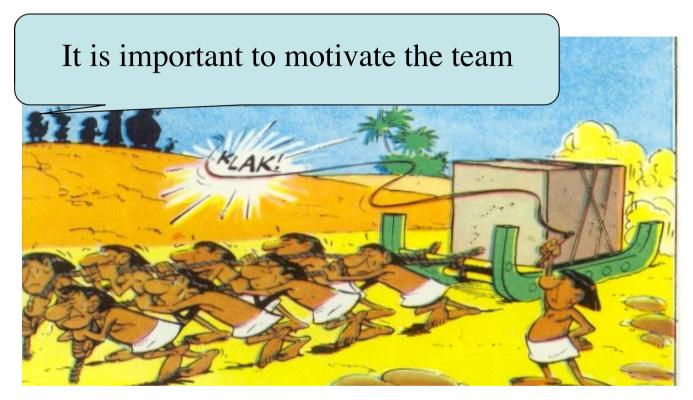
Team learning in Engineering Education

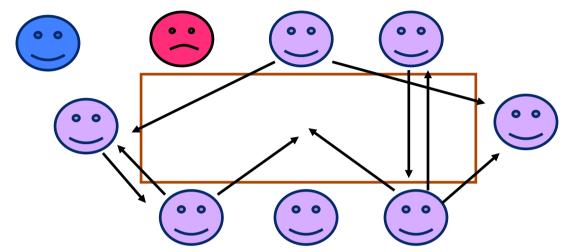


Erik de Graaff





Topics



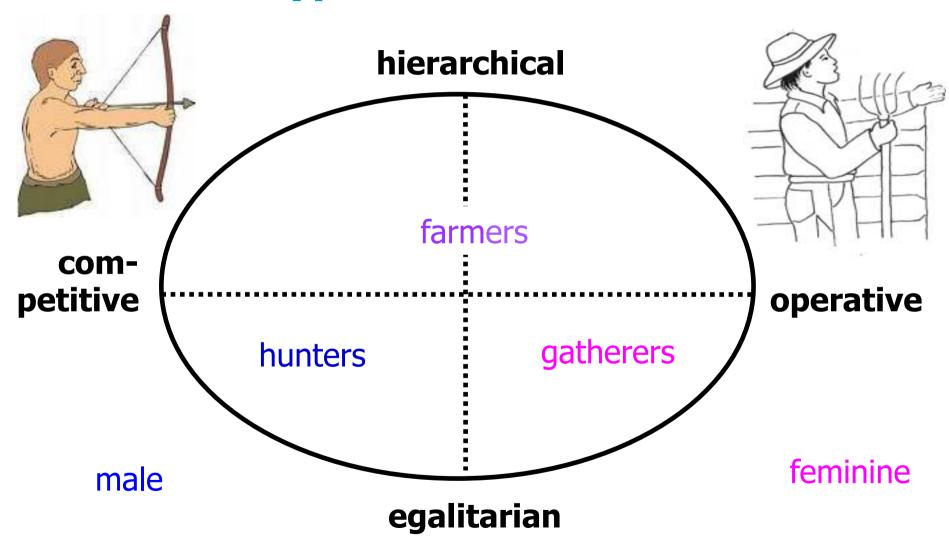
Who are you?

And what do you contribute to the team?

- Psychological theories
- Intercultural communication
- Team roles
- The online team

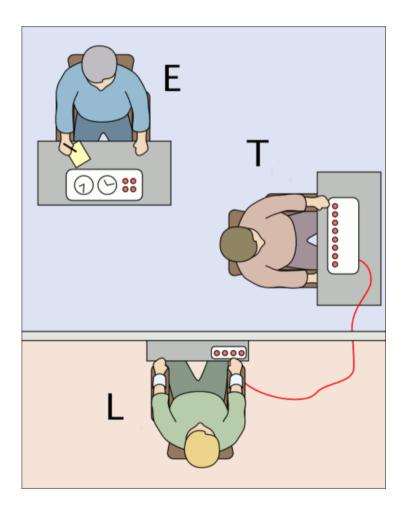


Different types of teams





Milgram's experiments with obedience and authority (1963)



Stanley Milgram, a psychologist at Yale University, conducted a study focusing on the conflict between obedience to authority and personal conscience. He examined justifications for acts of genocide offered by those accused at the World War II, Nuremberg War Criminal trials. Their defense often was based on "obedience" - they were just following orders of their superiors. In the experiment sixty percent of the "teachers" obeyed orders to punish the learner to the very end of the 450-volt scale! No subject stopped before reaching 300 volts!

The Stanford Prison Experiment (1971)

Psychologist Philip Zimbardo divided his participants into two groups labeled "prisoners" and "guards." It was conducted in a mock-up prison in a **Stanford University** basement. The prisoners were subjected to arrest, strip search, de-lousing, head shaving and other abuses. The guards were given clubs.





The prisoners rebelled on the second day, and the reaction of the guards was swift and brutal. Before long, they subdued the prisoners until they were behaving meekly and with blind obedience, while the guards fully embraced their roles by taunting and abusing their charges. The planned 14-day experiment was halted after only 6 days due to increasing levels of abuse.



Theory of reasoned action, Izak Ajzen and Martin Fishbein

Personal beliefs and values



Social norms are values shared by a group



Cognitive dissonance Festinger Albert

Albert has two friends: Bernie and Chris Chris does not like Bernie: dissonance

Bernie likes Chris: consonance

Visual illusion 1



Look at the chart and say the **COLOUR** not the word

YELLOW BLUE ORANGE
BLACK RED GREEN
PURPLE YELLOW RED
ORANGE GREEN BLACK
BLUE RED PURPLE
GREEN BLUE ORANGE

Left - Right Conflict

Your right brain tries to say the colour but your left brain insists on reading the word.

Visual illusion 2



Left – Kight Conflict Your right brain tries to say the colour but your left brain insists on reading the word.

GREEN BLUE ORANGE
BLACK RED PURPLE
BLACK RED GREEN
BLACK RED GREEN
BLACK RED GREEN
WELLOW RED
VELLOW RED
VELOW RED
VELLOW RED
VELLOW

Look at the chart and say the **COLOUR** not the word



Team roles: Meredith Belbin

Task roles and personality traits

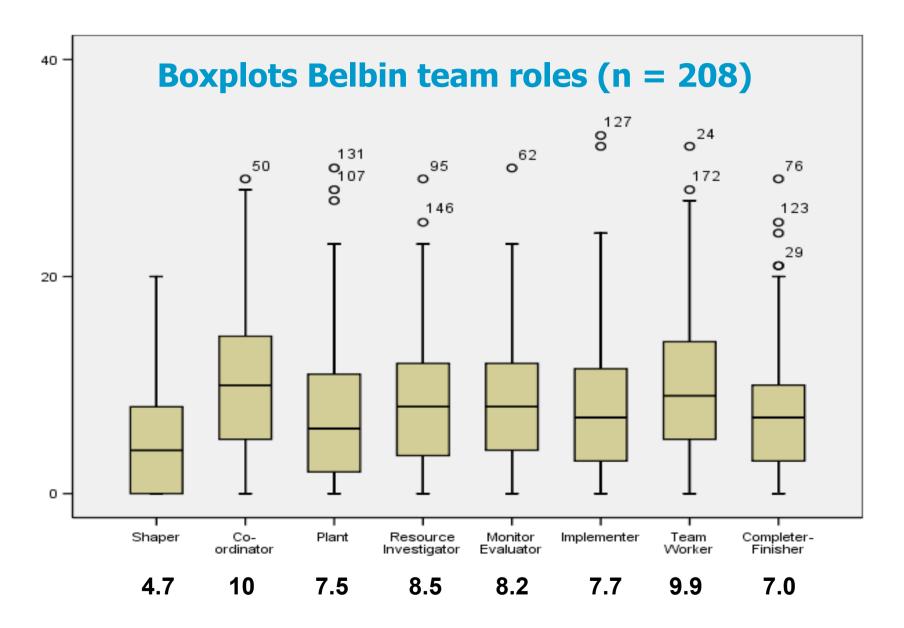
- The test measures preferences, not competencies
- Nine different team roles
- Most people have 2 or 3 roles -> flexible team member
- Not every team includes all roles, but:
- Variation helps!



Teamroles van Meredith Belbin

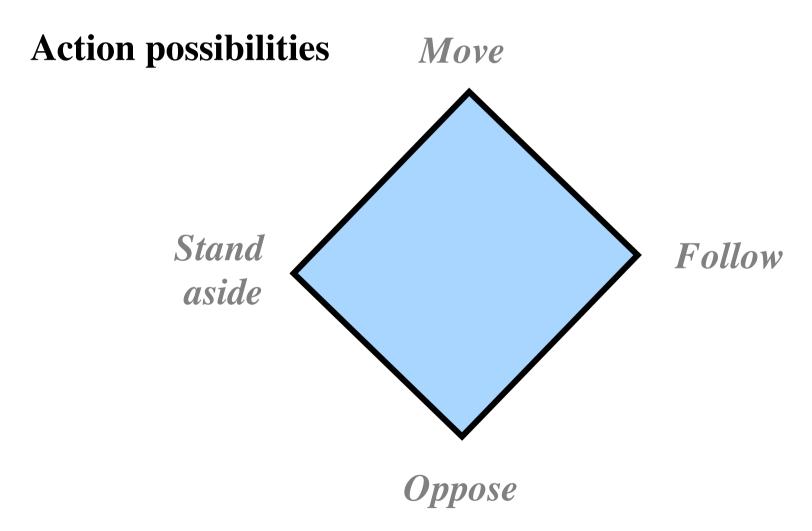
- SH Shaper
- PL Plant
- CO Coordinator
- ME Monitor Evaluator
- RI Recource investigator
- IMP Implementer
- TW Team Worker
- CF Completer Finisher
- Specialist
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belbin_Team_Inventory







Four player system (Kantor)





Well functioning teams

- Engage in all four behavior types
- Allow and encourage individual flexibility
- Have an active enabled bystander function
- Have clear identified and accepted movers



Characteristics of Movers

Qualities

- Direction
- Discipline
- Commitment
- Perfection
- Clarity

Impacts

- Omnipotent
- Impatient
- Indecisive
- Scattered
- Dictatorial



Characteristics of Followers

Qualities

- Completion
- Compassion
- Loyalty
- Service
- Continuity

- Impacts
- Placating
- Indecisive
- Pliant
- Wishy-washy
- Overaccommodating



Characteristics of Bystanders

Qualities

- Perspective
- Patience
- Preservation
- Moderation
- Self-reflection

- Impacts
- Disengaged
- Judgmental
- Deserting
- Withdrawn
- Silent



Characteristics of Opponents

- Qualities
- Correction
- Courage
- Protection
- Integrity
- Survival

- Impacts
- Critical
- Competitive
- Blaming
- Attacking
- Contrary



Four player system (Kantor)

Without Movers

there is no direction

Without Followers

there is no completion

Without Bystanders

there is no perspective

Without Opponents

there is no correction



Definition of Core qualities (Daniel Ofman) http://www.corequality.nl/

Core qualities are those qualities that mark the essence of a person's character. It is a specific attribute that we immediately recognize in a person. Examples include: decisiveness, flexibility, capability to empathize, and so on. Core qualities are expressions of Self from which passion arises.

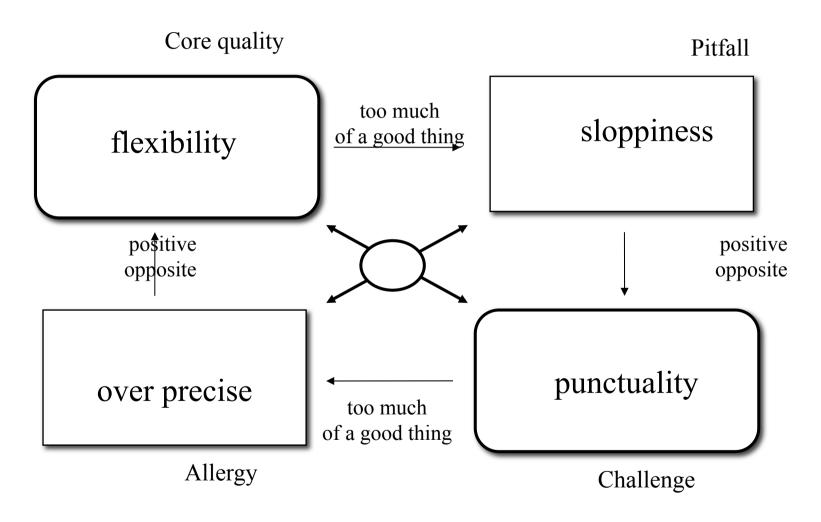


Definition of Core qualities (2)

- You can recognize a core quality from someone's special attribute, about which a person says: everyone can do that! If you would take away this attribute, you would not be able to recognize this person!
- The core quality permeates all other qualities and is always potentially present. The difference between core qualities and skills is that skills are always taught, qualities come from inside. You can learn skills, you can develop qualities.
- The stronger our perspective on our core qualities, the more we can make use of it in our work.

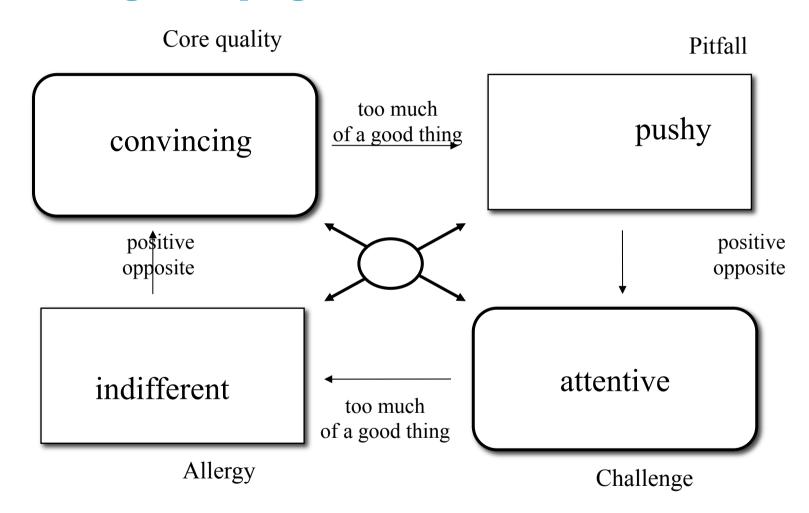


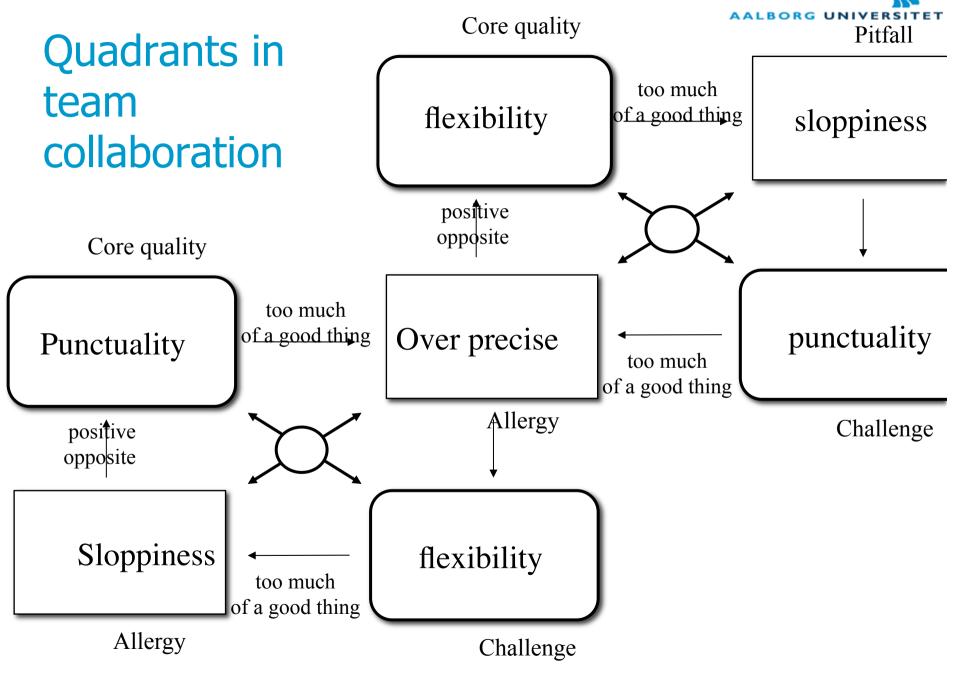
Core Quality Quadrant





Core Quality Quadrant





On line teams

 Great opportunity for learning in intercultural teams without the burden of traveling



- Many success stories from interdisciplinary multicultural teams all around the world
- Still for some things you need to be in the same room at the same time:
 - to punish failure
 - to celebrate success
 - To enjoy the time after the task is completed



MOOC's are no better than BOOK's What you get depends on the author!

Massive Online Open Courseware

- Risk of one way transfer of information
- Hard to retain participants
- Certification and recognition of performance
 Massive Multiplayer Online Role Play
 Games
- Engagement, excitement, building partnerships



Danmark

Greetings from Danmark







CSEDU 2014 Barcelona



San Sebastian Spain — July 6-10

Three conferences in a collaboration between three organisations

- ALE
- Active learning in Engineering
- PAEE
- Project Approaches in Engineering Education



- IRSPBL
- International Research Symposium on Problem Based Learning





Three conferences — one location San Sebastian - Spain July 6-10 2015



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Student Learning for Sustainable Engineering Education San Sebastian 2015





ALE



- Active Learning in Engineering Education
- First ALE workshop in 2000 in Caracas, Venezuela
- Since than alternating between Europe and the Americas about every one and a half year:
- Caracas- 2000, Copenhagen/Gothenburg 2002; Boston 2003; Nantes 2004; Amsterdam/Delft 2005; Monterey- 2006; Toulouse 2008, Barcelona 2009 Santiago de Chili 2010; Copenhagen- 2012; Caxias do Sul 2014



PAEE – Project Approaches on Engineering Education (http://paee.dps.uminho.pt)

- Who are We?
 - We are an association, from University of Minho,
 Portugal, that aims to study and disseminate projects and other forms of active learning in Engineering Education
- Where does the idea come from?
 - PAEE was created in 2009 in Guimarães as a space to analyze, discuss, reflect and listen on research on and practice of project approaches.







IRSPBL



IRSPBL is an initiative of the UNESCO Chair on PBL (UCPBL) at Aalborg University, aiming to establish a worldwide community of PBL researchers. UCPBL collaborates with institutes in different countries around the world hosting the bi-annual symposia.

- The first IRSPBL symposium was held at Aalborg University in June 2008 a year after the establishment of the UNESCO Chair in Problem Based Learning
- The second research symposium was held in Melbourne, hosted by Victoria University in December 2009. At the time Victoria University was going through a process of organisational change introducing PBL in her curricula.
- The third International Research Symposium on Problem-Based Learning hosted by Coventry University, 28-29 November 2011 focused on collecting best practices across the disciplines.
- The fourth IRSPBL symposium was held at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM) in Kuala Lumpur, July 2-3 2013



http://www.ucpbl.net



See you in San Sebastian in 2015 Mark the dates July 6-10 in your calendar

