“Gradually, then suddenly”
Accelerating Access, Achievement and Affordability in Education

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Circa 2010: Progress?
Closeness of 300°F Underground Temperature, in Kilometers Deep

Touch the map to learn more.

- 3.5 km: 350°F
- 6.5 km: 440°F
- 10 km: 520°F

Reaching 300°F here requires drilling down 2.9 km (1.8 miles).

- Too cold for EGS
- 10 km deep
- 6.5 km deep
- 3.5 km deep
How are fossil fuels formed?

In periods over the past 500 million years, the planet was warm and covered with dense vegetation, large swamps, and extensive shallow seas. The warm and wet conditions were ideal for plants to grow on land and for algae and other small floating aquatic organisms called plankton to grow in swamps and oceans. During photosynthesis these organisms converted large amounts of carbon dioxide into organic tissues. After the plants and algae died, these carbon-rich tissues fell into sediments where conditions such as low oxygen availability prevented their breakdown.

Slowly heated over millions of years, these sediments transformed as fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are complex compounds of carbon. Over time, these sediments became rocks that we call fossil fuels deposits.

As continents are formed, these deposits are found where mountains are raised. There are peatlands and layers of sediment that eventually become fossil fuels deposits. However, the timeframe is on a nonhuman timescale.
Predictive Analytics

We raise an alert when the fractal dimension of the student’s response pattern hits 2
Closing the achievement gap at an R1 state school

Fall 2009

Fall 2011
Customizable
FLIPPED
- **Peer instruction**: directed pair or small group discussion
- **Team-based assessment**: teams must work together