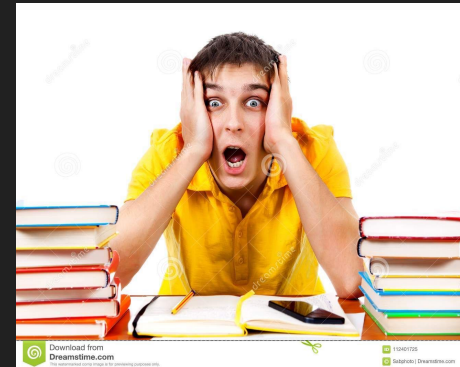
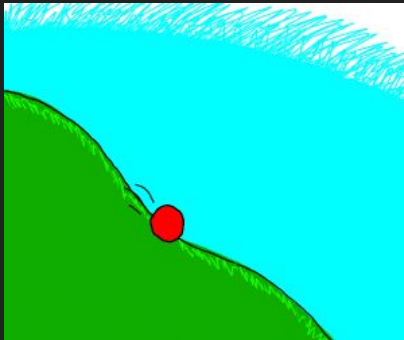


“Investigation of student understanding of the concept of velocity in one dimension”

David E. Trowbridge, Lillian C. McDermott

American Journal of Physics 48, 1020 (1980)

doi: 10.1119/1.12298



History of Physics Education Research (PER)

American Association
of Teachers Formed

Birth of Modern PER!



PER Focus on K-12
curriculum reform

PER continues
to expand

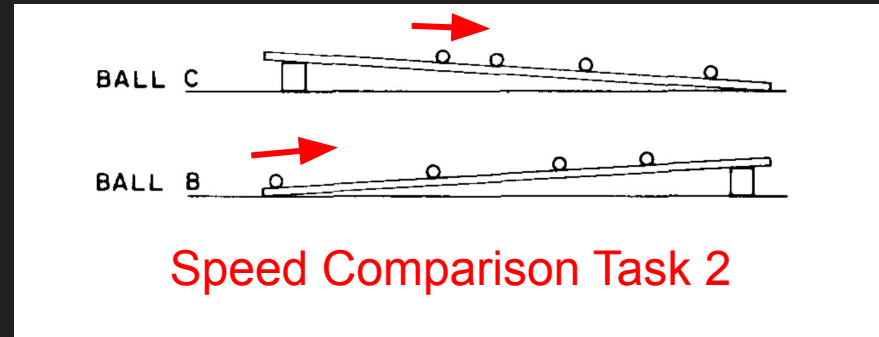
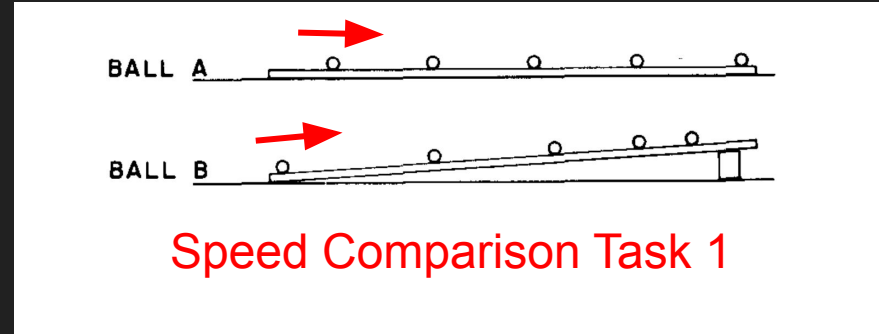
Motivation of Study

- Students are not “blank slates” when they walk through the door to the lecture hall
- Students typically come in with ideas already established by their previous instruction and their everyday experience (for better or worse)
- How do we systematically address these issues?

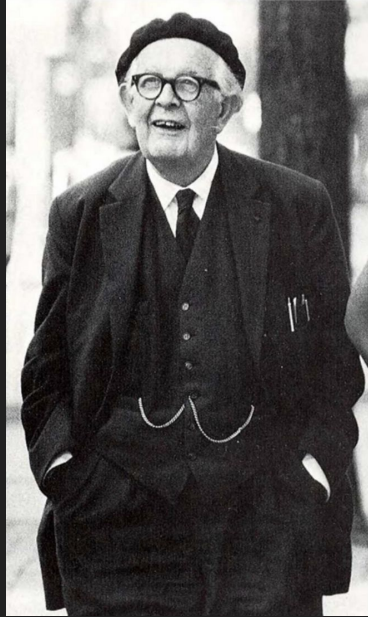


Testing Students' Understanding of Velocity

- What is “understanding”?
 - **The ability to interpret the simple motions of real objects**
- Predominantly based on student interviews
- Two simple scenarios, designed to target common misconceptions about the relationship between velocity and position
- Grading criteria:
 - 2 - fully correct
 - 1 - mostly correct
 - 0 - not correct



First Stage Experiment



Jean Piaget (1896 – 1980)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Piaget

Child's Conception of Movement and Speed

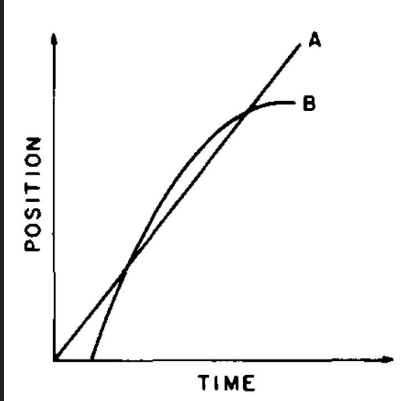
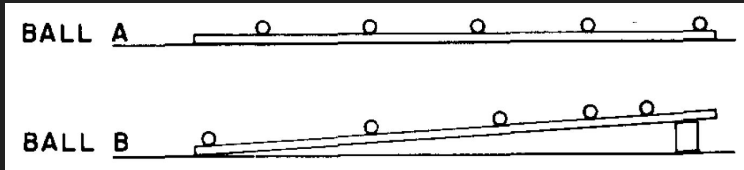
Jean Piaget

Translated by G.E.T. Holloway and M.J. MacKenzie

Q: A model train with uniform speed went 45 cm in 1.5 s, how far would it travel in 2.5 s?

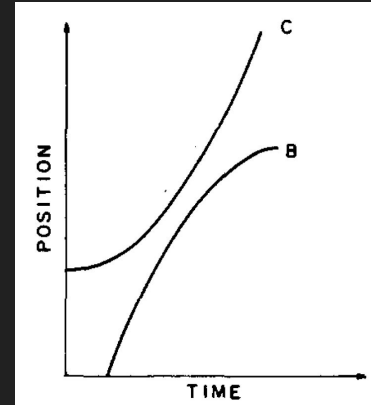
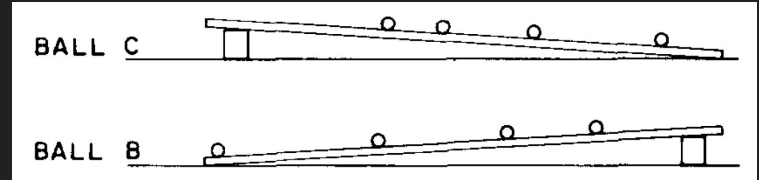
Difference between Velocity and Position

Task 1: passing twice



Response: twice!

Task 2: no passing



Response: never!

?

Do these two balls ever have the same speed?

Pre-course
interview

Table II. Results of precourse interviews. Percentages and Numbers (n) of students in each group who received scores of 0, 1, or 2.

		Speed Comparison Task 1				Speed Comparison Task 2			
		0	1	2	total	0	1	2	total
In-service teachers	(IT)	41 (9)	18 (4)	41 (9)	100 (22)				
Academically disadvantaged	(AD)	30 (11)	17 (6)	53 (19)	100 (36)	37 (13)	0 (0)	63 (22)	100 (35)
General physics	(GPS)	14 (3)	27 (6)	59 (13)	100 (22)				
Calculus physics	(CP)	15 (7)	17 (8)	68 (31)	100 (46)				

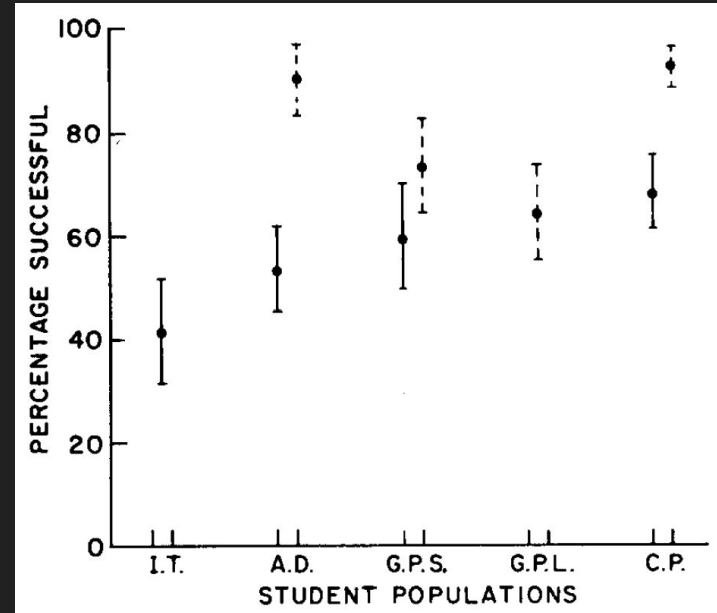
Table III. Results of postcourse interviews. Percentages and numbers (n) of students in each group who received scores of 0, 1, or 2.

		Speed Comparison 1				Speed Comparison 2			
		0	1	2	total	0	1	2	total
Academically disadvantaged	(AD)					10 (2)	0 (0)	90 (18)	100 (20)
General physics (self-paced)	(GPS)	23 (5)	4 (1)	73 (16)	100 (22)				
General physics (lecture)	(GPL)	25 (7)	11 (3)	64 (18)	100 (28)				
Calculus physics	(CP)					5 (2)	3 (1)	92 (36)	100 (39)

Post-course
interview

Experimental Results Analysis

In-service teachers	(IT)
Academically disadvantaged	(AD)
General physics (self-paced)	(GPS)
General physics (lecture)	(GPL)
Calculus physics	(CP)



“The ability to solve conventional problems on examinations or to pass the usual types of “mastery” tests does not always indicate conceptual understanding.”

Critical Analysis

Potential Weaknesses

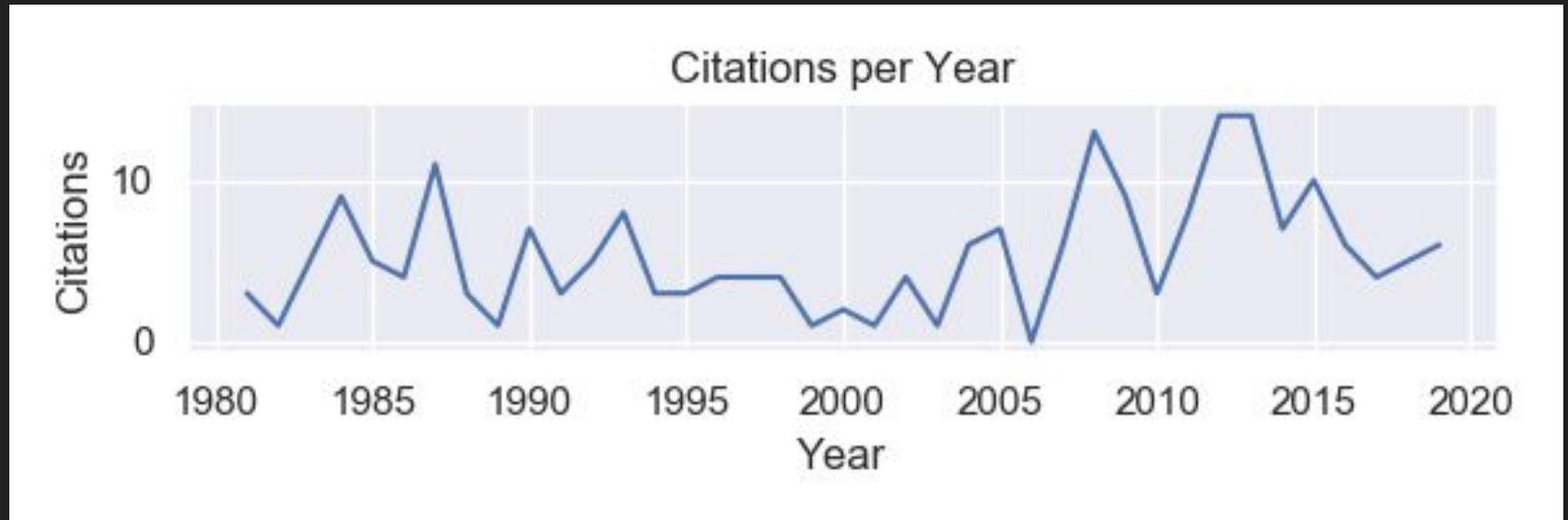
- Nonuniformity of testing among students
- Relatively small sample of students from one university
- Difficulty of visually analyzing velocity, even for those who understand it

Strengths

- The first study of its kind
- A jumping off point for continuing to address issues in physics instruction

Citation Analysis

- Cited 210 times since publication in 1980
- Most citations (14) in 2012 and 2013 and 6 citations in 2019
 - Still relevant to modern PER



Summary

- The pioneering PER study
- Sought to understand and address the common misconceptions of students entering introductory physics classes
- Argued it is necessary for instructors to actively intervene to prevent confusion on similar but related concepts
- Still influences PER 40 years after its publication