




Tasks Inspired by Physics Education Research

 Indicates a research-demonstrated benefit

Overview

Short activities that help students apply concepts and address known difficulties; designed so that they cannot be solved using plug and chug.



Type of Method

Curriculum supplement



Level

Designed for: Intro College Calculus-based, Intro College Algebra-based
Can be adapted for: Teacher Prep Course, Teacher Professional Development, High School, Intro College Conceptual



Setting

Designed for: Lecture - Large (30+ students), Lecture - Small (<30 students)
Can be adapted for: Recitation/Discussion Session, Homework, Studio



Coverage

Many topics with less depth



Topics

Electricity / Magnetism



Instructor Effort

Low



Resource Needs

Cost for students





Skills

Designed for: Conceptual understanding



Research Validation

Based on research into: theories of how students learn , student ideas about specific topics 



Compatible Methods

[Peer Instruction](#), [PhET](#), [UW Tutorials](#), [JITT](#), [Ranking Tasks](#), [ILDs](#), [CGPS](#), [Physlets](#), [Context-Rich Problems](#), [RealTime Physics](#), [ABP Tutorials](#), [SCALE-UP](#), [OSP](#), [SDI Labs](#), [OST Tutorials](#), [Thinking Problems](#), [Workbook for Introductory Physics](#), [LA Program](#), [CAE TPS](#), [MBL](#), [CPU](#), [SCL](#), [TEFA](#), [Tools for Scientific Thinking](#), [M&I Tutorials](#), [Clickers](#), [Responsive Teaching](#)






Similar Methods

[Ranking Tasks](#), [Thinking Problems](#), [Astro Ranking Tasks](#)



Developer(s)

Curtis Hieggelke, David Maloney, Stephen Kanim, Thomas O'Kuma

 Website	http://tycphysics.org/tipers.htm
 Intro Article	10377
 Intro Article	nTIPERs: Tasks to Help Students “Unpack” Aspects of Newtonian Mechanics

What does it look like?

TIPERs are short activities that help students apply concepts and address known difficulties. They come in ten formats, listed below. Each activity fits on one page and can be completed in 5-15 minutes. Activities are designed so that they cannot be solved using "plug-and-chug." Because the tasks are short and independent of one another, they are easy to try out without making significant alterations to your course. They are constructed to be the right “step size” so that students feel comfortable responding to them using their natural ideas rather than memorized physics. They can be used for in-class group discussions, homework assignments, quizzes, or test items. They are constructed based on research into student ideas.

Activity outline

Ten TIPER formats ([more detailed descriptions](#)):

Bar Chart Tasks — these require student to draw histograms for specified quantities of a situation.

Changing Representation Tasks — given one representation, e.g., a free-body diagram, students generate an alternative representation, e.g., the Newton’s second law equation.

Comparison Tasks — these ask the student to determine which of two situations has a greater value for a quantity, or if the two situations have the same value for quantity.

Conflicting Contentions Tasks — these tasks present two or three (usually natural language) statements about a situation and the goal is to decide which, if any, of the statements is correct.

Linked Multiple-Choice Tasks — in these the same question, with the same set of answer possibilities, is asked about a sequence of variations for a situation.

Qualitative Reasoning Tasks — these tasks ask about how a qualitative variation of a situation affects the behavior of the system.

Ranking Tasks — ask students to rank a set of physical situations based on the magnitude of a single characteristic.

Troubleshooting Tasks — these require the identification of the acknowledged error(s) in a contention, representation or analysis.

What, if Anything, is Wrong Tasks — these are similar to troubleshooting tasks except that there may not be anything wrong.

Working Backwards Tasks — these usually have one or more equations as the starting point with the goal being a description or drawing of a physical situation.

Where did it come from?

TIPERs were developed by the Two-Year College Physics Workshop project leaders, Curtis Hieggelke, Steve Kanim, David Maloney, and Thomas O'Kuma. They were inspired by Alan Van Huevelen's ALPS manual, which introduced bar charts tasks, changing representation tasks, and working backwards tasks, and by the University of Washington Physics Education Group, which introduced conflicting contentions tasks and provided ideas for issues in electricity and magnetism.

Teaching materials

TIPERs books (you can download the instructor's guide from the resources tab in each of the links below):

- [TIPERs: Sensemaking Tasks for Introductory Physics](#)
- [E&M TIPERs: Electricity and Magnetism Tasks](#)
- [Newtonian Tasks Inspired by Physics Education Research: nTIPERs](#)
- [Ranking Task Exercises in Physics](#)

[Magnetism TIPERs online](#)

Resources, training, & community

[Using Ranking Tasks in the AP Physics Classroom](#)

For suggestions about how to develop your own TIPERs, see Maloney, "[Developing Conceptual Exercises](#)", Winter 1994/ 95 CaFD Newsletter.