

Teaching During Office Hours

Tips for Teaching One-On-One

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What's different?



One-on-one tutoring



Lecturing

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-What is the difference between office hours and teaching a class?

-Come up with differences in pairs, write stuff on next slide after

-Image sources:

-<http://www.flickr.com/photos/lodge28/4531894332/>

-<http://www.flickr.com/photos/andrewscott/2330212397/>

What's different?

- One-on-one
 - Tailor to student's specific needs
 - Get direct feedback
 - Don't usually prepare
 - Changing teaching style
 - More detail

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-Points in this slide gathered from workshop participants

What's different?

- Lecture
 - Need enough detail that everyone can understand
 - Hard to get feedback
 - Prepare material
 - Can keep the same teaching style the whole time
 - Less detail

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-Points in this slide gathered from workshop participants

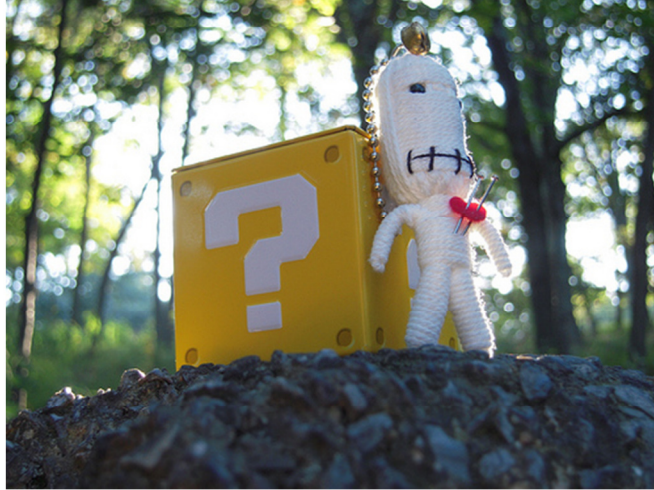
Silence is OK



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- Don't be afraid of silence
- Allow student to stop and think without feeling like you are looking over their shoulder
- Give them a chance to practice
- Photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/ko_an/21686590/

Both Should Ask Questions



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- Ask leading questions rather than giving answers
- Encourage student to ask questions as well – knowledge and learning is not always about figuring out “the right answer” but figuring out how to ask the right questions
- But don’t ask if the student understands – they’ll probably just say yes
 - Ask them to explain the concept back to you (or what they did)
- Photo: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/f-oxymoron/5005146417/>

Question Assumptions



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- Figure out what the student assumes
- It could go deeper than what they say at first – be willing to dig
- Don't focus on the nitpicky issues (that line of code is wrong); figure out what the underlying cause is
- Photo: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/bonnabelle/44565259/>

Think Bird's Eye View



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- Don't just give formulas and procedures
- Spend some time giving a high level view of things
 - “The Big Picture”
- Photo: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/rajeshvj/3979069539/>

Give Creative Freedom



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- Is a student trying to solve something in a strange way?
 - Even if it seems wrong at first, give them the freedom to try
 - Then ask guiding questions afterward to help them reflect on what worked and what didn't
- Similarly, encourage the student to think across disciplines – there may be interesting ways to think about a problem that are inspired from experience in other subjects
- Photo: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/interaaura/12904538/>

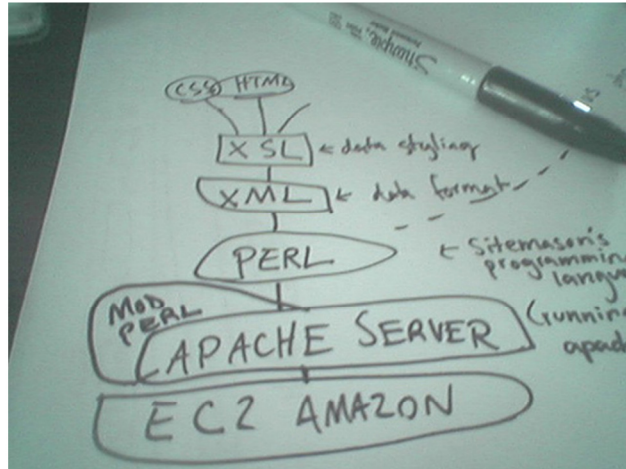
Allow Mistakes



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- Related to giving creative freedom
- Even if you know they are going in the wrong direction, don't give it away – let them discover it for themselves
- Be sure to reinforce the parts done correctly afterwards
- Photo: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/andrewpescod/2288516703/>

Consider Learning Styles



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- Some students work best in writing, with pictures, or talking about something
- Try to figure out what they're good at
 - Don't be afraid to ask something like "do you think you would understand this better if I drew a picture?"
- Be prepared to approach things from a different angle
- Photo: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/nathanbaker/2616222424/>

Find What Excites Them



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- Make something they're struggling with fun by relating it something they care about
- You might be able to discover what they're into with small talk
 - Added bonus: make them more relaxed and maybe feel more confident
- Photo: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/artolog/2426326576/>

Admit Not Knowing



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- Sometimes you just don't know the answer – there are options
- You can try to use the notes and textbook to ask leading questions and hope you figure it out along with the student
 - Only do this if you have some confidence it will be possible
- If you really don't know, ask the student to email you the question (so you don't forget) and then work through it on your own
- Photo: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/plunkmasterknows/357836855/>