Responsive Teaching: Hinge questions

The Education People, 14th October, 2020

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> Examine what a hinge question does

> Design effective hinge questions

> Plan how to use hinge questions in the classroom

Why hinge questions?

Designing hinge questions

Responsive teaching

















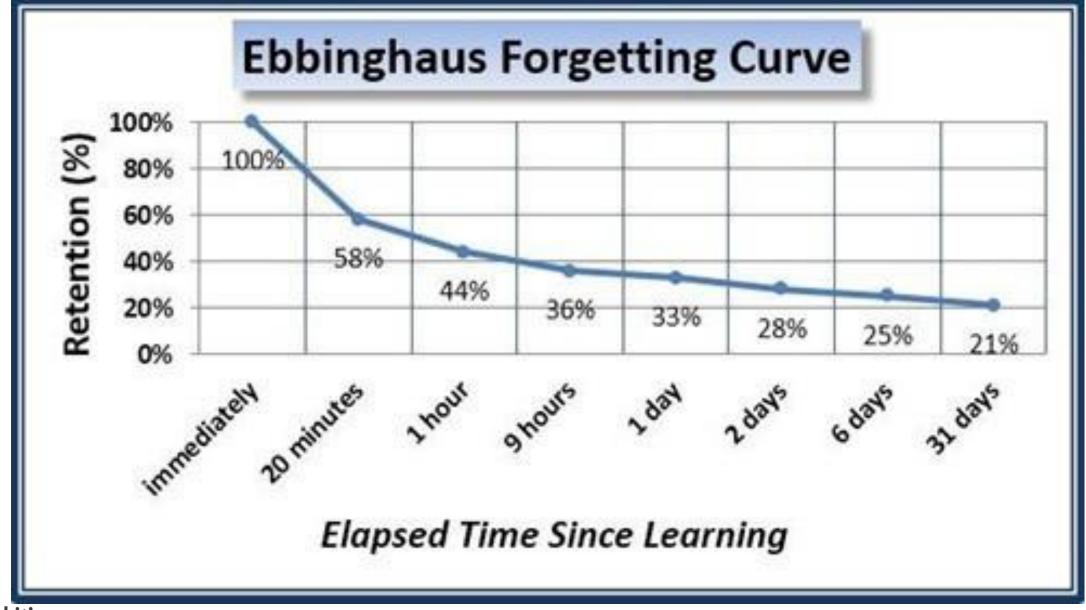




You've just given a brilliant explanation of a key idea in your subject.

What two things are bound to happen?







No matter how well you describe something, how well you illustrate and explain it, students invent some new way to misunderstand what you have said.

Nuthall, 2007







A) $3 \times 3 = ?$ B) $3 \times 3 = 5$



A) $3 \times 3 = ? \longrightarrow$ Teach B) $3 \times 3 = 5 \longrightarrow$ "Check" C) $3 \times 3 = 6 \longrightarrow$?











Derek Muller shows us the opportunity misconceptions present...



For an upcoming lesson, what misconceptions do you anticipate?



Drawing this together...

- > It's hard to know what students are thinking
- > Misconceptions undermine understanding (and future learning)
- > Misconceptions are an opportunity
- >We need an efficient way to know what students are thinking and what misconceptions they hold



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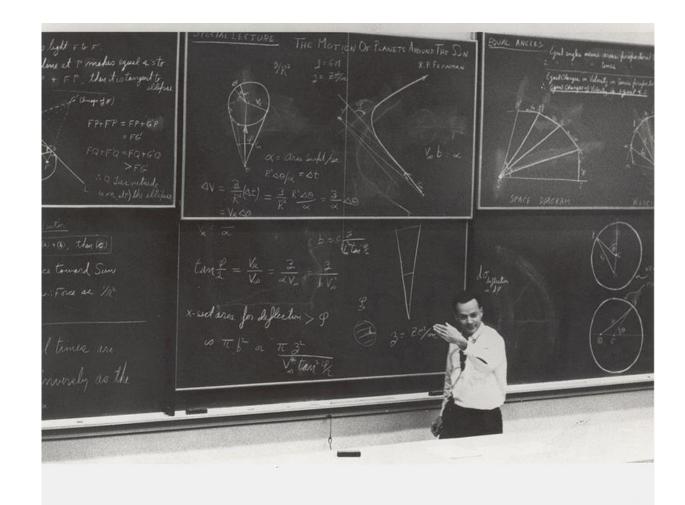
Responsive teaching







Nuthall, 2007





Lemov, 2015





Bart et al., 1994







Among patients who died in intensive care, doctors who were "completely certain" of their diagnosis...



Among patients who died in intensive care, doctors who were "completely certain" of their diagnosis...

...were wrong 40% of the time.



Kahneman, 2011

We need a tool which:

- > Rapidly reveals student understanding
- > Captures what every student is thinking
- >Doesn't rely on self-report



Which of these campaigns was Martin Luther King involved in?

- a) The March on Washington
- b) The American Civil War
- c) Barack Obama's presidential campaign



Which of these campaigns was Martin Luther King involved in?

- a) The March on Washington
- b) The Freedom Riders Campaign
- c) Lunch counter sit-ins.



I am putting on my green skirt.

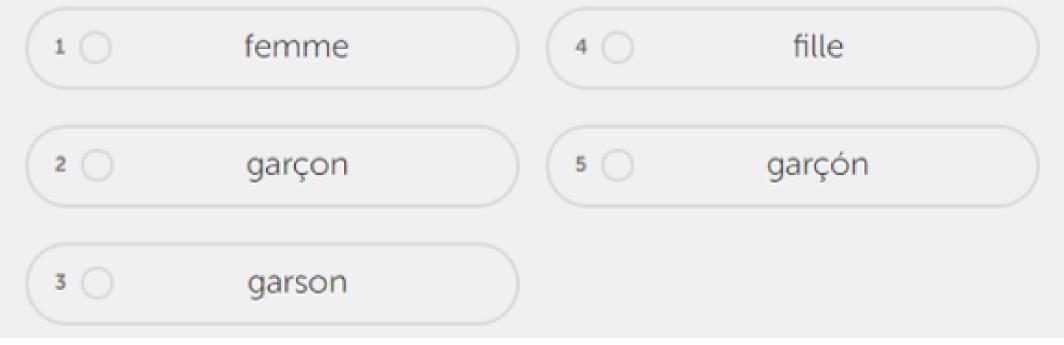
1 Je vends ma jupe verte.

² Je suis en train d'enfiler ma chemise verte.





Select the missing word





Le _____

Duolingo

The hinge question...

- >Closed question
- > Quick to answer
- > Built around (crucial) misconceptions



Which of these is correct?

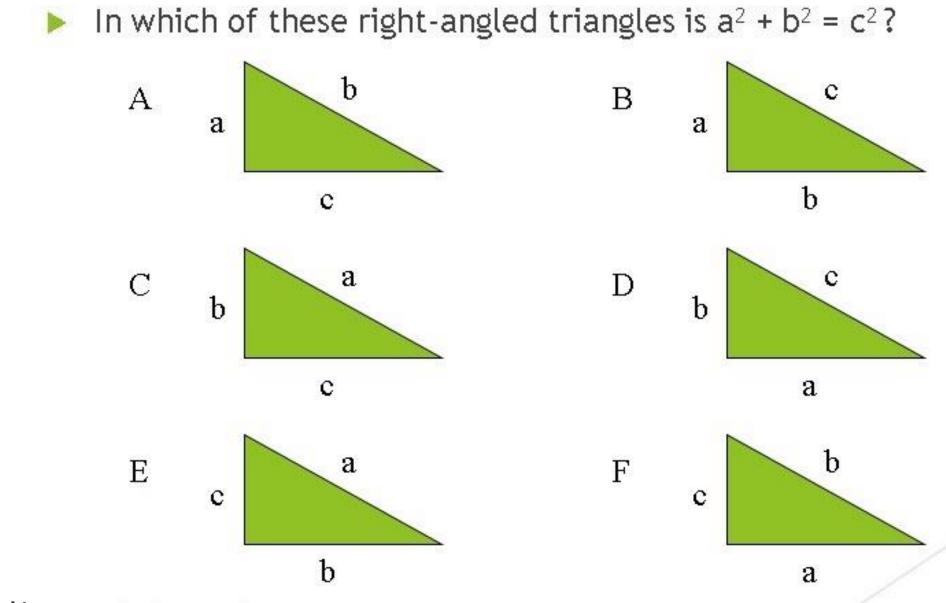
A. Its on its way.
B. It's on its way.
C. Its on it's way.
D. It's on it's way.



$$(4 + 2 \times 3) + (7 - 2 + 1) =$$

- **A**. 16
- **B.** 24
- **C**. 14
- **D**. 22

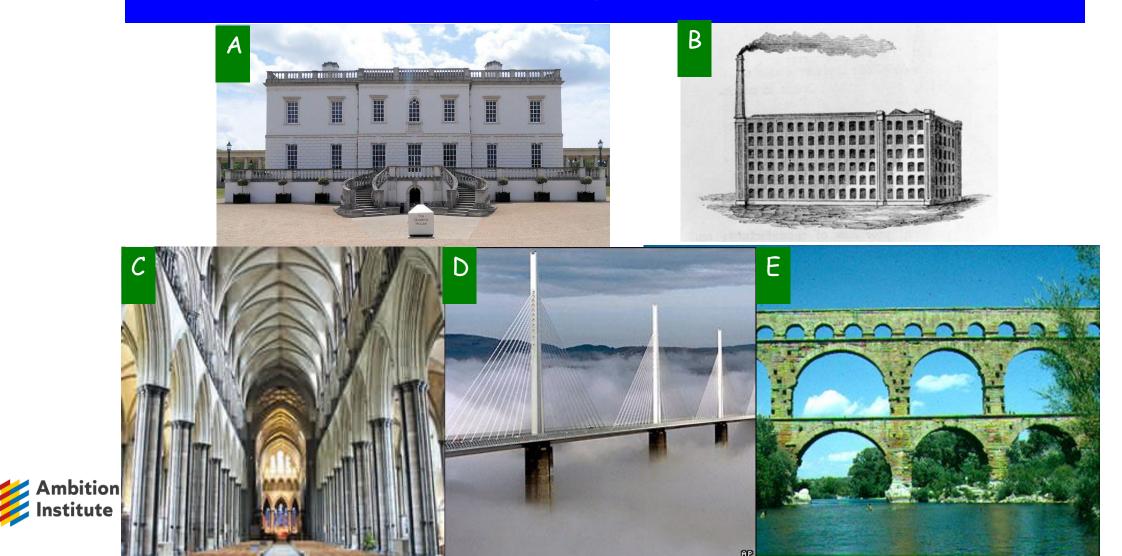






How did life change in the Industrial Revolution?

Which of these shows a building from the Industrial revolution?





The ball sitting on the table is not moving. It is not moving because:

- A. no forces are pushing or pulling on the ball
- B. gravity is pulling down, but the table is in the way
- C. the table pushes up with the same force that gravity pulls down
- D. gravity is holding it onto the table
- E. there is a force inside the ball keeping it from rolling off the table



Wilson and Draney, 2004 in Wiliam, 2011 At the end of Act I, Scene 2, which of these is true?

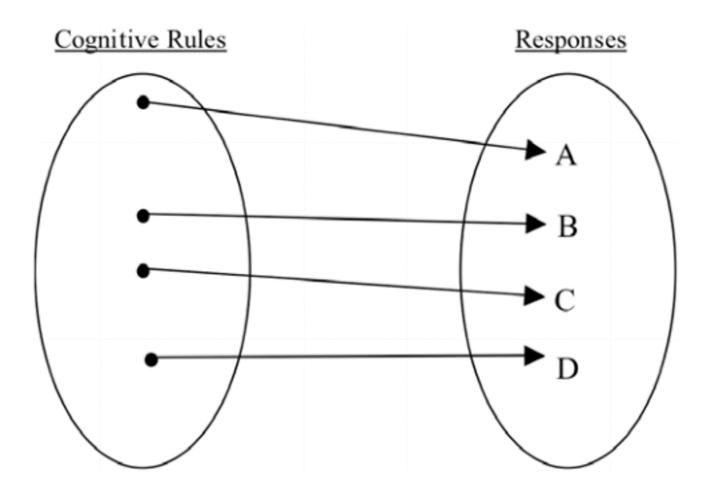
- a) The Montagues and the Capulets are enemies.
- b) Romeo is in love with Juliet.
- c) The Capulets have invited Romeo to their party.



Which of these sentences best begins an answer to the question, "How does Shakespeare present Lady Macbeth's relationship with Macbeth in this scene?"

- A. Lady Macbeth sees Macbeth as cowardly and tells him what to do.
- B. Shakespeare shows that Lady Macbeth is in charge, for example, she tells Macbeth to "Give me the daggers."
- C. Lady Macbeth is shown as dominating Macbeth and acting decisively for them both.







Wylie and Wiliam, 2007

It is critical that a hinge question...

- a) Is a multiple choice question
- b) Provides interesting choices to discuss
- c) Unambiguously reveals what students think









Turn one (or more) misconceptions into a hinge question.





In using these...











Wiliam, 2011;

Millar and Hames, 2003

Hinge questions are problematic if...

- > We don't know what all students think
- > Students affect one another's answers (copying, calling out)



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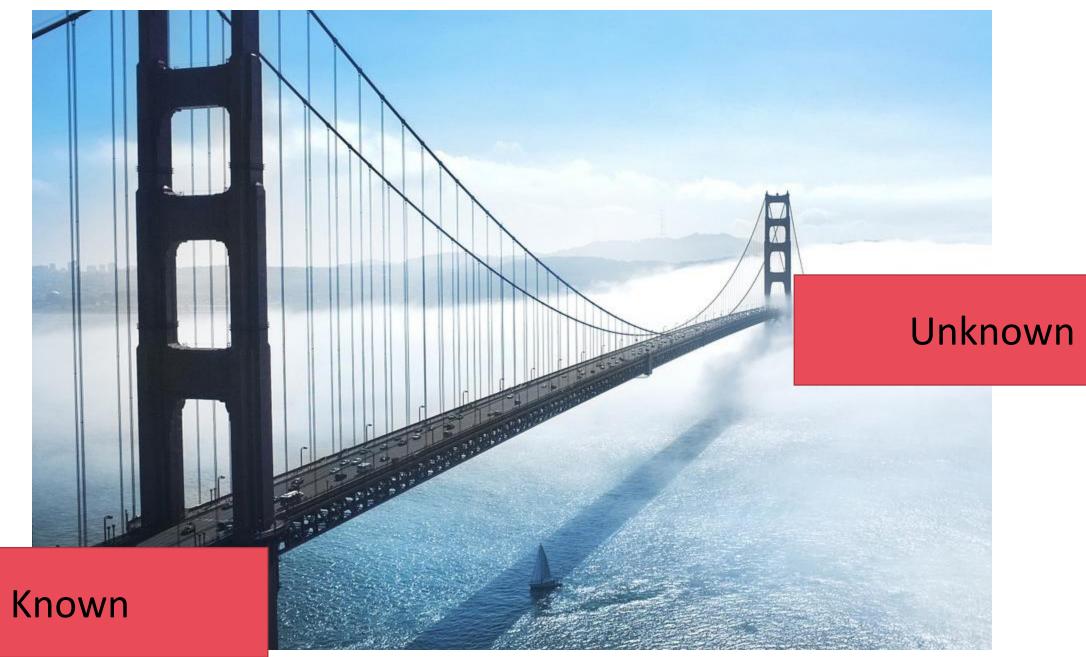
No matter how well you describe <u>something</u>, how well you illustrate and explain it, students invent some new way to misunderstand what you have said... And many have argued that the real business of teaching is the business of changing the well-established but inaccurate beliefs that students have. Nuthall, 2007

A) $3 \times 3 = ? \longrightarrow$ Teach B) $3 \times 3 = 5 \longrightarrow$ "Check" C) $3 \times 3 = 6 \longrightarrow$?

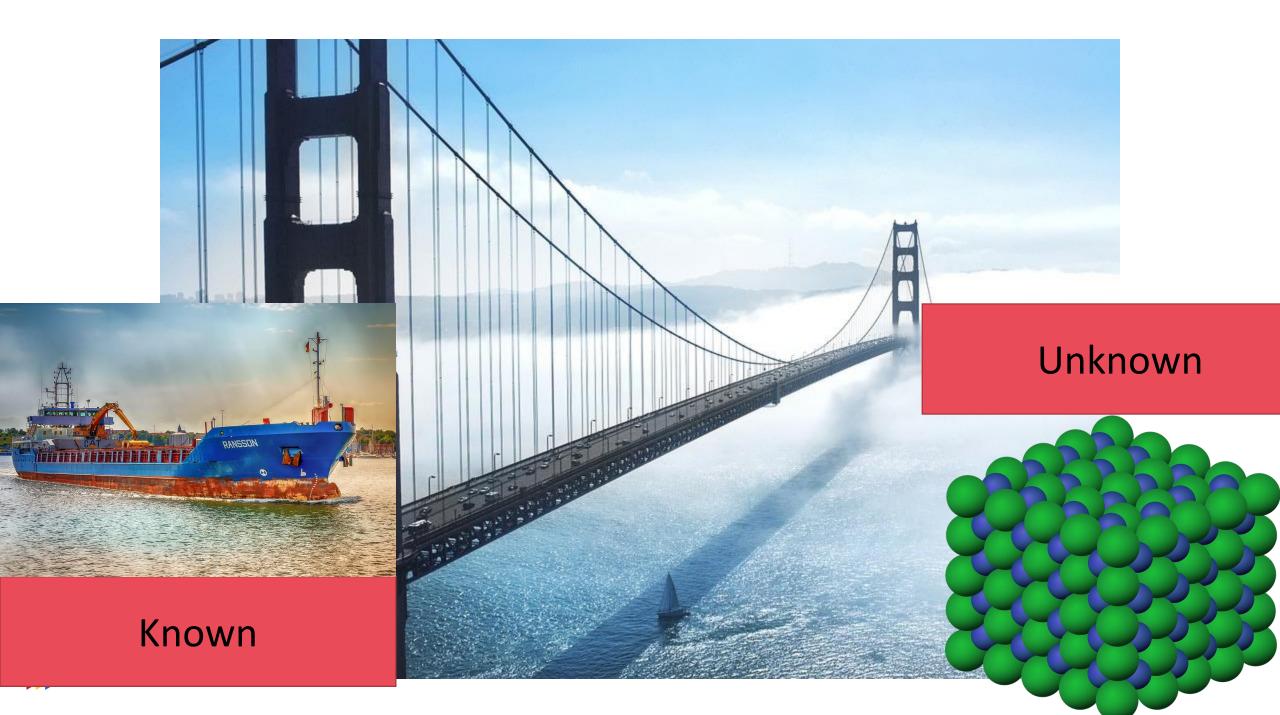


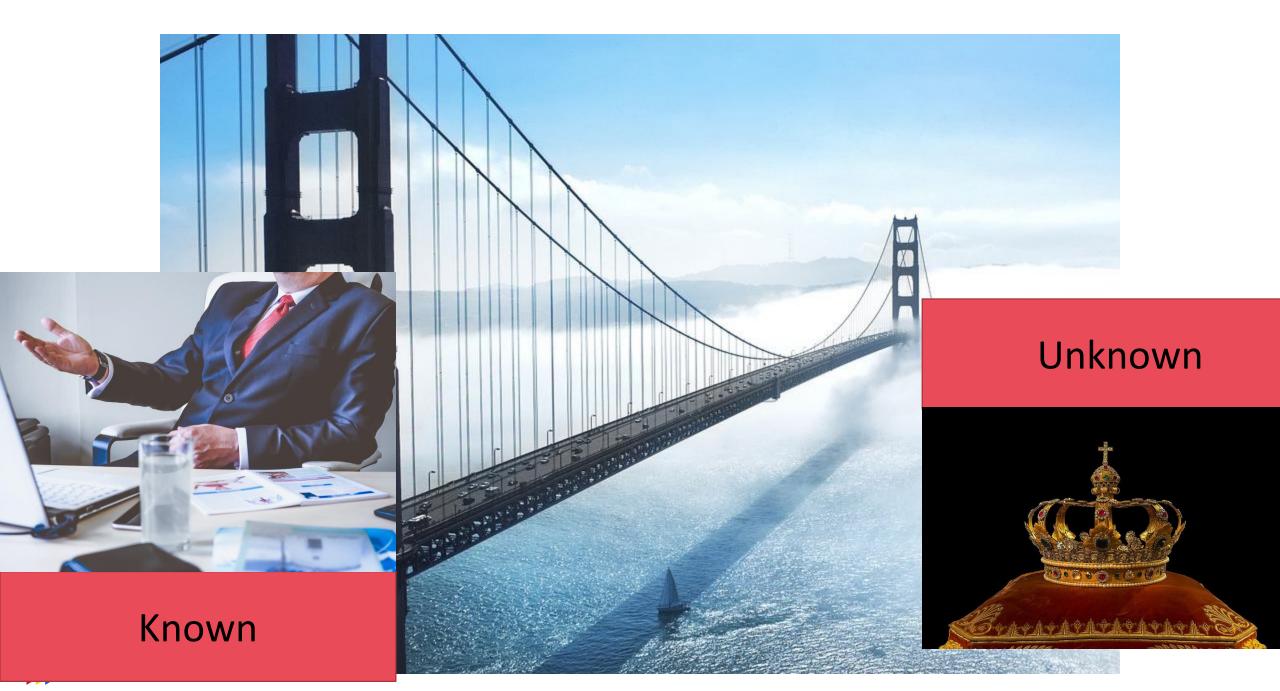
How does Muller respond to misconceptions?





Lucariello and Naff, n.d.





For each misconception, create a bridging analogy:



So...

We know...

- >Misconceptions are powerful and ubiquitous
- >Hinge questions identify them
- >Formulate hinge questions around misconceptions
- >Bridge from known to unknown to correct them



Thank you

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