Flipping the classroom in a nutrition course: Towards encouraging collaborative learning in Hong Kong post-secondary students

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Main objective of the study

To evaluate the **flipped classroom** model in the Hong Kong post-secondary context.

Context studied:

- A 'nutritional science' module
- 1-semester long, compulsory for Year 1 Health Care undergraduates

The flipped classroom (Bergmann and Sams, 2012)

- 'Home' and 'school' reversed
- Blended learning through web lectures and class activities

• Expected benefit:

Encouraging active learning?

Q1

Can the flipped classroom pedagogy be used with a given group of learners?

- What are the learners like?
- What defines a flipped classroom?
- → Does the flipped classroom model work best with certain types of learners?

Q2

Is Moodle useful—from the flipped classroom perspective?

• (How) can Moodle be used to flip a classroom?



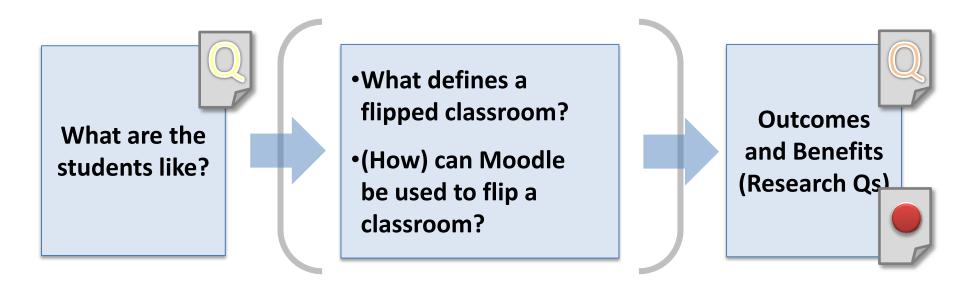
Q3

Impact of the flipping on learning experience

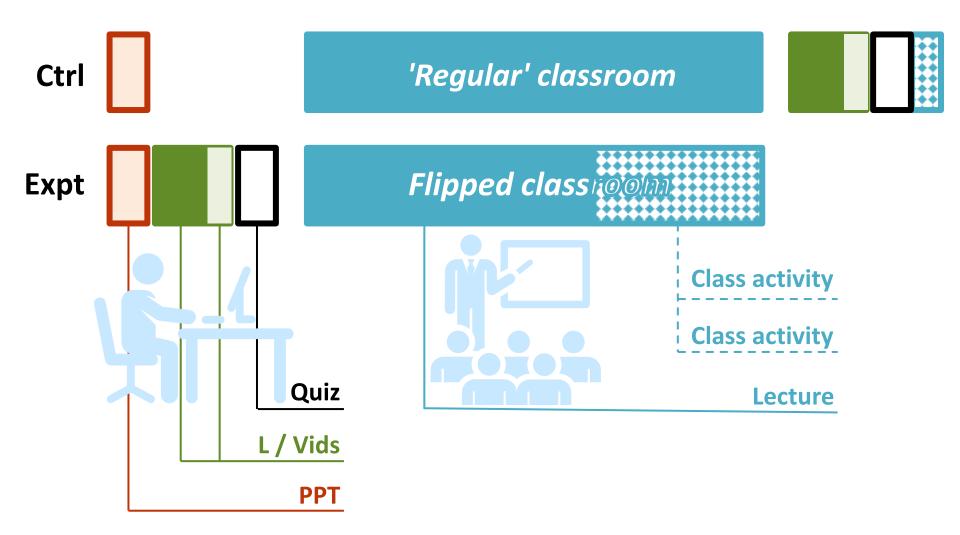
- In general what benefits for students are expected of the flipped classroom?
 - How will students perceive their flipped classroom?
 - Will students change their **learning habits** in favour of 'active learning'?
 - Will students in a nutritional science class do better as a result of flipped learning?

Research questions

Putting it all together...



Class period structures





Question bank contents

Category: Default for SHC4124 ST FS The default category for questions share

Default for Smc41z4 S1 rS1 sidchanoo 1 (55)

Create a new question ..

Page: (Previous) 1 2 3 (Next)

Question

- Video 9.2 DNA, Genes and Chromosome & Q.
- Video 9.3 From Genes to Proteins (Q4-10 do o
- E Video 1.1 Food Balance Sheet (Q2) For a ♣ Q
- E Video 1.2 HK's Food Supply & Consumpt ... Q
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- E Video 2.1 Energy intake and expenditure, # Q

- 🗄 Video 2.2 Body weight simulator (Q4) Wh 🕸 Q
- E Video 2.2 Body weight simulator (Q5) Wh & Q.
- ∀ideo 3.1 Dietary reference intakes (Q1) I
 □
- E Video 3.1 Dietary reference intakes (Q2) (Q
- ₹ Video 3.1 Dietary reference intakes (Q3) \ □ Q
- 🗄 Video 3.2 Choose My Plate Dietary Guide 🌣 🔾
- ₹ Video 3.2 Choose My Plate Dietary Guidε . Q
- E Video 5 Energy Metabolism (Quick Overv & Q.
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 Q
- - Page: (Previous) 1 2 3 (Next)

Show all 53

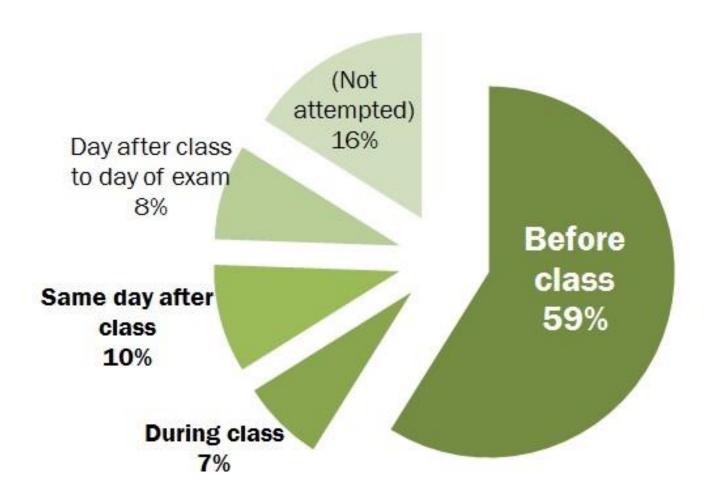
■ Add to quiz Delete Move to >>

Default for SHC4124 ST FST sidchan88 1 (53)

Add random questions from category:

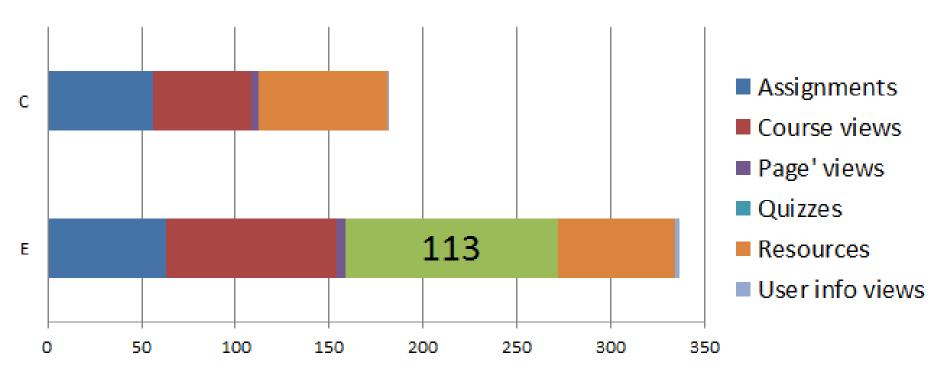
- Add 1 ▼ random questions Add to quiz ?
- Also show questions from subcategories
- Also show old questions

W.	Lecture 1 Notes Food Supply Consumption	Thoo	Information	This video introduces the key figures that form the guidelines for our nutrient and energy intakes. Specifically, the values define the adequate levels of intake for people in a given sex and age group.			
,	Lecture 1 Videos (plus 5 Questions)			Before you watch the video, think about these terms in the context of nutrient adequacy reference, (in)adequate, excessive, requirement, recommended, intake goal, scientific			
	Lecture 2 Notes Food and Energy			evidence, toxicity and energy contribution.			
	Lecture 2 Videos (plus 5 Questions)			Now watch the video and answer Questions 1 to 3 . While you are watching, you can clic on the ' Subtitles/CC ' icon near the YouTube logo to show the English subtitles. To turn them off, just click on the icon again.			
	Lecture 3 Notes Food Selection			SHC4124 Video 3.1 Dietary Reference Intakes			
	Lecture 3 Notes Food Selection (Supplement)			For a given sex			
	Lecture 3 Videos (plus 5 Questions)			EAR RDA and life stage			
	Lecture 4 Notes Macronutrients revised			EAR: Estimated Average Requirement			
	Lecture 4 Videos (plus Questions)			Daily requirement level The RDA, or Recommended Daily Allowance,			
	Lecture 5 Notes Energy Metabolism 2nd revised			The RDA, or Recommended Daily Allowance,			
	Lecture 5 Video (plus Questions)			▶ u þ 1:18 /509 □ ※ You			
	Topic 6 Notes Micronutrients - vitamins		Question 1 Not yet answered	A Processor For Francisco			
	Lecture 6 study tools (vitamin structures summary	/ tables)	Marked out of 1.0	Select one:			
	Lecture 6 supplement (vitamin profiles of selected		Edit question	a. RDA / AI b. EAR / AI			
	Lecture o supplement (vitamin profiles of selected	1 100us)		◎ c. EAR / UL			
	Lecture 6 Video (plus Questions)	Li		○ d. RDA / UL			
	Topic 7 Notes Micronutrients - Minerals		Question 2 Not yet answered Marked out of 1.0	(Choose all the possible answers) To be sure we take in an adequate amount of a nutrient without running a risk of getting sick from getting too much, we should place our intake goal between			
	Lecture 7 study tool (summary table for mineral re	egulation)	▼ Flag question				
			& Edit question	a. EAR and Al			
	Lecture 7 Videos (plus Questions) Quiz			□ b. Al and UL			
人	Topic 8 Notes Nutrition for special groups			c. EAR and RDA d. RDA and UL			
		[7]					
	Lecture 8 Video (plus Questions)	LJ	Question 3 Not yet answered	Which of these dietary reference values does NOT apply to any of the macronutrients?			
	Topic 9 Notes Nutritional genomics Non-nutritive food components		Marked out of 1.0	- FAD			
	Lecture 9 Exercise (with answers)		Edit question	◎ b. RDA			
	Lecture 3 Exercise (with disswers)			○ c. UL ○ d AMDR			
	Lecture 9 Videos (plus Questions)			e. Al			



the Moodle quizzes
(180 cases in total)

Moodle actions (No. per student)





Activity 1

Your group is given a copy of Hong Kong's *Healthy Eating Food Pyramid* and two food guide from another countries.

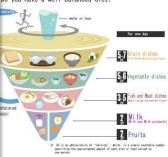
- 1. Summarise the key messages in each of your food guides:
 - Does the food guide suggest the *types* and *proportions* of foods its target population should eat?
 - Does it have any special messages?
- 2. Then compare the food guides to find out if they...
 - present the above messages clearly
 - are consumer-friendly
 - are culturally relevant to their target population
- 3. How does the Hong Kong food guide compare to the other two? Which of the three do you like most?

All food guide graphics and detail retrieved from www.fao.org/nutrition/nutrition-education/food-dietary-guidelines/enunless otherwise stated

Japan (2005)

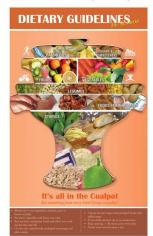
Japanese Food Guide Spinning Top

Do you have a well-balanced diet?



Decided by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Saint Lucia (2007)





Activity 2

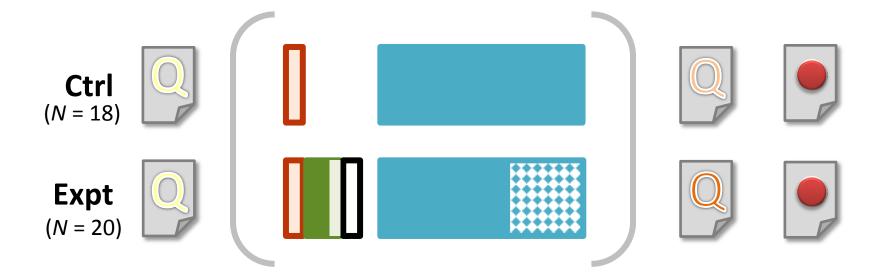
Your group is given a set of 18 nutrition-related guidelines. Choose the five you think would apply to Hong Kong.

- Breakfast is the most important part of our daily diet.
 Lunch should be the main meal and the evening meal should be very light. (Cyprus)
- 2. Consume clean and safe water and food. (Namibia)
- 3. Eat at least three meals a day. (Namibia)
- 4. Eat calmly, never eat when driving or at work. (Hungary)
- 5. Eat just enough to maintain a healthy weight. (Venezuela)
- 6. Eat less margarine, cream, butter, chips and cold meats to take care of your heart and spend less money. (Guatemala)



9

Data collection



Conceptual constructs

Orientation towards flipped learning

Ctrl



Expt



- Classroom experience
- IT in education
- Self-directed learning
- Application of knowledge
- Self-evaluation





Learning styles

• 6 Learning styles defined by Grasha & Reichmann (1974)

Learner types / Learning styles

- VA(R)K not adequately addressing social aspects, a unique feature of 'flipped learning'
- Grasha & Reichmann (1974) Student Learning Style Scales
 Based on classroom behaviour
 Independent | Avoidant | Collaborative | Dependent | Competitive | Participant
- Kolb's (1976) experiential learning model
 Concrete Experience → Reflective Observation → Abstract Conceptualization
 → Active Experimentation (→ Cycle repeats)
- Honey & Mumford's (1982) Learning Style Questionnaire
 Activist | Reflector | Theorist | Pragmatist
- Felder & Silverman's (1988) Index of Learning Styles
 Active/Reflective | Sensing/Intuitive | Visual/Verbal | Sequential/Global

Grasha-Reichmann Student Learning Styles (Grasha, 1996)

		1	2	3	4	5
Independent	 I prefer to work by myself on assignments in my courses. 			0		
Avoidant	38. I study just hard enough to get by.			0		
Collaborative	I enjoy discussing my ideas about the course content with other students.			0		
Dependent	10. I rely on my teachers to tell me what is important for me to learn.			0		
Competitive	29. I like to solve problems or answer questions before anyone else can .			0		
Participant	18. I get more out of going to class than staying at home.		0	0		

Pre-module analysis

GRSLS Scales: Cronbach's α

Ctrl



Independent 0.68

Avoidant

0.81

Expt



Collaborative 0.761

Dependent 0.264

Competitive 0.799

Participant 0.561

Pre-module inter-group comparison

Items with stat. sig. Ctrl-Expt difference (p<0.05)

Ctr



PrQ19

Overall I think I am learning in a way a college student should be.

整體來說,我正以大專生的學習方式去學習。

Mean - Control: 3.000 / Experimental: 3.652

p=0.017, Mann-Whitney *U* Test

Expt



PrGRSLSQ11 (PrQ33) – The Competitive style

It is necessary to compete with other students to get a good grade.

為取得好成績,與其他學生競爭是必要的。

Mean - Control: 3.667 / Experimental: 2.700

p=0.023, Mann-Whitney *U* Test

PrGRSLSQ25 (PrQ47) - The Independent style

I feel very confident in my ability to learn on my own.

我對我的自學能力非常有信心。

Mean - Control: 2.722 / Experimental: 3.400

p=0.029, Mann-Whitney *U* Test

Pre Vs Post comparison

Items with stat. sig. Pre-Post difference (p<0.05) in Ctrl only





Higher positive ranks in:

Pr/PoGRSLSQ6 – the Participant style

為了學會這課程的內容,我有做我被要求做的所有事情。 I did whatever was asked of me to learn the content in this class. p=0.033, Wilcoxon's signed ranks *T* Test

Pr/PoGRSLSQ25 – the Independent style

我對我的自學能力非常有信心。
I folt very confident in my ability to learn on

I felt very confident in my ability to learn on my own. p=0.021, Wilcoxon's signed ranks *T* Test

Pre Vs Post comparison

Items with stat. sig. Pre-Post difference (p<0.05) in Ctrl only







Pr/PoGRSLSQ26 – the Avoidant style

留心上課對我來說是非常困難的。

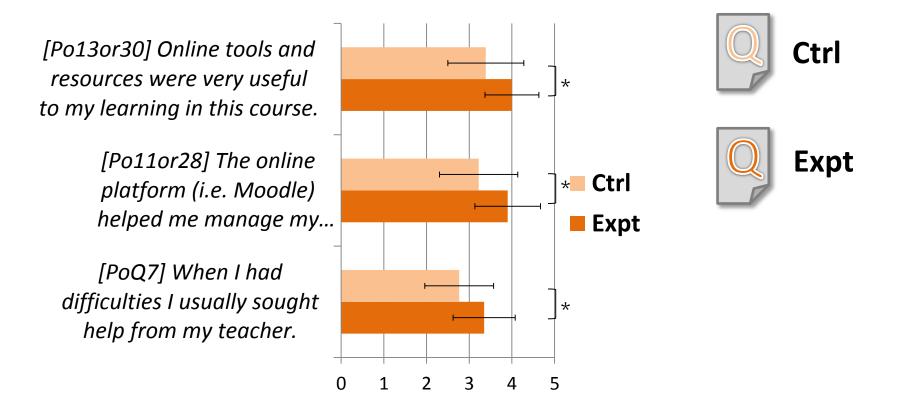
Paying attention during class sessions was very difficult for me to do. p=0.046, Wilcoxon's signed ranks *T* Test

Pr/PoGRSLSQ32 – the Independent style

我放棄嘗試憑藉上課去學習任何東西。

I gave up trying to learn anything by going to class. p=0.034, Wilcoxon's signed ranks *T* Test

inter-group Items with stat. sig. Ctrl-Expt difference (p<0.05) comparison



Post-module

GRSLS items with stat. sig. Ctrl-Expt difference (p<0.05)

PoGRSLSQ3 – The Collaborative style

Working with other students on class activities was something I enjoyed doing.

於課堂活動中與其他學生合作令我很享受。

Mean - Control: 3.333 / Experimental: 3.900

p=0.033, Mann-Whitney *U* Test

PoGRSLSQ33 - The Collaborative style

This course made me feel like a part of a team where people helped each other learn.

這課程讓我覺得自己身處一個互助學習的團隊當中。

Mean - Control: 2.500 / Experimental: 3.650

p=0.000, Mann-Whitney *U* Test

PoGRSLSQ39 - The Collaborative style

An important part of taking this course was I earning to get along with other people.

讀這個課程其一重要的部分是學習與其他人相處。

Mean - Control: 3.333 / Experimental: 3.800

p=0.030, Mann-Whitney *U* Test

PoGRSLSQ57 – The Collaborative style

I enjoyed participating in small group activities during class.

我享受參與課堂上的小組活動。

Mean - Control: 3.278 / Experimental: 3.650

p=0.044, Mann-Whitney *U* Test

Post-module inter-group comparison



Ctrl



Expt

GRSLS Scales: Cronbach's α

Independent 0.755

Avoidant 0.739

Collaborative 0.689

Dependent 0.422

Competitive 0.845

Participant 0.599

Post-module analysis



Ctrl



Expt

Learners' evaluation of:

- The nutrition module in general
- The flipped classroom

Also measured in the postmodule questionnaires...



Ctrl



Expt

- 'I hope more teachers will use the teaching approach used in this course.' (3.65 / 5)
- Positively correlated with whether or not:
 - the students liked to participate in activities
 connected to the topic at hand (r=0.804, p<0.01),
 - they thought the video lectures were interesting (r=0.636, p<0.01)

- 'This course enabled me to have more <u>interactions</u> with my instructor and classmates than other courses did.' (3.85 / 5)
- Positively correlated with whether or not:
 - the students believed that classroom interactivity enhanced their learning (r=0.634, p<0.01)

- 'The video lectures were effective in helping me learn nutritional science contents.' (4.00 / 5)
- 'The **Moodle quizzes were effective** in helping me learn the content.' (4.00 / 5)

- 'There were meaningful connections between the topics in the videos and the class activities.' (4.15 / 5)
- 'Viewing the **videos before class** prepared me for the **class activities**.' (4.10 / 5)

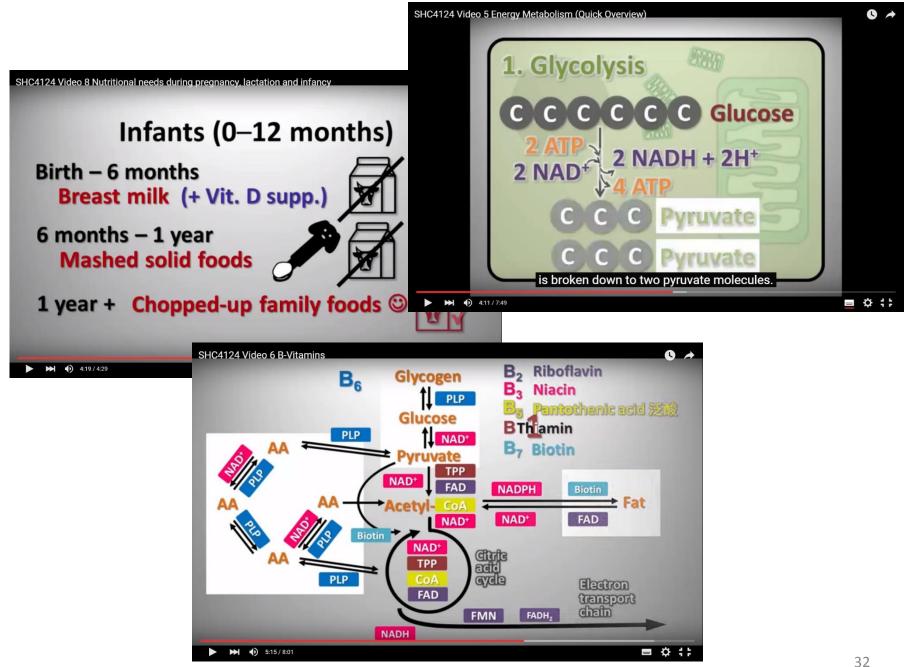
- 'The teacher required student participation in the class activities.' (4.15 / 5)
- The formats of class activities were suitable for the topics in question. (3.95 / 5)











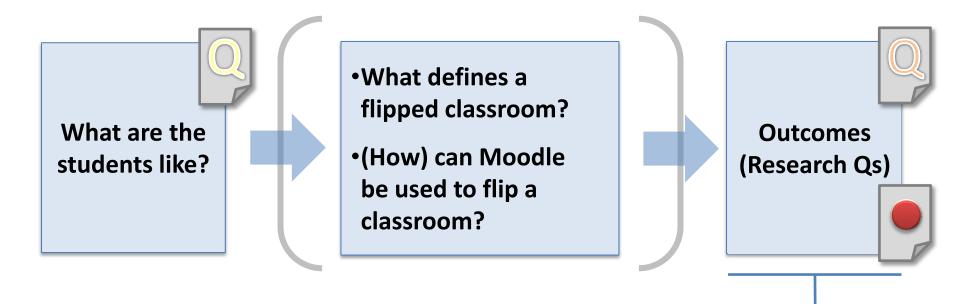


Learning needs

- Remembering
- Understanding and being able to apply factual knowledge
- Learning in English (L2 for most learners)

有些專業名詞較難理解 · 很多學術詞彙不太明白· 生字太難 · vocabulary · 英文 · 用英文讀, 生字難 記生字 · The huge terms and memorizing them 有好多內容是要死記 · 背 vitamins & minerals

Conclusion



Possible insights:

- What kinds of students are likely to benefit most from flipped learning?
- What are the changes to expect of the flipped classroom pedagogy?
- How do a teacher go about flipping his/her class?

Questions to ask ourselves as teachers

- Which classes to flip
- What to include in a lecture video
- What else to flip a classroom with
- What to do with the extra class time

Potential pitfalls...

'We would like our teachers to do the teaching in class, instead of watching a video out of class, because you can't interact and ask questions to a video... If [the students] can learn from a video, they can certainly learn from a live teacher... The videos on Quest can be in addition to, but not in place of a live teacher.'

Students at College of Natural Sciences,
University of Texas at Austin

www.change.org/p/university-of-texas-at-austin-college-of-natural-sciences-stop-the-flipped-classroom-system

Potential pitfalls...

'It is a **cultural problem** that this kind of interactive session does not have optimal participation — treat the Chinese.'

Dr. Neel Sharma (2013) Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine, HKU

www.cetl.hku.hk/seminar130419

Major references

- Bergmann, J., & Sams, A. (2012). Flip your classroom: Reach every student in every class every day. Eugene, OR: International Society for Technology in Education.
- Grasha, A. F. (2002). Teaching with style: A practical guide to enhancing learning by understanding teaching and learning styles. Pittsburgh, PA: Alliance Publishers.