

# Invention Activities as Experiential Learning Opportunities

**Tara Ivanochko**

Earth Ocean and Atmospheric Sciences

# Brief Introduction

## **Productive Failure:**

- Students generate answers to novel problems prior to receiving instruction on the topic
- Student may fail to generate correct solutions
- Student learn from the subsequent instruction

## **Examples from Math and Statistics are common:**

- Students asked to come up with a way to capture variability in data without having been taught about Standard Deviation

# Brief Introduction con't.....

## **Invention Activities:**

- Opportunities to engage in productive failure
- Creative, low stakes opportunities to prime students for meaningful learning
- When coupled with subsequent instruction, invention activities can lead to strong learning gains

Schwartz, D.L., & Martin, T. (2004) Inventing to Prepare for Future Learning: The Hidden Efficiency of Encouraging Original Student Production in Statistics. *Instruction, Cognition and Instruction*, 22:2, 129-184, DOI: 10.1207/s1532690xci2202\_1

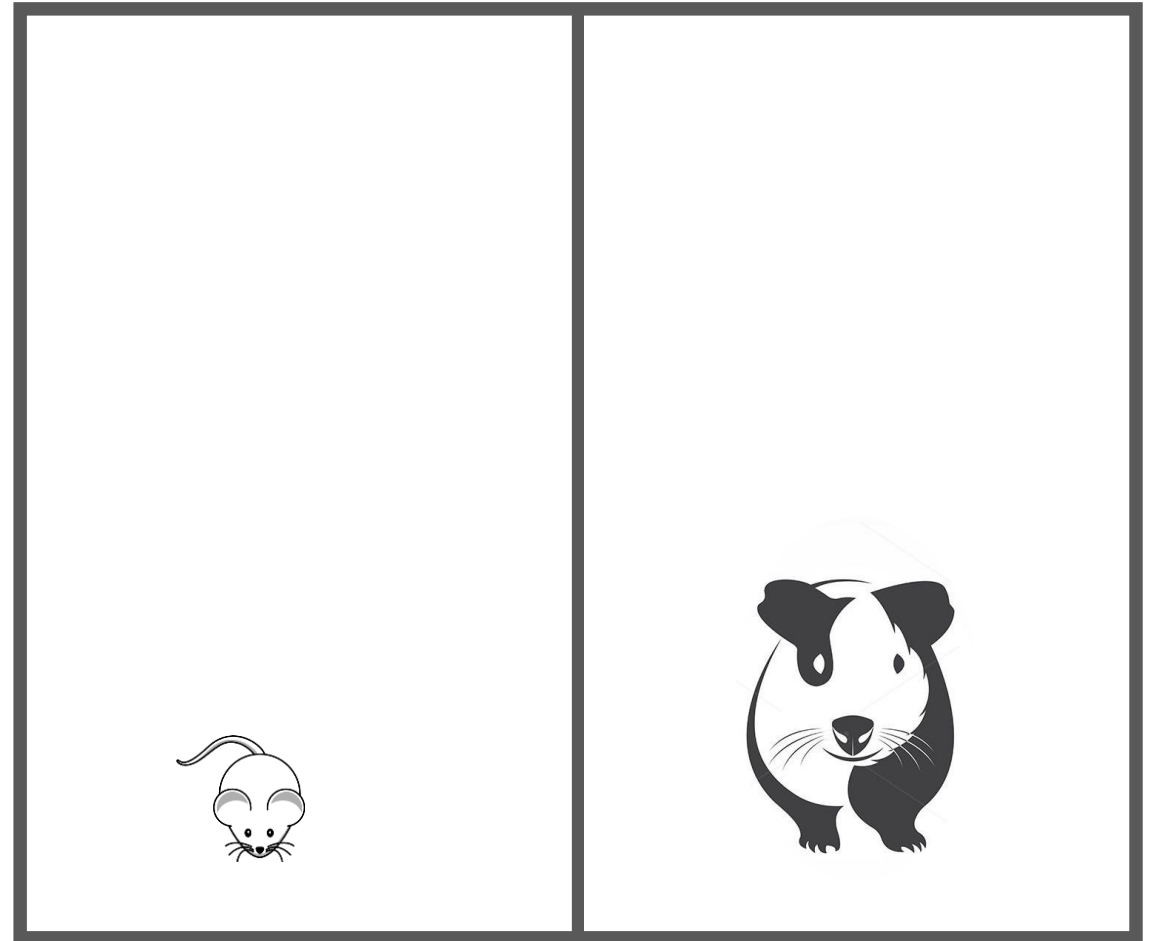
Roll, I., Holmes, N.G., Day, J., Bonn, D. (2012) Evaluating metacognitive scaffolding in Guided Invention Activities. *Instr Sci* (2012) 40:691–710. DOI 10.1007/s11251-012-9208-7

# Brief Introduction con't.....

**Invention Activity – Jared Taylor,  
Skylight Development Grant 2010**

**Example from Cell Biology:**

- Invention: devise a way to allow the guinea pig to move between the two spaces while restricting the mouse to one side only
- The scenario later equated to selectively permeable cell membranes

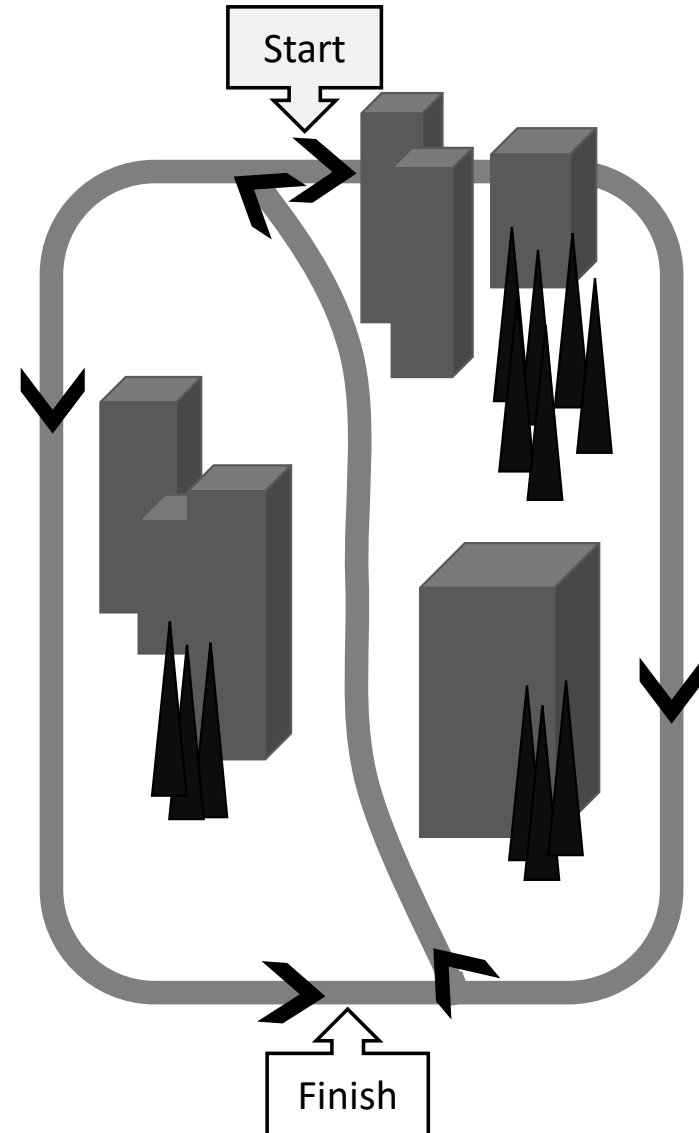


# Adapting Invention Activities for my Classroom

## **Invention Activity:**

In teams: You are a reporter providing a commentary on a 3-hour race (participants run the track 3 times).

- What will your listeners want to know?
- How often will they want to know it?
- Where would you sit to watch this race?
- What would you see from your vantage point?



# Adapting Invention Activities for my Classroom

## Challenging Concept:

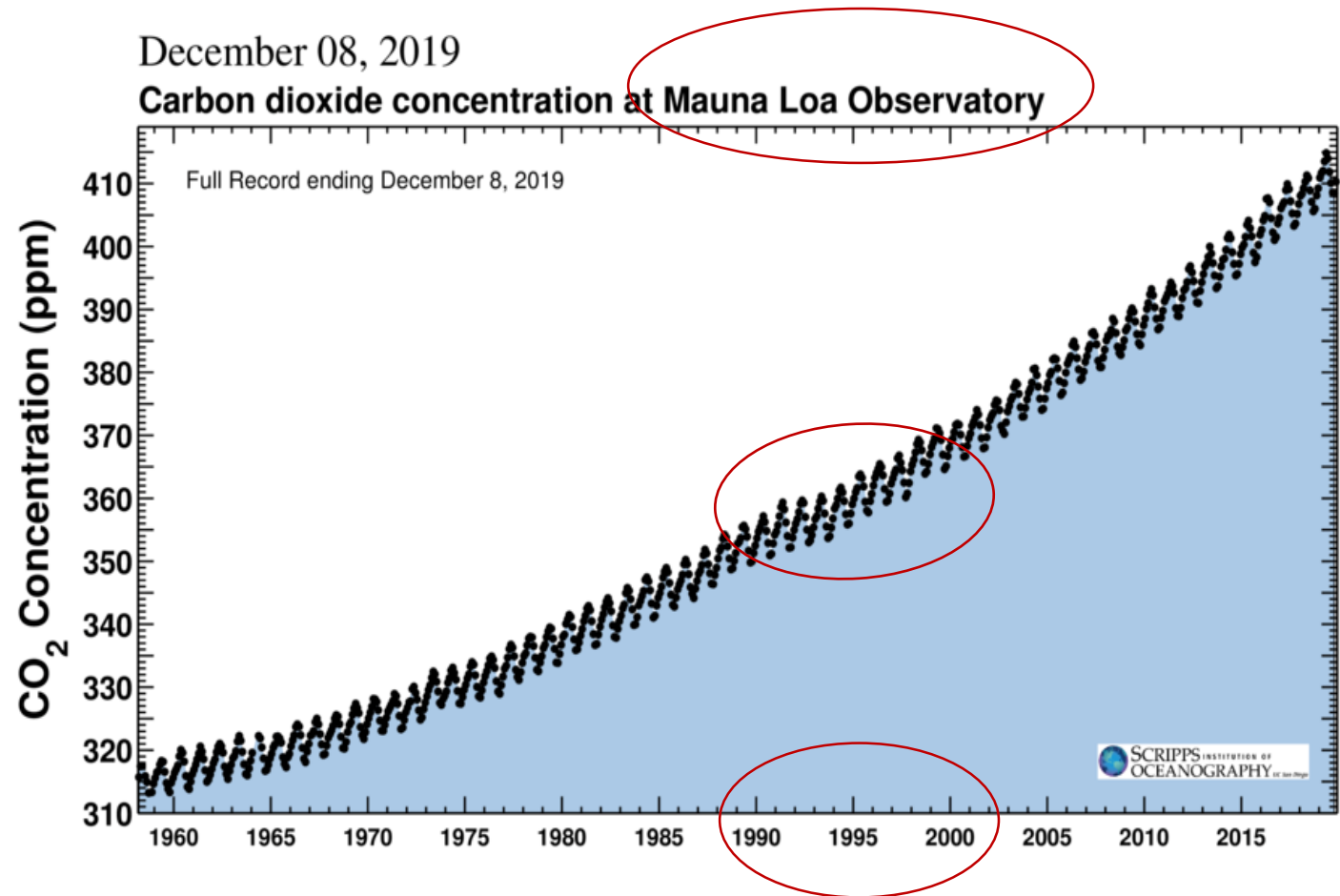
- Data collection must be designed to capture the timescale of variability associated with the phenomenon of interest

## Big Questions:

- Where should I sample?
- How frequently do I need to sample to capture the important features of the phenomena?

## Major Project :

Writing a scientific research proposal



# Designing for Productive Failure

Productive failure is a learning design that embodies four core interdependent mechanisms:

- activation and differentiation of prior knowledge
- attention to critical conceptual features
- explanation and elaboration of these features
- organization and assembly of the critical conceptual features

# Designing for Productive Failure

## Key Elements of the Activity:

- Finding the “sweet spot” where students are challenged yet not frustrated
- Creating a safe environment in which options can be explored
- Collaboration – more than one solution discussed
- Activity followed by instruction / introduction to solution