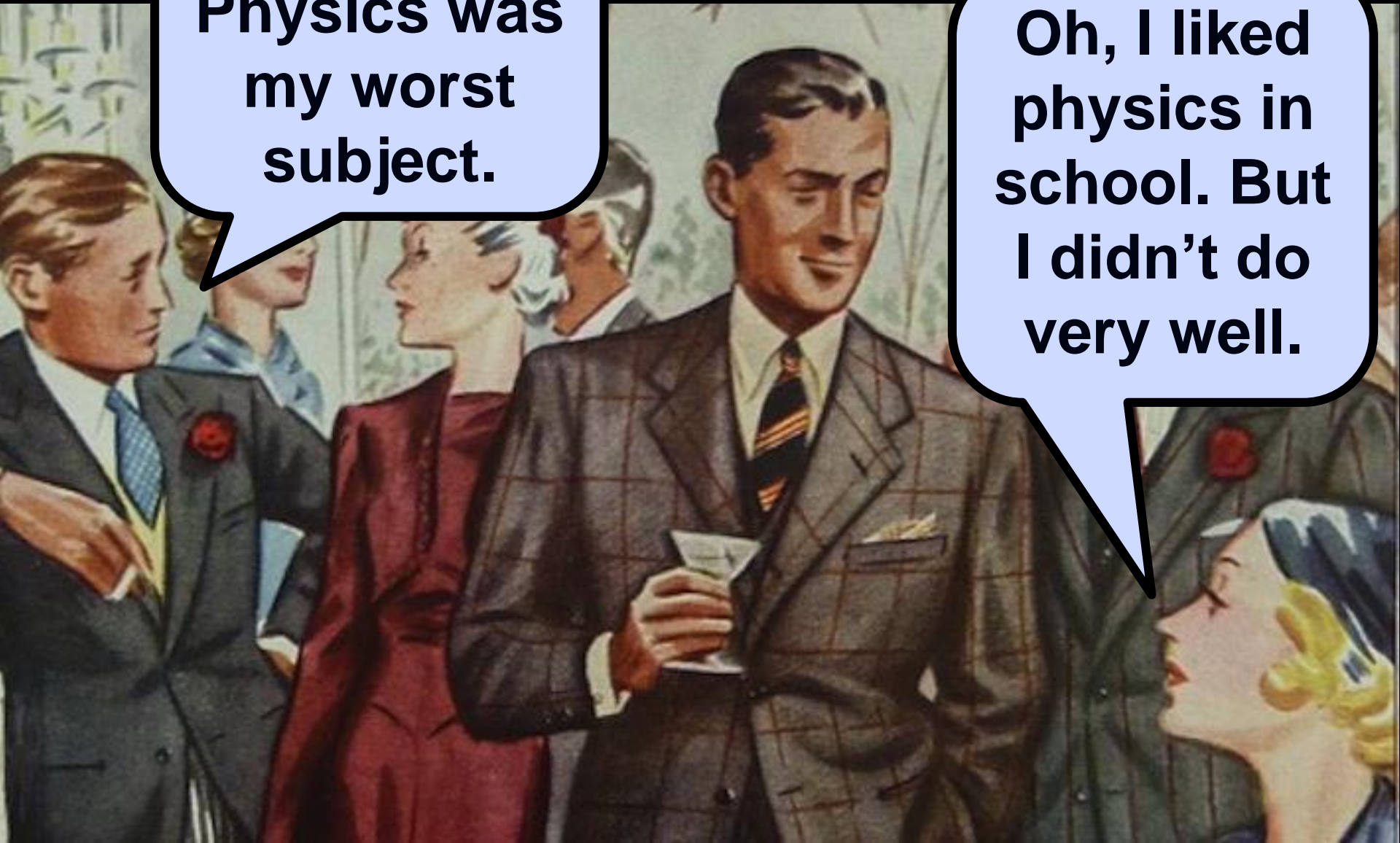
Use PCS 450/550 to:

- **Summarize relevant literature**
- **Observe classes / interview students**
- **Study problem set / exam results**
- **Design lesson ideas to try**

Cocktail Party

Wow,
physics, eh?
Physics was
my worst
subject.

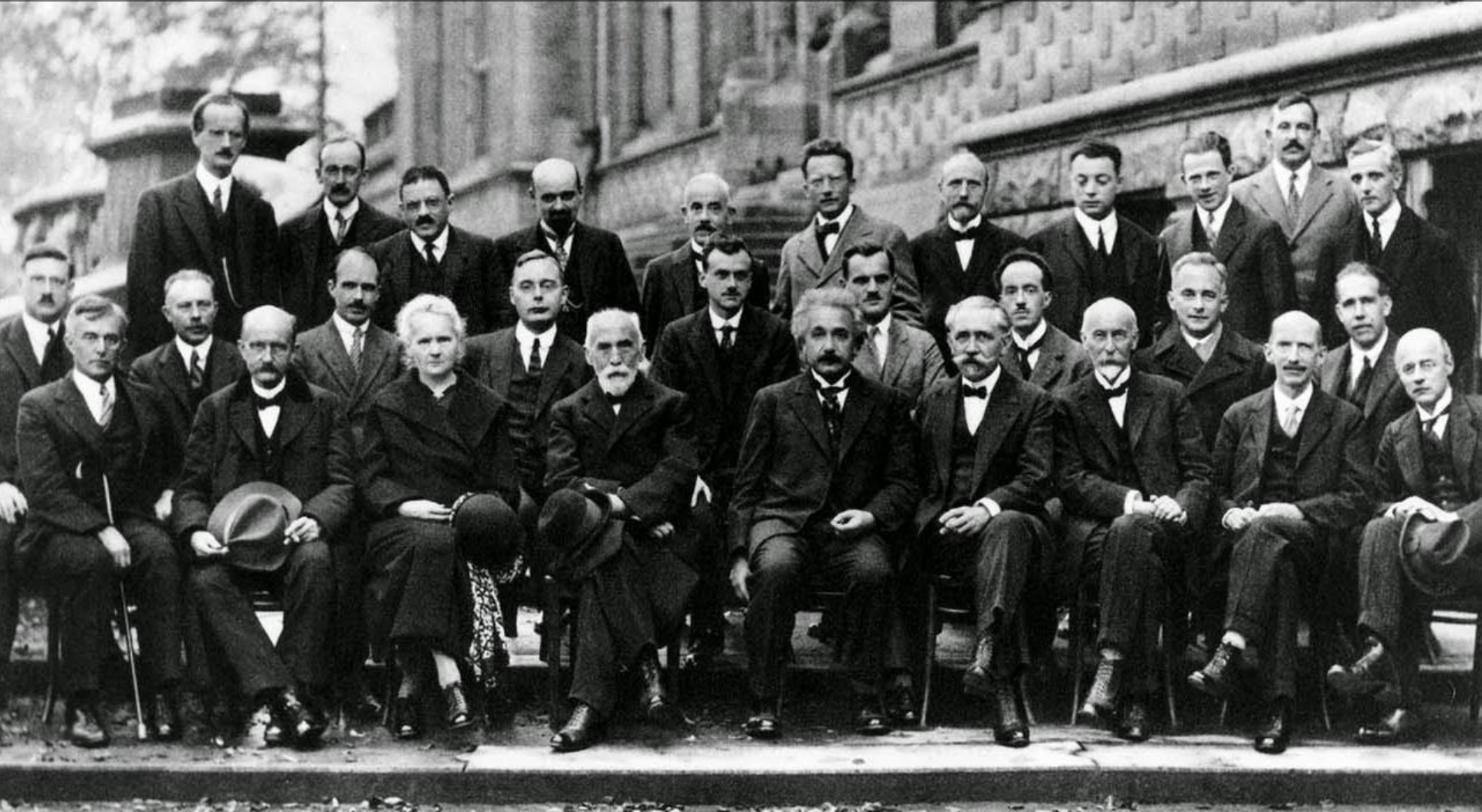
Oh, I liked
physics in
school. But
I didn't do
very well.



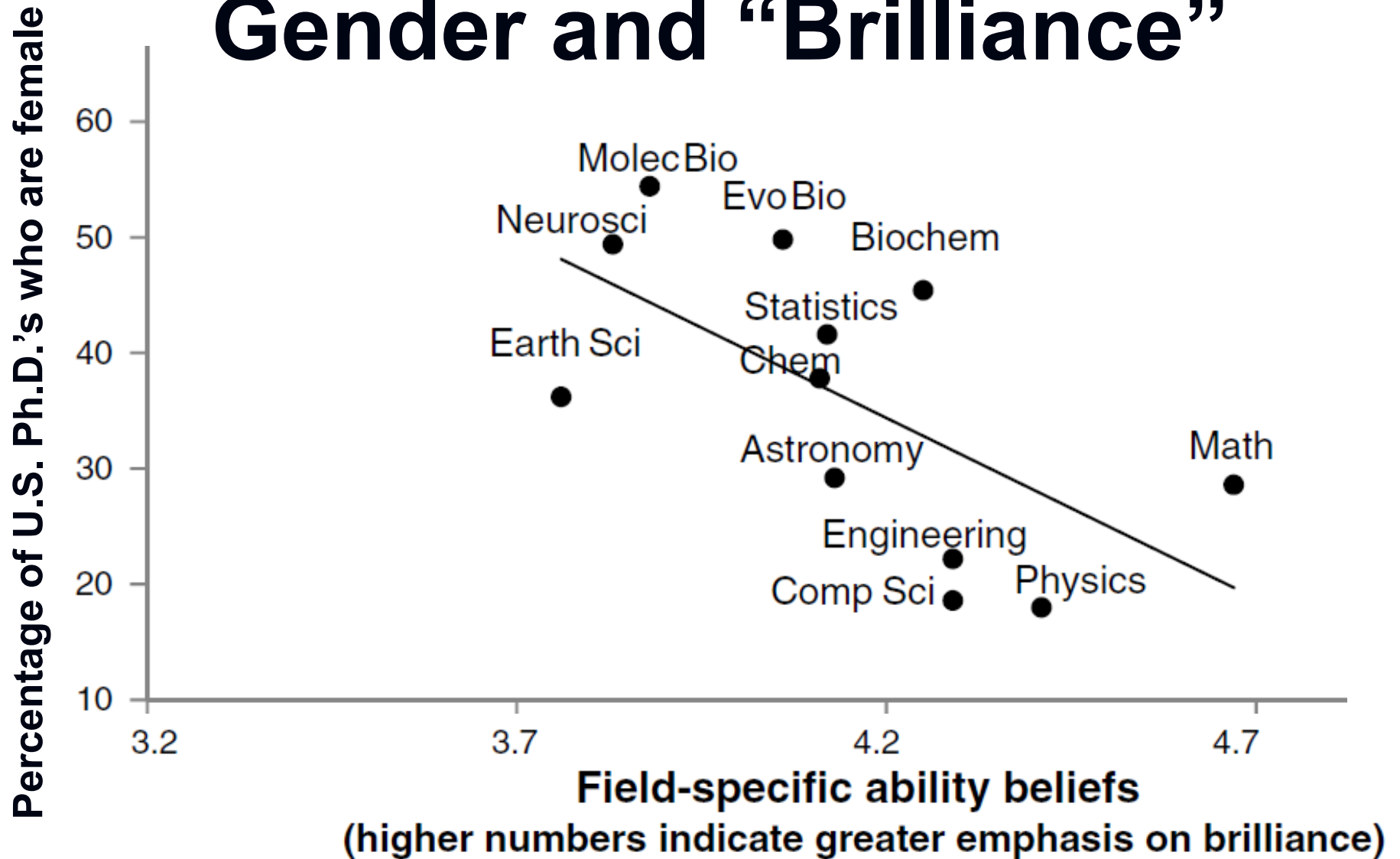
Physics is Hard

The Physics Community in 1927

What kind of people can do physics?



Gender and “Brilliance”



Leslie, Sarah-Jane, et al. "Expectations of brilliance underlie gender distributions across academic disciplines." *Science* 347.6219 (2015): 262-265.

The Social Contract of Teaching

Teach Our Kids Well ...



*An Allegory of the Revolution (1794),
Nicolas Henri Jeurat de Bertry*

... Do Your Crazy Science Stuff



The Enlightenment Can Be Reversed



Break the Spell of Experts



High level of training



Anders Ericsson, K., Roring, R. W., & Nandagopal, K. (2007). Giftedness and evidence for reproducibly superior performance: An account based on the expert performance framework. *High Ability Studies*, 18(1), 3-56.

My Prediction



Physics education will improve to the point that **any** adult of average intelligence can be trained to become a well-regarded, expert physicist.

A New Paradigm



**What matters most in
education
is what goes on in a
student's head.**

A historical painting depicting a classroom scene. A teacher, an older man with white hair wearing a red robe, stands behind a large celestial globe. Several students are gathered around the globe, looking at it with interest. One student on the left is writing in a book. The scene is dimly lit, with light coming from a source off-camera, creating a warm, focused atmosphere. The globe is a complex structure of intersecting orange and black rings representing celestial paths.

Join the Scientific Revolution for Teaching

Thanks!

www.meyercreations.com/physics