Student-Centered Teaching Through Experiential Learning and Assessment Kulbhushan Grover¹ and Shelly Stovall² Plant & Environmental Sciences¹; Office of the Associate Provost², New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM kgrover@nmsu.edu¹; sstovall@ad.nmsu.edu² UNIVERSIT

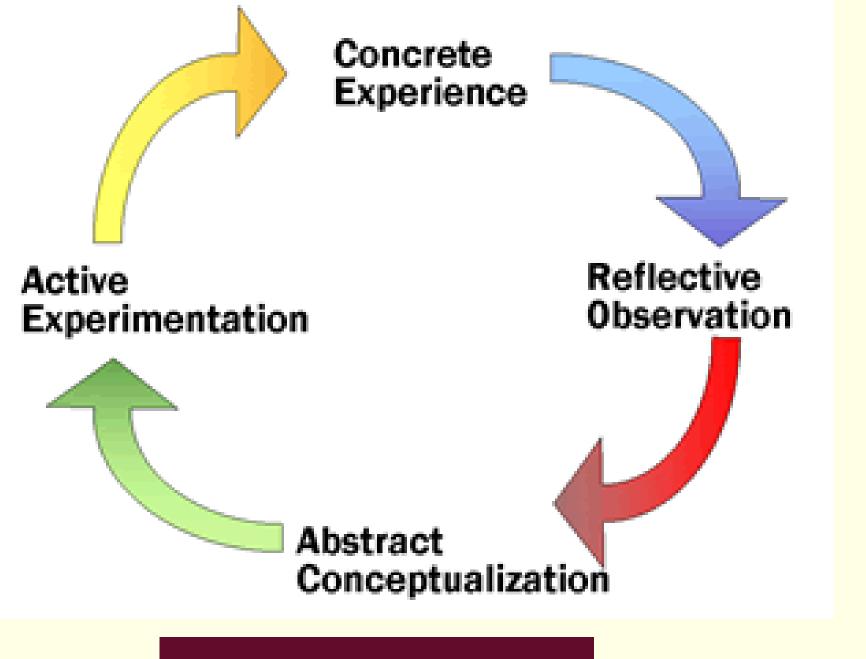


Introduction

- Experiential learning: "the process whereby knowledge is created through the transformation of experience." Kolb (1984).
- Why Experiential Learning: Students are better able to effectively apply principles when instruction is combined with experiential learning.

"Tell me and I will forget, show me and I may remember, involve me and I will understand" (Confucius 450 BC).

- Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory:
- In order to gain genuine knowledge from a learning experience, the students must go through the 4 steps of the cycle of (Fig. 1).
- Fig. 1. Kolb's Experiential Learning Cycle



Objectives

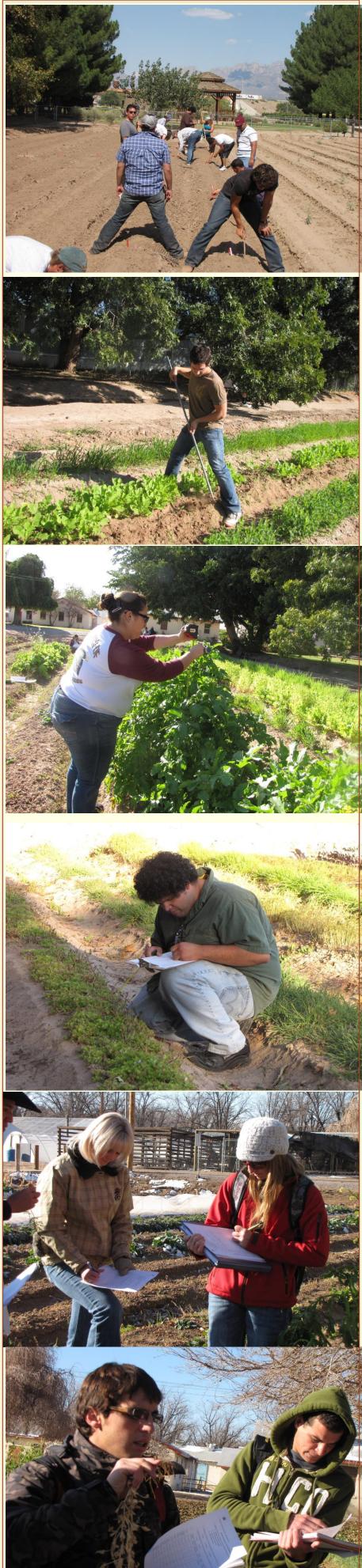
 Assess and document impact of an experiential learning project on conceptual knowledge of the students and their ability to synthesize and apply the concepts learned.

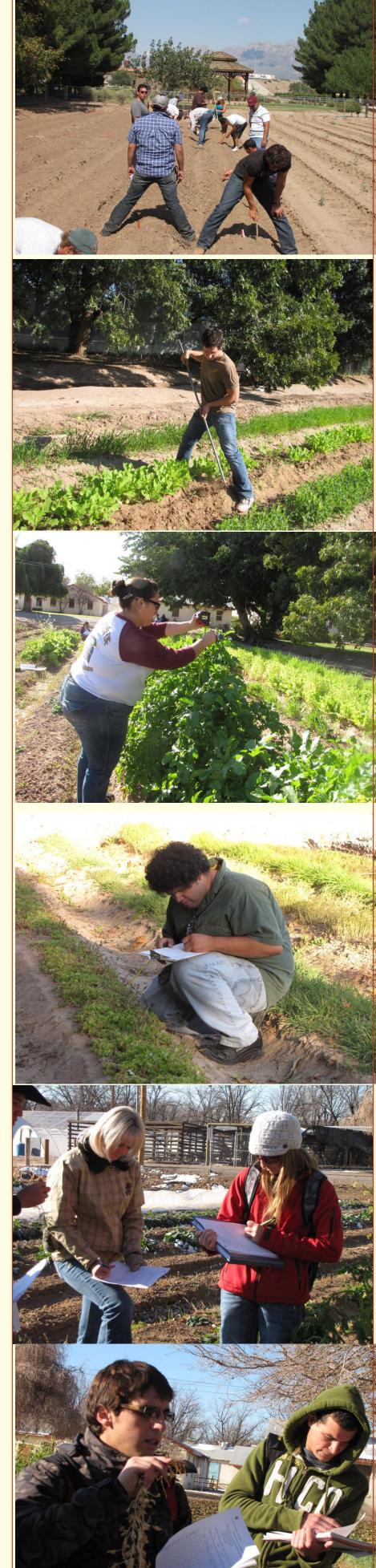
Methods

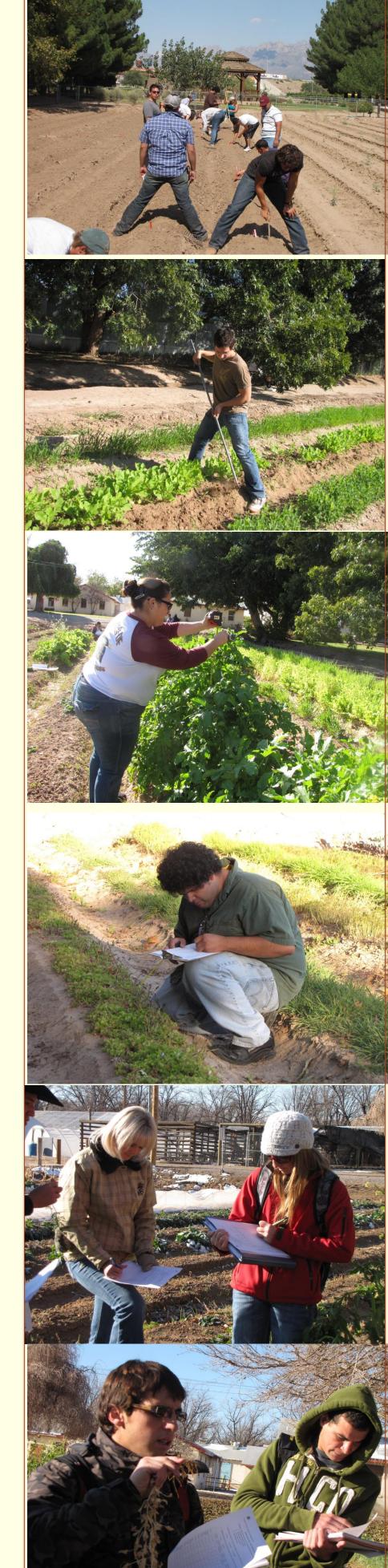
I. Project

- A semester long project incorporating all the four steps of the Kolb's Experiential Learning Model introduced.
- Student pairs managed 13 different species of cover crops and 6 vegetable crops including planting, weeding, taking care, and harvesting of their crops (Figure 2).
- Recorded crop growth and soil quality parameters.
- Reflected upon their observations on their crop plots and others, and synthesized concepts.

Figure 2. Students experiencing the 4 stages of the experiential learning cycle.







1. Conceptual knowledge: i. Self-assessment: pre/post ii. Direct assessment: post 2. Applied knowledge: crop evaluations 3. Critical thinking, analytical ability, and problem-solving: comprehensive report

II. Assessment

Figures 3 & 4. Students' conceptual knowledge about various topics as observed in self-assessment (Fig. 3a-c); and direct assessment (Fig. 4a-c).

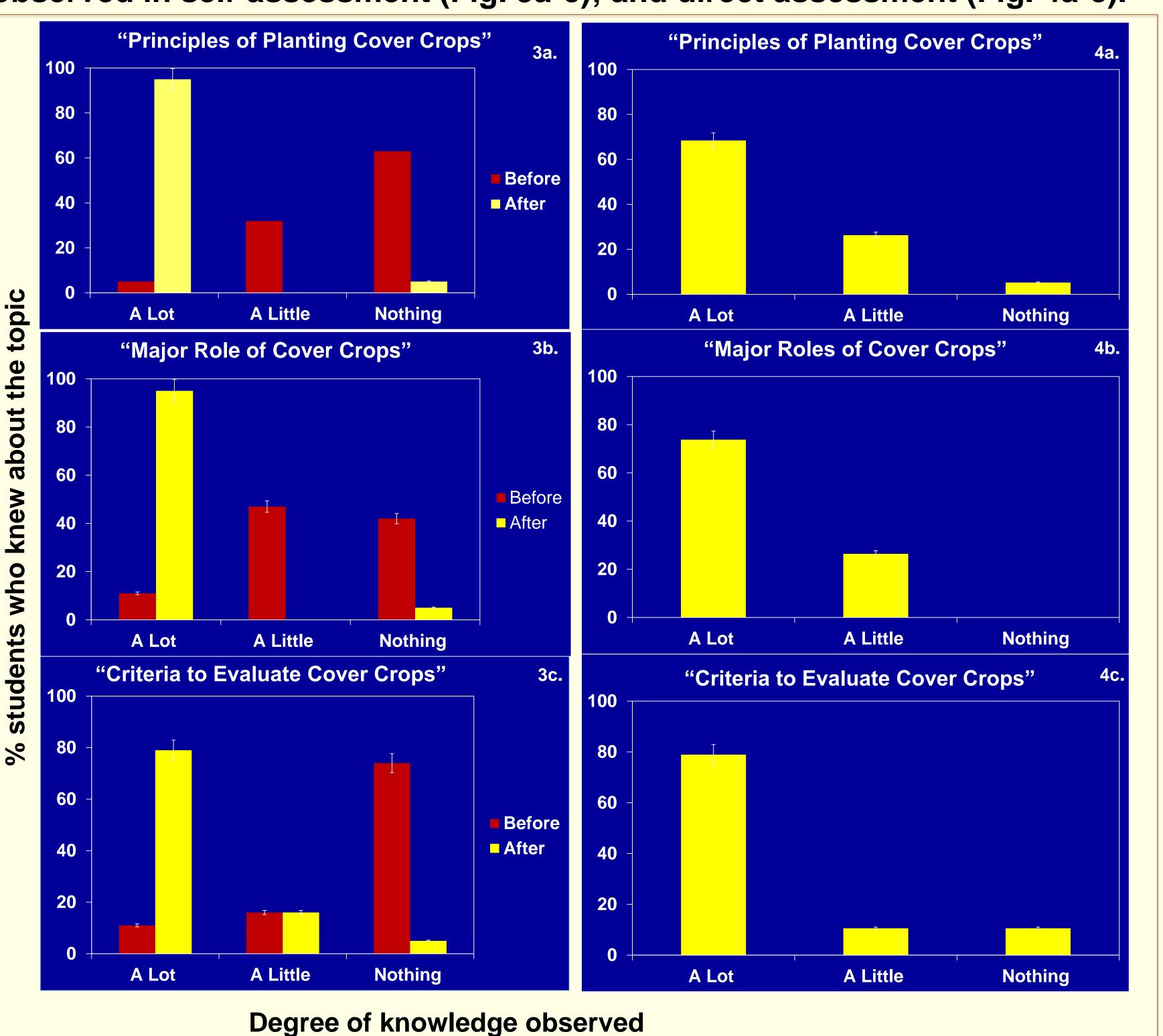
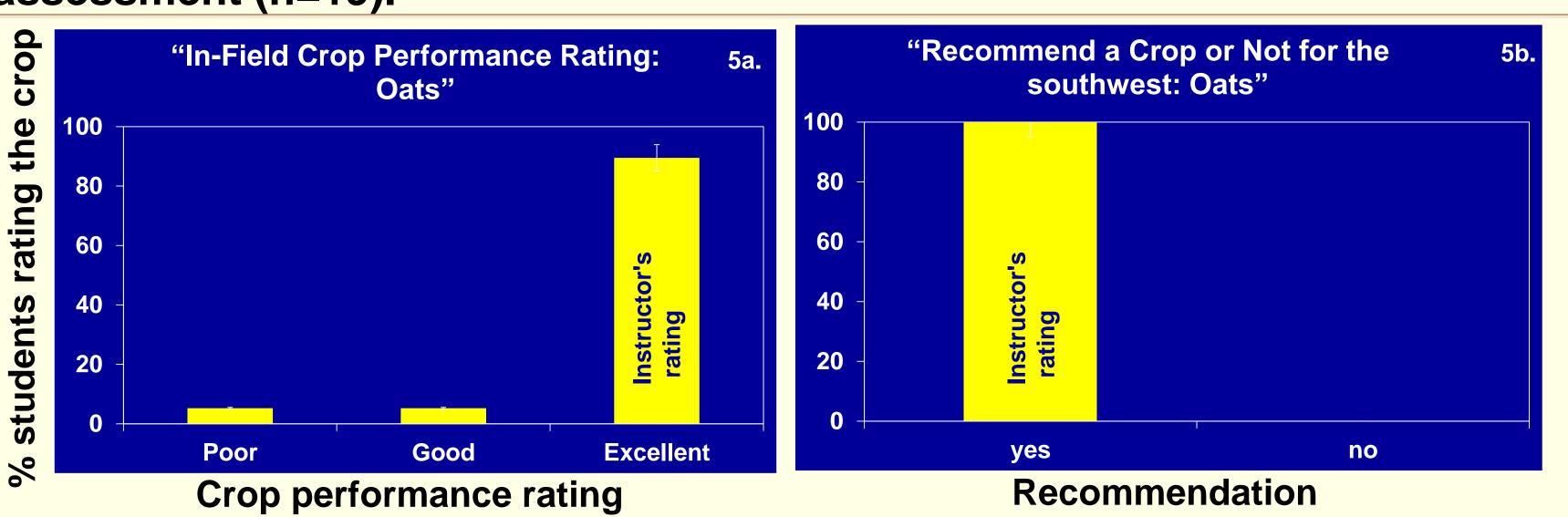


Figure 5a-b. Students' applied knowledge as observed in in-field direct assessment (n=19).



Reference

Kolb, D.A. 1984. Experiential learning: experience as the source of learning and development. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Results

Majority of the students showed an increased level of conceptual and applied knowledge after completing the experiential learning project (Figs. 3, 4, & 5). More than 90% of the students earned 95-100% grade in their final report evaluated based on critical thinking, analytical ability, and problem-solving.

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Conclusion

The experiential learning project improved both the conceptual knowledge of the students and their ability to synthesize and apply the concepts learned.

