

Targeted Teaching Strategies

Dimension 2: ENTHUSIASM

***Enthusiasm:* Faculty who score well in this dimension are generally noted for their enthusiasm, dynamism and energy and who make judicious use of humor. Students whose interest in and enthusiasm for a subject are aroused are likely to have enhanced achievement in learning the subject. This factor is especially relevant to the principle that learners must be motivated to learn.**

The following ideas are suggested and used by outstanding university faculty across a range of institutions and disciplines. Faculty will generally find these strategies most beneficial when, *after considering all the ideas*, they select *no more than three or four* which appeared potentially most profitable and *made a commitment* to apply or adapt them to improve their teaching effectiveness.

I. *Planning for Enthusiasm*

1. **Look for ways to relate the course material as a story.**

"I always try to tell some kind of story," says a professor in the biological sciences. "My primary belief about communication is that it doesn't matter what you say if you can't get them to listen."

In describing his preparation for a lecture for a large class he says, "Because I already know the material very well, most of the preparation goes on in my head for several days. Then, the night before I begin to concentrate on it very intensely; it's a little like the 'psyching yourself up' that actors or football players describe before a performance or a big game. Then I begin to outline the lecture, focusing on the major points and how they might be told as a story."

2. **Vary the pace and type of instructional activities in a course.**

One excellent teacher says that he conducts each class meeting differently "to keep my students off balance. Students always know what topic will be covered in a given session," he says, "but they don't always know how it will be handled."

An English teacher also believes that his wide variety of teaching strategies accounts for his high ratings on interesting style of presentation. "I read whatever I can find on teaching in my discipline," he says, "and I borrow shamelessly from other instructors when it comes to pedagogical strategies."

Some of the variations used by excellent teachers include: student panel discussions, guest speakers, slides, films, overhead transparencies, blackboard work with colored chalk, role-playing and simulations, and a wide variety of group discussion techniques.

3. Focus your lectures around a common object, event, or phenomenon which exemplifies the major concepts of the course.

A professor in Biology calls this his "potato lecture." "Biology is an empirical discipline; it depends on observation and investigation. I pass out potatoes to all 700 students in the class and begin a Socratic dialogue about the kinds of things they can observe about their potato. I have to overcome their previous experiences," he explains. "Although potatoes are familiar objects to them, they don't have the foggiest idea what a potato is. I stress what you can get out of everyday experiences by asking the right questions. I poll them on their observations, help them ask questions and describe ways they could investigate answers." An interactive exercise around a common phenomenon tends to "break the ice" between faculty and students even in a large lecture course. "After the lecture, some students cook their potatoes and others plant them. Months later, I still get stopped by students who want to tell me how their potatoes are doing," he says.

4. Invite guest speakers to your course.

An English professor sometimes invites professional actors to talk about their interpretation of a scene or a role from a play his students are studying. "It's very important to make clear to a guest what you expect of him or her in order to ensure that it is an educational experience for your students," he points out.

"I always take detailed notes during a guest lecture," says a professor in biological sciences. "In that way I am able to answer student questions about the material during later sessions and may learn something new myself!"

An Architecture professor prepares his guest speakers well in advance so that they know exactly what is expected of them. "Practicing architects are asked to submit working drawings, models, photos, and publications on one of their buildings so that my students can be well acquainted with their work beforehand," he says.

"Students are asked to submit a set of questions to a guest speaker beforehand about his/her work. Designated students are given responsibility to see that these questions are addressed to the speaker." He makes a point to confirm the time and place of the guest's presentation, provide a map of the campus, arrange for campus parking, and promptly send each speaker a thank-you letter.

5. Learn to vary the pitch or inflection of your voice.

If your students complain that you lecture in a monotone, you may want to try one of the following: joining an organization like Toastmasters, taking acting lessons, joining (or organizing) a poetry or drama reading group, or simply practicing reading aloud to yourself or members of your family. Each of these methods has been used effectively by one or more Berkeley faculty.

Several professors recommended joining a poetry-reading group. "Reading poetry aloud can be particularly helpful because poetry requires greater vocal inflection for its meaning to become clear," one said. Reading plays aloud with friends or family can also be an enjoyable means of practicing vocal variety.

6. Practice your lecture communication skills in front of a mirror.

This recommendation comes from a professor of Zoology who was a champion debater in college. "Even today, I frequently rehearse my classroom lectures or research presentations in front of the mirror," he says. "Of course, you want to do this in private. It makes you very self-conscious at first, but I find it an excellent way to practice communication skills."

II. Teaching for Enthusiasm

7. "Open with gusto" and "Finish strong."

Professor Otis Lancaster of the University of Pennsylvania points out the advantages of giving special thought to beginning and ending each lecture.

"The opening should secure students' attention and give them the desired mental set. Get off to a good start. Do something to command attention from the outset. Put punch into your opening.

"Have some form of attention-getter.....a gadget or piece of hardware whose operation depends upon the principles of the day's lesson usually excites attention. Carefully planned questions or statements can also develop the curiosity necessary to get students' attention.

"Action is always an attention-getter. If you intend to use charts or models for demonstration, have these carried to the front of the class after students are assembled; or keep charts covered until class starts. This will usually whet students' curiosity and make them eager to see what is going to happen.

"The ending is as important as the beginning. Don't let a class session fade into nonexistence. Make an impressive ending. For example, end with: a question for the class to cogitate and answer before next meeting; a quotation conveying the essential theme; a summary; a miniature review (keep it brief); or what to do before the next class." (Lancaster, Otis E., Effective Teaching and Learning, N.Y.: Gordon and Breach, 1974, pp. 122-24.).

Giving students a strong sense of having achieved something worthwhile or useful by the end of a session has been recommended by several outstanding professors as an effective way to end a lesson and motivate students.

8. Focus on five or six different students each day and give your lecture as if you were talking to them individually.

Many speech teachers encourage people to think of a lecture as an enlarged or public conversation. Several excellent professors told us that they lecture to a large class (50-200 students) in the same way they talk to a few students.

"By focusing on a few students, I am more relaxed and informal. This helps me to concentrate more on the ideas I want to convey than the impression I may be making," one teacher said. "I think that, as a result, I speak with more expression and conviction."

9. Exaggerate everything about your presentation in a large auditorium class.

A professor of Economics believes that physical exaggeration and a bit of hyperbole are keys to success in lecturing in a very large auditorium. "You have to remember that 800 students constitute an audience, not a class in the normal sense," he points out.

"In front of a very large audience, everything you would do in lecturing to a class of 30 or even 100 looks small, stiff, and formal. You have to exaggerate everything, make it all 'larger than life,' if you want to capture an audience.

"In our very large introductory course, I stride the stage with long steps, I make sweeping gestures, I ask broad rhetorical questions and make ridiculous puns, I pound the lectern and raise and lower my voice, and I make frequent use of simple graphs projected on a movie-size screen.

"In my smaller classes, of course, I do none of these. A teacher can get away with gross generalizations in a very large lecture setting; in fact, exaggerations can even enhance student learning in that environment. Students know the difference, and they appreciate a teacher's adaptation of pedagogical style to different settings."

10. Begin, or punctuate, your lecture with a "joke of the week," especially in large early Monday morning classes.

One professor admits that his jokes are pretty bad, but finds that his students appreciate his efforts anyway. "I hate Mondays and I hate early mornings even more," he explains. "A joke related to the course content, to education, or to life in general tends to help get everyone awake," he says.

The source of his jokes? "One source is the students themselves," he says. "I encourage students to bring me jokes I can use. In that way my 'bad' jokes are their 'bad' jokes as well."

An outstanding professor in Chemistry has noticed that students respond well to a joke midway through an intense one-hour lecture. "The joke acts as a good stress release, and gets the students' blood circulating again, so that we can continue the lecture more refreshed and focused," he explained.

11. Begin class with an incident, example, or anecdote to get your students' attention.

An attention getter does not have to be "gung-ho" or "whizz-bang" - carefully planned questions or statements which are provocative, controversial or paradoxical can be quite effective.

A professor in History says that he often begins by reading aloud a short passage from a primary source or a story to illustrate his major theme or point in the lecture. "For example, I start out by stating that the Wizard of Oz is a parable for progressivism and read passages from it to illustrate my major thesis. I then get my students to help identify the different characters and what they represent. I usually end with a quotation that pulls together what I have been trying to say," he says. "Also whenever possible, I try to link the past with current events, to show how the topic is important for the present."

12. Wear a microphone and remember to "talk to the back row" if you have a tendency to speak too softly.

By remembering to talk to the back row, you will be more likely to adapt your voice to groups of different sizes. Note, however, that although you want to project your voice to the back row, your eye contact with students should vary over several sections of the room. If you look at the back row as well as talk to it, you will appear excessively distant and formal.

13. Build deliberate and purposeful pauses into your lectures.

A Zoology professor stresses the importance of the pause as a rhetorical device. "When I want to emphasize a point, I always pause until the audience is absolutely silent (it makes my students uncomfortable). Then when I have their full attention, I proceed to make the point."

14. Make diagnostic and practice recordings.

Audio recordings can be used effectively to note whether you speak too slowly or too rapidly, whether you vary your tone and inflection sufficiently to hold your students' attention and communicate meaning, and whether you articulate clearly and/or forcefully enough to be heard and understood.

Audio recordings can also be used to check the organization of your lecture presentation and the clarity of your explanations. Repeated audio recording will also allow you to monitor your improvement on any of these variables.

15. Use your students to monitor your presentation.

If you want an in-class reminder of when you are speaking too softly, too rapidly, or without sufficient articulation to be heard and understood, ask one or more of your students, a tutor, or colleague to sit in the last row and give you a pre-determined signal whenever your voice cannot be heard or if your speed of delivery or articulation makes it difficult to understand what you are saying.

16. Color-code your lecture notes with cues to "slow down", "pause and get attention," "demonstrate with gestures," or other stage directions.

One of several professors who does this says, "Because I have a tendency to speak too rapidly, I find these color-codes helpful as cues to slow down when introducing a new idea, explaining a concept, or summarizing major ideas and the relationships between them. This also frees me to speak at my own normal fast clip when making transitions or giving examples, he says.

17. Use the blackboard/whiteboard as a 'brake'.

One professor who uses the blackboard extensively during her lectures reports that she purposely does so to force herself to slow down. "I have a tendency to speak very rapidly," he says, "and because this course covers many basic concepts, it is imperative that I slow down in order to allow my students to absorb what I am saying and to take reasonable lecture notes.

"One of the best ways I have found to do this is to outline my lectures as I go along. I also write out all important concepts, keywords for definitions or important examples, and diagram various relationships at the time I am discussing them. I try to plan my boardwork ahead so that there will be enough space, and I use colored chalk to differentiate concepts and highlight relationships.

"I find that because it takes me much longer to write than to speak, writing on the blackboard is like an automatic 'brake'. Also, I get fewer student complaints about my lecture pace because the main concepts and processes are on the board, visually reinforcing what I am saying."

18. Use dramatic pauses and repetition to draw students' attention to the main ideas.

Several teachers stress the need for repetition (using different language or examples) to communicate the most important points in their lectures.

Dramatic pauses are another way to highlight important ideas. A History professor says that she used to tell her students, "The main point is..." but in a matter-of-fact manner, almost as an aside. "I discovered that many of my students did not get the message," she explains. "Now I indicate a main point by pausing to get my students' full attention and then saying emphatically, 'This is the really important consideration!' Then I pause again to be sure they are prepared to write it down. If not, I restate the importance of what is to follow."

A Sociology professor also uses dramatic pauses and a sense of timing to stress the most important points in his lectures. "I structure each lecture to build up to the crucial point of the topic," he says. "Then I announce it in a sweeping manner, timed to occur at the end of the class period."

19. Confound yourself, and let your students "rescue" you occasionally.

Asking open-ended questions which the students can sense are mystifying to you personally is a great way to encourage relevant discussion and to model your enthusiasm for discovering the secrets of the subject.

A distinguished professor in Education reports that "When I ask myself a question that initially seems puzzling to all of us, it lets my students know that I'm not omniscient, and that it's all right to ask questions or get confused occasionally. The class really responds to that."

20. Videotape a segment of your class.

One Zoology professor reported having had his lectures videotaped many times. "The first time was a shattering experience," he says, "but it is the most effective kind of feedback you can get. I have found videotape invaluable for getting rid of annoying mannerisms, for learning to vary the speed of my delivery and to put more expression and greater clarity into my explanations."

21. Develop effective ways to encourage students to see you about their difficulties.

"Enthusiastic teaching is reflected not only in how you relate to and represent the subject matter, but in how you relate and respond to the students," says a professor in Health Sciences.

Professors who were rated by their students as most welcoming and accessible used cartoons, scribble boards or notepads on doors as a means of "attracting" reticent students to see them, and of providing a more relaxed, informal atmosphere. Such strategies can also help to promote a higher level of enthusiasm for the subject.

22. Take care to communicate your genuine concern for students after class.

"Students can be very sensitive to non-verbal messages implying that you are not genuinely interested, and this can quickly turn them off seeking help or pursuing an interest in the subject," warns an outstanding Physics professor. "Some professors seem to fear that any further encouragement of their students to drop in would leave them inundated. It is actually quite easy to learn how to avoid negative rejection of students' requests, without devoting your entire day to them."

She explained that she made a point of never making students feel unwelcome. If a student dropped in at an inappropriate time, she would maintain a positive attitude, saying, for example, "I'd love to see you -- how about 4:30?" rather than "I can't see you now, I'm busy - - try again later."

23. Take time out for yourself to maintain a positive attitude and avoid excessive stress.

An outstanding professor in Education emphasizes the need to have a positive working environment to maintain the enthusiasm of staff. "Educators often take on too many responsibilities and endure stressful or unsupportive working environments, while still expecting themselves to perform with verve and enthusiasm in their teaching role. It is important to direct some attention towards yourself, and the quality of your work environment, in order to keep the energy in your teaching," she explains.

While some aspects of the work environment cannot readily be influenced at the individual level, there are a number of things that professors can do to maintain a positive and enthusiastic approach to teaching and avoid excessive work-related stress. "Timetabling into your personal schedule a regular physical activity, social meeting or even an afternoon 'siesta' or 'walkabout' is a simple, effective means of keeping control and relieving stress," she says.

This workbook is based upon materials developed by H.W. Marsh and used with permission. The strategies are part of a package of materials available in: Marsh, H. W., and Roche, L. A. (1994). *The Use of Students' Evaluations of University Teaching to Improve Teaching Effectiveness*. Canberra: Department of Employment, Education and Training. Further information on the Improving Academic Teaching Project can be found in Marsh, H. W., and Roche, L. (1993). The use of students' evaluations and an individually structured intervention to enhance university teaching effectiveness. *American Educational Research Journal*, 30, 217-251 (1993).