

# Disciplinary TA Development: Partnerships between Centers and Departments

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Georgia Institute of Technology

Workshop presented at the annual conference of The POD Network

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# Workshop Goals

- Consider the challenges and opportunities of **adapting discipline-based TA Development** to participant's home contexts in order to anticipate factors important for establishing a partnership between the Center for Teaching and Learning and the Academic Unit.
- **Create TA development experiences** that target discipline-specific pedagogical challenges.
- Identify potential **organizational challenges** at participants' home institutions and reflect on how our partnership model might be modified to address the challenges they anticipate encountering.

# Welcome and Introductions

## **Carol**

Center for Teaching and Learning,  
Educational Development, Anthropology

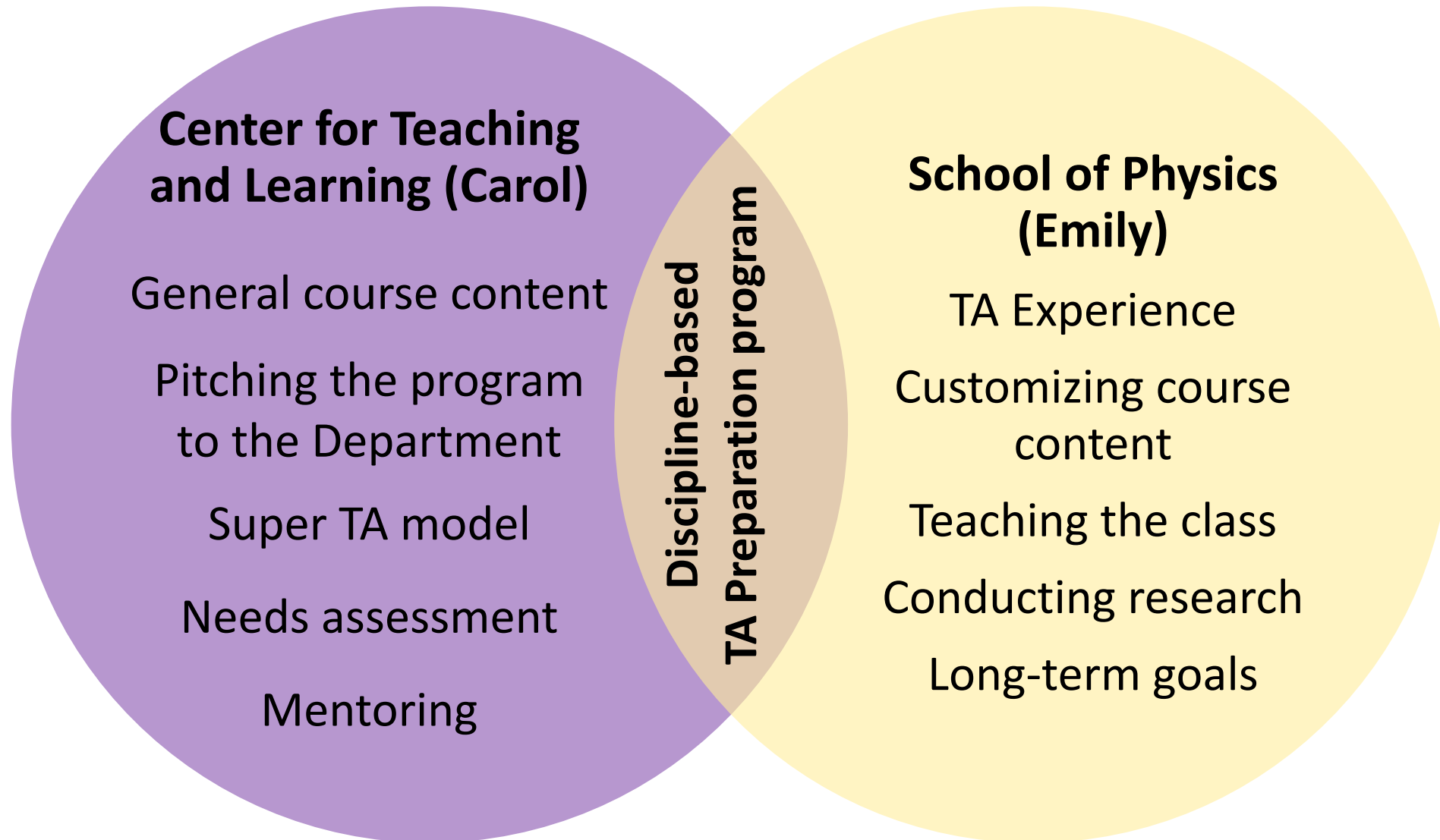


## **Emily**

Physics Ph.D. Candidate, Astronomy,  
TA, Physics Education Research



# Partnership





**What are your interests  
in disciplinary TA  
development?**

# **Why do discipline-based TA Development?**



# Pedagogical Content Knowledge

(Shulman 1986; Gardner & Jones 2011; Seung 2012)



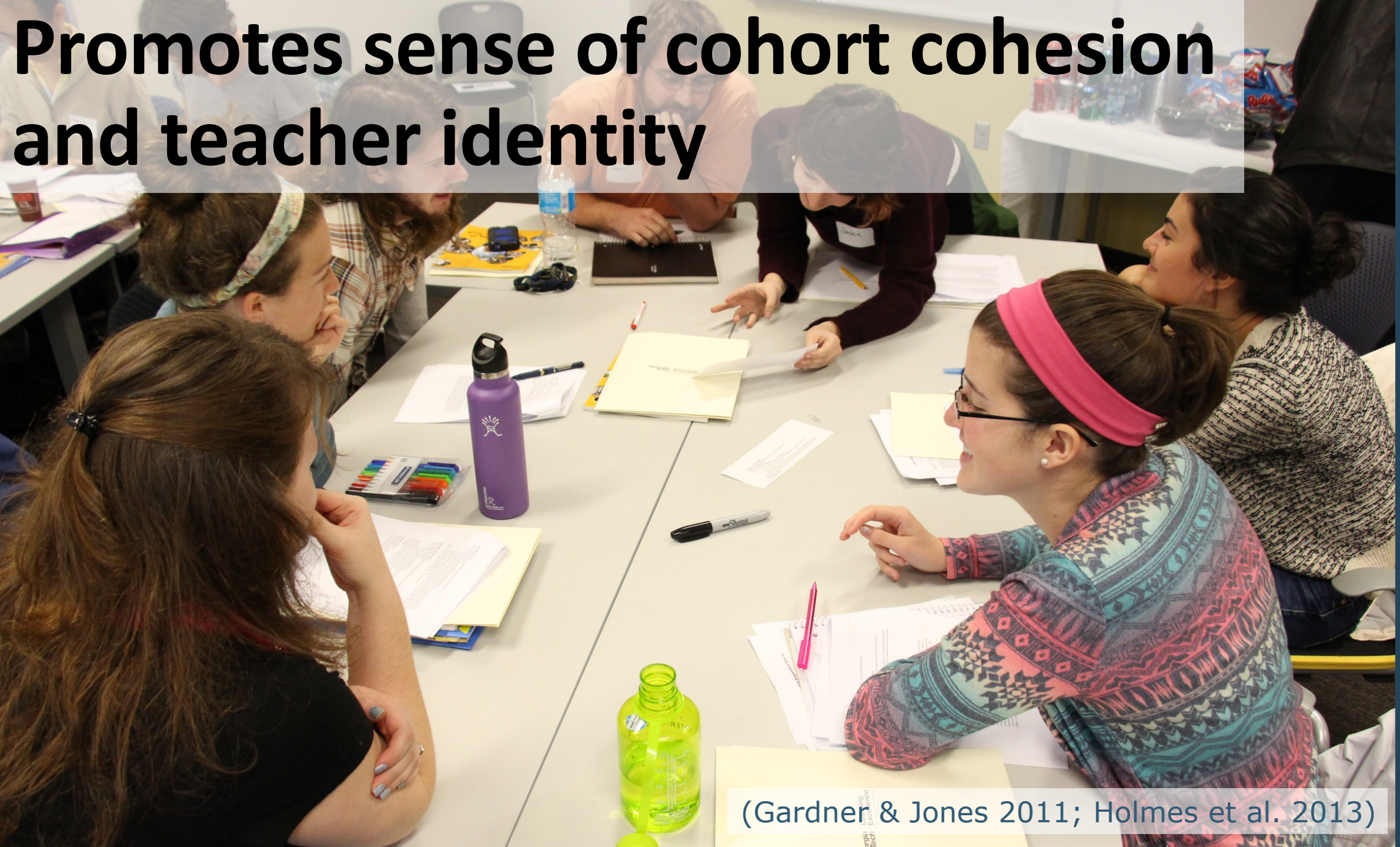
# Teaching is valued by department



(Armenti & Wheeler 1978; Heller 2014)



# Promotes sense of cohort cohesion and teacher identity



(Gardner & Jones 2011; Holmes et al. 2013)



**What are some challenges  
of discipline-based  
TA Development?**

# Incomplete expertise





# Insufficient structural support



**WARNING**  
**SCAFFOLDING**  
**INCOMPLETE**

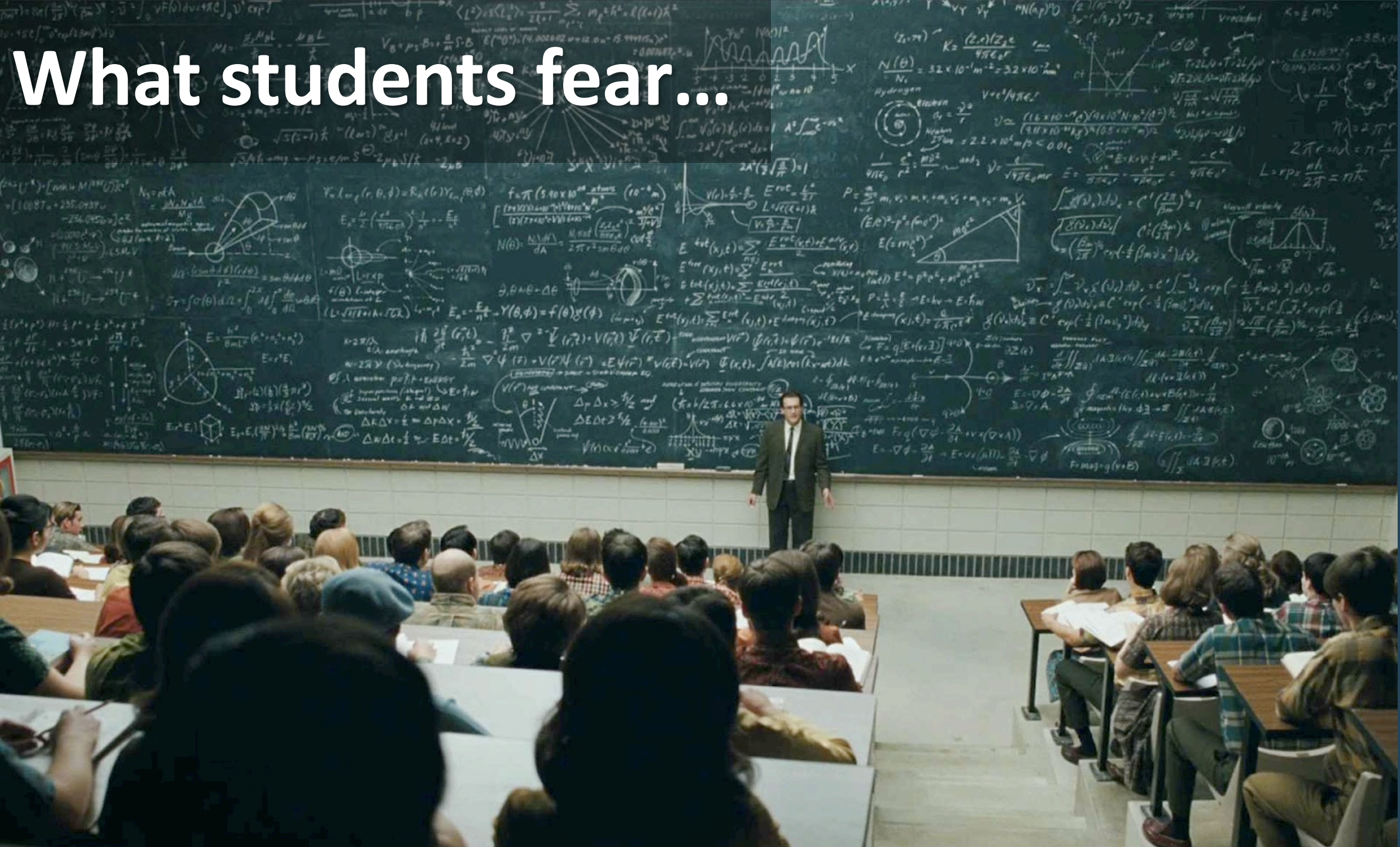
(Luft et al. 2004)

**What issues do you anticipate will be the most pressing for your context?**

# Teaching Physics



# What students fear..






# Reality is not much different...

Physics 2211: Matter and Interactions  
Chapter 7: potential energy of springs

• Example: The Jumper


After earning an 'A' in 2211 you land a job with the ACME Bungee Jump company. They need to know what spring stiffness  $k_s$  to make the cords so that a jumper of mass 200 kg will only fall 30 m. The standard length of an un-stretched cord is just 10 m.



Physics 2211: Matter and Interactions  
Chapter 7: potential energy of springs

• Example: The Jumper

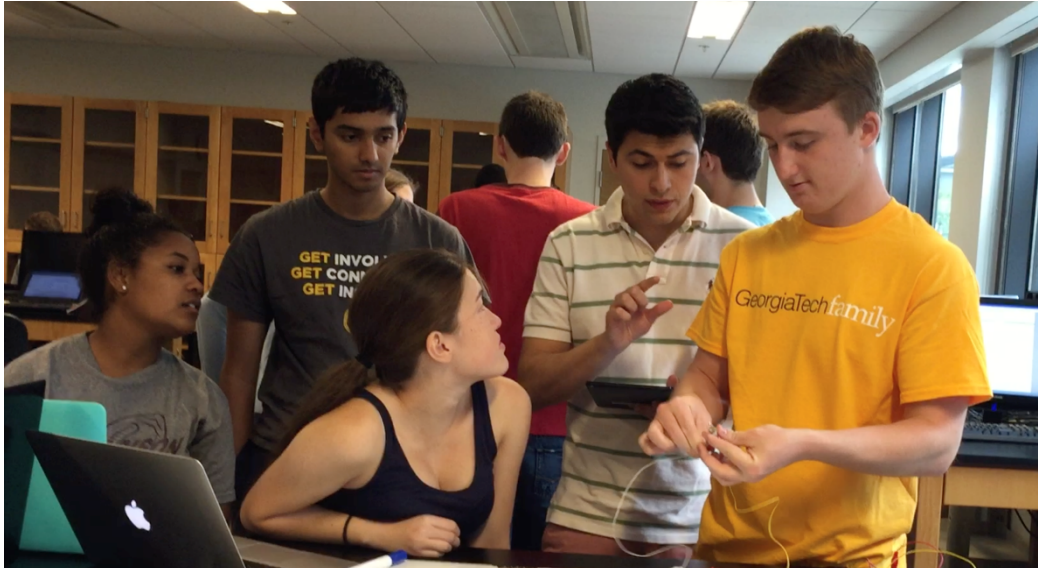
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# ...but things are better



# What students experience with TAs





# Design learning experiences for TAs to address physics-specific challenges

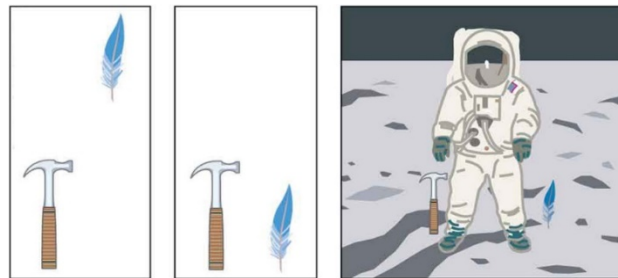
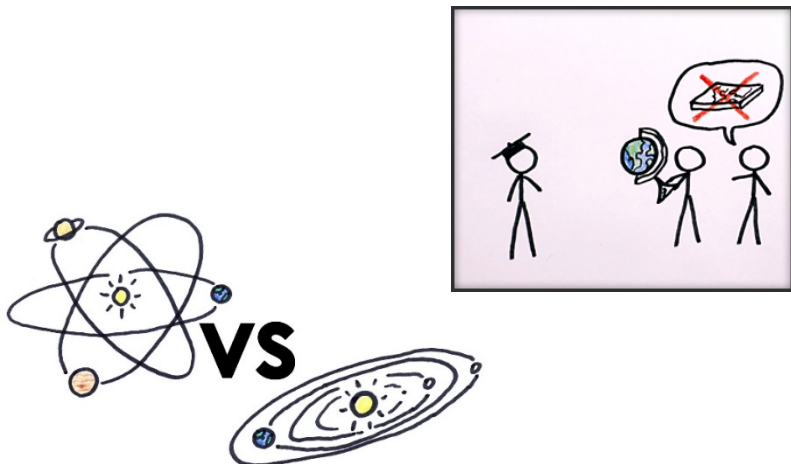


## Module: “Teaching Physics”

- Best way to teach physics, best way to learn physics?
- Expert/novice differences
- Active learning in physics
- Problem solving
- Unpacking student questions
- Prior knowledge and building good explanations
- Preconceptions, misconceptions

# Physics Misconceptions

- Incorrect mental models that are strongly held and difficult to counter
- Important for physics teachers to correct students' misconceptions
- Directly confronting the misconception is better for student learning than simply stating the correct facts



INTERPRETING THE SHAPE OF THE MOON IN ART

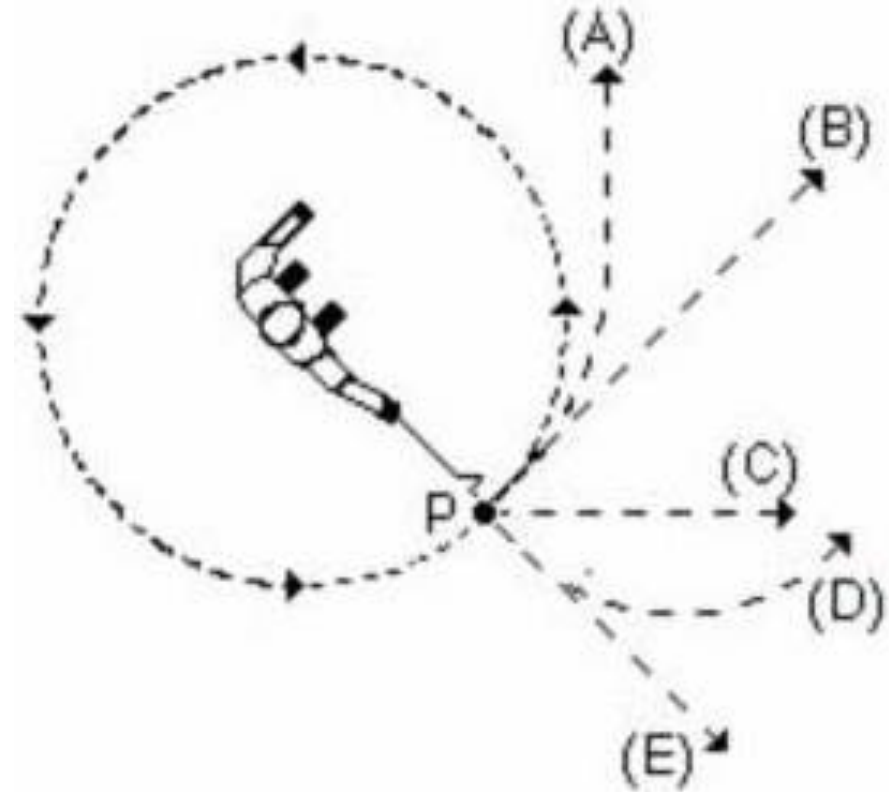
SHAPE	NORMAL?	
	✓	] "FULL" OR "QUARTER" OR "HARVEST" OR "WAX GIBBON" OR WHATEVER
	✓	
	✓	
	✗	NOT POSSIBLE AT NIGHT
	✗	] ONLY POSSIBLE DURING A LUNAR ECLIPSE (#1 ONLY, DUBIOUS) OR A SOLAR ECLIPSE (BRIGHT PART IS THE SUN)
	✗	
	✓	LOOKS OK
	✗	THERE'S EITHER A HOLE IN THE MOON OR A NUCLEAR WAR ON ITS SURFACE

(Knight 2003; Muller 2008)



# Misconceptions Activity

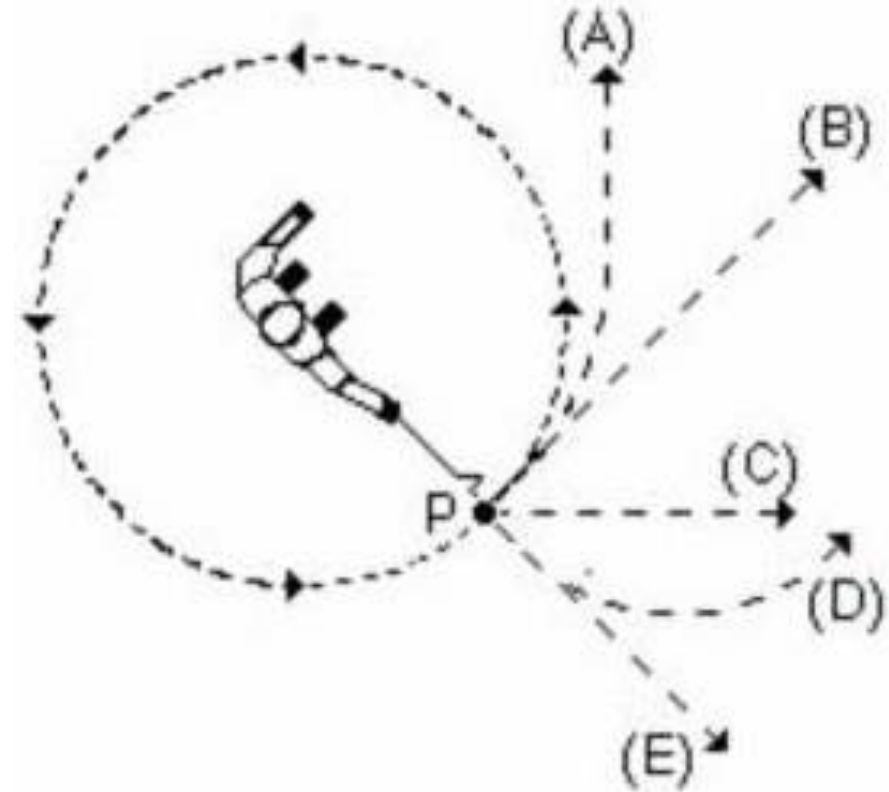
A steel ball is attached to a string and is swung in a circular path in a horizontal plane as illustrated in the accompanying figure. At the point P indicated in the figure, the string suddenly breaks near the ball. If these events are observed from directly above as in the figure, which path would the ball most closely follow after the string breaks?





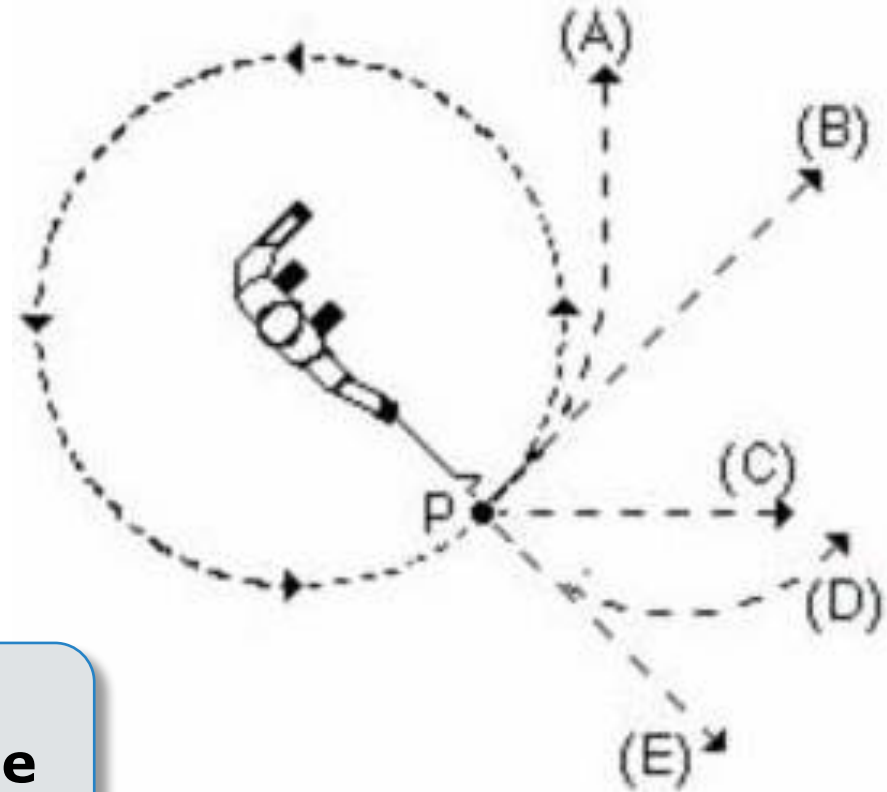
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# Misconceptions Activity

- Correct answer is **B**
- Why would a student pick any of the incorrect answers?
- How would you address these misconceptions and correct them?

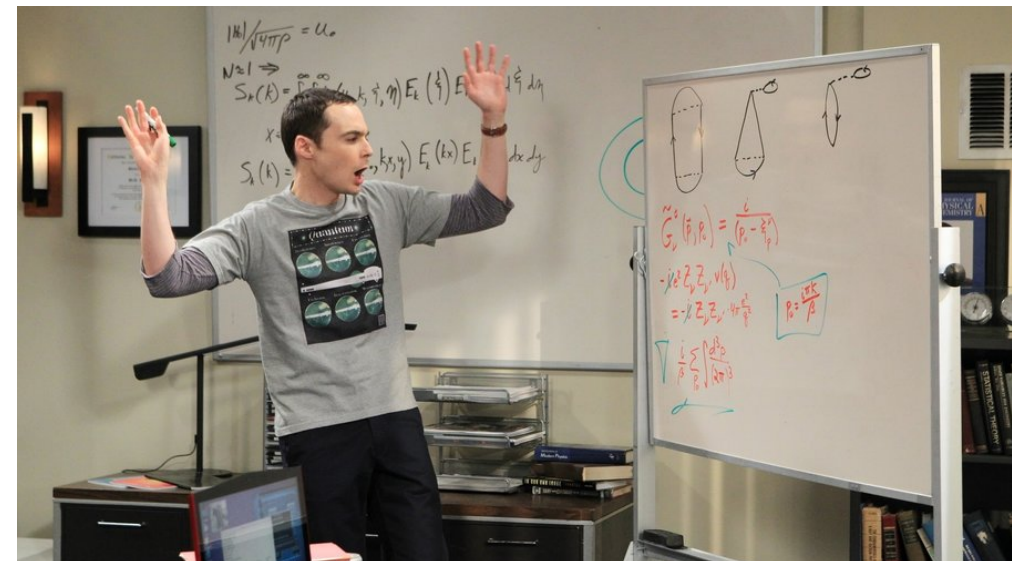
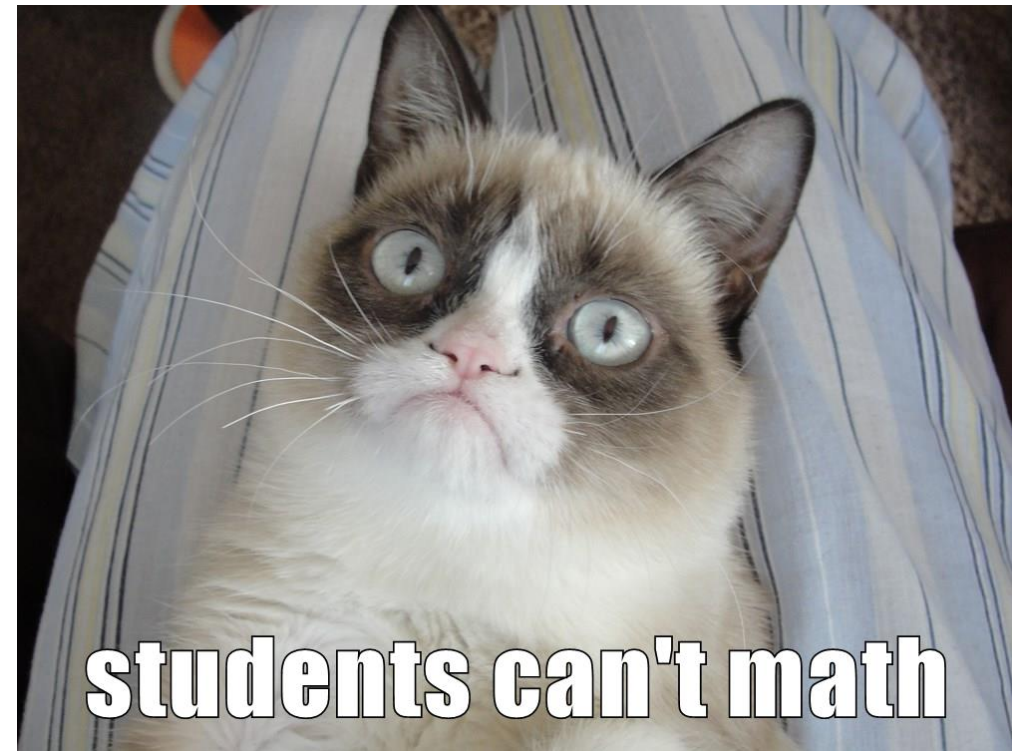


**Activity allows TAs to get into the students' heads and gives them a chance to think of ways to meet this challenge**

# Challenges in preparing new Physics TAs

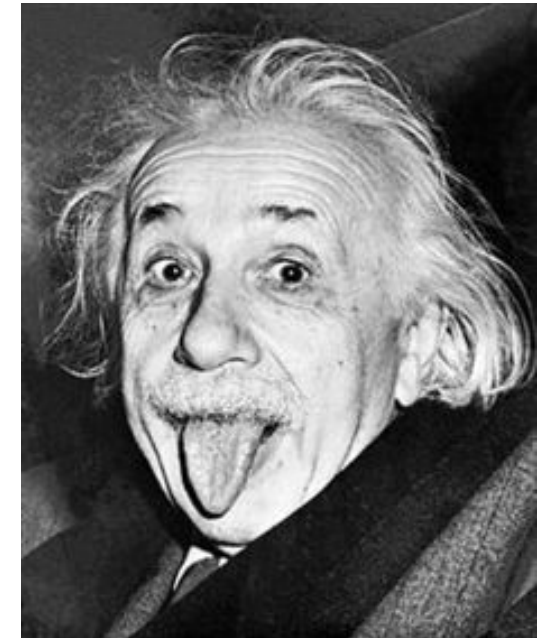
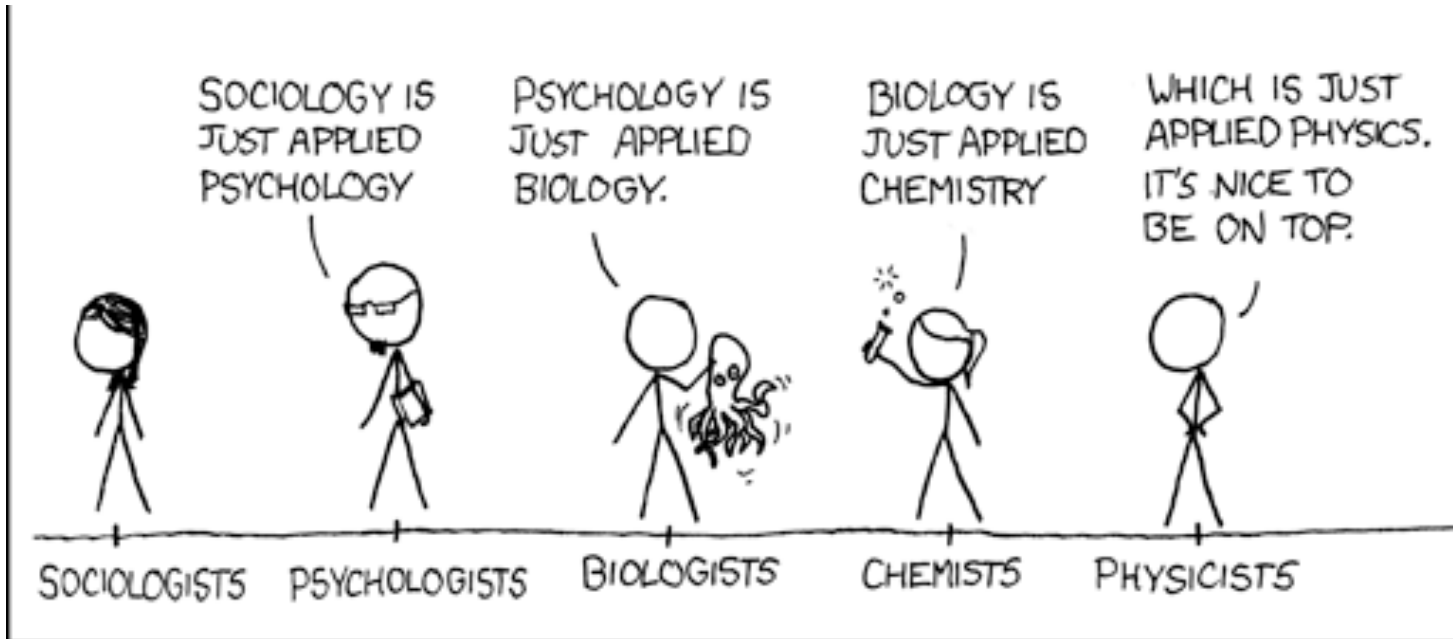
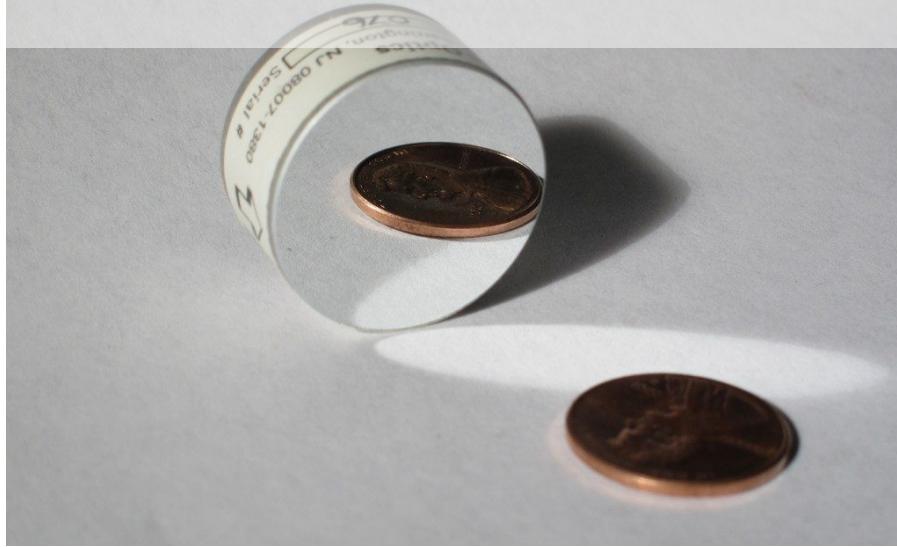
- Cultural inertia
- Negative attitudes
- The need to know everything

**See handout:  
Case Studies**





# Two sides of the same coin...



**Our Model: CETL 8000**

# Discipline-Based TA Development Model

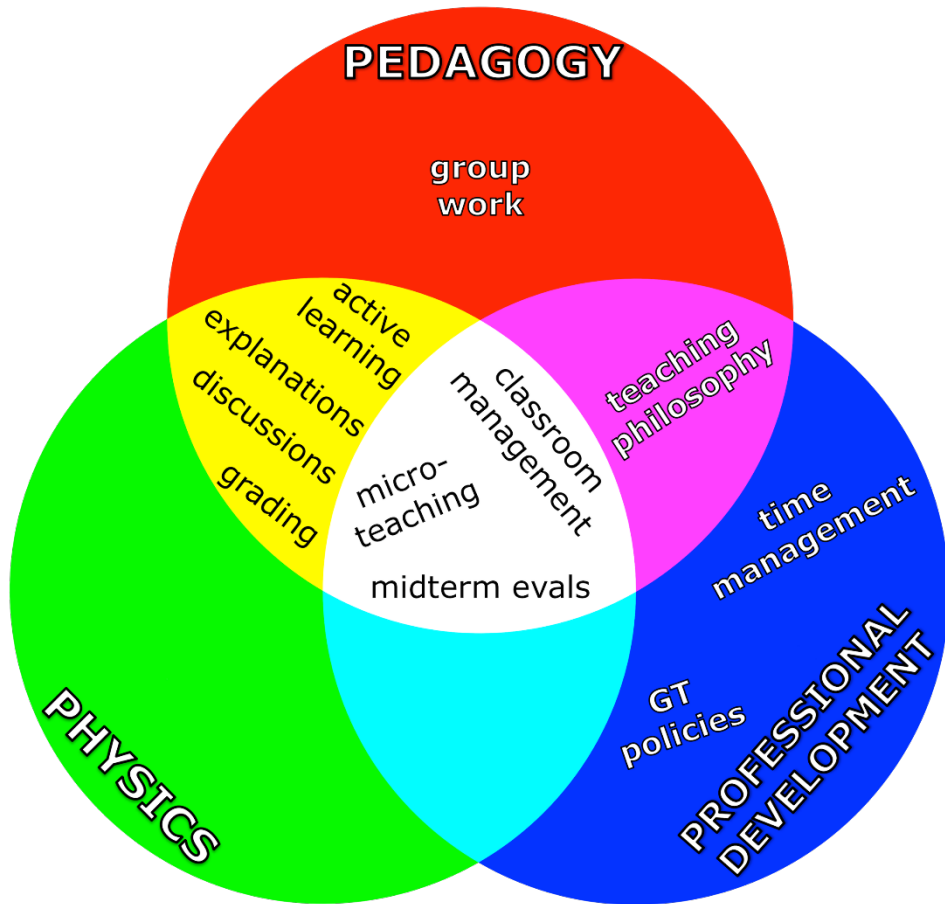
- Redistributed course meeting hours: CETL 8000 =
  - *Jump-Start to Teaching* before semester starts +
  - Class meetings during the semester
- Curriculum is tailored for each department
- Optional for interested Units:
  - Train-the-Trainer model: Super TAs teach CETL 8000
  - Super TAs earn credit towards the *Tech to Teaching* certificate

# Content mapping

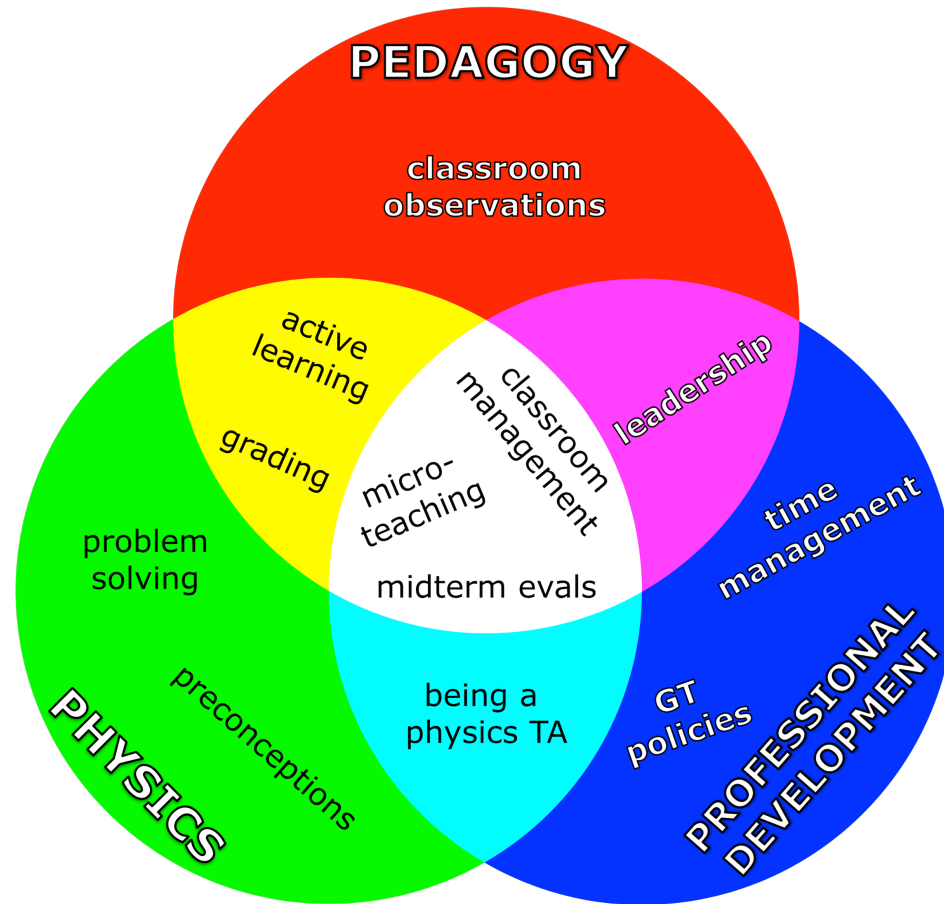
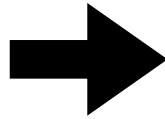




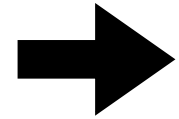
# Evolution of our course content



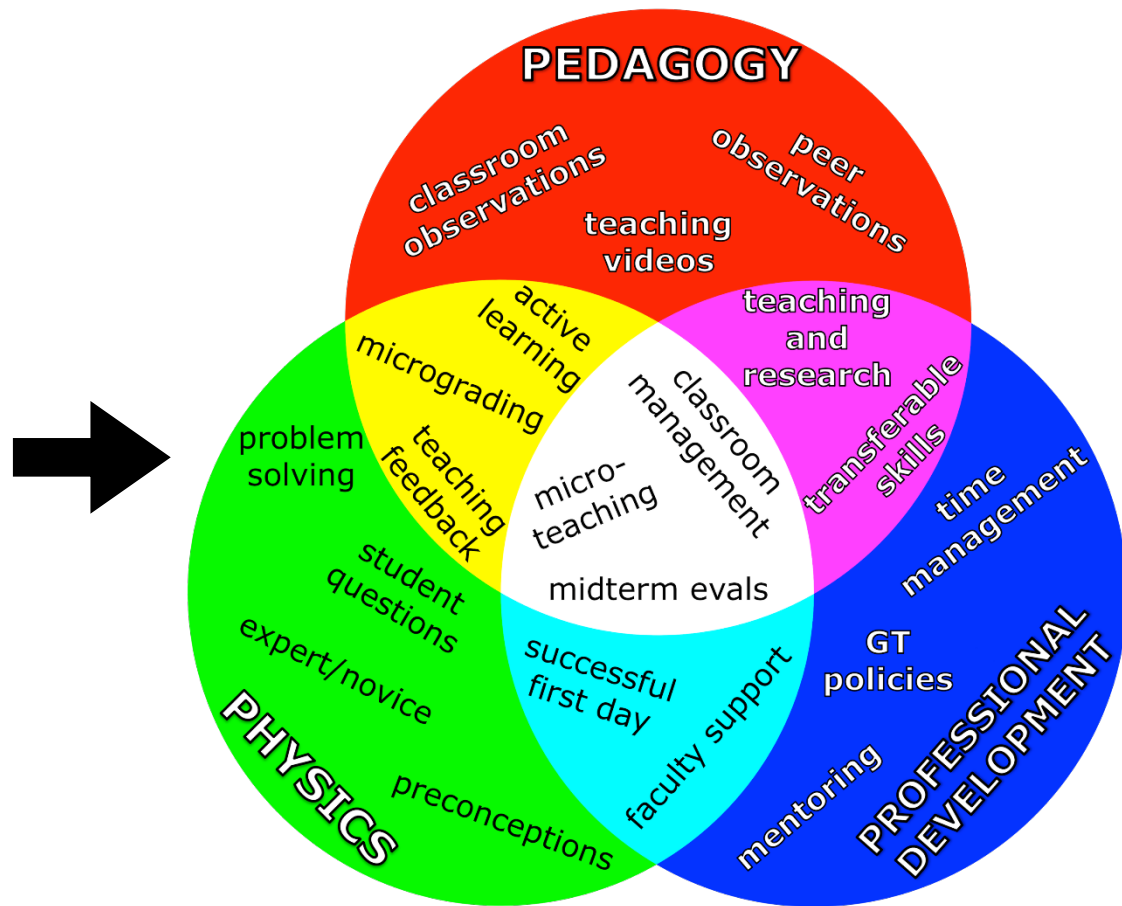
Fall 2013



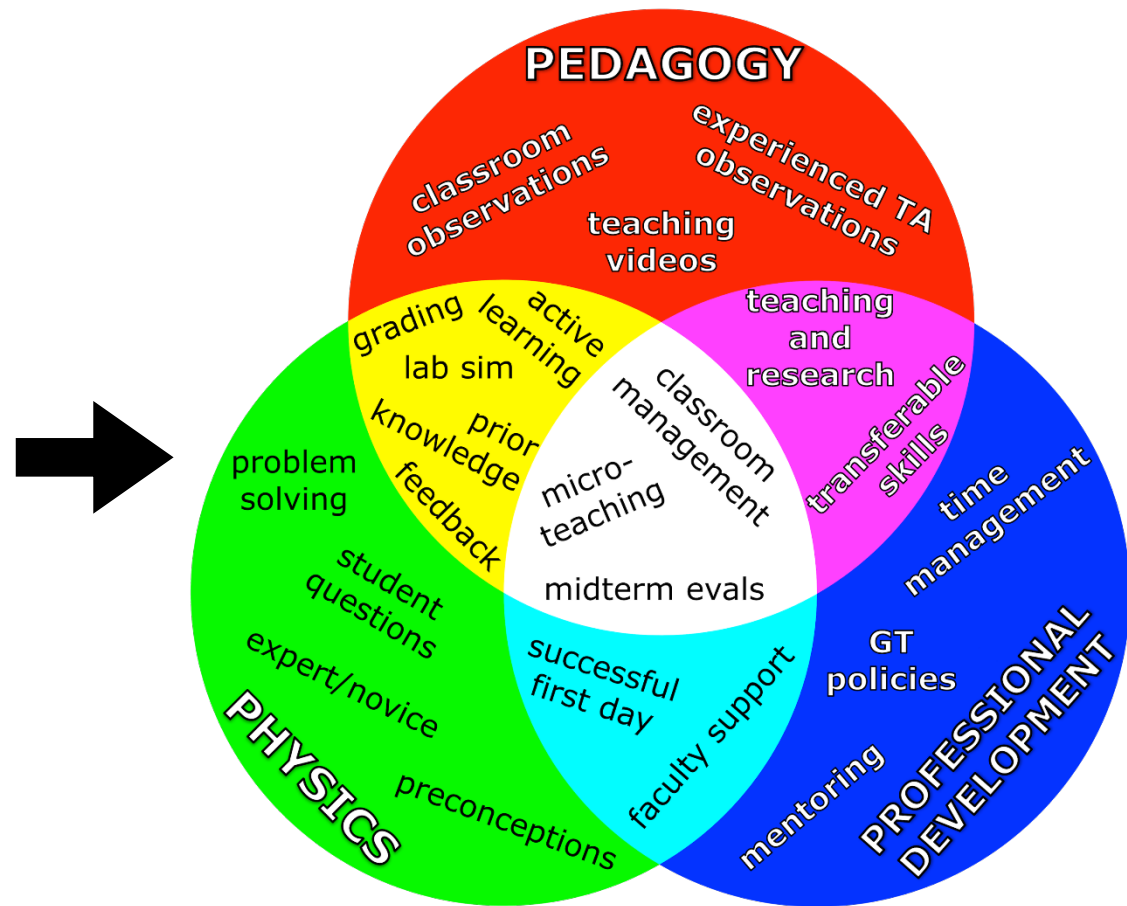
Fall 2014



# Evolution of our course content



Fall 2015



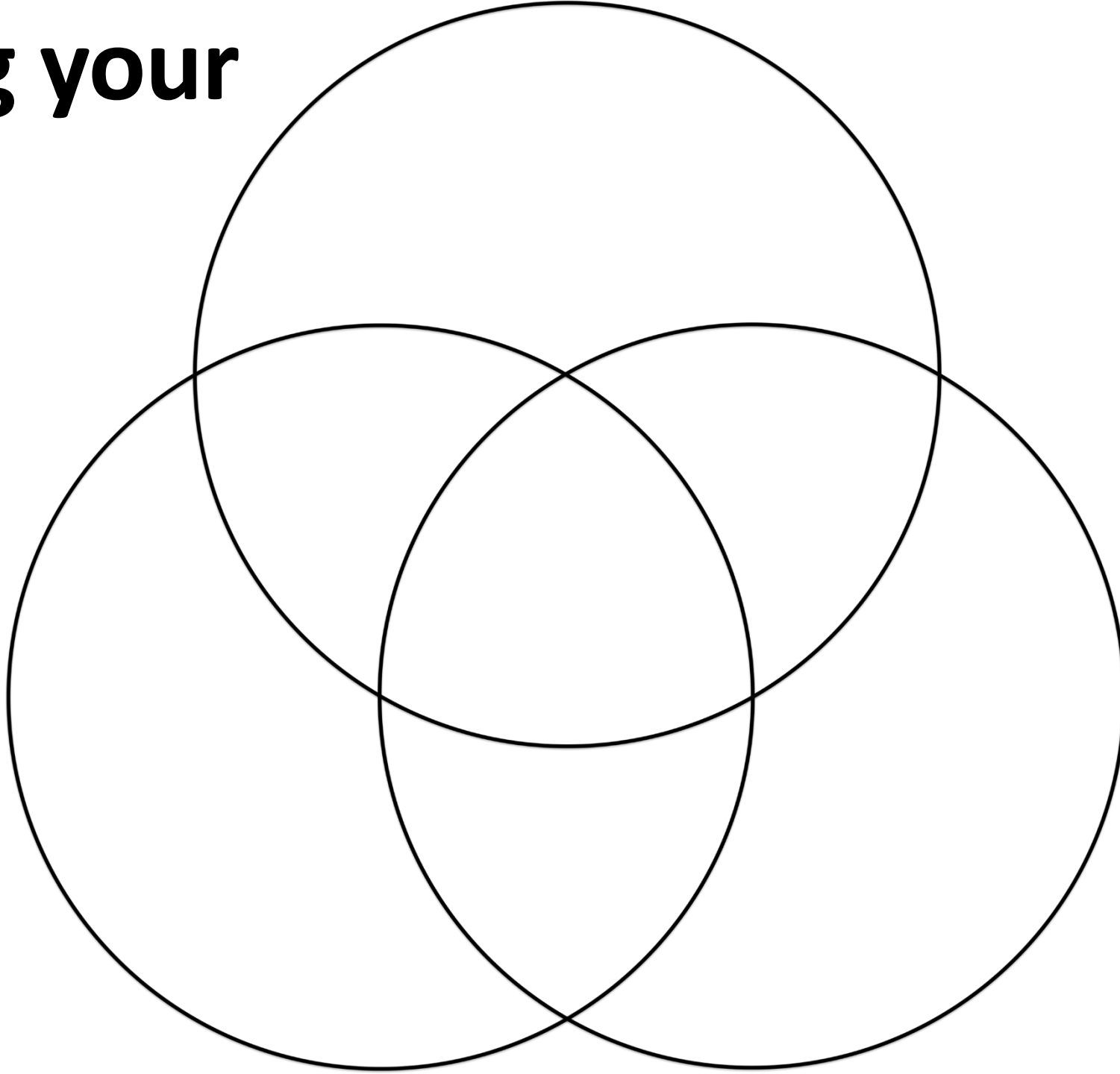
Fall 2016

# Your Model

Each partnership is unique, but we've identified some elements likely to be common in most (handout pages 17-19)



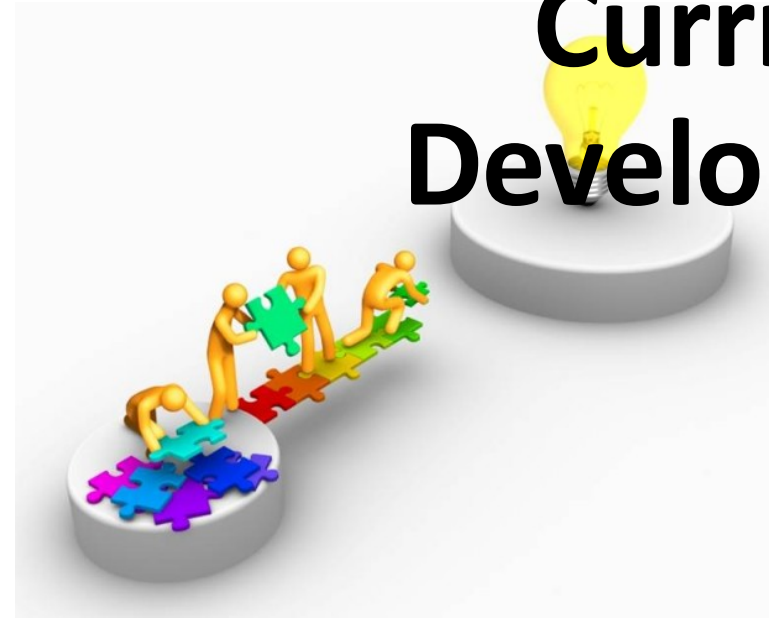
# Mapping your content



# Partnership



# Curriculum Development



# Implementation



# Assessment



**Thank you!**