



Conceptual understanding of scientific ideas through dialogue and experiment

Jan Sermeus, Wim Temmerman, Jelle De Schrijver, Christel Balck (Odisee university college, Belgium)



Tsepo Mokuku (National university of Lesotho, Lesotho)



Beatriz García Fernández (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain)



Belgium – Flanders

- *Energy: 30% of pupils reaches minimum goals*
- *Other natural sciences topics: 50% reaches minimum goals*

R. Janssen, E. Ameel, D. Van Nijlen, (2016) Achievement measurement on minimum standards in first grade secondary science education commissioned by the Flemish government

Pupils have preconceptions

→ Learning is inhibited

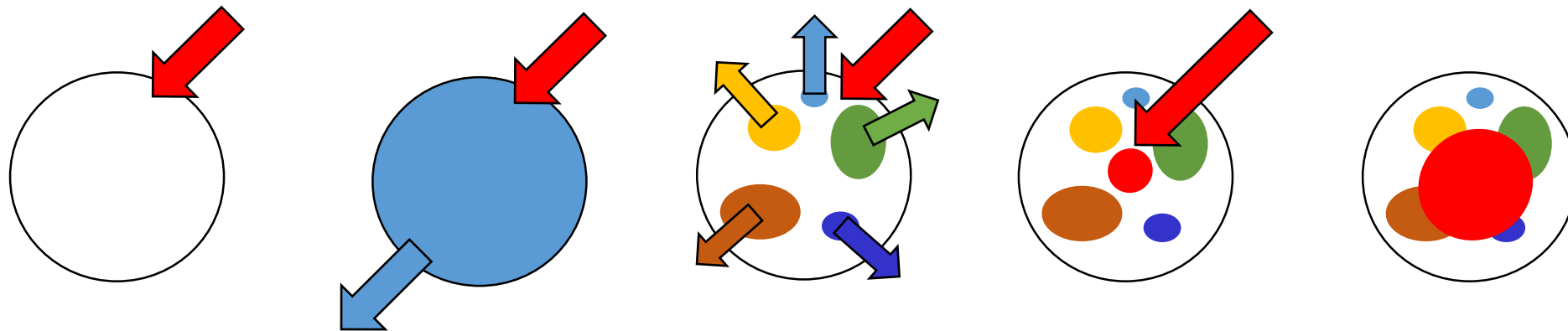
Davis, B. G. (1997). Misconceptions as barriers to understanding science. In National Research Council, Science teaching reconsidered: A hand book (pp 27-32). Washington, DC: National Academy. doi: 10.17226/5287

→ Poor performance on minimum goals

Preconceptions

"Rather than replacing the preconception by the scientific concept, a science class should introduce the scientific conceptual framework as an alternative framework that can also reside in the students' mind."

Mortimer, E. F., & El-Hani, C. N. (Eds.). (2014). *Conceptual profiles: A theory of teaching and learning scientific concepts* (Vol. 42). Springer Science & Business Media.



→ Dialogic

“Children learn more effectively and intellectual achievements are higher when they are actively engaged in pedagogic activity, through discussion, dialogue and argumentation.”

Wolfe, S., Alexander, R.J. (2008) Argumentation and dialogic teaching: alternative pedagogies for a changing world

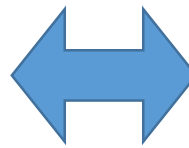
“Transitions between dialogic and authoritative discourse to support the learning of scientific knowledge by the student.”

Mortimer, E.F. (2003) Meaning making in secondary science classrooms. Maidenhead: Open University Press

→ Experiment

'A test done in order to learn something or to discover if something works or is true'

Cambridge English Dictionary



Problem

Theoretical Frame

Experimental setup

Preliminary results

CONTEXTUALIZE



INTRODUCE



SECURE



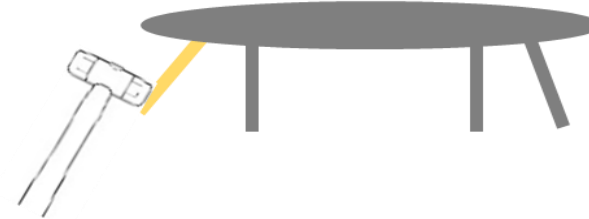
WAKE UP



IDENTIFY



SHAKE



Acknowledge
their thoughts
→ time!!

INTRODUCE



SECURE



USE



Experimental design



$N = 148$ ($N_{\text{exp}} = 90$, $N_{\text{contr}} = 58$)
3 schools, 9 classes, 12-13 y

$N = 60$ ($N_{\text{exp}} = 35$, $N_{\text{contr}} = 25$)
1 university, 3 classes, 19-21 y

$N = 192$ ($N_{\text{exp}} = 98$, $N_{\text{contr}} = 94$)
2 schools, 4 classes, 12-13 y

Quasi-experimental: Pre-post energy CU test

Convenience sample

4h intervention

following 6 Fol steps

4h control

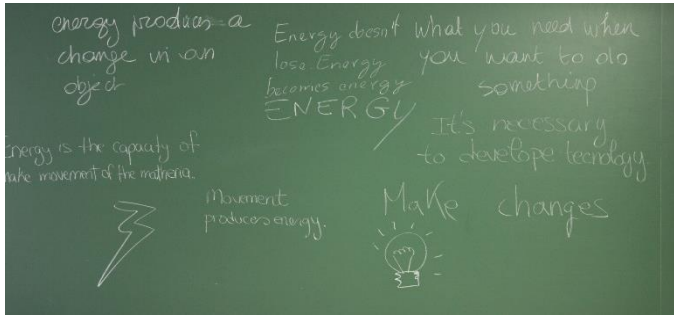
'good' classical class (lecture, student experiments)

Problem

WAKE UP



- What does ... mean to you?



- Write/draw your idea and pass it

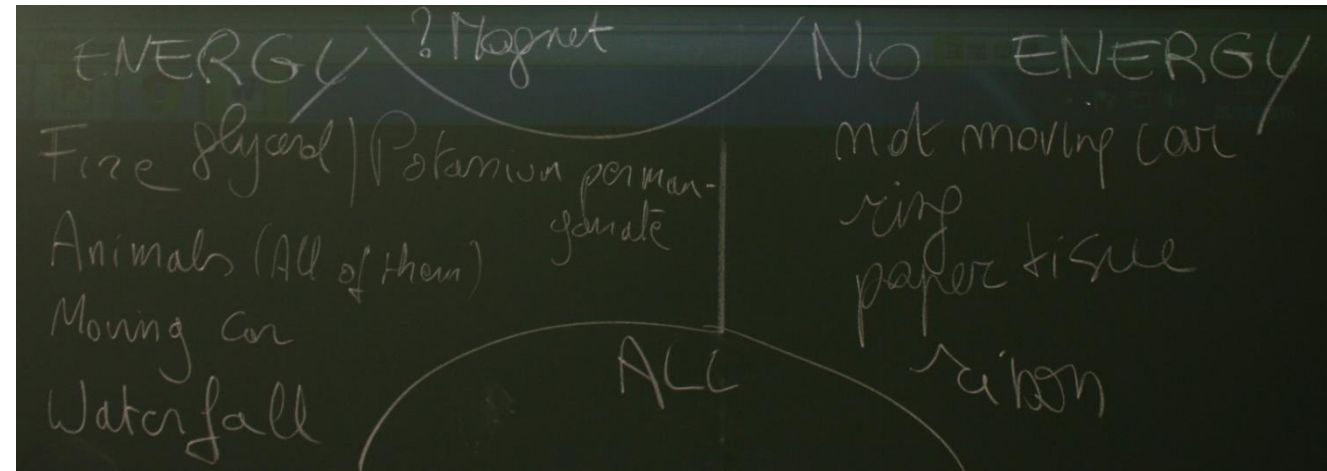
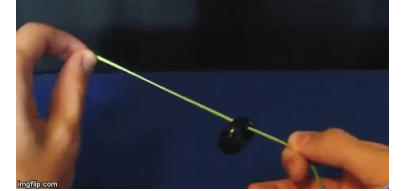
Theoretical Frame

IDENTIFY



Experimental setup

SHAKE



INTRODUCE



Scientists say that ...

Energy is a measure for possible change. The higher the energy, the more change than can be generated. It is a property. When you talk about energy you use the verb 'to have'. Energy cannot be created, nor destroyed. It can only be converted...

SECURE



Which properties of an object contribute to the amount of energy it has ...



USE



What if

*... dead things would not have energy?
... the sun would stop shining?
... we were unable to store energy?*

CL	LESSON PHASES	CONTEXTUALIZE			INTRODUCE			SECURE											
	DISCOURSE	AUTHORITATIVE																	
	CONTENT	Setting the mind, introducing a context for the scientific concept			Teaching the scientific concept as stipulated in the national science curriculum			Pupils apply the scientific concept in experimental setups and in given problems											
TIMING																			
EL	LESSON PHASES	WAKE UP	IDENTI-FY	SHAKE	INTRODUCE	SECURE			USE										
	DISCOURSE	DIALOGIC			AUTHORITATIVE	DIALOGIC													
	CONTENT	What do you think about an aspect of this concept?	What do others think of this aspect?	Discover that your idea does not always work.	Teaching the scientific concept as stipulated in the national science curriculum	Apply your ideas in experimental setups and in given basic problems. Emphasise on the difference between the intuitive idea and the scientific idea.			Discover that the scientific idea works in different contexts in experimental setups and in integrated problems.										

Observations

- Teachers recognize the problem, are positive about didactical approach, take ownership and give input in PLC
- Teachers are initially worried about

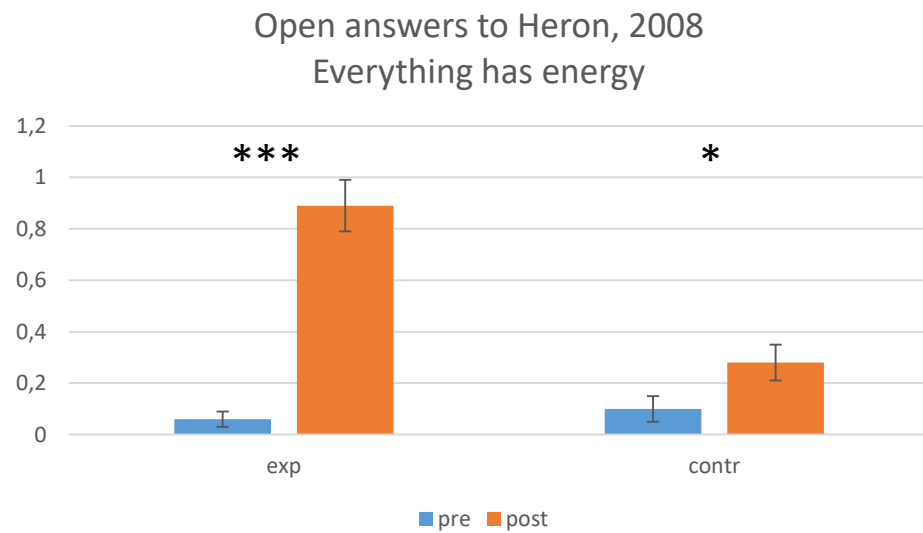
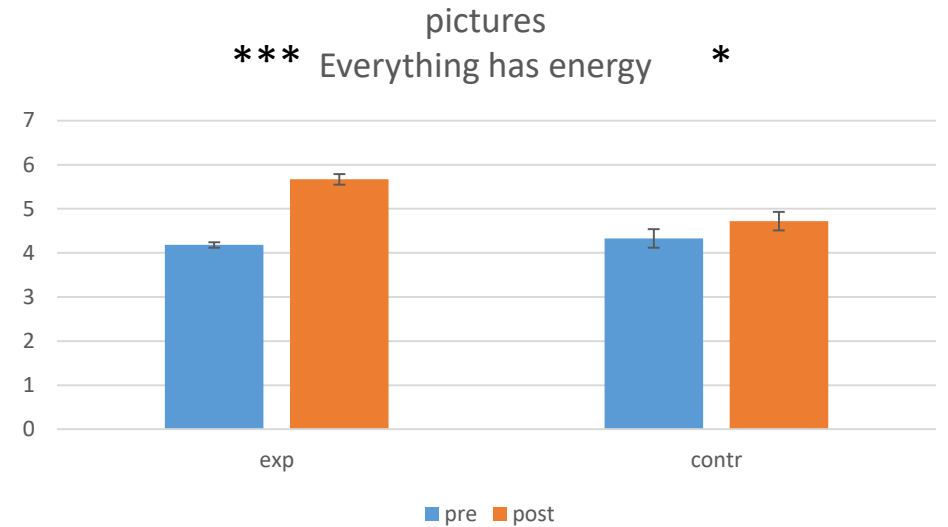
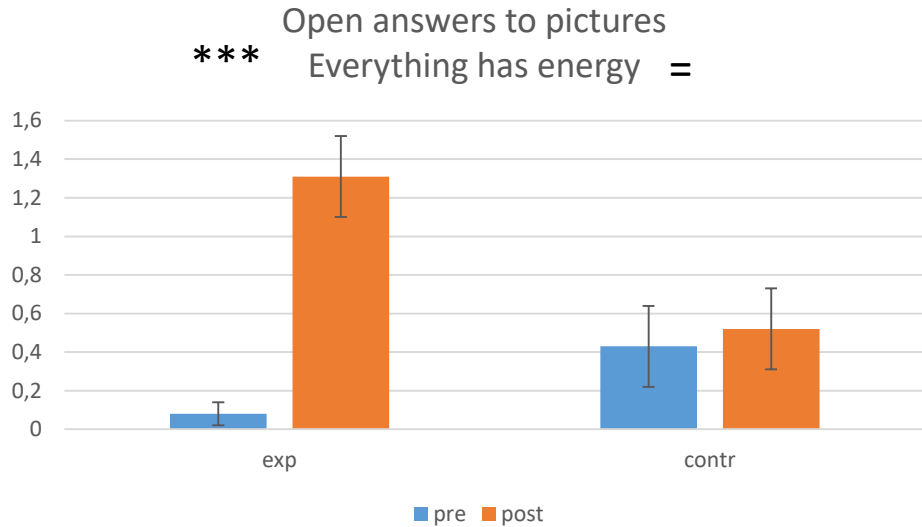
Unpredictability of the lesson	same preconceptions
timing	equal time needed
experiments of pupils	natural, ideas pop up
management	ownership, engagement
Socratic stance	template (what to do, say, expect) + training!

Problem

Theoretical Frame

Experimental setup

Preliminary results



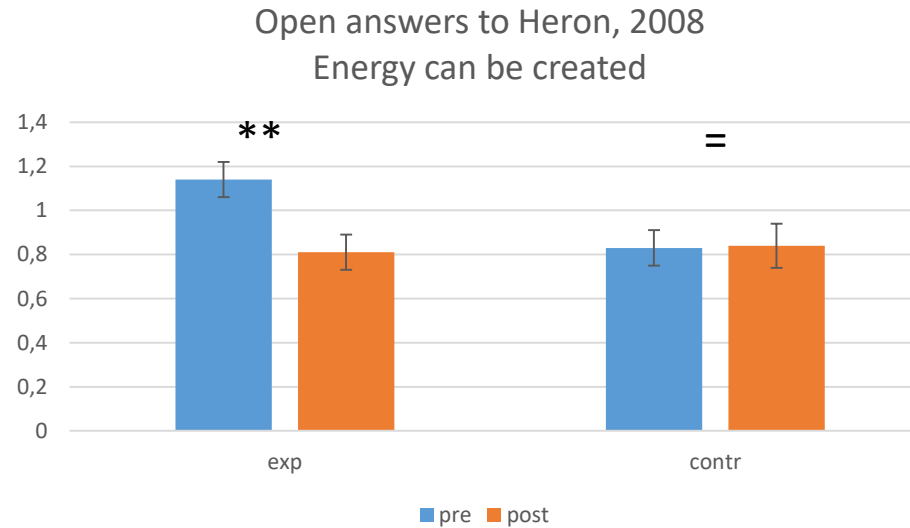
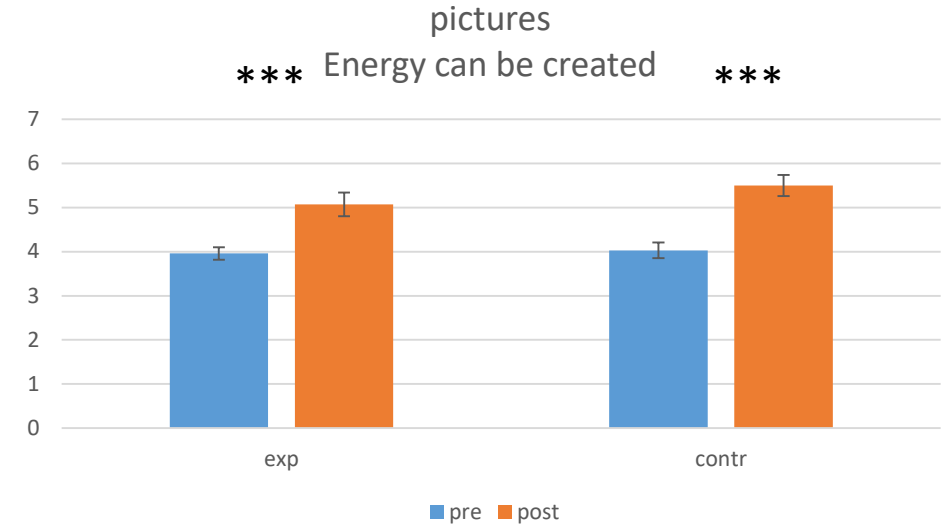
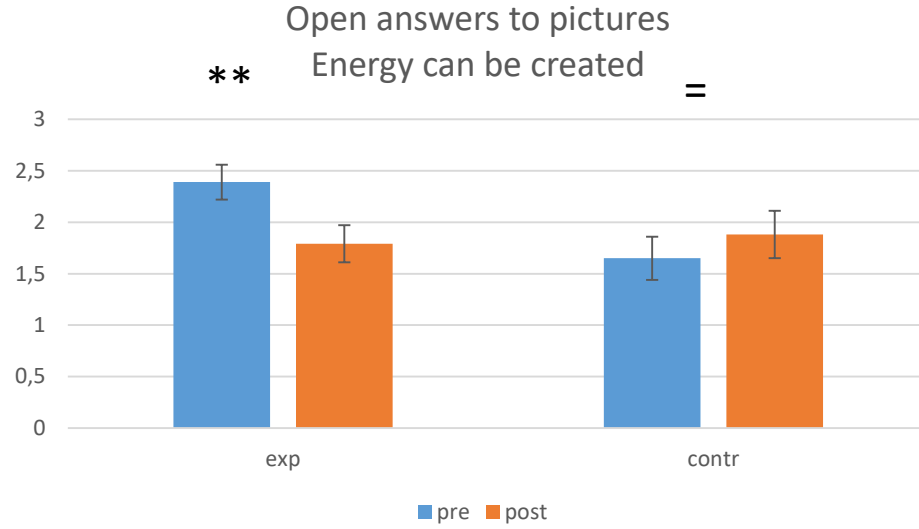
*: p<0.05, **: p<0.01, ***: p<0.001

Problem

Theoretical Frame

Experimental setup

Preliminary results

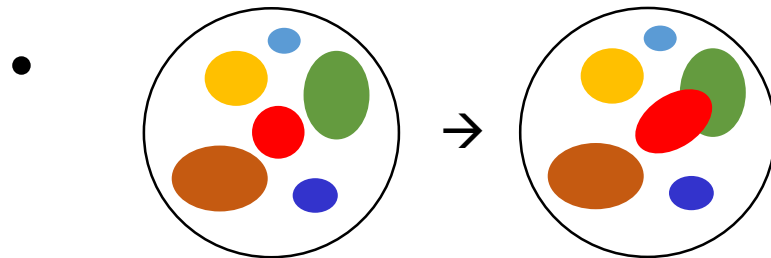


*: $p < 0.05$, **: $p < 0.01$, ***: $p < 0.001$

Conclusions

We developed a 6 step approach to introduce big ideas/concepts to grade 7-8 pupils, in collaboration with in-service teachers (through a DBR)

- Engaged teachers can adopt the approach (training!)
- Dialogic approach wakes up preconceptions and engages thinking





Future

- Implementation in the teacher training curriculum.
- From teachers' materials to pupils' materials.
- Expanding to more partner schools, more international partners.
- Mapping the dialogue in the class.
- Long term effect on motivation and performance?
- What if school language \neq mother tongue?
- Gender issues?



Conceptual understanding of scientific ideas through dialogue and experiment

Jan Sermeus, Wim Temmerman, Jelle De Schrijver, Christel Balck (Odisee university college, Belgium)



Tsepo Mokuku (National university of Lesotho, Lesotho)



Beatriz García Fernández (University of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain)

