

LINKING LEARNING AND RESEARCH CONFERENCE 2007

Linking learning & research: illustrating examples of the integration of connection learning within Sports & Exercise Science

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Connection learning: A framework for the development of teaching

Aims:

1. Introduce Connection Learning
2. Identify examples of connection within the Sport and Exercise Science programme
3. Discuss of other types of connections in different subject areas

Learning & Understanding

Understanding / Critical thinking / Deep approach to learning

But how can these be achieved?

- Mechanics of 'deep' learning
"...I was looking for the argument and what ever points were used to illustrate it. I could not avoid relating the article to other things, I'd read, past experience, and associations, etc..." (Marton and Säljö, 1984: 41)
- Principles for effective learning
'Learning is fundamentally about making connections through neural networks, mentally among concepts and ideas, and experientially through interaction between the mind and environment' (AAHE, 1998: 3)

Reference to 'Connection Learning'

Biggs (1996) At the most complete level (SOLO Taxonomy) the student is making **connections** not only within the given subject area, but also beyond it.

Entwistle (1998) Understanding is achieved when 'knowledge objects' are re-structured by the student. This requires **connections** between ideas, and evidence to be explored.

Palmer (1998) Good teachers weave a complex web of **connections** among themselves, their subjects, and their students.

Entwistle (2000). If the teacher fails to relate either to prior knowledge or informal experience, compartmentalisation is a likely consequence. A more sophisticated set of conceptions regarding learning, knowing and teaching has the potential to draw the students' attention to **connections** with other areas of knowledge and skill

Hounsell & McCune (2002) Certain forms of understanding which seem to go beyond these fundamentals require application, **interconnections**, and apprehending their derivation.

Shulman (2004) A teacher must **connect** with what students already know and come up with a set of pedagogical representations... that will **connect** with those prior understanding... and help the students to create their own representations to replace them

Connection Learning

• Types of connections

Connections need to be made between current learning material / activities and;

1. *Learning outcomes and assessment*
2. *Skills, attitudes and personal attributes*
3. *Past experiences*
4. *Practice*
5. *Additional activities/tasks*
6. *The programme*
7. *Future activity*

So what's new?

1. Make it explicit & question your assumptions
Do students see connections that we take for granted?
SPSS
2. Student focussed approach to teaching
Therefore teachers seeing connections and telling the students they exist (information transmission) will not enhance learning but creating conditions for students to construct them for themselves (conceptual change) will
3. Re-conceptualisation of SOL
'3 shades of blue'

Rationale for Connections within SES

Aims

1. Increased achievement
2. School – University transition
3. Intra-module knowledge transfer

Strategies

- Integration of theory of connection learning
- SOL consistency ('3 shades of blue')
- Increase contact

Wk	Lecture (1.5hr)	Tutor	Laboratory Workshop 1 (1.5hr)	Laboratory Workshop 2 (1hr)	SOL	Formative Assessment
1	Introduction to module and assessment Energy, cells and organs (Part 1)	BW/PW	Energy, cells and organs (Part 2)	Microscopic Cell structure		
2	Energy, cells and organs	1SE080 Fundamentals of Human Science				WbACT MCQ
3	Initiation					
4	Transmit	Intro to EMG. Introductory Data collection – leg extension	Measuring agonist & synergist muscle activity using EMG	SOL 2		WbACT MCQ
5	Activate					SOL 1 WbACT self appraisal
6	Muscular movement					
7	Skeletal & move	Skeletal & muscular development as determinants of performance	EMG Data analysis (t-test)	Muscle Recruitment using EMG		WbACT MCQ
8	Respirs					SOL 1 WbACT self appraisal
9						
10	Mechanics of muscular contraction	Labels	Strength using the force plate	Strength using the strain gauge	SOL 3	
11	Describing movement	Andrew Luleth	Measuring absolute & relative joint angles	Length Tension Data Analysis (relationships / correlation)	Length tension relationship	WbACT MCQ
12	Lever Systems Action	Andrew Luleth	Measuring resistance & effort arm	SOL 3 – FB & Peer Review of Lab report		SOL 1 WbACT self appraisal

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links created across modules are based on one of several connections

1SX010 Research Methods & Study Skills for Sport						
Wk	Lecture (1.5hr)	Tutor	Laboratory Workshop 1 (1.5hr)	Laboratory Workshop 2 (1hr)	SOL	Formative Assessment
1	Introduction to statistical ideas		Energy, cells and organs (Part 2)	Microscopic Cell structure		
2	Tests of differences		Microscopic Cell structure	Microscopic Cell structure		WbACT MCQ
3	Tests of relationships		Print Start - Reaction Time	R.T Data Collection	SOL 1	
4	Transmission	on factor	Writing Lab Reports	Response time		WbACT MCQ
5	Activation	on factor	Swimming Starts – Response Time	SOL 1 – FB & Peer Review of Lab report		SOL 1 WbACT self appraisal
6	Muscular Structures, function, movement		1SE080 Fundamentals of Human Science			
7	Skeletal Systems, function, & movement		Intro to EMG. Introductory Data collection – leg extension Skeletal & muscular development as determinants of performance	Measuring agonist & synergist muscle activity using EMG EMG Data analysis (t-test) Muscle Recruitment using EMG	SOL 2 SOL 2 SOL 2	WbACT MCQ
8						
9	Respiratory Structures & function	Ben White	Respiratory function	SOL 2 – FB & Peer Review of Lab report		SOL 1 WbACT self appraisal
10	Mechanics of muscular contraction	Andrew Luleth	Measuring strength using the force plate	Measuring isometric leg strength using the strain gauge	SOL 3	
11	Describing movement	Andrew Luleth	1SE070 Introduction to Sport & Exercise Science			
12	Lever Systems Action		Individual Delivery & Observations of Student Presentations	SOL 3: Data Analysis task for student presentations		

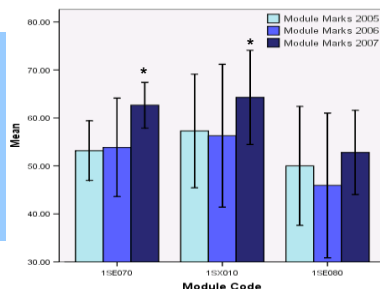
Quantitative Analysis

Semester Mean

2004-05 = 53%

2005-06 = 53%

2006-07 = 60%



* Significantly different from 2005 & 2006 (p<0.01)

Subject specific discussion

1. Where do you think connections already exist in your programme
2. Have you any evidence that the students see these connections
3. What potential is there to make more connections or make the existing ones more explicit