

# Get Students to Focus on *Learning* Instead of *Grades*: Metacognition and Mindset are Key!



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Louisiana State University



## **Mission**

...Our mission is to explore, discover, create, and communicate knowledge, while **educating individuals** in leadership, innovation, **critical thinking**, and civic responsibility and **inspiring a passion for learning**.

## **Vision**

The University of Alabama in Huntsville will be a preeminent, comprehensive, technological research-intensive university known for **inspiring and instilling the spirit of discovery, the ability to solve complex problems, and a passion for improving the human condition** – a university of choice where technology and human understanding converge.

# UAH Retention and Graduation Rates

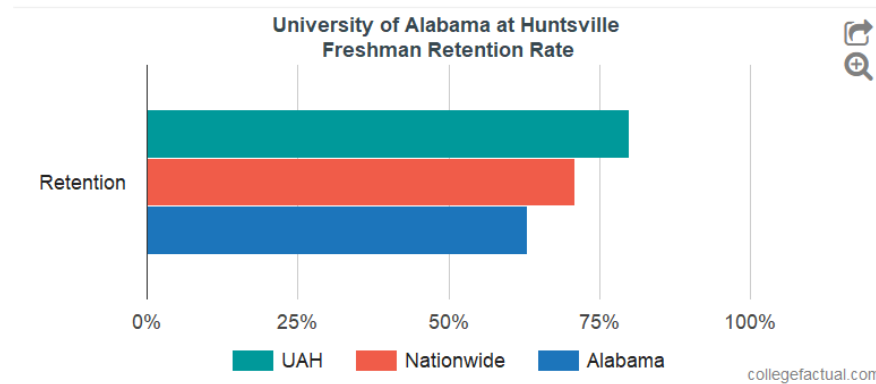
## UAH Freshmen Retention Rate Rankings

Nationwide Ranking (721 out of 2,225)

worse better

Alabama Ranking (7 out of 38)

worse better



UAH Retention Rate is 80.0%  
National Average is 71.0%  
Alabama Average is 63.0%

Six-Year Graduation Rate is 46.6%  
National Average is 47.6%

*Expected* UAH Rate is 72.1%

## Nationwide Rankings for First-Time / Full-time Graduation Rates at UAH

Four Year Graduation Rate Ranking (1,568 out of 2,136)

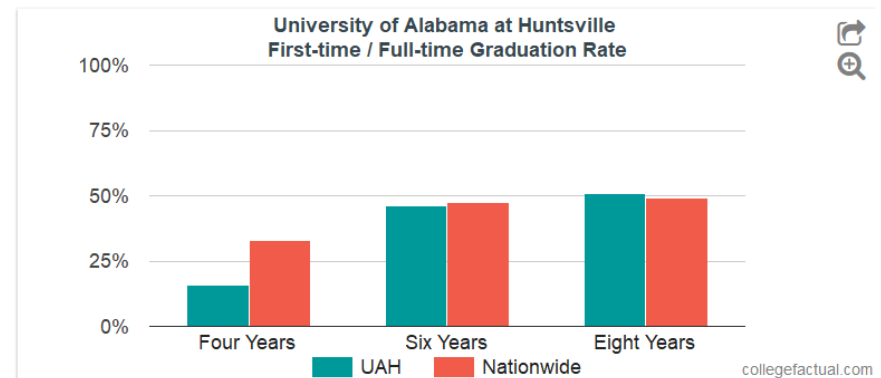
worse better

Six Year Graduation Rate Ranking (1,873 out of 3,836)

worse better

Eight Year Graduation Rate Ranking (1,675 out of 3,835)

worse better



# How Can UAH Improve These Rates?

- Teach Students Metacognitive Learning Strategies
- Help Students Develop the Right Mindset to Improve Their Confidence
- Motivate Students to Implement Effective Metacognitive Learning Strategies

# Metacognition

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The ability to:

- think about your own thinking
- be consciously aware of yourself as a problem solver
- monitor, plan, and control your mental processing (e.g. “Am I *understanding* this material, or just *memorizing* it?”)
- accurately judge your level of learning
- know what you know and what you don’t know

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Flavell, J. H. (1976). Metacognitive aspects of problem solving. In L. B. Resnick (Ed.), *The nature of intelligence* (pp.231-236). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum

# Why aren't most students already academically capable?



## It wasn't necessary

# **Data from UCLA Higher Education Research Institute (HERI)**

## **First Year Student Survey – 2010 - 2016**

# How do you think most students would answer the following?

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- What did most of your teachers in high school do the *day before the test*?
  - What did they *do* during this activity?
  - What grade would you have made on the test if you had gone to class *only* on the day before the test?
-



# Faculty Must *Help Students Make the Transition to College*

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Help students identify and close “the gap”

*current behavior* → *current grades*



*productive behavior* → *desired grades*

# Power of Metacognitive Learning Strategies

## Sydney's Story: Intro and emails



- First encounter on September 23, 2013
  - Email on October 14, 2013
  - Email on January 9, 2014
  - Email on January 20, 2014
  - Email on May 7, 2014
  - Update on July 26, 2016                      Cum GPA 3.5
  - Email on February 7, 2017                      Cum GPA 3.6
- Fall Sem GPA 4.18**

**Sydney Landry, BS in Biology, May 2017**

**Louisiana State University**

**Final Semester GPA: 3.77**



**Applying to Medical School**

**Intended Specialty: Dermatology**

# Effective Homework Strategy

- **Study material first**, before looking at the problems/questions
- **Work example problems** (without looking at the solutions) until you get to the answer
- **Check** to see if **answer** is correct
- If answer is not correct, **figure out where mistake was made**, without consulting solution
- **Work homework** problems/answer questions as if taking a test

# Impact of Using Homework Strategy

Sydney L.

First Year Biology Pre-Med Honors College Student

Email on January 20, 2014

I started to use the "Get more out of your homework" **method**. I reviewed my notes right before attempting my homework problems, and tried to work the problems *without help from the solutions manual or tutors*. If I still could not get the right answer, I'd look at my notes again to get a hint, but *not to study the problem and mimic it step by step...*

# Reflection Questions

- What's the difference, if any, between *studying* and *learning*?
  - For which task would you work harder?
    - A. Make an A on the test
    - B. Teach the material to the class
-

# Power of Teaching to Master Learning

## Clint's Story: Baby Groot and the Licensure Exam



### Guardians of the Galaxy

- First encounter on October 29, 2015 at ECU
- Email on January 18, 2016
- Msg on April 14, 2016
- Msg on June 11, 2016

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEPbXYzE5\\_Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEPbXYzE5_Y)

# The Story of Two Students

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- **Travis**, *junior psychology student*  
47, 52, 82, 86                      B in course
  
  - **Dana**, *first year physics student*  
80, 54, 91, 97, 90 (final)                      A in course
-





Travis, *junior psychology student*  
47, 52, 82, 86

Problem: Reading Comprehension

**Solution:** Preview text before reading\*

Develop questions\*

Read one paragraph at a time  
and paraphrase information

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\* Developing an anticipatory set

# A Reading Strategy that Works: SQ5R

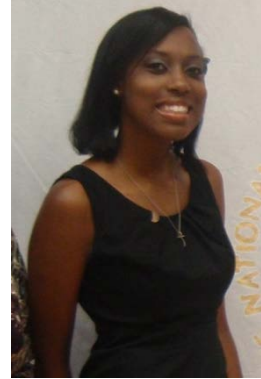
- **Survey** (look at intro, summary, bold print, italicized words, etc.)
- **Question** (devise questions survey that you think the reading will answer)
- **Read** (one paragraph at a time)
- **Recite** (summarize in your own words)
- **Record or wRite** (annotate in margins)
- **Review** (summarize the information in your words)
- **Reflect** (other views, remaining questions)

# First Voyage of Christopher Columbus

WITH HOCKED GEMS FINANCING HIM/ OUR  
HERO BRAVELY DEFIED ALL SCORNFUL  
LAUGHTER/ THAT TRIED TO PREVENT HIS  
SCHEME/ YOUR EYES DECEIVE/ HE HAD SAID/ AN  
EGG/ NOT A TABLE/ CORRECTLY TYPIFIES THIS  
UNEXPLORED PLANET/ NOW THREE STURDY  
SISTERS SOUGHT PROOF/ FORGING ALONG  
SOMETIMES THROUGH CALM VASTNESS/ YET  
MORE OFTEN OVER TURBULENT PEAKS AND  
VALLEYS/ DAYS BECAME WEEKS/ AS MANY  
DOUBTERS SPREAD FEARFUL RUMORS ABOUT  
THE EDGE/ AT LAST/ FROM NOWHERE/  
WELCOME WINGED CREATURES APPEARED/  
SIGNIFYING MOMENTOUS SUCCESS

Dooling, J.D. and Lachman, R. Effects of Comprehension on Retention of Prose,  
*Journal of Experimental Psychology*, (1971), Vol. 88, No. 2, 216-222

Dana, *first year physics student*  
80, 54, 91, 97, 90 (final)



**Problem:** Memorizing formulas and using  
[www.cramster.com](http://www.cramster.com)

**Solution:** Solve problems with no external  
aids and test mastery of concepts

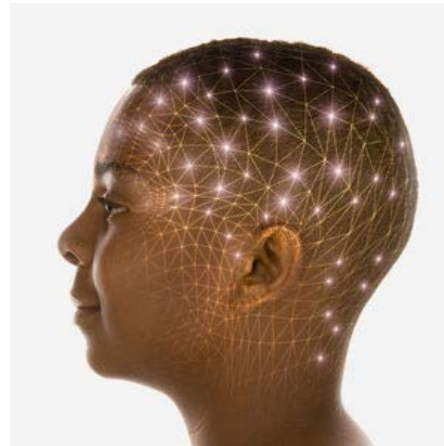
Dana Lewis, MS in Medical Physics, 2015  
Univ of Texas Graduate School  
of Biomedical Sciences at Houston  
Thesis research at UT MD Anderson Cancer Center



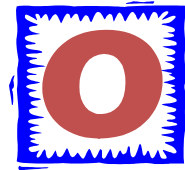
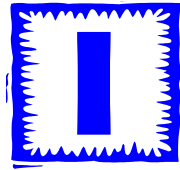
Practicing Medical Physicist as of 8/28/2016  
when she completed her residency!

# Why is Fast and Dramatic Increase Possible?

It's all about the *strategies*, and getting *them* to *engage their brains*!



# Counting Vowels in 45 seconds



**How accurate are you?**

*Count all the vowels  
in the words on the next slide.*

Dollar Bill

Dice

Tricycle

Four-leaf Clover

Hand

Six-Pack

Seven-Up

Octopus

Cat Lives

Bowling Pins

Football Team

Dozen Eggs

Unlucky Friday

Valentine's Day

Quarter Hour



How many *words* or *phrases*  
do you remember?

Let's look at the words again...

**What are they arranged  
according to?**

Dollar Bill

Dice

Tricycle

Four-leaf Clover

Hand

Six-Pack

Seven-Up

Octopus

Cat Lives

Bowling Pins

Football Team

Dozen Eggs

Unlucky Friday

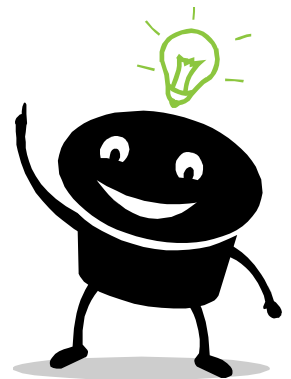
Valentine's Day

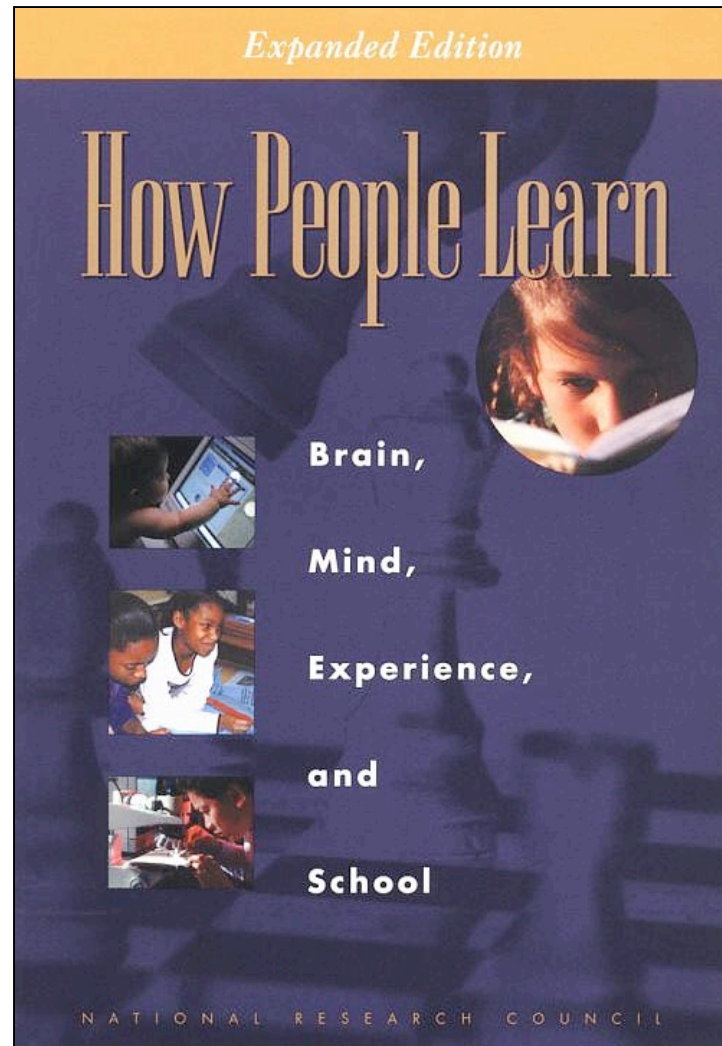
Quarter Hour

NOW, how many words or phrases  
do you remember?

# What were two major *differences* between the two attempts?

1. We knew what the task was
2. We knew how the information was organized





Bransford, J.D., Brown, A.L., Cocking, R.R. (Eds.), 2000. *How people learn: Brain, Mind, Experience, and School*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

# What we know about learning

- Active learning is more lasting than passive learning
  - Passive learning is an oxymoron\*
- Thinking about thinking is important
  - Metacognition\*\*
- The level at which learning occurs is important
  - Bloom's Taxonomy\*\*\*

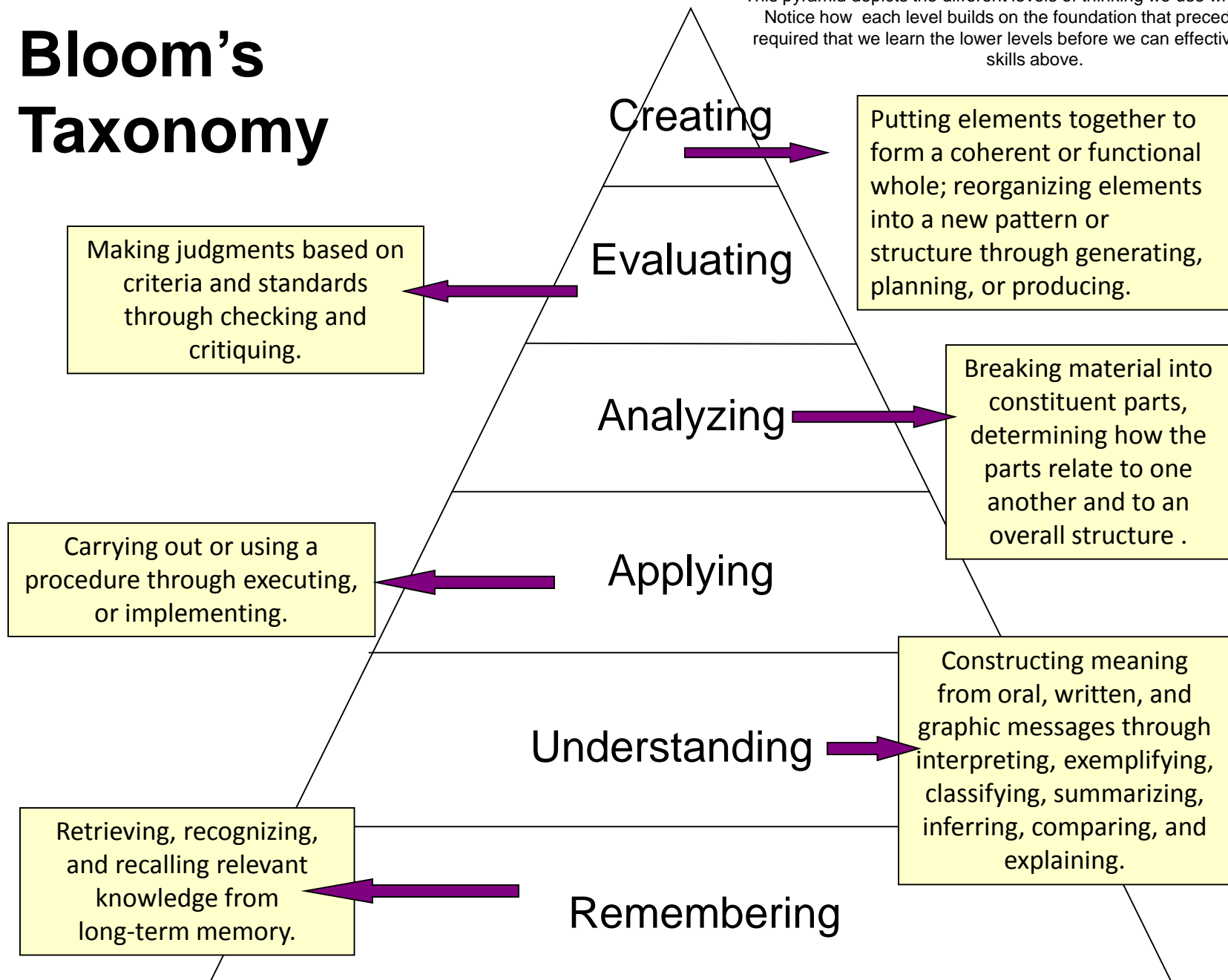
\*Cross, Patricia, "Opening Windows on Learning" League for Innovation in the Community College, June 1998, p. 21.

\*\* Flavell, John, "Metacognition and cognitive monitoring: A new area of cognitive-developmental inquiry." *American Psychologist*, Vol 34(10), Oct 1979, 906-911.

\*\*\* Bloom Benjamin. S. (1956). *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives, Handbook I: The Cognitive Domain*. New York: David McKay Co Inc.

# Bloom's Taxonomy

This pyramid depicts the different levels of thinking we use when learning. Notice how each level builds on the foundation that precedes it. It is required that we learn the lower levels before we can effectively use the skills above.





When we teach students about  
Bloom's Taxonomy...

They GET it!

## *How do you think students answered?*

---

At what level of Bloom's did you have to operate to make A's or B's in high school?

1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating

## *How do you think students answered?*

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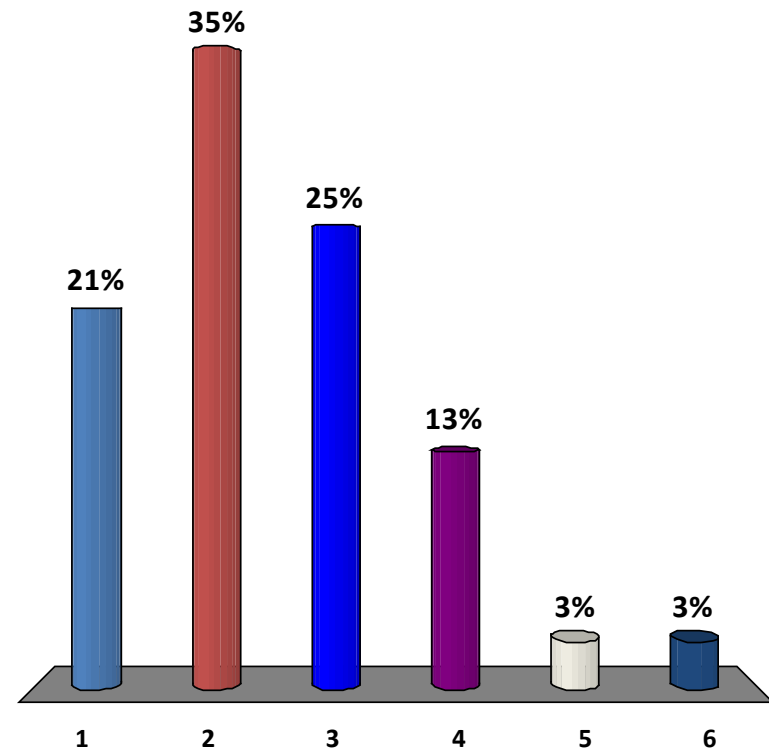
At what level of Bloom's do you think you'll need to operate to make A's in college courses?

1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating

## *How students answered (2008)*

At what level of Bloom's did you have to operate to make A's or B's in high school?

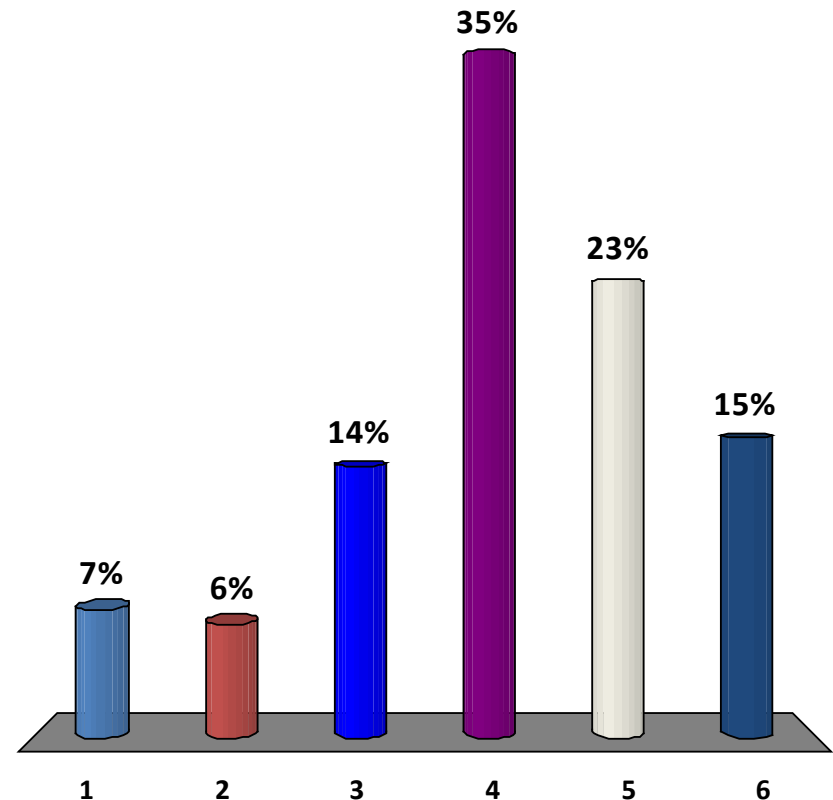
1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating



## *How students answered (in 2008)*

At what level of Bloom's do you think you'll need to operate to make an A's in college?

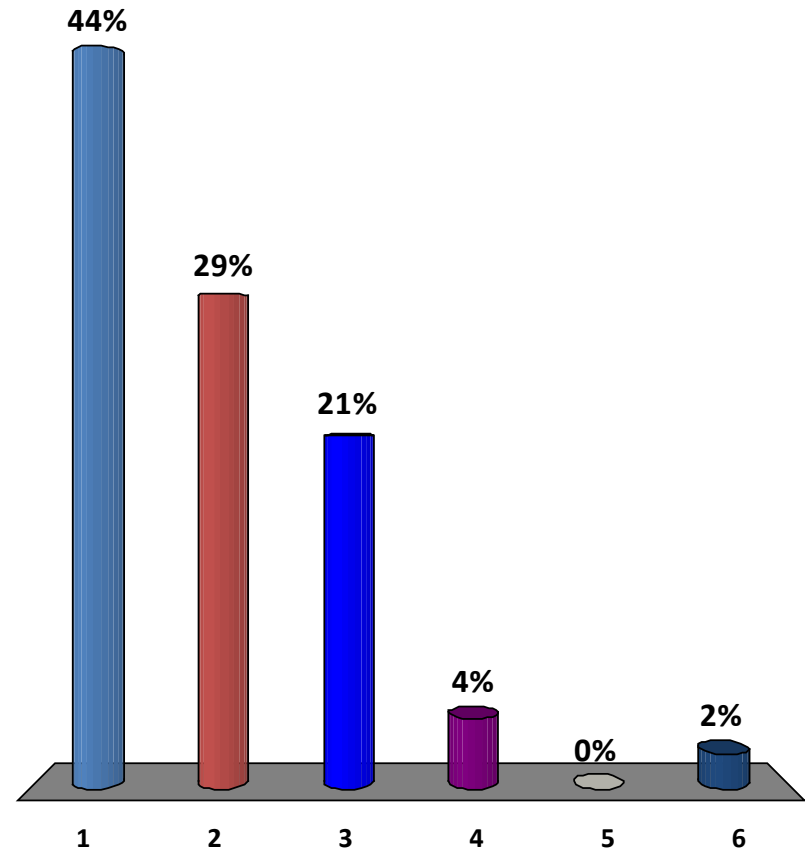
1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating



## *How students answered (2013)*

At what level of Bloom's did you have to operate to make A's or B's in high school?

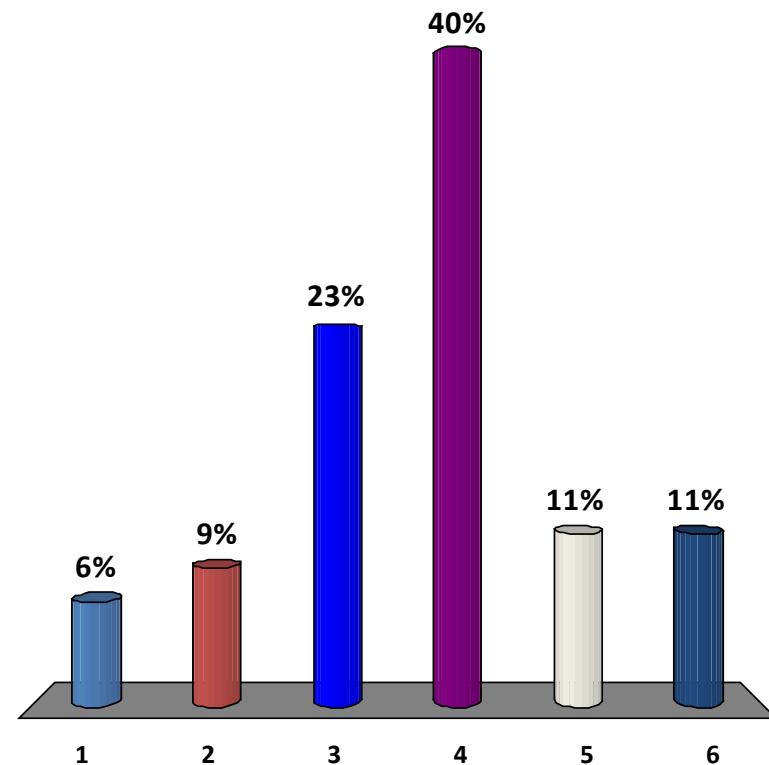
1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating



## *How students answered (in 2013)*

At what level of Bloom's do you think you'll need to operate to make A's in college?

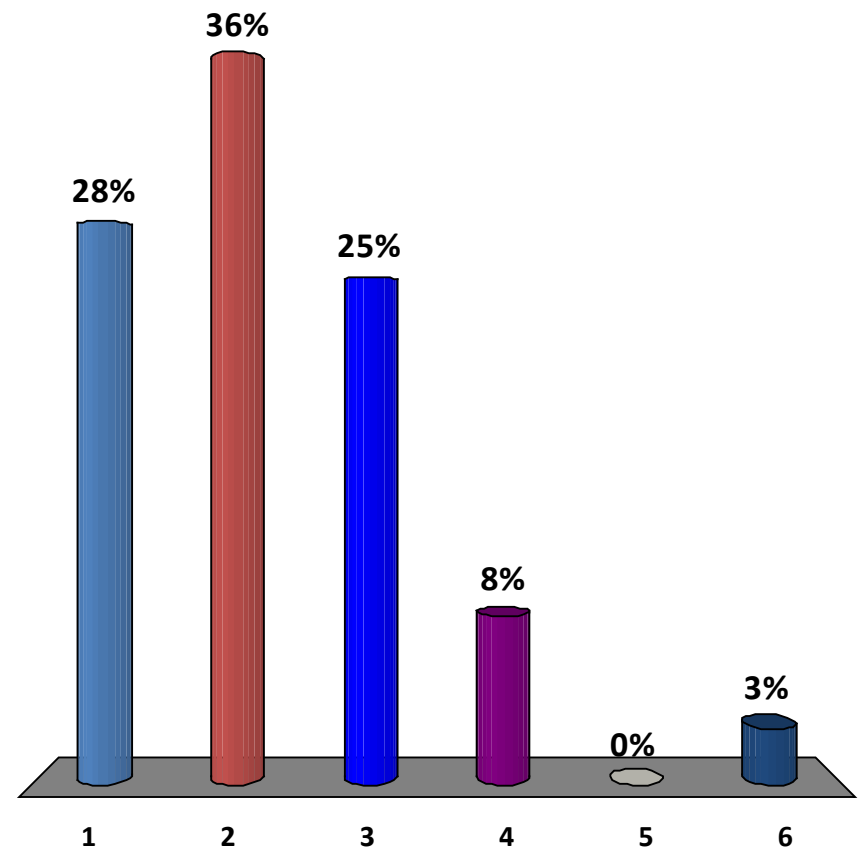
1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating



## *How students answered (2014)*

At what level of Bloom's did you have to operate to make A's and B's in high school?

1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating

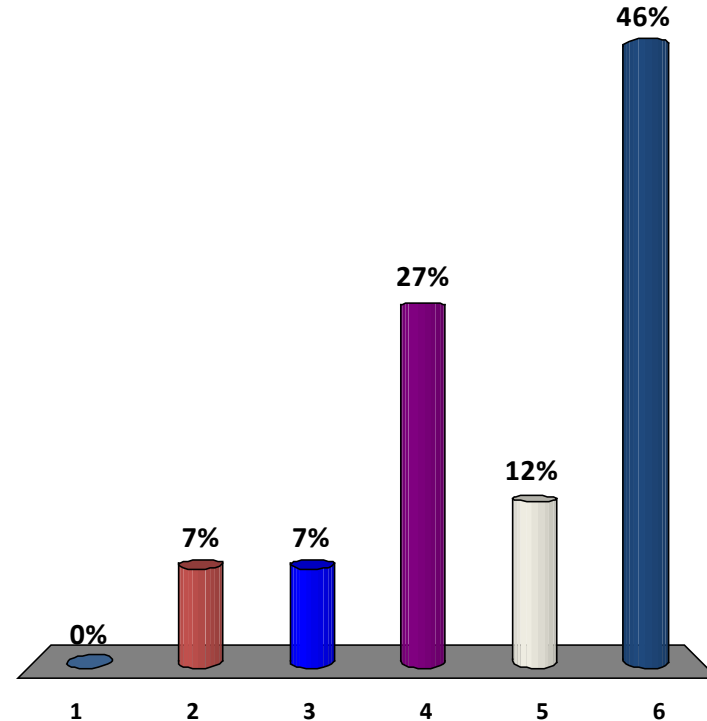




## *How students answered (in 2014)*

At what level of Bloom's do you think you'll need to operate to make A's in college?

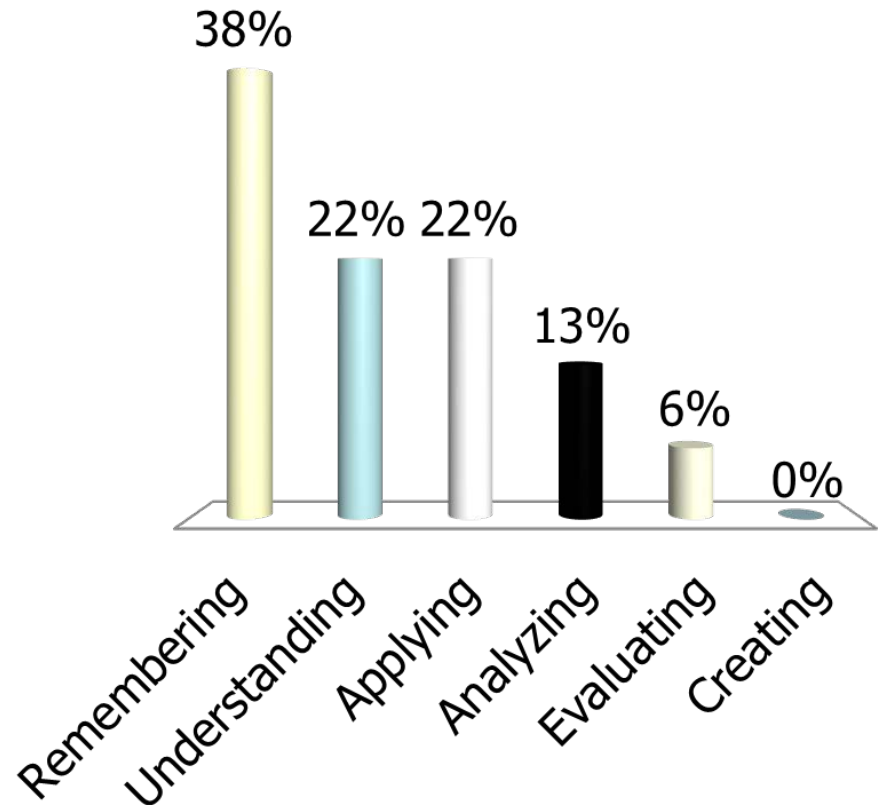
1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating



## *How students answered (2017)*

At what level of Bloom's did you have to operate to make A's and B's in high school?

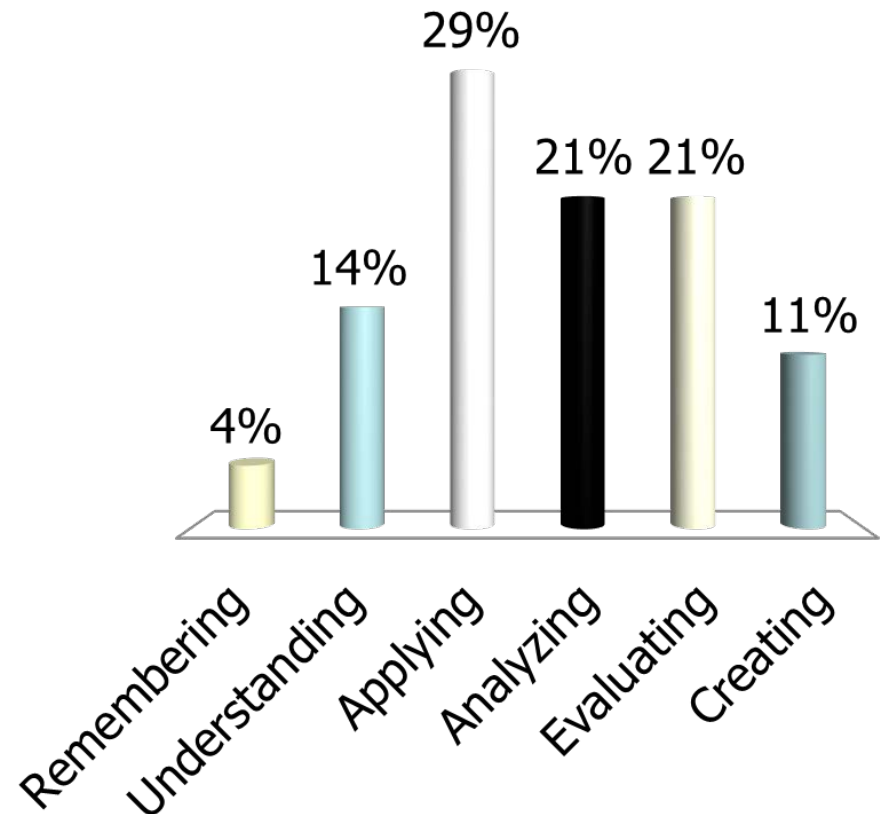
1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating



## *How students answered (in 2017)*

At what level of Bloom's do you think you'll need to operate to make A's in college?

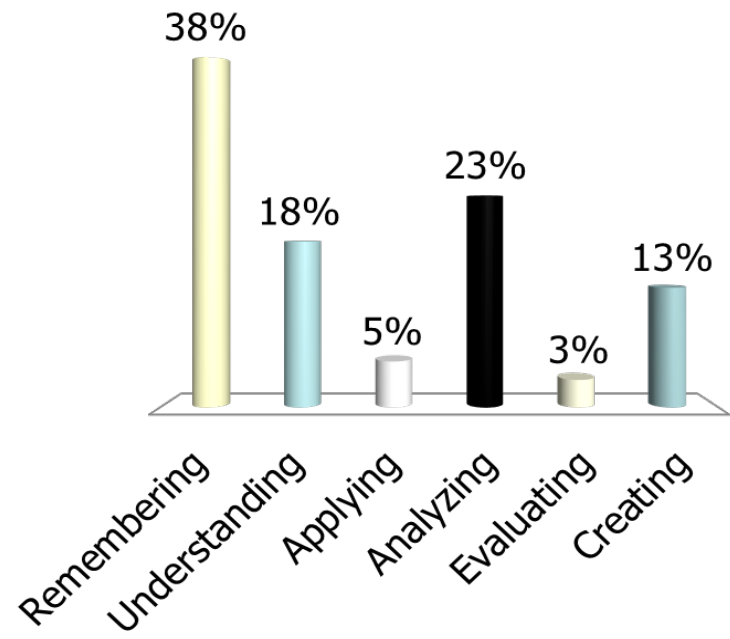
1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating



## *How students answered (in 2018)*

At what level of Bloom's do you think you'll need to operate to make A's and B's in high school?

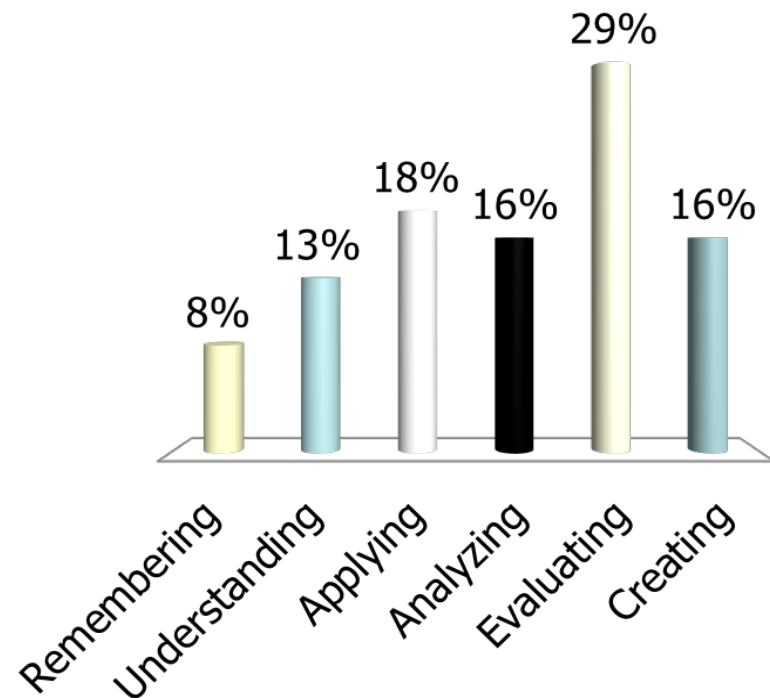
1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating



## *How students answered (in 2018)*

At what level of Bloom's do you think you'll need to operate to make A's in college?

1. Remembering
2. Understanding
3. Applying
4. Analyzing
5. Evaluating
6. Creating



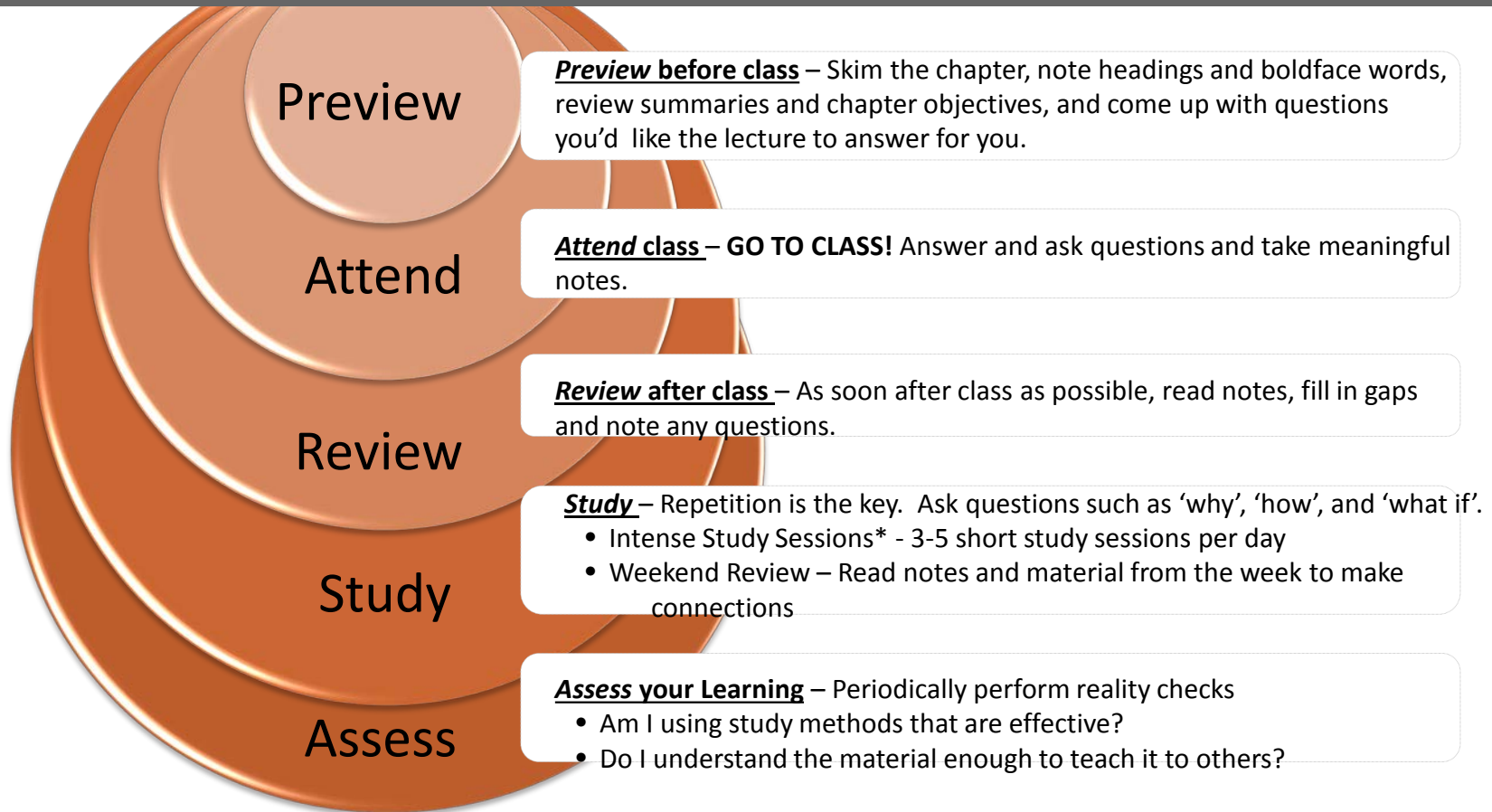
# How do we teach students to move *higher* on Bloom's Taxonomy?



## Teach them the Study Cycle\*

*\*adapted from Frank Christ's PLRS system*

# The Study Cycle



## \*Intense Study Sessions

1	Set a Goal	(1-2 min)	Decide what you want to accomplish in your study session
2	Study with Focus	(30-50 min)	Interact with material- organize, concept map, summarize, process, re-read, fill-in notes, reflect, etc.
3	Reward Yourself	(10-15 min)	Take a break– call a friend, play a short game, get a snack
4	Review	(5 min)	Go over what you just studied

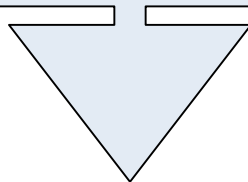
What happens when we **teach metacognitive learning strategies, Bloom's Taxonomy, and the Study Cycle to an entire class**, not just individuals?





# Performance in Gen Chem I in 2011 Based on One Learning Strategies Session\*

	Attended	Absent
Exam 1 Avg:	71.65%	70.45%
Exam 2 Avg:	77.18%	68.90%
Final course Avg*:	81.60%	70.43%
<b>Final Course Grade:</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>

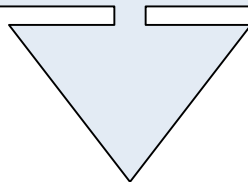


**The one 50-min presentation on study and learning strategies was followed by an improvement of one full letter grade**

**\*Cook, E.; Kennedy, E.; McGuire, S. Y. *J. Chem. Educ.*, 2013, 90 (8), 961–967**

# Performance in Gen Chem 1202 Sp 2013 Based on One Learning Strategies Session

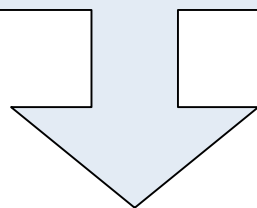
	Attended	Absent
Exam 1 Avg:	71.33%	69.27%
Homework Total:	169.8	119.1
Final course Avg*:	82.36%	67.71%
<b>Final Course Grade:</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>



**The 50-min presentation on study and learning strategies was followed by an improvement of two letter grades**

# Performance in Gen Chem 1202 Sp 2015 Based on One Learning Strategies Session

	Attended	Absent
Exam 1, 2, 3 Avg:	68.14%	69.67%
Exam 4 Avg:	83.45%	75.91%
Final Exam Avg:	80.98%	75.24%
Final course Avg*:	84.90%	78.83%
<b>Final Course Grade:</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>



**The 50-min presentation on study and learning strategies  
*after exam 3* was followed by an improvement of one letter grade**

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ARTICLES

☐ **Effect of Teaching Metacognitive Learning Strategies on Performance in General Chemistry Courses**

Elzbieta Cook, Eugene Kennedy, and Sandra Y. McGuire

pp 961-967

Publication Date (Web): July 11, 2013 (Chemical Education Research)

DOI: 10.1021/ed300686h

Abstract | Supporting Info

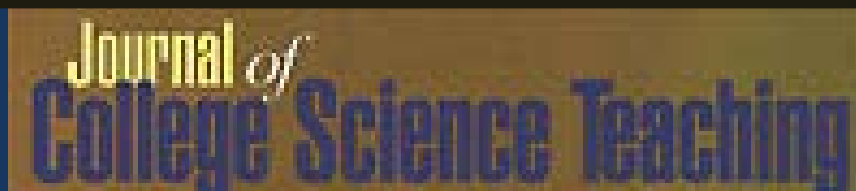
ACS ActiveView PDF  
Hi-Res Print, Annotate, Reference QuickView

PDF [959K]

PDF w/ Links [318K]

Full Text HTML

Add to ACS ChemWorx



## Metacognition: An Effective Tool to Promote Success in College Science Learning\*

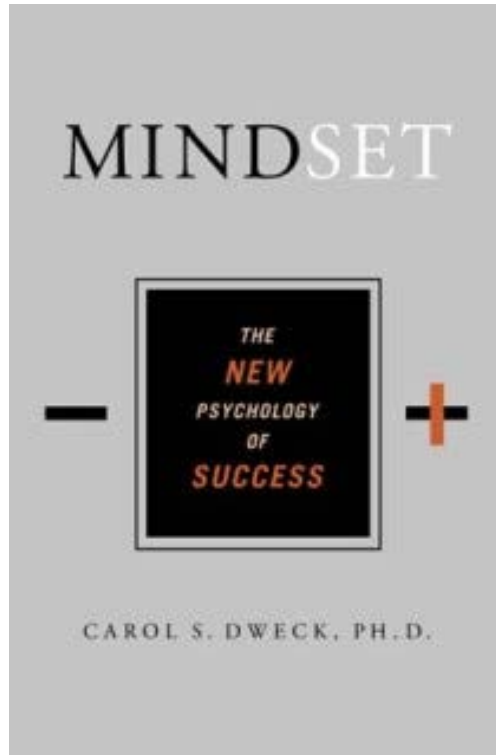
Ningfeng Zhao<sup>1</sup>, Jeffrey Wardeska<sup>1</sup>, Sandra McGuire<sup>2</sup>, Elzbieta Cook<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemistry, East Tennessee State University

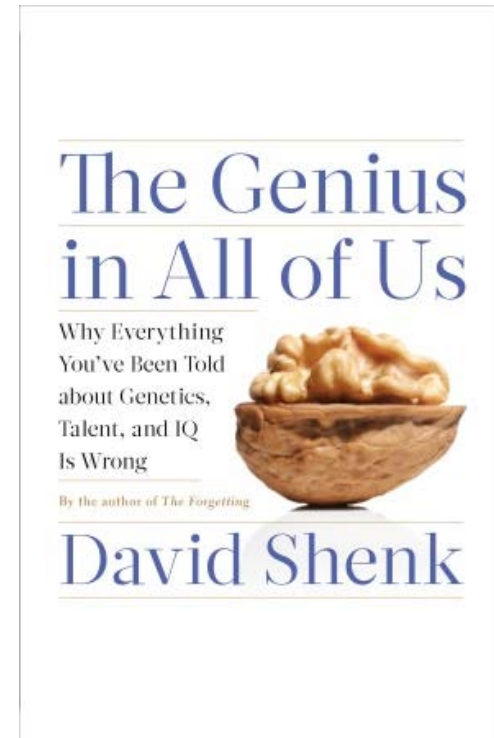
<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Louisiana State University

\*March/April 2014 issue of JCST, Vol. 43, No. 4, pages 48-54

# Help Students Develop the Right Mindset



Dweck, Carol, 2006.  
*Mindset: The New Psychology of Success.* New York: Random House Publishing



Shenk, David, 2010. *The Genius in All of Us: Why Everything You've Been Told About Genetics, Talent, and IQ Is Wrong.* New York: Doubleday

# *Mindset\** is Important!



- **Fixed Intelligence Mindset**
  - Intelligence is static
  - You have a certain amount of it
- **Growth Intelligence Mindset**
  - Intelligence can be developed
  - You can grow it with actions

Dweck, Carol (2006) *Mindset: The New Psychology of Success*.  
New York: Random House Publishing

# Responses to *Many* Situations are Based on Mindset

	Fixed Intelligence Mindset Response	Growth Intelligence Mindset Response
<b>Challenges</b>	<i>Avoid</i>	<i>Embrace</i>
<b>Obstacles</b>	<i>Give up easily</i>	<i>Persist</i>
<b>Tasks requiring effort</b>	<i>Fruitless to Try</i>	<i>Path to mastery</i>
<b>Criticism</b>	<i>Ignore it</i>	<i>Learn from it</i>
<b>Success of Others</b>	<i>Threatening</i>	<i>Inspirational</i>

# Which mindset about intelligence do you think *most students* have?

---

1. Fixed
2. Growth



# Which mindset about intelligence do you think *most faculty* have?

---

1. Fixed
2. Growth

# Which mindset about intelligence do you think *most STEM faculty* have?

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1. Fixed
2. Growth

## *Email from a General Chemistry Student Spring 2011*

“...Personally, I am not so good at chemistry and unfortunately, at this point my grade for that class is reflecting exactly that. I am emailing you inquiring about a possibility of you tutoring me.”

April 6, 2011

---

“I made a 68, 50, (50), **87, 87, and a 97 on my final.** I **ended up earning a 90 (A) in the course, but I started with a 60 (D).** I think what I did different was make sidenotes in each chapter and as I progressed onto the next chapter I was able to refer to these notes. ***I would say that in chemistry everything builds from the previous topic.***

May 13, 2011

Semester GPA: 3.8

# LSU Analytical Chemistry Graduate Student's Cumulative Exam Record

<u>2004 – 2005</u>			<u>2005 – 2006</u>	
9/04	Failed	Began work with CAS and the Writing Center in October 2005	10/05	Passed
10/04	Failed		11/05	Failed
11/04	Failed		12/05	Passed best in group
12/04	Failed		1/06	Passed
1/05	Passed		2/06	Passed
2/05	Failed		3/06	Failed
3/05	Failed		4/06	Passed last one!
4/05	Failed		5/06	N/A



Dr. Algernon Kelley, December 2009

## *From a Xavier University student to Dr. Kelley in Fall 2011*

Oct. 17, 2011

**Hello Dr. Kelley.** ... I am struggling at Xavier and I **REALLY** want to succeed, but everything I've tried seems to end with a "decent" grade. I'm not the type of person that settles for decent. What you preached during the time you were in Dr. Privett's class last week is still ringing in my head. I really want to know how you were able to do really well even despite your circumstances growing up. **I was hoping you could mentor me and guide me down the path that will help me realize my true potential while here at Xavier.** Honestly I want to do what you did, but I seriously can't find a way how to. Can I please set up a meeting with you as soon as you're available so I can learn how to get a handle grades and classes?

Oct. 24, 2011

**Hey Dr. Kelley,** I made an 84 on my chemistry exam (compared to the 56 on my first one) **using your method for 2 days (without prior intense studying).** Thanks for pointing me in the right direction. I'll come by your office Friday and talk to you about the test.

Nov 3, 2011

**Hey Dr. Kelley!** I have increased my Bio exam grade from a 76% to a 91.5% using your system. Ever since I started your study cycle program, my grades have significantly improved. I have honestly gained a sense of hope and confidence here at Xavier. **My family and I are really grateful that you have taken time to get me back on track.**



# Conclusion

We *can* significantly increase learning by...

- teaching students *how* to learn
- making learning *visible*
- *not judging* student potential on initial performance
- encouraging students to *persist in the face of initial failure*
- encouraging the *use of metacognitive tools for deep and integrative learning*



# Final Reflection Questions

Who is *primarily* responsible  
for student learning?

- a) the student
- b) the instructor
- c) the institution





Who do you think ***students*** say is ***primarily*** responsible for student learning?

- a) the student
- b) the instructor
- c) the institution



# The reality is that...

when ***all three*** of these entities take ***full responsibility*** for student learning,  
we will experience an **increase** in academic capability, confidence, retention, and graduation rates!



# Useful Websites

- [www.lsu.edu/students/cas/](http://www.lsu.edu/students/cas/)
- [www.howtostudy.org](http://www.howtostudy.org)
- [www.vark-learn.com](http://www.vark-learn.com)
- [www.drearlbloch.com](http://www.drearlbloch.com)

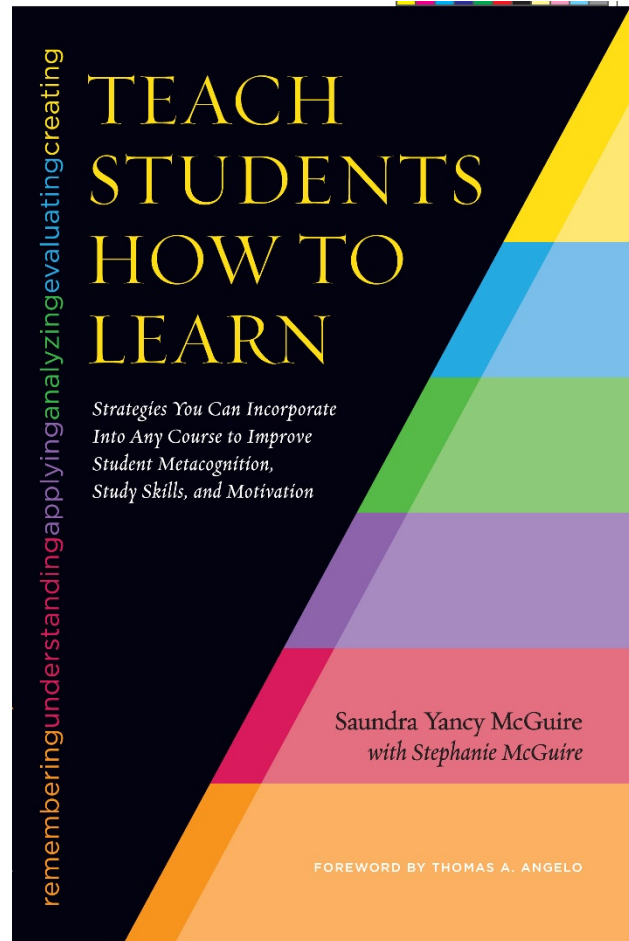
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<http://academic.pg.cc.md.us/~wpeirce/MCCCTR/metacognition.htm>

\*Excellent student reference

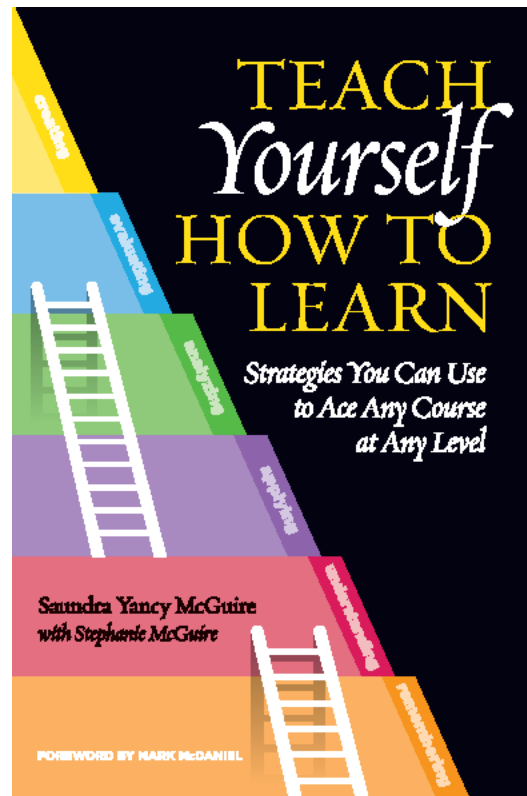
# A Recent Reference



**McGuire, S.Y. (2015). *Teach Students How to Learn: Strategies You Can Incorporate into Any Course to Improve Student Metacognition, Study Skills, and Motivation*. Sterling, VA: Stylus**

# Just out in January...

## A Book for Students



**McGuire, S.Y. (2018). *Teach Yourself How to Learn: Strategies You Can Use to Ace Any Course at Any Level*. Sterling, VA: Stylus**