# Ungrading A Modern Physics Course

Dr. Ed Greco, School of Physics Georgia Inst. of Technology APS March Meeting, Las Vegas, NV 2023



Fall 2019 a cohort was formed of faculty, staff, and students interested in creating change on our campus using principles taken from GT's startup culture

> Helping undergraduate students transition between Math, Physics, & Engineering



## **Conducting interviews**

- Looking for behaviors centered around students struggling to succeed in a course
  - "What does it look like when you get stuck in a course"
  - *"How do you help students who are struggling in your class"*
- We found a gap between faculty expectations and student behaviours
  - Faculty: Read this textbook and engage in discussion
    - Students do not seek access to the book
  - **Faculty:** Complete this homework to gain mastery of the material from lecture before an exam
    - Students google/chegg for answers and fail an exam
  - Faculty: Please visit office hours and ask for help
    - Students spend hours sifting through YouTube videos
- Grades and by extension GPA created a gap that both faculty and students struggle to accommodate





# Grades are counterproductive to learning!

Decades of research in education and psychology have determined that grades:

- 1. Cause students to focus on the grade and not on learning
- 2. Do a poor job of motivating students to learn and take intellectual risk
- 3. Create a transactional relationships between students and faculty that result in the course gamification
- 4. Are the leading cause of stress and anxiety for college students





### Introduction to modern physics ~ 30 students

Topics

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- Special relativity, Waves and Oscillators, The photoelectric effect, The Schrodinger Equation, Atomic line spectra, Hydrogen atom, Maxwell-Boltzmann Distribution, Entropy and the second law, Specific heat of a solid
- Learning objectives
  - Understand and discuss ideas/experiments
    from 20th century physics
  - Solve problems in special relativity, elementary quantum mechanics, and statistical mechanics
  - Effectively communicating scientific ideas and work on a project in a team





### A tale of two courses

### **Graded Spring 2022**

25% Class participation "Flipped" lecture format 20% Three Test 20% Group Project Poster presentation 10% Weekly HW 10% Weekly Reading 5% Test Wrappers 5% Wikitext edits 5% Colloquium review

### **Ungraded Fall 2022**

### Three required conferences

- Student identify learning goals and propose activities (or use mine)
- 2. Student determine how they will assess progress
  - a. How will they grade?
  - b. Required growth and flexibility
- 3. Students specify grade
  - a. What supporting evidence do you have?
  - b. Instructor reserves veto rights when deviating!



# What did Ungraded students do?

- Activities in common with the graded course
  - 94% of students included class participation and exams
    - Two students attended some lectures and never tested
  - 97% of students completed a final group project and presentation
    - One student presented independently
  - 87% of students submitted homework
  - 28% of students completed assigned readings and discussions (Perusall)
  - 25% created a wiki page for <u>www.physicsbook.gatech.edu</u>

### • Unique to the ungraded course

- 25% of students wrote a review of a modern physics publication
- 12% of students created physics videos
  - One student created series of problem solving tutorials (not public)
- One student taught a lecture and developed a peer feedback rubric
- One student created a learning journal with notes, art, worked examples
- One student completed a series of independent projects



# How did ungraded students assign grades?

- 52% of students chose a standards based grading approach
  - Every student had a unique mix of standards and thresholds
- 48% of students chose a traditional points based approach
  - 56% went with a 10 point scale (90 100 A, 80 89 B, etc.)
  - 44% went with a 15 point scale (85 100 A, 70 84 B, etc.)
- Nearly every student factored in some form of Mastery grading into their assessment plan
  - The ability to redo work or complete additional activities to replace a score or demonstrate meeting a standard
  - One student had a difficulty time decided what to do and reported high levels of stress at having to decide themselves
  - One student did not participate or communicate





### **Final Grade Outcomes**



Ungraded F 3.0% B 9.1% A 87.9%

**Graded** Typical course distribution since 2020. Two students did not participate in the course and did not withdraw. One student withdrew before midterms Ungraded 114% increase in "A" grades. Grades are roughly shifted up one lettergrade. One student did not participate in the course but did not withdraw.



### How do students compare on Exams and Homeworks

- 94% of Ungraded students chose to take proctored exams
  - Different exams questions, same rubric and topic coverage
- 87% of Ungraded students chose to submit homework
  - Same homework and grading rubric across semesters



**Ungraded** students did not require themselves to complete every homework assignment and never asked for a regrade on exams or homeworks



### **Ungraded Quantum Mechanics Conceptual Survey results**



Breakdown by Cluster: Introduction to Modern Physics Fall 2022 QMCS



#### Typical Results

Typical scores from McKagan et. al 2010:

Class	N Pre	Pre-test score (%)	N Post	Post-test score (%)
modern physics for engineering majors, traditional	60	34 ± 2	42	60 ± 3
modern physics for engineering majors, reformed	246	35 ± 1	202	67 ± 2
modern physics for physics majors, traditional	63	41 ± 2	57	50 ± 2
modern physics for physics majors, reformed			69	69 ± 2
junior QM			22	79 ± 4
graduate QM			16	81 ± 6

Ungraded students scored comparable to "reformed" modern physics students as measured in McKagan et. al 2010



# How did students engage with the course?

• Difficult to capture engagement for ungraded students participating in activities that did not map directly to graded course work



Final Project peer scores were improved for ungraded students. Ungraded students took on more risk favoring experimentation vs computation.



Participation in activities like class discussion and reading assignments were similar. So few students participated in the other "graded" activities that a comparison was not meaningful.



# **Instructor Perspectives**



The instructor and TA both felt the overall quantity and quality of engagement was improved for the ungraded students.



Performance on exams were comparable between graded and ungraded students. The instructor and TA spent less time grading!



The group projects and presentations were more interesting and creative. One group is still working on their project.



End of course evaluations improved for the ungraded students. Overall feelings of inclusiveness, respect for students, and stimulating interest were boosted.

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Ungraded students self-reported spending 22% less time on this course compared to graded students. Similarly, ungraded students listed unexpected motivated factors for succeeding and created novel activities to support their learning



# What would you be worried about if you let your students determine their own grade in your class?



### **Appendix: Student Evaluations**

#### Graded

Outstine Text		Above Average			Average				Below Average		
Question Text		100%		70%	69%			30%	29%		1%
Hours per week spent on course	17			9.1							
Instructor: Feedback helpfulness (Greco)	17	1		4.1							
Instructor: Availability (Greco)	17	1		4.5							
Instructor: Stimulates interest (Greco)	17			4.3-							
Instructor: Enthusiasm (Greco)	17	1			4.6	]					
Instructor: Inclusive (Greco)	17					4.7					
Instructor: Overall effectiveness (Greco)	17					4.2					
Instructor: Communicated how to succeed (Greco)	17						4.2				
Overall course effectiveness	17						3.9				
Instructor: Respect for students (Greco)	17				4.4						
Instructor Clarity (Greco)	17			4.3							
Assignments measured knowledge	17			3.9							
Amount learned in course	17		4.1								
Student preparedness to take subject	17	1			3.7						
Percentage of homework completed	17	1			92.9						
Percentage of classes attended	17		93.2								

### Ungraded

Question Taxt	N	Above Average			Average				Below Average		
Question Text		100%		70%	69%			30%	29%		1%
Hours per week spent on course	14							7.1			
Instructor: Feedback helpfulness (Greco)	14		4.4								
Instructor: Availability (Greco)	14	-4.9									
Instructor: Stimulates interest (Greco)	14	-4.6									
Instructor: Enthusiasm (Greco)	14	4.9									
Instructor: Inclusive (Greco)	14	5									
Instructor: Overall effectiveness (Greco)	14				4.4						
Instructor: Communicated how to succeed (Greco)	14			4.6							
Overall course effectiveness	14				4.2						
Instructor: Respect for students (Greco)	14	-4.9									
Instructor Clarity (Greco)	14					3.9					
Assignments measured knowledge	14		4.1								
Amount learned in course	14	1	4.2								
Student preparedness to take subject	14		3.9								
Percentage of homework completed	14							90.4			
Percentage of classes attended	14		93.6								



# **Appendix: The GT Center for Deliberate Innovation**

In Fall 2019 I joined a cohort of faculty, staff, and students interested in creating change on our campus using principles from GT startup culture

How to reduce the risk of failure for new initiatives:

- 1. Looking for "authentic demand"
- 2. Examining cognitive illusions and biases held by innovators and those who we hope to impact
- 3. Looking for the "Not-Not"
  - a. Finding behaviours for which it is not ok to not do do something



White paper https://cdi.gatech.edu/



### Past and current members of "Mind the Gap"

**Past members:** Dr. Neha Gupta (math faculty Emory), Dr. Don Pearl (retired), Peter Oliveira Soens (Yext), Garrett Price



**Current members:** Dr. Mike Schatz (physics), Dr. Merrick Furst (CDI, CS), Andrew Wu (physics)





Georgia

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