



Or search **Vevox** in the app store

ID: 140-463-743



Joi



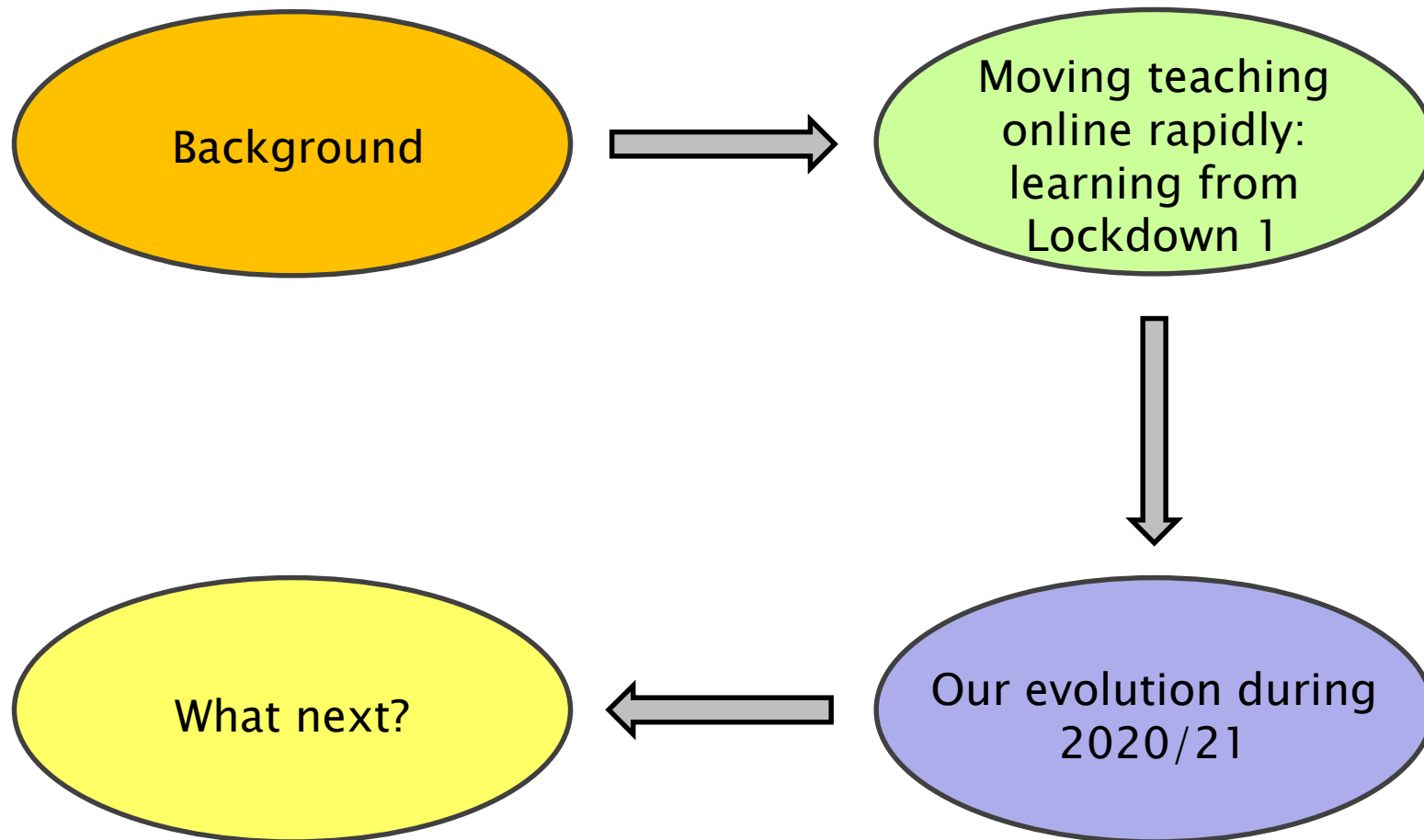
UNIVERSITY OF  
**Southampton**  
School of Chemistry

# ChemEd in 2020/21: Mitigation, Evolution or Revolution?

*David Read*

# Outline

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# Mitigation, evolution or revolution?

## Mitigation

Emergency online teaching, 'making the best of a bad job' and a return to business as usual after COVID.

## Evolution

A bit more 'flipped teaching', fewer lectures and exams, and more use of online teaching.

## Revolution

A complete revamp of programmes, genuine blended learning, no/few traditional exams.

Talanquer, Bucat, Tasker and Mahaffy\* advocate revolution in their article from last year:

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**JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL EDUCATION**

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Communication

### Lessons from a Pandemic: Educating for Complexity, Change, Uncertainty, Vulnerability, and Resilience

Vicente Talanquer, Robert Bucat, Roy Tasker, and Peter G. Mahaffy\*


Cite This: *J. Chem. Educ.* 2020, 97, 2696–2700

Read Online

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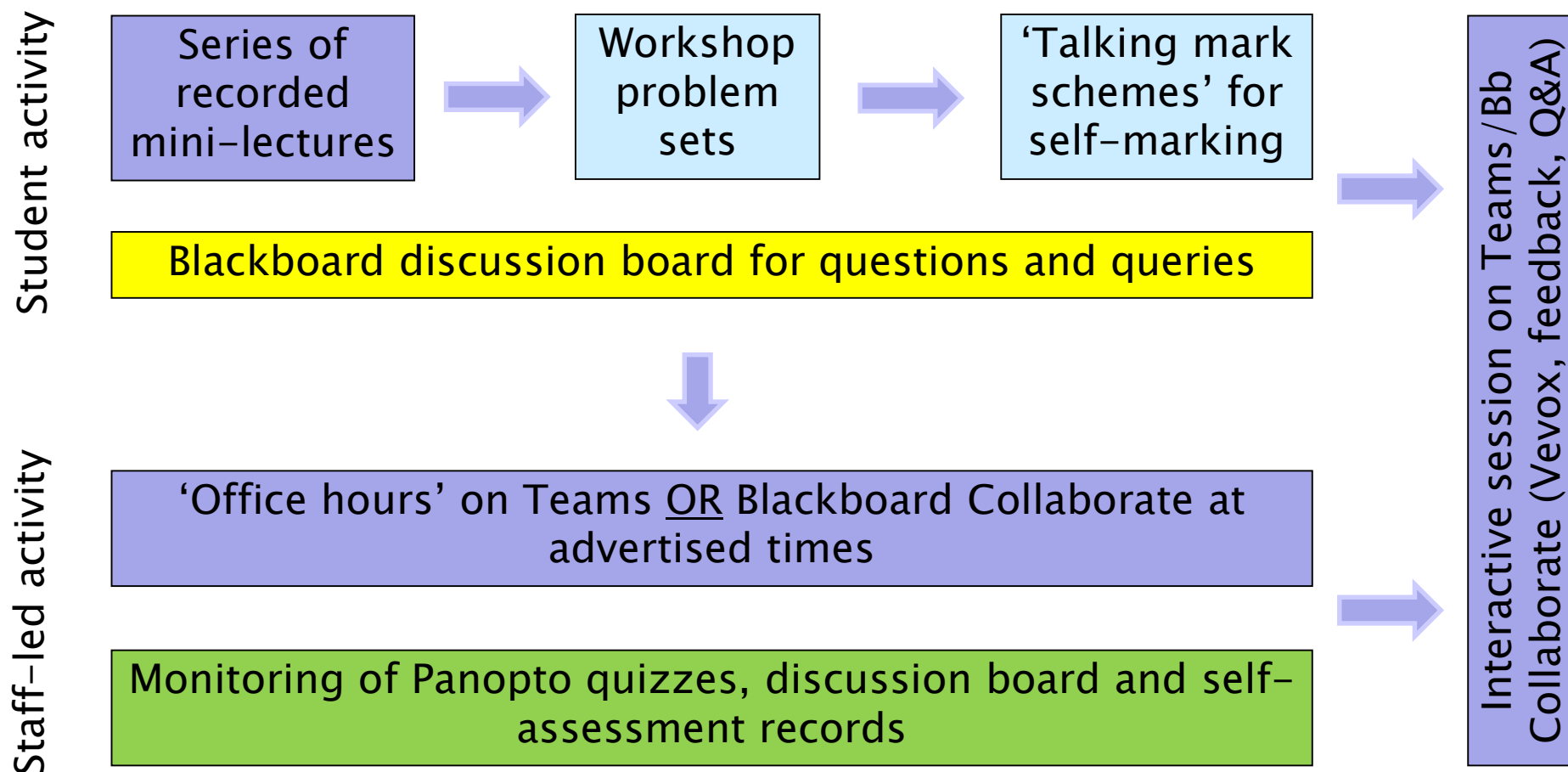
**ABSTRACT:** The COVID-19 pandemic has fundamentally changed many aspects of our world including the way we teach chemistry. Our emergence from the pandemic provides an opportunity for deep reflection and intentional action about what we teach, and why, as well as how we facilitate student learning. Focusing on foundational postsecondary chemistry courses, we suggest that we cannot simply return to "normal" practice but need to design and implement new ways of teaching and learning based on fundamentally reimagined learning outcomes for our courses that equip students for life after the rupture they have experienced. We recommend that new learning objectives should be guided both by an analysis of existing global challenges and the types of understandings and practices needed to confront them, and by research-based frameworks that provide insights into important areas of knowledge, skill, and attitude development. We identify a core set of competencies along three major dimensions (crosscutting reasoning, core understandings, and fundamental practices) that we believe should guide the design, implementation, and evaluation of chemistry curricula, teaching practices, and assessments in foundational courses for science and engineering majors. The proposed framework adopts systems thinking as the underpinning form of reasoning that students should develop to analyze and comprehend complex global systems and phenomena.

**KEYWORDS:** First-Year Undergraduate/General, Second-Year Undergraduate, Curriculum, Interdisciplinary, Environmental Chemistry, Deep Learning, Systems Thinking, Making Applications of Chemistry, Sustainability, Sustainability



# Our approach to remote learning on an introductory chemistry course (1<sup>st</sup> lockdown)

## Weekly schedule of activity



# Problems with lectures





# A question we've asked before: Do recorded lectures foster independent learning?





*"Online lecture recordings are the most helpful thing I have experienced in education."*



VS



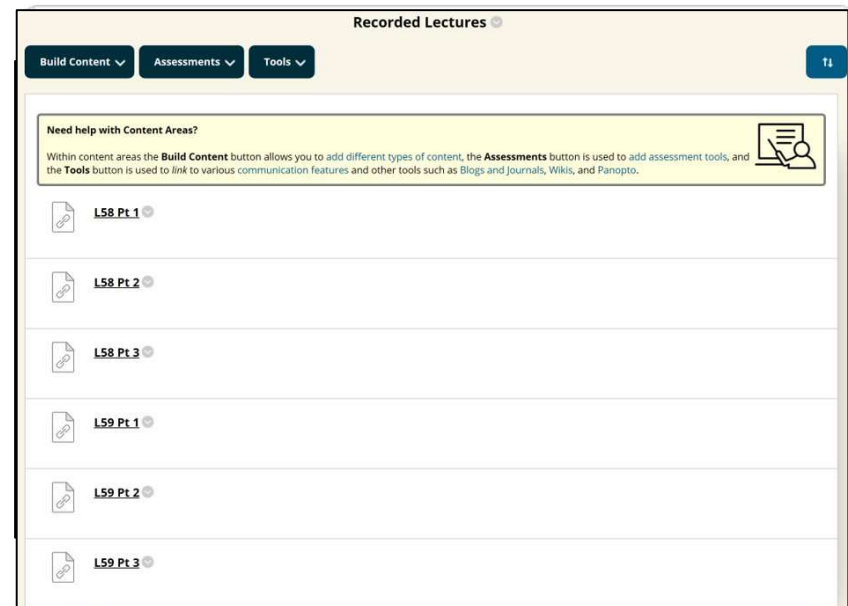
## What did you do with your lectures in 2020/21?

1. I deliver(ed) lectures live online  
 73.33%
2. I give/gave students recordings from a previous year  
 6.67%
3. I record(ed) new full length lectures  
0%
4. I record(ed) new lectures in short chunks  
 13.33%
5. Other approach  
0%
6. I don't/didn't give any lectures  
 6.67%



# Going bite-sized: breaking lectures up into 3 parts ~15 mins in duration.

- We all know students' attention spans are limited.
- 'The 6 minute rule' arose from a study of MOOCs,<sup>1</sup> although caveats apply.<sup>2</sup>
- Segmenting is the process whereby a longer video is broken into smaller chunks.
- Much of the literature suggests ~15 mins is a good length for a video.



1. Guo, P. J., Kim, J., & Rubin, R. (2014, March). How video production affects student engagement: An empirical study of MOOC videos. In *Proceedings of the first ACM conference on Learning@ scale conference* (pp. 41–50).

2. Lagerstrom, L., Johanes, P., & Ponsukcharoen, M. U. (2015, June). The myth of the six-minute rule: Student engagement with online videos. In *Proceedings of the American Society for Engineering Education* (pp. 14–17).

# Going bite-sized: breaking lectures up into 3 parts ~15 mins in duration.

GSC10009 Fundamentals of Chemistry Unit 11

## Lecture 61: Simple cells

**Associated learning outcomes:**

At the end of the unit you should be able to:

- Work out half-equations for a given redox reaction;
- Explain what is meant by the term *electrolysis*;
- Explain how half-cells are combined to make simple cells;
- Explain the role of redox reactions in the release of electrical energy in the Daniel Cell;
- Explain what is meant by the term *cell potential*, and describe a method for measuring cell potential using a voltmeter;

Book section 25.1-25.2

~50 min lecture (3 per week)



GSC10009 Fundamentals of Chemistry Unit 11

### Lecture 61a: Simple cells

**Associated learning outcomes:**

At the end of the unit you should be able to:

- Work out half-equations for a given redox reaction;
- Explain what is meant by the term *electrolysis*;

Book section 25.1-25.2

GSC10009 Fundamentals of Chemistry Unit 11

### Lecture 61b: Simple cells

**Associated learning outcomes:**

At the end of the unit you should be able to:

- Explain how half-cells are combined to make simple cells;
- Explain the role of redox reactions in the release of electrical energy in the Daniel Cell;

Book section 25.1-25.2

GSC10009 Fundamentals of Chemistry Unit 11

### Lecture 61c: Simple cells

**Associated learning outcomes:**

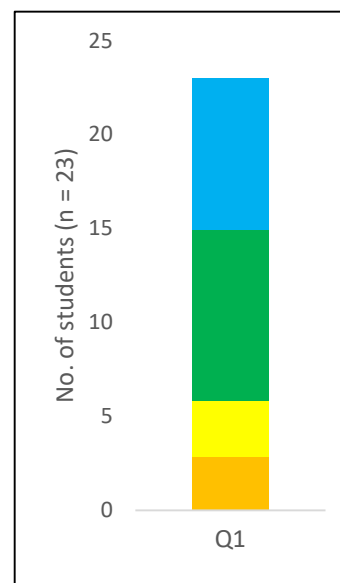
At the end of the unit you should be able to:

- Explain what is meant by the term *cell potential*, and describe a method for measuring cell potential using a voltmeter;

Book section 25.1-25.2

Broken into 3 parts (~15 mins each)

Q1: What do you feel is the impact of shorter mini-lecture recordings on your learning in comparison to a 50 minute face-to-face lecture?



- Significant positive impact
- Small positive impact
- No impact
- Small negative impact
- Significant negative impact

Impact	Count
Sig +ve	8
Sm +ve	9
No impact	3
Sm -ve	3
Sig -ve	0

# What do you feel is the impact of shorter mini-lecture recordings on your learning in comparison to a 50 minute face-to-face lecture?

## Thematic analysis

### Control and flexibility

*"I can replay the recording"*

*"do at a time that works, when you are fully engaged"*

*"take a natural break"*

*"allows me to do this at my own pace"*

### Focus and consolidation

*"if there are any gaps in my understanding I get to address them straight away"*

*"keep...focused on what i am being taught"*

*"think about what I had just watched. I found this aided my understanding"*

*"allows me to take a break and think for as long as I need about what I have just been taught "*

### Problems with in-person lectures

*"in a one hour lecture a lot of the material can be rushed and there's not enough time to think "*

*"if you don't get a concept early on you could well be lost"*

*"less distracted than when doing longer lectures(40ish minutes) i find my self not paying as much attention"*

*"No chatter or distractions"*

### Preparation for workshop

*"Useful when going to complete the workshop questions"*

*"understanding helps to answer the workshop material"*

### Role of mini lectures

### Augmentation & organisation

*"complete a brief note... before moving on ... I compile these notes together to get a deeper understanding"*

*"take notes in more detail than usual and spend more time on organising them which makes revision easier"*

*"make notes on each mini lecture in a topic which I can consolidate "*

The negative responses mentioned the lack of a personal aspect and the inability to directly ask questions. One student reported the videos were still too long!

What do you feel is the impact of shorter mini-lecture recordings on your learning in comparison to a 50 minute face-to-face lecture?

*Thematic analysis*

Control and flexibility

*“do at a time that works, when you are fully engaged”*

Focus and consolidation

*“allows me to take a break and think for as long as I need about what I have just been taught ”*

Problems with in-person lectures

*“if you don’t get a concept early on you could well be lost”*

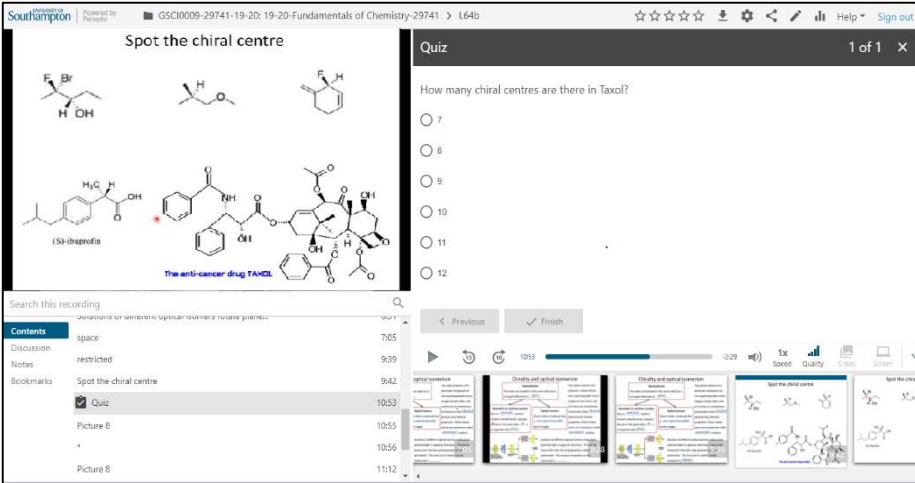
Augmentation and organization

*“take notes in more detail than usual and spend more time on organising them which makes revision easier”*

The negative responses mentioned the lack of a personal aspect and the inability to directly ask questions. One student reported the videos were still too long!

# Embedding quiz questions into Panopto recordings.

- Embedded quiz questions have been shown to impact positively on learning.<sup>1</sup>
- Interpolated testing increases focus and improves integration of information.<sup>2</sup>
- Panopto has a built-in quiz tool, pausing the video to pose a question to students.
- Data relating to responses is automatically collected.



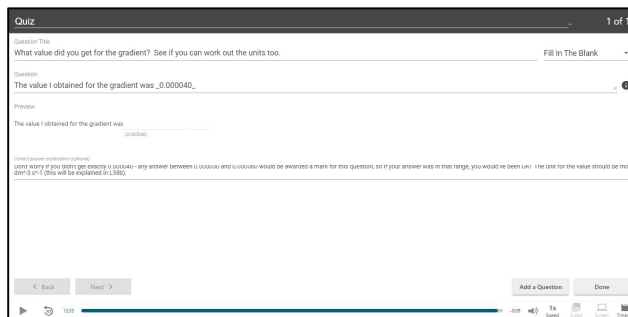
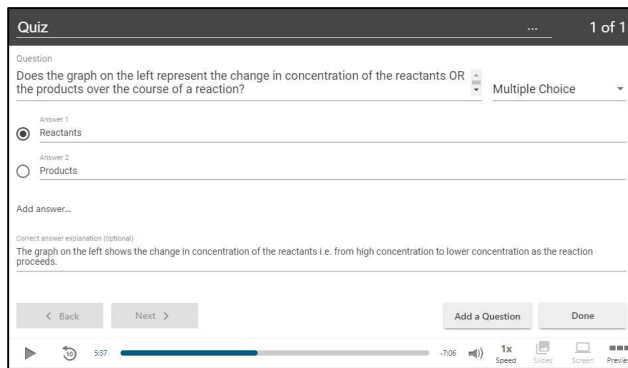
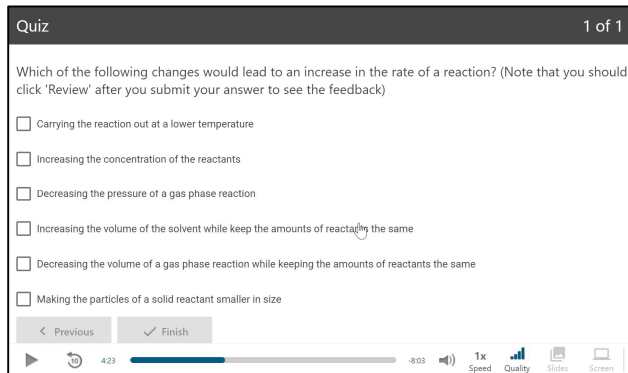
The screenshot shows a Panopto video player interface. The main video area displays a chemistry slide titled "Spot the chiral centre" with several chemical structures, including a brominated alcohol, a chiral amine, and the complex structure of Taxol. A quiz question is overlaid on the right side of the player: "How many chiral centres are there in Taxol?" with radio button options from 7 to 12. The "Quiz" tab is selected in the top right corner. The bottom of the player shows a progress bar at 10:53 and a "Finish" button.

See my video guide:  
<https://tinyurl.com/y7bxhgve>

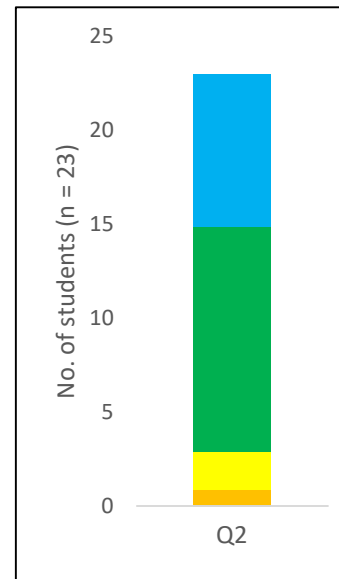
1. Vural, O. F. "The Impact of a Question-Embedded Video-Based Learning Tool on E-Learning." *Educational Sciences: Theory and Practice* 13.2 (2013): 1315-1323.

2. Jing, H. G., Szpunar, K. K., & Schacter, D. L. (2016). Interpolated testing influences focused attention and improves integration of information during a video-recorded lecture. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied*, 22(3), 305.

# Embedding quiz questions into Panopto recordings.



Q2 What do you feel is the impact of the inclusion of Panopto quiz questions on your learning in comparison to recordings with no quiz questions (e.g. flipped lectures from earlier in the year)?



- Significant positive impact
- Small positive impact
- No impact
- Small negative impact
- Significant negative impact

Impact	Count
Sig +ve	8
Sm +ve	12
No impact	2
Sm -ve	1
Sig -ve	0



# What do you feel is the impact of the inclusion of Panopto quiz questions on your learning in comparison to recordings with no quiz questions (e.g. flipped lectures from earlier in the year)?

## *Thematic analysis*

Engagement & focus

*"think about and practice a topic during the learning. I feel it engages me more"*

*"these questions push me to pay attention"*

*"I often lose concentration in lectures where I'm not expected to do anything"*

*"Check that I have been paying attention."*

Motivation & achievement

*"Getting the answers right also gives me a sense of achievement"*

*"many times I felt depressed because did not get the correct answer, but this encourages me to retry and see where i (went) wrong "*

*"When the questions are answered correctly this is very encouraging and provides a sense of achievement"*

*"the pressure of knowing that the lecturer will see the results makes me more attentive and want to do better"*

Monitoring understanding

*"ensures I understand the process of working out answers independently"*

*"make sure I am actually understanding the concept instead of just assuming"*

*"see when you don't understand something straight away and go back and fix that before you move on"*

*"to feel that I have grasped the concept or not as the case may be"*

Role of lecture quizzes

Problems with 'normal' recorded/ flipped lectures

*"...it is easy to (lose focus) when watching pre-recorded lectures."*

*"With flipped lectures that didn't have questions I was never quite sure I understood the material till the following lectures."*

The negative responses mentioned not liking the expectation to have understood content immediately, and that when they didn't understand they felt confused.

What do you feel is the impact of the inclusion of Panopto quiz questions on your learning in comparison to recordings with no quiz questions (e.g. flipped lectures from earlier in the year)?

*Thematic analysis*

Engagement  
and focus

*“...think about and practice a topic during the learning. I feel it engages me more”*

Monitoring  
understanding

*“see when you don't understand something straight away and go back and fix that before you move on”*

Problems with  
'normal' recorded/  
flipped lectures

*“With flipped lectures that didn't have questions I was never quite sure I understood the material till the following lectures.”*

Motivation &  
achievement

*“When the questions are answered correctly this is very encouraging and provides a sense of achievement”*

The negative responses mentioned not liking the expectation to have understood content immediately, and that when they didn't understand they felt confused.

## When you record lectures, do you include video of yourself?

1. Yes



2. No



3. Sometimes



4. I don't record lectures





# Visibility: putting yourself in the picture

Chirality in amino acids

Common Amino Acids are Stereoisomers. Meaning they have a Chiral α Carbon centre.

L-alanine D-alanine

(S)-alanine mirror plane (R)-alanine

To spot a chiral carbon centre in a molecule, look out for a carbon which is bonded to 4 structurally different groups e.g.

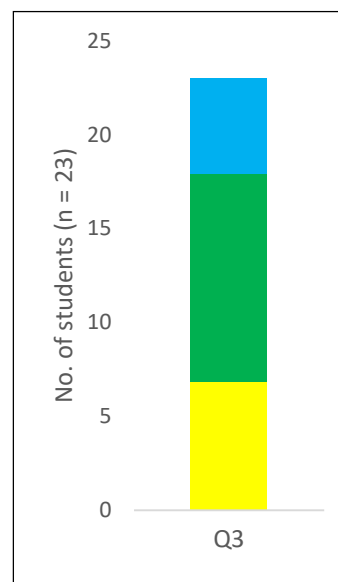
Kinetics and nucleophilic substitution II

Step 1, where 2-chloro-2-methylpropane undergoes heterolytic fission to form an intermediate carbocation and a chloride ion, is the slowest step, and is therefore the rate determining step.

Step 1:  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCl} \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}^+ + \text{Cl}^-$  Molecularity = 1 (unimolecular)

Step 2:  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}^+ + \text{OH}^- \longrightarrow (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COH}$  Molecularity = 2 (bimolecular)

Q3 What is the impact on your experience of providing a 'talking head' showing the lecturer in a recording in comparison to recordings with no 'talking head' (e.g. flipped lectures from earlier in the year)?



- Significant positive impact
- Small positive impact
- No impact
- Small negative impact
- Significant negative impact

Impact	Count
Sig +ve	5
Sm +ve	11
No impact	7
Sm -ve	0
Sig -ve	0

### Q3 What is the impact on your experience of providing a 'talking head' showing the lecturer in a recording in comparison to recordings with no 'talking head' (e.g. flipped lectures from earlier in the year)?

Authenticity and involvement

*"It feels more like an actual lecture compared to flipped lectures"*

*"important to see the face of the lecturer to feel involved because eye contact is necessary"*

*"makes it easier to feel involved in the lecture"*

*"Felt like I was actually in a lecture so I was more motivated to work"*

*"makes you feel like if you were in a real lecture"*

*"talking head' definitely helps with visualising"*

Use of props

*"useful when the lecturer is demonstrating concepts with models"*

*"props used in the explanations of content is very helpful in visualising ideas"*

*"Sometimes useful like when David used molecular models and could hold them up"*

Role of a talking head

Hand gestures

*"Seeing hand movements etc make the video feel more real"*

*"beneficial for lecturers like David who uses his hands when explaining the collusion of molecules or transfer of electrons from one molecule to another"*

*"it also helps to see the hand expressions"*

*"the problem with the recordings with no 'talking head' is that you cannot see the facial expressions and hand movements"*

*"It's good to be able to have the face to face experience"*

Personal element

*"its nice to feel like a teacher is there"*

*"Lectures without a face feel a little more distant"*

*"I found that although the 'talking head' made the lectures seem more personal, I don't think it increased my understanding of the content"*

*"makes the lecture more personal"*



### Q3 What is the impact on your experience of providing a 'talking head' showing the lecturer in a recording in comparison to recordings with no 'talking head' (e.g. flipped lectures from earlier in the year)?

Instructor presence

Authenticity & involvement

*"Felt like I was actually in a lecture so I was more motivated to work"*

Personal element

*"its nice to feel like a teacher is there"*

*"I found that although the 'talking head' made the lectures seem more personal, I don't think it increased my understanding of the content"*

Visualisation

Use of props

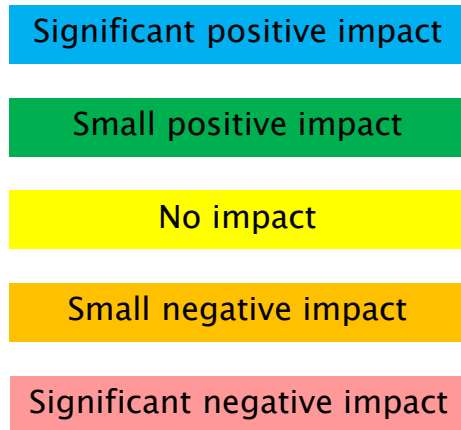
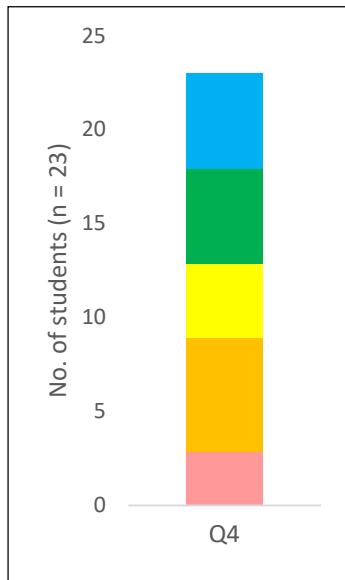
*"props used in the explanations of content are very helpful in visualising ideas"*

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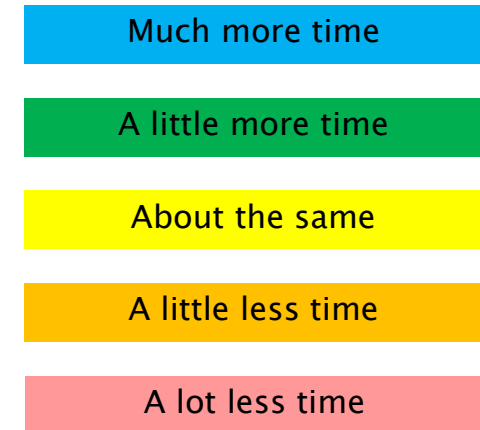
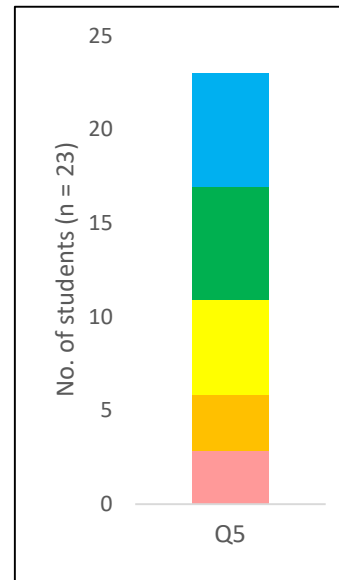
# How do students experience online lectures in comparison to face-to-face?

Q4. What is the impact on your experience of us providing lectures in an online format in comparison to attending face-to-face lectures on campus?



Impact	Count
Sig +ve	5
Sm +ve	5
No impact	4
Sm -ve	6
Sig -ve	3

Q5. How does the time you are spending watching recorded lectures compare with the time you would normally spend in lectures on campus?



Impact	Count
Much more	6
A little more	6
About the same	5
A little less	3
Much less	3

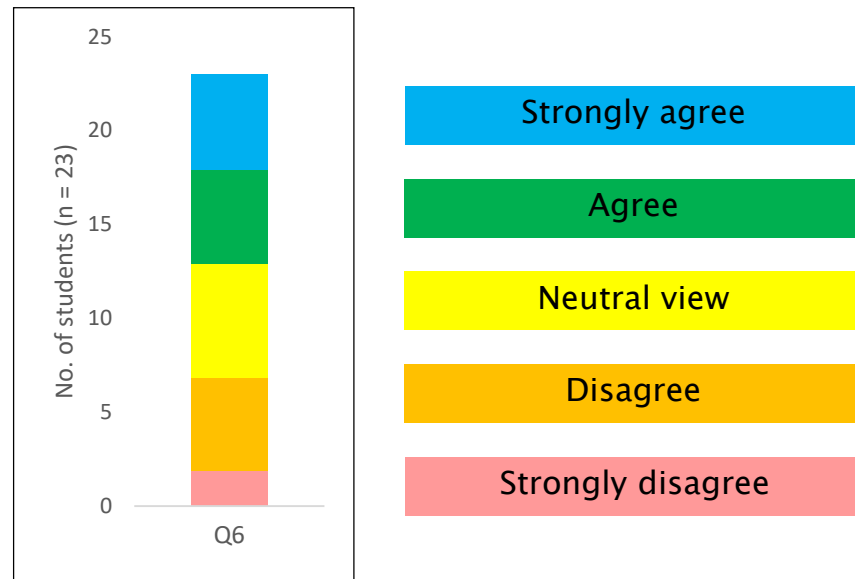
# Looking forward to the post-COVID era...

- I have been ‘dabbling’ with flipped teaching for several years.<sup>1</sup>
- During this period students experienced something akin to a ‘flipped’ environment.
- Students were asked:

To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

*“Lecture material should continue to be provided in the current format (i.e. online mini-lectures with Panopto quiz questions) when we return to on-campus teaching”*

Q2 To what extent do you agree with the statement?

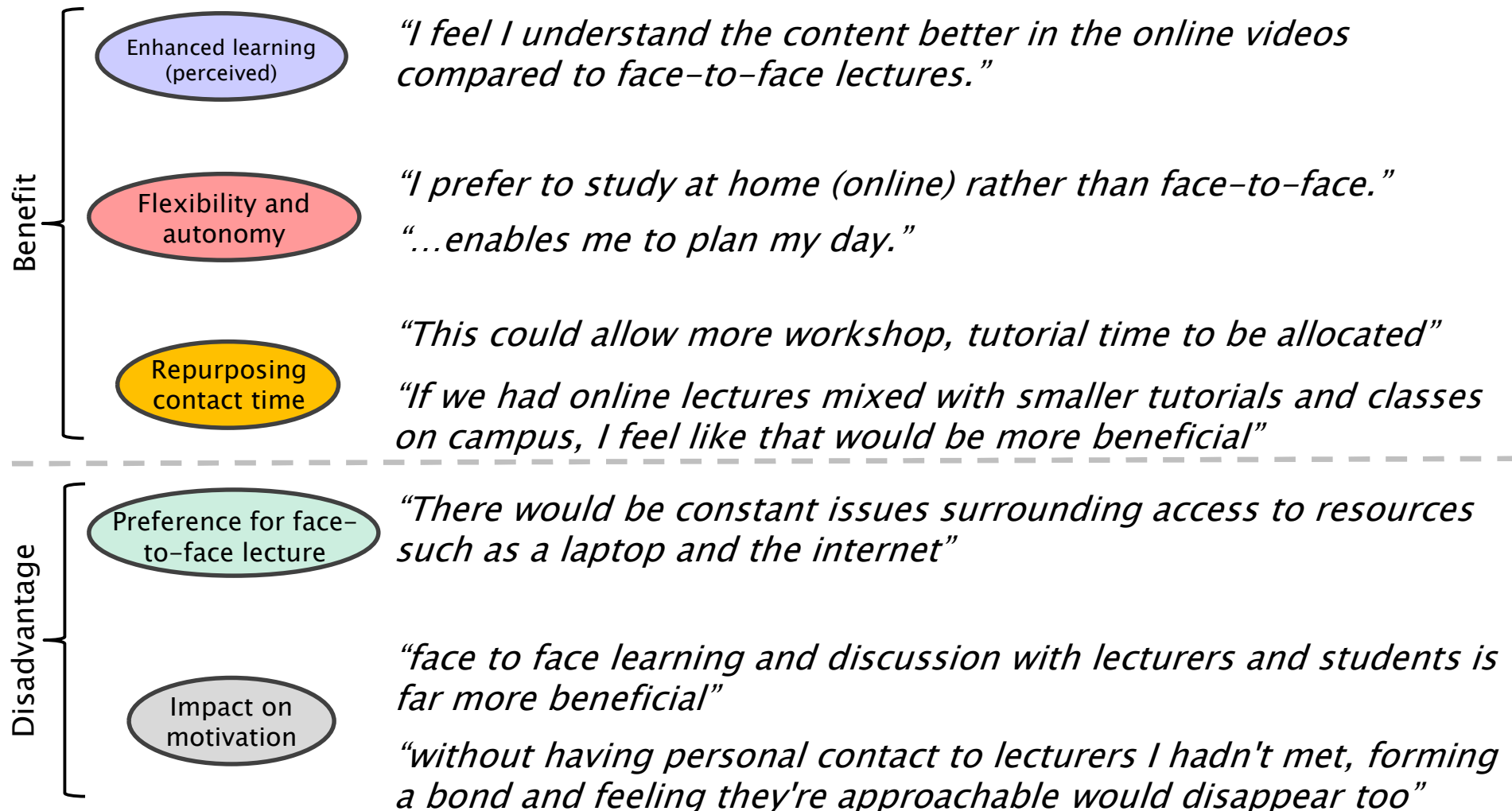


Response	Count
SA	5
A	5
N	6
D	5
SD	2

1. Read, D., Watts, J. K., & Wilson, T. J. (2016). Partial flipping to support learning in lectures. In *The Flipped Classroom Volume 2: Results from Practice* (pp. 55–79). American Chemical Society.

## Q6. To what extent do you agree with the following statement?

“Lecture material should continue to be provided in the current format (i.e. online mini-lectures with Panopto quiz questions) when we return to on-campus teaching”



# Key lessons learned:

Breaking lectures up into smaller segments, and embedding quiz questions, were very well received by students.

The presence of a talking head video was also strongly favoured by students, who said it made them feel more involved and that it was more like a real lecture.

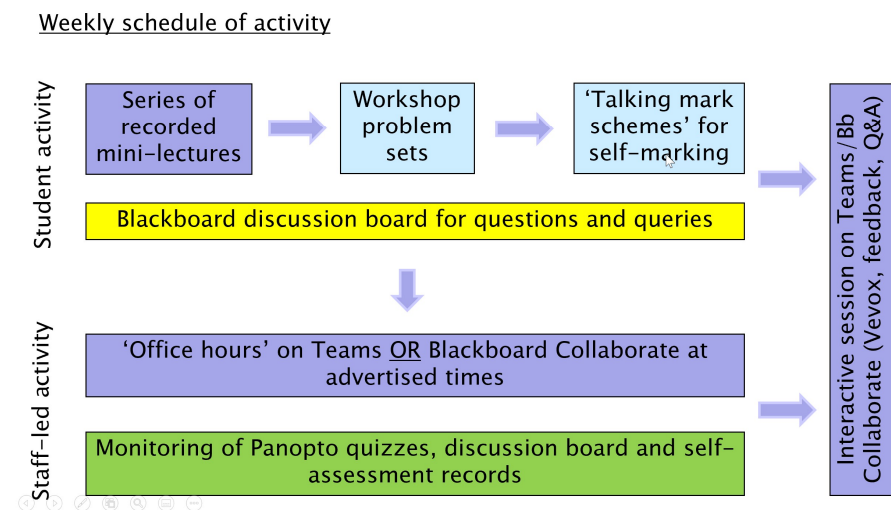
**Proposal:** In future, explore further the possibility of moving more lecture content into a flipped model, implementing this learning into the design of the recorded material and freeing up precious face-to-face time.

Getting students collaborating during  
synchronous teaching sessions



# Student engagement during synchronous teaching sessions: our experience

- Office hours sessions (Mon and Tues) were attended by small numbers, some of whom had specific questions.
- One hour interactive sessions were better attended (~25).
- There was v.good engagement with Vevox questions.
- Very few students were prepared to turn their microphones on.
- The feedback was that the sessions were useful, but where was the engagement?!



# Some comments from our students

*How could more engagement be encouraged in workshops?*

*“...maybe assigning **small student teams** to work through some discussion type tasks. It would be good if more students felt able to get involved more.”*

*“... **creating teams meeting for the workshops in smaller groups**...would help if students preferred being able to ask question.”*

*“**timetabled sessions for groups of students** would help...”*

*“More **enforcement** of attending workshops”*

*“**smaller and more personal teams meetings** to raise engagement levels for workshops”*

*“Maybe a **small group is assigned** at the beginning of term and each week the the chair role rotates, it is then up to the students to organise themselves and complete the tasks.”*

# Making use of breakout groups

- Many online platforms have a built-in breakout group feature.
- To achieve the benefits of peer learning instructors must create a structure for teamwork.<sup>1</sup>
- Working on a set activity together can encourage student interaction and peer support.<sup>2</sup>
- Attention needs to be paid to the structures used to prepare students.<sup>3</sup>
- Shared documents can be used to structure activities.

Blackboard  
collaborate



Breakout

1. Saltz, J., & Heckman, R. (2020). Using Structured Pair Activities in a Distributed Online Breakout Room. *Online Learning*, 24(1), 227–244.

2. Chandler, K. (2016). Using Breakout Rooms in Synchronous Online Tutorials. *Journal of Perspectives in Applied Academic Practice*, 4(3), 16–23.

3. Kuhn, D. (2015). Thinking together and alone. *Educational Researcher*, 44(1), 46–53.

## Have you used breakout rooms with students in synchronous online sessions?

1. Yes, very successfully



2. Yes, quite successfully



3. Yes, with limited success

0%

4. Yes, unsuccessfully

0%

5. No



# Examples of student collaboration in Teams breakout groups

Meeting now

04:54

Request control

Leave

GSCI0012 Independent learnin...

Search

File Home Insert Draw Design Transitions Shape Open in Desktop App Search Conversation Close

1 Have a discussion about the points below and add some notes about what you discuss. Spend ~4 mins on each point.

2 Consider statements 1 - 3 below. What are the strengths and weaknesses that students typically display? (think broadly)

Weakness: work-life balance, procrastination,

Strength: study mindset, driven, determined,

3 Consider statements 1 - 3. What are the challenges and opportunities that students typically display? (think notes in the table)

4 Consider statements 1 - 3. What are the challenges and opportunities that students typically display? (think notes in the table)

ruiz espejo i. (ire1g20)

Slide 1 of 4 Spanish (International Sort)

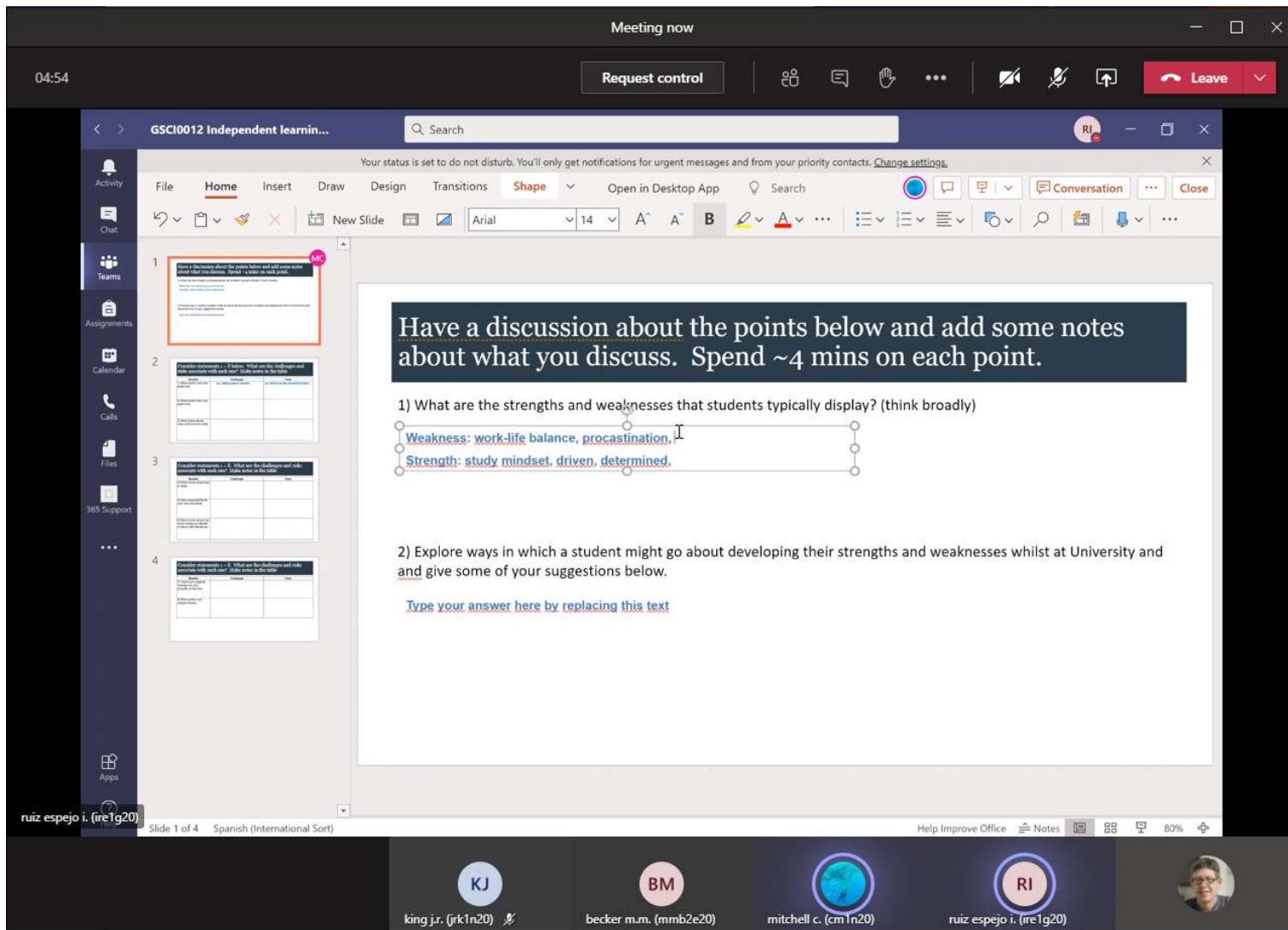
Help Improve Office Notes 80%

KJ king j.r. (jrk1n20)

BM becker m.m. (mmb2e20)

mitchell c. (cm1n20)

RI ruiz espejo i. (ire1g20)





GSCI0012 Independent learnin... University of Southampton

File Home Insert Draw Design Transitions Animations Slide Show Open in Desktop App Search Conversation Close

Activity Chat Teams Assignments Calendar Calls Files 365 Support Apps Help

1. There is discussion of what the program has in and will have extra about what you choose. **SH**

2. Consider statements 1 – 8 below. What are the challenges and risks associated with each one? Make notes in the table. **BS**

3. Consider statements 1 – 8 below. What are the challenges and risks associated with each one? Make notes in the table.

4. Consider statements 1 – 8 below. What are the challenges and risks associated with each one? Make notes in the table.

## Consider statements 1 – 8 below. What are the challenges and risks associate with each one? Make notes in the table

Benefits	Challenges	Risks
1) More control over your study time	e.g. Getting used to freedom	e.g. Not having the discipline to study
2) More control over your spare time	<u>Activities</u> can overrun	Miscalculation of time management
3) More choice about when and where to study	Working at uncomfortably late hours. Or working in loud and distracting situations.	Easy to establish bad working habits

Slide 2 of 4 English (U.S.) Help Improve Office Notes 88%

GSCI0009 Unit 4 online workshop 2... University of Southampton

File Home Insert Draw Design Transitions Animations Slide Show Review View Help Open in Desktop App Tell me what you want to do

Activity Chat Teams Assignments Calendar Calls Files 365 Support

1 In this problem, you can calculate a value for the enthalpy change of formation of butane using a Hess cycle and the enthalpy changes of combustion of butane and its elements.

2

3

i) Rearrange the images below to create the equation representing the formation of 1 mole of butane from its elements in their standard states.

ii) Rearrange the remaining images to create an enthalpy (Hess) cycle to show the relationship between the formation of butane from carbon and hydrogen to the combustion of these elements to give carbon dioxide and water.

$4 \text{CO}_{2(s)} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}_{(g)} + 4 \text{C}_{(s)} + 5\text{H}_{2(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10(g)}$

$\Delta H_{\text{c}}^{\ominus}(\text{C})$	-393 kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>
$\Delta H_{\text{c}}^{\ominus}(\text{H}_2)$	-286 kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>
$\Delta H_{\text{c}}^{\ominus}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$	-2877 kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>

Butane:  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$

Use your enthalpy cycle to calculate a value for the standard enthalpy change of formation of butane.

$$\Delta H_1 = \Delta H_2 - \Delta H_3$$

$$=$$

Slide 1 of 3 English (U.S.) Help Improve Office Notes 121%



1

In this problem, you will calculate a value for the enthalpy change of formation of butane using a Hess cycle and the enthalpy changes of combustion of butane and its elements.

1. Draw the enthalpy cycle below to show the enthalpy change of formation of butane using a Hess cycle and the enthalpy changes of combustion of butane and its elements.

2. Use your enthalpy cycle to calculate a value for the standard enthalpy change of formation of butane.

$\Delta H_c^\circ(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$  -2877 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>

$\Delta H_c^\circ(\text{C})$  -393 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>

$\Delta H_c^\circ(\text{H}_2)$  -286 kJ mol<sup>-1</sup>

Butane: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>

2

The graph illustrates a comparison of temperature profiles. The main objective of these questions is to use the information to suggest a suitable material for the insulation of a house.

1. Explain why the insulation material should have a low thermal conductivity.

2. Explain why the insulation material should have a high specific heat capacity.

3. Explain why the insulation material should have a high density.

4. Explain why the insulation material should have a high melting point.

5. Explain why the insulation material should have a high boiling point.

3

1. Based on your answers to the previous questions, why do you suggest why the material between the walls of a house should have a low thermal conductivity? Explain your answer in terms of the material's properties.

2. Explain why the insulation material should have a high specific heat capacity. Explain your answer in terms of the material's properties.

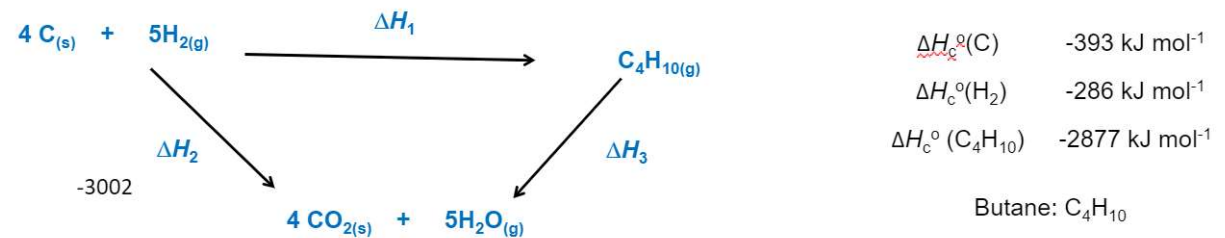
3. Explain why the insulation material should have a high density. Explain your answer in terms of the material's properties.

4. Explain why the insulation material should have a high melting point. Explain your answer in terms of the material's properties.

5. Explain why the insulation material should have a high boiling point. Explain your answer in terms of the material's properties.

In this problem, you can calculate a value for the enthalpy change of formation of butane using a Hess cycle and the enthalpy changes of combustion of butane and its elements.

- i) Rearrange the images below to create the equation representing the formation of 1 mole of butane from its elements in their standard states.
- ii) Rearrange the remaining images to create an enthalpy (Hess) cycle to show the relationship between the formation of butane from carbon and hydrogen to the combustion of these elements to give carbon dioxide and water.



Use your enthalpy cycle to calculate a value for the standard enthalpy change of formation of butane.

$$\Delta H_1 = \Delta H_2 - \Delta H_3$$

$$= -125\text{KJ}$$



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New Slide

1

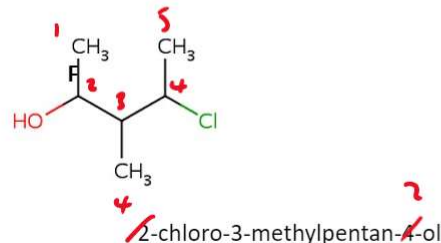
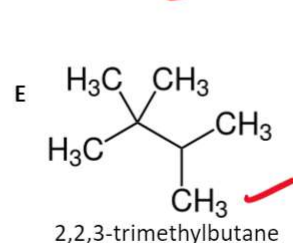
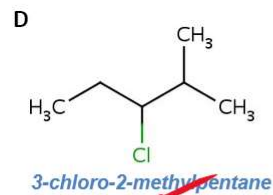
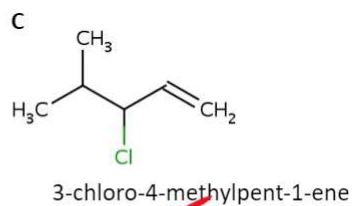
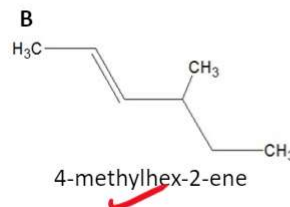
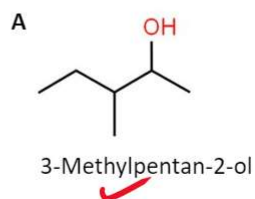
2

Place the following statements in chronological order to describe what happens in a catalytic converter:

- The carbon monoxide is oxidised to carbon dioxide.
- The hydrocarbons are oxidised to carbon dioxide and water.
- The lead is broken down into lead oxide.
- The nitrogen monoxide is reduced to nitrogen.
- The unburnt hydrocarbons are oxidised to carbon dioxide and water.

3

Arrange these particles into an appropriate format to show what happens on the catalyst surface to convert CO to CO<sub>2</sub>. Add labels.



**Task:**

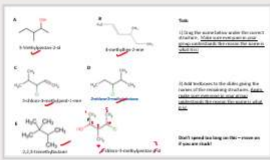
1) Drag the name below under the correct structure. Make sure everyone in your group understands the reason the name is what it is!


2) Add textboxes to the slides giving the names of the remaining structures. Again, make sure everyone in your group understands the reason the name is what it is!

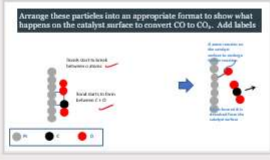
Don't spend too long on this – move on if you are stuck!

GSCI0009 Unit 5 online worksh... Search University of Southam... Activity Chat Teams Assignments Calendar Calls Files Apps Help

File Home Insert Draw Design Transitions Open in Desktop App Search Conversation Close


1 

2 

3 

Place the following statements in chronological order to describe what happens in a catalytic converter:

- Pollutant molecules enter the catalytic converter from the engine
- Pollutant molecules are adsorbed onto the catalyst surface
- The bonds within the pollutant molecules are weakened
- This lowers the activation energy for the reactions that subsequently take place
- Bonds then break in the reactants and new bonds are made in the products
- The product molecules are desorbed and leave the catalytic converter
- The catalyst is regenerated and can go onto catalyse further reactions



Slide 2 of 3 English (U.S.) Help Improve Office Notes 70%





# Arrange these particles into an appropriate format to show what happens on the catalyst surface to convert CO to CO<sub>2</sub>. Add labels

1

2

Place the following statements in chronological order to describe what happens in a catalytic conversion:

- The reactants adsorb onto the catalyst surface.
- The bonds in the reactants start to break.
- The catalyst is regenerated and ready to catalyze further reactions.
- The products desorb from the catalyst surface.
- The reactants are converted into products.
- The catalyst provides an alternative pathway for the reaction.

3

Arrange these particles into an appropriate format to show what happens on the catalyst surface to convert CO to CO<sub>2</sub>. Add labels

Bonds start to break between O atoms ✓

Bond starts to form between C + O ✓

● Pt   ● C   ● O

O atom remains on the catalyst surface to undergo further reaction

CO<sub>2</sub> is formed & is desorbed from the catalyst surface

# The student perspective (n = 16 of 36)

Strongly agree   Agree   Neutral   Disagree   Strongly disagree

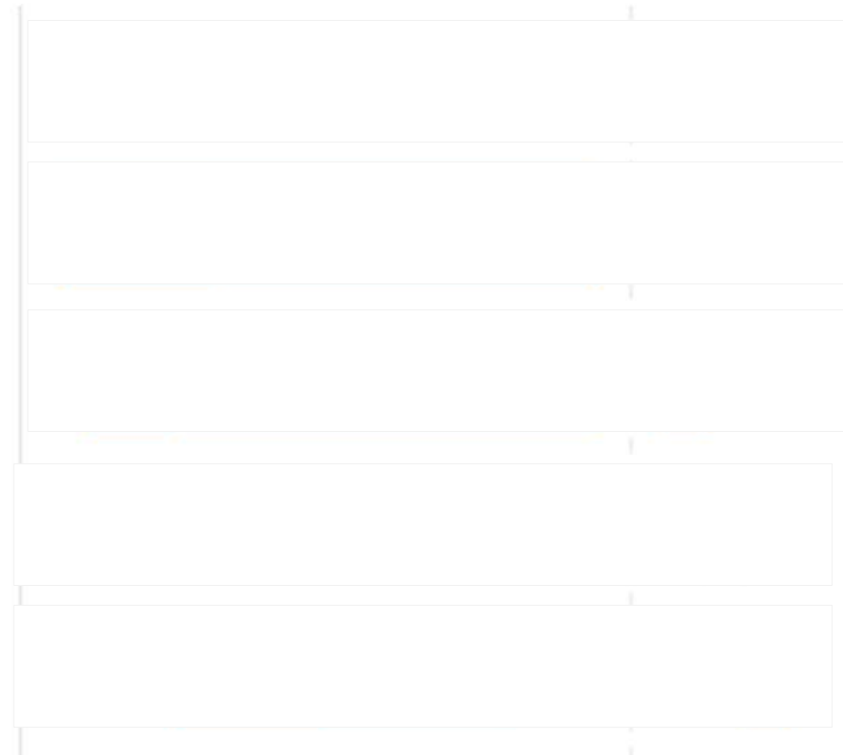
I enjoy breakout room activities

I find breakout rooms easy to use

I feel more connected to others on my course through working in smaller groups

I feel more confident to share my ideas and opinions in breakout rooms compared to in the main session

I feel more comfortable asking questions in breakout rooms than in the main lecture session



# The student perspective (n = 16 of 36)

Strongly agree   Agree   Neutral   Disagree   Strongly disagree

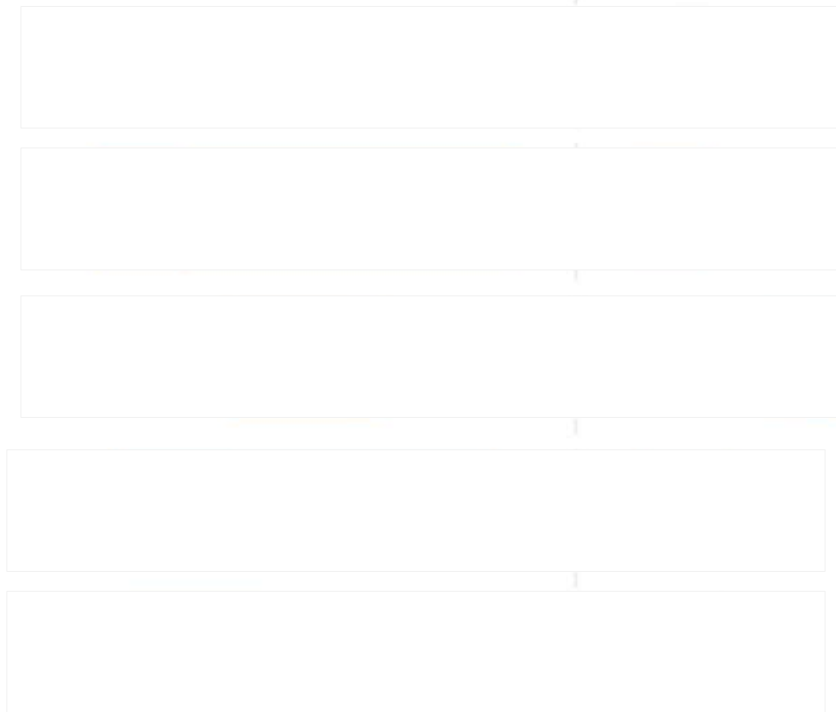
I feel more engaged in the workshop by doing breakout room activities

Breakout room activities help me understand the information better

I like having time in breakout rooms without a demonstrator present

Using breakout rooms has improved my learning online

Breakout rooms are a good alternative to in-person small group activities





## Thematic analysis of responses to open text questions

Testing knowledge

*"We are able to determine our strengths and weaknesses in the subject by discussing answers and methods in which we feel we are weak."*

Comfortable atmosphere

*"It is done in a "safe" space, without the professor and with less people than a normal classroom, so its easier for students to engage."*

*"I enjoy small group talking, everything in breakout room makes me feel good."*

Communication with peers

*"Breakout rooms are very beneficial, especially during this time. It allows students to get to know their peers"*

Collaboration

*"It also shows student their peers way of working which can be found helpful for other students that may struggle with a specific topic"*

*"If there is a difficult concept I need to grasp it helps getting other opinions/help with"*

Improved understanding

*"It helps me fully understand some topics that I may have been unsure on"*

# Key lessons learned:

Breakout groups can be effective in supporting collaboration between students, although it is vital that activities are well-structured and students are briefed accordingly.

Less confident students did not participate as much when breakout tasks involved chemistry concepts, but activities on presentation skills, academic integrity etc were more inclusive.

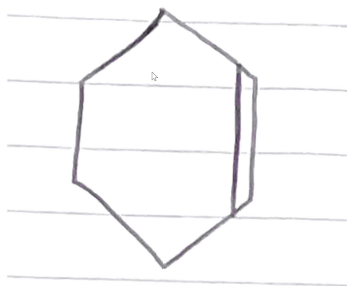
**Proposal:** I would like to retain a weekly online slot to use for appropriate activities i.e. those where collaboration in a breakout room is as (or more) effective than in a room e.g. tasks involving editing documents/files.

# Assessment – a brief consideration

**Compound A** has the structural formula  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  and exhibits *cis/trans* geometric isomerism. **Compound A** can be dehydrated in the presence of a catalyst to form **compound B**, which has the formula  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}$ .

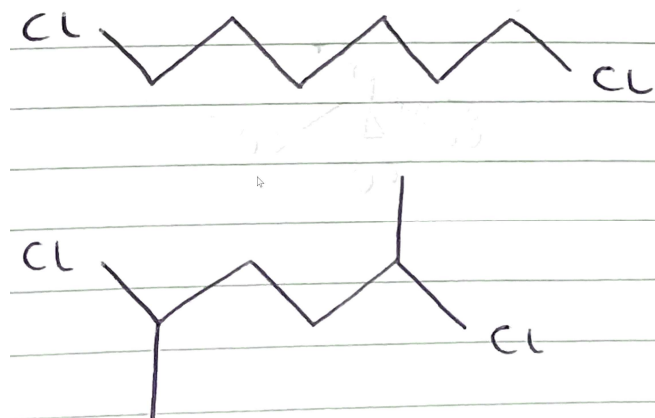
(iii) Draw the skeletal formula of **compound B** and give its name.

[2 marks]



(iv) One mole of **compound B** reacts sequentially with two moles of hydrogen chloride to form a number of isomers with the molecular formula  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_2$ . Draw skeletal formulae of two of the isomers formed in this reaction.

[2 marks]



Let's look to the future

## Which term best describes your teaching journey during COVID?\*

1. Mitigation



2. Evolution



3. Revolution



\*consider your post-COVID destination when answering

“Build back better”



# “Build back better”

*‘...we cannot simply return to “normal” practice but need to design and implement new ways of teaching and learning based on fundamentally reimagined learning outcomes for our courses that equip students for life after the rupture they have experienced’*

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**JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL EDUCATION**

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**Lessons from a Pandemic: Educating for Complexity, Change, Uncertainty, Vulnerability, and Resilience**

Vicente Talanquer, Robert Bucat, Roy Tasker, and Peter G. Mahaffy\*

Cite This: *J. Chem. Educ.* 2020, 97, 2696–2700 Read Online

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**ABSTRACT:** The COVID-19 pandemic has fundamentally changed many aspects of our world including the way we teach chemistry. Our emergence from the pandemic provides an opportunity for deep reflection and intentional action about what we teach, and why, as well as how we facilitate student learning. Focusing on foundational postsecondary chemistry courses, we suggest that we cannot simply return to “normal” practice but need to design and implement new ways of teaching and learning based on fundamentally reimagined learning outcomes for our courses that equip students for life after the rupture they have experienced. We recommend that new learning objectives should be guided both by an analysis of existing global challenges and the types of understandings and practices needed to confront them, and by research-based frameworks that provide insights into important areas of knowledge, skill, and attitude development. We identify a core set of competencies along three major dimensions (crosscutting reasoning, core understandings, and fundamental practices) that we believe should guide the design, implementation, and evaluation of chemistry curricula, teaching practices, and assessments in foundational courses for science and engineering majors. The proposed framework adopts systems thinking as the underpinning form of reasoning that students should develop to analyze and comprehend complex global systems and phenomena.



**KEYWORDS:** First-Year Undergraduate/General, Second-Year Undergraduate, Curriculum, Interdisciplinary, Environmental Chemistry, Problem Solving, Making Applications of Chemistry, Science Thinking, Sustainability

Talanquer, V., Bucat, R., Tasker, R., & Mahaffy, P. G. (2020). *J. Chem. Ed.*, 97(9), 2696-2700.



# Vive la revolution (or viva la revolucion)

GDCh Check for updates

**Gast-Editorial** Angewandte Chemie

Zitierweise: *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, *60*, 4956–4960  
 Internationale Ausgabe: doi.org/10.1002/anie.202014779  
 Deutsche Ausgabe: doi.org/10.1002/ange.202014779

## Chemistry 2030: A Roadmap for a New Decade

Javier Garcia-Martinez\*



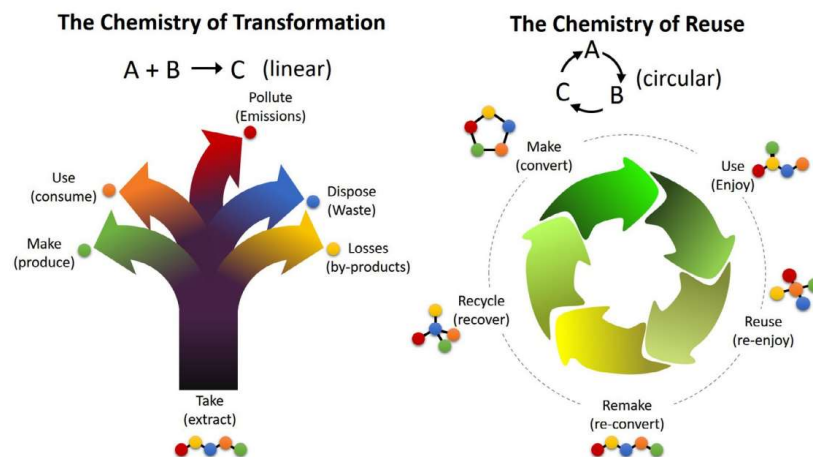
**Stichwörter:** chemistry · circular economy · education · sustainability

**2020** has surprised us with news that only a few months ago we could not have imagined. In one way or another, we have all suffered from a pandemic that has taken far too many lives, has wiped out millions of jobs, and forced many industries to adapt in a matter of weeks to sudden changes in demand. The movement of people between countries

stranger to discrimination and bigotry, and numerous initiatives have been launched in recent months demanding and providing solutions to improve the situation of women, minorities and discriminated communities. Another challenge, and perhaps the most worrying of all, is that many people distrust science and prefer to ignore evidence. In 2020

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2021, 60, 4956– 4960.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sustainability</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Design for reuse</li> <li>- Conduct full life-cycle analysis</li> <li>- Maximize atom economy</li> <li>- Use catalysts to improve efficiency</li> <li>- Chose Earth-abundant elements</li> <li>- Minimize molecular complexity</li> <li>- Ensure traceability</li> <li>- Reduce use of solvents</li> </ul>	S
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Diversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lead by example</li> <li>- Identify and quantify inequity</li> <li>- Support marginalized scientists</li> <li>- Promote underrepresented minorities</li> <li>- Be aware of unconscious bias</li> <li>- Expand and redefine excellent</li> <li>- Inclusion in the publishing space</li> <li>- Recognize those with less visibility</li> </ul>	D
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Innovation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set strategic goals and clear priorities</li> <li>- Use digitalization for smarter monitoring</li> <li>- Implement AI to better use your data</li> <li>- Promote entre- and intrapreneurship                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expand technical infrastructure</li> <li>- Promote sharing of knowledge</li> <li>- Make use of open innovation</li> <li>- Empower your team</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	I
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>E</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Education</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Teach in context</li> <li>- Adopt systems thinking</li> <li>- Integrate the SDGs in the curriculum</li> <li>- Incorporate concepts from other fields</li> <li>- Promote question-driven education</li> <li>- Apply technology-enhanced learning</li> <li>- Promote student-centered learning</li> <li>- Educate for complexity and uncertainty</li> </ul>	E



A quote from a colleague on 02/07/2021

*“I’m going through and looking what everyone is requesting for next year. Looks like everyone apart from inorganic are reverting back to the good old days...”*

***\*sigh\****”



**University of Manchester**

## Manchester University sparks backlash with plan to keep lectures online

More than 3,000 students sign petition against keeping lecture halls vacant with no reduction in tuition fees

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**Rachel Hall** *Education correspondent*

@rachela\_hall

Mon 5 Jul 2021 12.35 EDT



**Simon J Dixon**  
@WoodinRivers



I feel at some point we're going to have to abandoned all the good pedagogical reasons for having recorded lectures & flipped seminars & say "fine, you're paying your money, you want one shot at hearing a old guy mumble for an hour in a wood panelled lecture hall, here you go".



**Politics For All** @PoliticsForAll · 19h



| BREAKING: Nearly all Russell Group unis have said they will adopt "blended learning" next year, with online teaching. They will not cut fees

...

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# Acknowledgements

Dr Jeremy Hinks  
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Charles Harrison  
Thomas Wilson  
  
Prof Tina Overton  
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What are your thoughts on the future of Chem Ed and its delivery?

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