Teaching With a Dose of Rhythm and Flow

One of the biggest challenges faculty face when planning a course is how to pace content delivery and assignments so that students (and instructor) manage the workload effectively. Two concepts—rhythm and flow—can help faculty think through the overall organization of the work as they plan their courses. Rhythm is the pattern of emotions often observed over the course of a term. Duffy and Jones (1995) note, “As class begins, the possibilities are vast. Energies and expectations are high, and professors and students are anxious about the new beginning. . . . Students start the class hopeful that it will be their best class yet” (p. 36). Yet, instructors might lose their sense of rhythm. The course could start off slowly but then build rapidly to a crashing crescendo as due dates for assignments, readings, projects, and examinations begin to collide. To promote a better sense of rhythm and to create an academic term that has a steady and predictable beat, faculty can use a more global approach to course planning. For example, the course syllabus can help create a big-picture view to orchestrate how learning experiences are planned, sequenced, and distributed over the span of the term.

The second concept, flow, is a state of mind characterized by total immersion and attention to a topic or activity, even to the extent that concerns about self are surrendered to the joy that comes from participation (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990). Walker (2010) describes the phenomena of flow as it might be observed in the classroom:

Flow is an intrinsically rewarding, highly absorbing state in which people lose a sense of time and the awareness of self. Flow states are likely when individuals freely choose activities, goals are clear, performance feedback is immediate and concrete, and challenges are high but the performer has the competencies to gracefully dispatch the challenges. (p. 3)

Walker’s description incorporates many of the key elements of effective teaching (i.e., choice, clear outcomes, immediate feedback, high expectations, growing competencies). Instructors can quickly apply the concept of flow to individual classes as they think about the levels at which the learning experiences are engaging, informative, and interactive. They can implement the same principle over the course of a term as they think about the ebb and flow of energy and involvement (i.e., both theirs and their students).

**Strategies for Promoting Rhythm and Flow**

An academic term demonstrates both rhythm and flow when

- topics and learning experiences are thoughtfully distributed over the term and progress logically and systematically;

“**Action and reaction, ebb and flow, trial and error, change—this is the rhythm of living. Out of our over-confidence, fear; out of our fear, clearer vision, fresh hope. And out of hope, progress.**

—Bruce Barton, American author
students and faculty are thoroughly aware of the schedule, expectations, and process of acquiring and sharing newly acquired knowledge, skills, and dispositions; and

- the initial burst of energy at the start of a course is sustained systematically over the entire term.

Here are some suggestions for making rhythm and flow happen.

**Visualize the Entire Term**
When preparing the syllabus, first create a course-long calendar to visualize the pace, difficulty, and spacing of individual assignments and learning experiences (Pregent, 1994). Make sure the plan is spaced, balanced, and sequenced.

**Slice and Dice Big Assignments Into Pieces**
If a course requires, for example, a lengthy writing project that will be due at the end of the term, consider breaking up the assignment into smaller pieces that will be due across the span of the term (e.g., outline, rough draft, peer editing and review, final draft). This strategy will spread the work across the entire term and create built-in accountability for students.

**Create Hand-in Dates**
Typically, course syllabi specify the assignments that students are to complete during the term and the dates when those assignments will be due. An alternative is the hand-in date strategy:

- At the beginning of the term, give students a list of the assigned projects, papers, and presentations.
- Instead of providing specific due dates for each assignment, provide a series of completion dates (e.g., completion date #1, completion date #2).
- Allow students to choose the order in which they complete the assigned tasks for the term and submit one completed assignment on each of the designated completion dates.

This strategy allows students to decide which assignments they can complete first and which assignments will require more time to finish. They also can front-load assignments to prevent the common practice of requiring a massive amount of work to be completed during the final two weeks of the term. In other words, this strategy invites students to create their own levels of rhythm and flow (Garner, 2012).

**Monitor Your Own Stress Levels**
Periodically assess levels of stress, anxiety, or fatigue over the academic term. Ask: Is the stress related to the course schedule? If faculty are stressed, students likely are feeling the pressure, too.

**Always Do a Postmortem**
Always, always, always take some time at the end of each course and each academic term to reflect on what has been learned about how to make the course more efficient, effective, and conducive to good learning.

Let the term begin—with rhythm and flow!
REFERENCES
What’s Happening at The National Resource Center

Conferences and Continuing Education

Online Courses

The National Resource Center is offering online courses on topics of interest in higher education. The courses are designed to provide participants with the same content and opportunities for interaction with peers and with the instructor as traditional (i.e., classroom-based) learning environments while taking advantage of pedagogy and teaching techniques that are not possible or common in those settings. The courses have limited enrollment and use tools such as e-mail, threaded discussions and forums, listservs, and blogs. For more information, visit www.sc.edu/fye/oc.

Online Courses Offerings:
October 15-November 16, 2012
Fostering First-Year Student Success—facilitated by Stephanie Foote, Associate Professor of Education, at Kennesaw State University

April 9-May 11, 2013
Strategic Planning for Your First-Year Experience Program—facilitated by Bernard Sevarese, Associate Director in Undergraduate Admissions and First-Year Experience, and Julie Schultz, Senior Assistant Director of Undergraduate Admissions and First-Year Experience, at The Ohio State University

May 21-June 22, 2013
Models and Methods of Student Advising—facilitated by Paul A. Gore, Associate Professor of Educational Psychology, at The University of Utah

Conferences and Institutes

19th National Conference on Students in Transition
October 13-15, 2012
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Register by September 21, 2012, to receive early registration discount.
The SIT conference offers participants the opportunity to share with and learn from each other the latest trends, initiatives, best practices, ideas, research, and assessment strategies focused on supporting student success through the full spectrum of college transitions. For more information on the conference, please visit www.sc.edu/fye/sit.

Institute on First-Year Success in the Community College
November 4-6, 2012
Columbia, South Carolina (USC campus)
The National Resource Center invites professionals involved in first-year initiatives in community colleges to participate in the Institute on First-Year Success in the Community College. This institute will provide attendees the opportunity to discuss the current role of the community college in higher education and develop an action plan for creating or enhancing pathways to community college student success. Interactive sessions are de-
signed with practical application in mind so that participants will be ready to implement strategic initiatives when they return to campus. For more information, please visit www.sc.edu/fye/sscc.

32nd Annual Conference on The First-Year Experience
February 23-26, 2013
Orlando, Florida
Proposal Deadline: October 5, 2012
The First-Year Experience conferences are meetings where educators from two- and four-year institutions come together to openly share ideas, concepts, resources, assessment tools, programmatic interventions, and research results focused on the first college year. Registration and proposal information is available at www.sc.edu/fye/annual.

Save the Dates

26th International Conference on The First-Year Experience
June 17-20, 2013
Waikoloa, Hawaii’s Big Island

Award Nominations

Excellence in Teaching First-Year Seminars Award
Nomination Deadline: October 5, 2012
The National Resource Center and McGraw-Hill Higher Education will present the third-annual Excellence in Teaching First-Year Seminars Award to one exceptional teacher at the Annual Conference on The First-Year Experience (FYE) in Orlando, Florida, in February 2013. The award recipient will receive a plaque, a cash award, and travel expenses (maximum of $750) to attend the 2013 FYE Conference. College deans or chief academic officers are encouraged to nominate one instructor from their institution who has achieved great success in teaching first-year seminars and who inspires students to succeed. For more information and to submit a nomination, please visit www.mhhe.com/firstyearaward.

Publications

New Releases

Now available for pre-order:
Research Reports on College Transitions No. 3
2011 National Survey of Senior Capstone Experiences:
Institutional-Level Data on the Culminating Experience
Ryan D. Padgett & Cindy A. Kilgo
New research report updates findings from the 1999 National Survey of Senior Seminars and Capstone Courses and explores the current state of culminating experiences in American higher education. Drawn from a sample of public and private colleges and universities across the country, the 2011 survey focuses on both course- and project-based senior capstone experiences to examine the purposes, content, organization, administration, and assessment of culminating experiences. The research report offers a discussion of the findings and implications for practice and future
research. Designed to be accessible and informative, this research report can assist both higher education researchers and practitioners in understanding the potential of capstones to promote student learning and development during the concluding chapter of college. ISBN 978-1-889271-86-6. $20.00. Visit www.nrcpubs.com to order.

**NRC Exhibits and Presentations**

Like many of you, the staff of the National Resource Center is actively involved in the conference circuit. We are pleased to share the following upcoming opportunities to hear about the results of research studies conducted by the Center, learn about best practices, and meet NRC staff members.

**Piecing Together the Retention Puzzle.** Keynote address by Jennifer R. Keup, National Resource Center Director, at the “Retention to Postsecondary Graduation: Increasing the Odds” Conference, September 28, at Goodwin College, East Hartford, Connecticut.

**Transitions and the Role of the National Academic Advising Association (NACADA).** Partner session by Mary Stuart Hunter and Rico R. Reed, at the 36th Annual NACADA Conference, October 5, 3:15-4:15 p.m. in Nashville, Tennessee.