

Tutors@UQ Session 1 Student Handout





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Tutors@UQ Session 1 Overview

Module 1.1: Expectations for tutor professionalism at UQ

- Gain an appreciation of the value and role of tutors at UQ
- Identify the expectations of a professional tutor at UQ
- Reflect on your prior experiences in tutorials
- Identify concerns common to new tutors
- Introduction: Professionalism as academic staff
- Activity 1: Tutorial experiences
- Activity 2: Concerns as a New Tutor
- Tutors@UQ Overview

Module 1.2: Ways in which we learn

- Gain an appreciation for principles of learning
- Recognise the influence that the tutors can have on learners
- Activity 3: How do you become good at something?
- Activity 4: How do you know you are good at something? Principles of learning
- Activity 5: How you would like to influence students

Module 1.3: Tutoring for learning

- Gain an appreciation of the student diversity at UQ
- Discuss strategies to help create classes which cater to a diverse range of learners
- Recognise the importance of small group learning activities
- Recognise that we learn in different ways and this can impact how you tutor.
- Activity 6: What types of students will be in your class? Diversity at UQ
- Activity 7: Case studies inclusive teaching Creating an inclusive environment

Module 1.4: Planning for learning

- Recognise the importance of planning and preparation
- Critique and evaluate a tutorial plan
- Identify the importance of motivation and engagement
- Understand the importance of activating prior learning
- Tutorial planning
- Activity 8: Critique tutorial plans
- Activity 9: Your first tutorial one fun idea

Session wrap-up and reflection

- Review and question for reflection
- What's next?
- Resources







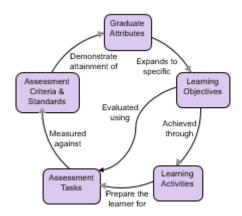






Module 1.1: Expectations for tutor professionalism at UQ

Tutors are professional teachers



Tutors, as sessional teachers, are key to our students learning. As professionals, all teachers at UQ work within an agreed policy framework articulated in the Policies and Procedures Library (PPL). One of these policies is a Code of Conduct for staff at The University of Queensland (PPL 1.50.01a). All UQ tutors should be aware of and abide by this code of conduct.

The code of conduct outlines the professional conduct expected of all University staff. Consistent with the Public Sector Ethics Act, this Code of Conduct sets out a number of ethical principles that the University requires staff members to comply with in the performance of their roles at the University. The ethical principles are:

- integrity and impartiality
- promoting the public good
- a commitment to the system of government
- accountability and transparency.

Each ethical principle is underpinned by a number of values that describe the behaviour demonstrating the relevant principle. These are discussed in detail in the PPL.

As a tutor at UQ, you are a valued member of the academic community and a critical part of our students' learning experiences.



Sample tutor duty statement

135 hours (9 hours per week x 15 weeks)

Duty Tasks Allocated and Time Hours 12 x 4 hours (two 2-hour tutorials per week) Contact 48.00 No lecture attendance Preparation 12 x 1.5 hours 18.00 12 x 1 hour meeting 12.00 Marking 1000-word assignment; 50 x 15 minutes 12.50 2000-word assignment; 50 x 30 minutes 25.00 Consultation 12 x 1 hour/ 12.00

assistance with course administration

This is to indicate that the tutor duty statement for this course has been discussed and agreed with each of the tutors allocated to the course:

7.50

135.00

Tutor's Signature:

Other

Total Hours

Course Coordinator:

Course Coordinator's Signature:

Casual Academic Hire and Payment (CAHP)

Training Material Available on the Training Hub: https://systems-training.its.uq.edu.au/cahp

Contact details:

Email: cahp support@uq.edu.au

Phone: 07 3365 4967

BEFORE SEMESTER DURING SEMESTER Session 3 Session 1 Session 2 What are the expectations What happened in my How do we manage for tutor professionalism tutorials for learning? tutorials? at UQ? How do we know if our How can I continue to students are learning? How do we learn? improve my tutoring? How do we tutor for Where to from here? How is my tutoring learning? evaluated? How do we design What else do I need to tutorials for learning? know before I start tutoring?



Module 1.2: Ways in which we learn

Motivation - We learn when we pay attention, are interested and can see the relevance. We use engagement strategies to motivate our students to engage in the learning

process.

- We learn by doing it ourselves. People will have different preferences for how they like to practise and there are some disciplinary differences (for example, how you learn and practise for mathematics will differ for how you learn and practise for music). Even within the same discipline, people go about practising differently.
- 2. We respond to other people's reaction to guide our learning. Other people's reaction can also impact on our motivation to persist or disengage. Feedback is critical in the learning process.
- 3. We need time to reflect and make sense of what we are learning.

Adapted from Race, P (2010) Making Learning Happen 2nd Edn. London: Sage Publications and phil-race.co.uk

The Principle: Learning	s of
Motivation	1
Practice	2
Feedback	3
Reflection	4

Activity 5: How would you like to influence your students?





Module 1.3: Tutoring for learning?

Activity 6: What types of students will be in your class?

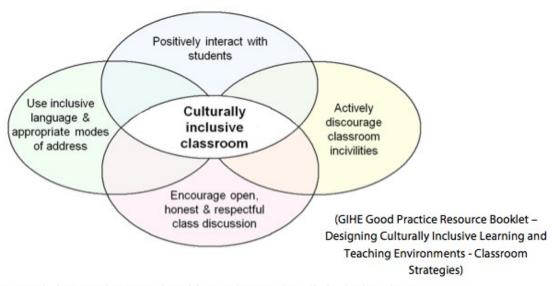
Consider the students in your classes. Who will they be? Undergraduates or postgraduates? What age?

What gender? Where will they come from? What past educational experiences will they have? Reflect on who your students could be. Write this in the space below.



As a tutor you need to provide a variety of learning experiences. Remember that your students won't necessarily learn the same way you do.

Creating an inclusive environment



Recommended strategies to assist with creating a culturally inclusive classroom



Activity 7: Case Studies – inclusive teaching

1. Amy is tutoring a first year class and is happy with how the discussion is going. The atmosphere in the room seems positive and a number of students are actively contributing ideas and points of view. But Amy is aware that one or two students are not participating and are sitting with their heads down, making it difficult for her to make eye contact with them and include them in the discussion.

1	What is the problem?
	How did it come about?
	What strategies would you use to address it?
	1
	2
	3
	4

2. Ringo has been tutoring for three weeks, and he feels that he has been successfully implementing class discussions as a strategy to actively engage his students in the tutorials (which he learned about in his tutor training course!). At a course tutor meeting, the coordinator mentions a recent complaint she received from a group of students who perceived favouritism of local students over international students by tutors during class discussions and when fielding questions. The coordinator asks all of the tutors to consider whether this could be occurring in their tutorials and asks them to consider some strategies to address this complaint.

	What is the problem?
	How did it come about?
	What strategies would you use to address it?
	1
	2
	3
	4
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3. John is new to tutoring although he missed tutor training. He designs funny and witty mini-lectures to give in his tutorials inspired by his favourite UQ Lecturer. The students laugh, sometimes ask questions, appear to listen intently and some even say he is their favourite tutor! When John marks the first tutorial assignment, he is shocked that so many students performed poorly as he covered all the content in his tutorials. When the course coordinator receives John's marks, he questions John's approach to tutoring and asks him to consider other approaches.

What is the problem?
How did it come about?
What strategies would you use to address it?
1
2
3
4

4. Indira is a new tutor who is anxious to ensure that her classes are inclusive and foster a positive learning environment for all students. She has established ground rules in the first tutorial.

However, during a tutorial discussion when one student is offering his opinion on the topic, she notices a pair of students apparently making fun of the student's response.

What is the problem?
How did it come about?
What strategies would you use to address it?
1
2
3
4



5. Joshua, a third year science student, is a keen tutor for physiology students in a second year course. He informs his course coordinator that he knows Mel and Cheng in the course, and asks not to be assigned to tutor them or mark their assessment pieces due to a possible conflict of interest. One afternoon, Joshua gets a message through Facebook from Mel, asking whether a term can be abbreviated in their lab report or not. Joshua knows that this is not a really crucial question, so he quickly messages back that this is fine. Mel next asks a more complex question via Facebook. Joshua wisely realises that this is perhaps not the best forum for answering student questions, and suggests that Mel asks the question in the next practical session. Meanwhile, Mel has shared on the course's Facebook page that a tutor has agreed that abbreviation of terms is fine. Another student asks Mel "how do you know this?" Mel replies, "I am friends with a tutor on Facebook, and he said this was the way to go."

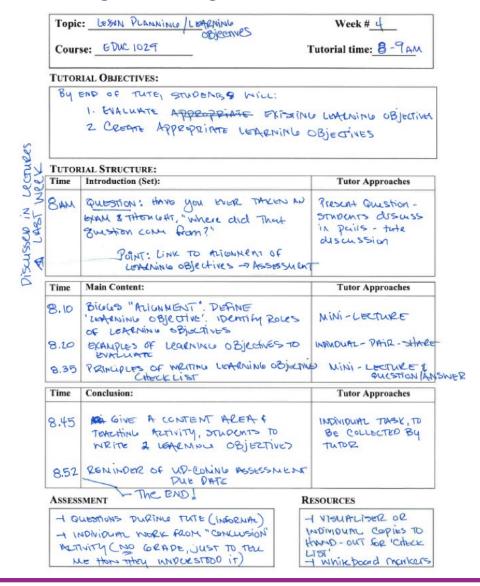
What is the problem?
How did it come about?
What strategies would you use to address it?

1
2
3
4

Tutors need to create classes that engage all students in learning



Module 1.4: Planning for learning



Are each of the following clearly visible in the tutorial plan?

- 1. learning objectives
- 2. motivation activities
- 3. informing time
- 4. practising activities
- 5. opportunity for feedback / informal assessment
- 6. opportunity for students to reflect

Consider:

- 1. How is the timing of activities arranged in the tutorial?
- 2. How is the match or alignment of objectives, activities and feedback / informal assessment?



Time	Purpose	Lecturer Activity	Student Activity
9.35	Introduction to topic First lecture on topic so: • Motivate • Arouse interest • Link to student 'real world' experience	Tell anecdote that indicates how the principles of heat transfer are relevant to everyone's life as well as all areas of mechanics. Video clip – fire walkers Ask students to give other examples where heat transfer is operating in 'hidden' ways.	Listen Look at photos on slide Think about their everyday contact with heat transfer
9.45	Mini lecture Examples of heat transfer siluations in popular machanics Theoretical basis underlying practical siluations	Present examples using powerpoint Ask them to vote correct/incorrect on stages Give them double-glazing example to work through (relatively easy) Ask for responses and discuss	Listen and watch Take notes Ask questions Consider each next step in the example Work through example on heat loss through double-glazed windows and explain answer Share ideas with other student Justify responses
10.10	Problem Solving in Buzz Groups • A problem in heat transfer to be solved	Directions for buzz group Tell them what we are doing next, why. Show them the flosh lights signal to stop. Present problem Provide 'clues'	Discuss ideas for solutions with another student Make notes
10.20	Summary	Ask for three different responses Congratulate on creativity, link engineering and creativity Provide correct solution Summarise key points	Provide responses Listen Take notes Feel positive
10.25	Close		

Source: http://tlu.ecom.unimelb.edu.au/tutortraining/pdf/first_tutorial/Tutorial_lesson_plan_example2.pdf (University of Melbourne, 2007)

Are each of the following clearly visible in the tutorial plan?

- 1. learning objectives
- 2. motivation activities
- 3. informing time
- 4. practising activities
- 5. opportunity for feedback / informal assessment
- 6. opportunity for students to reflect

Consider:

- 1. How is the timing of activities arranged in the tutorial?
- 2. How is the match or alignment of objectives, activities and feedback / informal assessment?



Course: UNI 0101

Time / Venue: 10am Thursday, building 8 - room 139

Tutor: John Dewey

Topic 1st Tutorial Class Week 1

Learning Objectives

In this tutorial students will:

- 1. Meet other students
- 2. Identify expectations for success & ground-rules / policies for the tutorial class
- 3. Examine the course profile & discuss course requirements
- 4. Prepare for 1st Tutorial assignment

	Motivation	Information	Practise	Conclusion
Time	12-15 min 10:00-10:15	5 – 7 min 10:15 – 10:22	20 – 23 min 10:22 – 10:45	5 min 10:45 – 10:50
Learning Activity	1. Ice breaker: Unique & Share (http://www.icebreakers, ws/team-building/unique-and-shared.html) 2. Short tutor intro: Who am I? Why am I your tutor? Myrole as a tutor is How / when to contact	1. Mini-lecture on "How do Iget a '7' in this course" - Post expectations - Post ground rules - Post relevant policies Q&A (feedback) 2. Hand-out course profiles	1. In pairs, have students read the course profiles & write down any questions they have about it. (5 min) 2. Combine pairs (group of 4) and have students try to answer each others' questions. (4 min) 3. Whole group Q&A to answer remaining questions (5 min). 4. Individually, have students write down (i) their learning goals for the course (what grade, etc.) (ii) their study plan for the course; and (iii) areas of concern. Collect this from students & post general feedback on Blackboard (Bb) – tell students to check Bb by the next class in prep for study groups.	Acknowledge common concerns of students in the course – re-iterate "how to get a '7" tips & your role as a tutor Refer to instructions for next tutorial assignment on Bb – set expectations for student preparation!!! Answer final questions
Notes	Post @ start:	Check visualiser is working to display notes Post all notes on BB Tell students how to find notes on BB	Arrange copying of course profiles from coordinator.	Ensure assignment instructions on BB! Need a hard copy for class.

Feedback (informal assessment) Formal Assessment & Feedback Question & Answer (Q&A) build into activities None for this tutorial. Post general feedback based on papers that students hand-in (practice/learning activities) onto Bb Assessment requirements for next tutorial explained. Re-enforce 8b tutorial group discussion board as mechanism for on-going feedback during the semester

Post-tutorial reflections		

Are each of the following clearly visible in the tutorial plan?

- learning objectives 1.
- 2. motivation activities
- 3. informing time
- 4. practising activities
- 5. opportunity for feedback / informal assessment
- 6. opportunity for students to reflect

Consider:

- How is the timing of activities arranged in the tutorial? 1.
- 2. How is the match or alignment of objectives, activities and feedback / informal assessment?



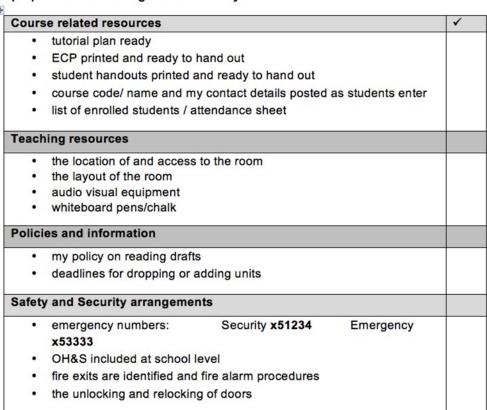
Activity 9: Your first tutorial - one fun idea

Consider your first tutorial. Jot down a fun idea that you will use in your first tutorial.



Preparation and organisation are determining factors in student satisfaction with teachers/lecturers/tutors and are correlated with higher student learning outcomes.

Have I prepared the following for the first day?



Adapted from Conducting Tutorials (Lubin & Sutherland, 2009)



Contact details

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