Promoting science teaching and learning with IBSE

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Workshop on high school physics: innovative teaching, hands-on science, gates to research – Cheia, July 2010

Outline:

Why are new approaches needed?

Some experience with implementing a new approach from Slovenia.

IBSE

21st century challenges:

 alarming decline in young people's interest for Science studies,

Iow public esteem of Science;

 sustainable development is under threat,

citizens will be unable to cope with every-day life demands.

Reasons? Solutions?

Educational system and the way science is taught at school.

Inquiry-based teaching methods could provide solutions.



Attitude towards Science

depends on public status of Science

is not formed at the age, when youngsters choose their careers, or immediately before that

is strongly affected by relevance (girls).

Two aspects to take into consideration:

Science within society

Early (primary?) science education

A community approach for the sustainable growth of science education in Europe





- European research and development project, supported by the DG RESEARCH (FP6) of the European Commission.
- Twelve seed cities for science in 12 European countries.

More info at: <u>www.pollen-europa.net</u>.

Community involvement

bottom - top

- Press
- Science festivals
- Local events
- Study groups
- and

top – bottom

- Board of Education
- Ministry of Education
- City councils
- Headteachers

A renewed pedagogy for the future ...

- Teacher are at the core of every reform.
- Teachers need education for new approaches, too.
- Good teachers are good learners.

Assesing determines teaching.

To stimulate and support science teaching:

Teachers should be offered

- material,
- methodological and
- pedagogical resources and tools,
- support for the daily work at school, <u>compatible with</u> the framework of the <u>local curriculum</u>.

Seminars for teachers:

 Active involvement of teachers (teachers should be taught in the way they are supposed to teach)





(Adequate) **classroom** equipment:

Teachers test all the equipment and the experiments on workshops;
The same equipment is available for classroom use (renting for one week).











DISSEMINATING INQUIRY-BASED SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS EDUCATION IN EUROPE

IBSE (inquiry-based science education)

Imitates scientific inquiry: Practicing systematic approaches, used by scientists, in an effort to answer questions of their interest.

 Basic parts of a scientific investigation: A problem, procedure, interpretation.

IBSE (inquiry-based science education)

Pupils are doing inquiry, when they:
are engaged with "scientific" question,
give priority to evidence,
formulate evidence-based explanations,
communicate and justify explanations.
(NRC, 2000)

IBSE (inquiry-based science education) **aims at**

 development of process skills (observing, inferring, classifying, measurement, questioning, analyzing and interpreting data),

- combining processes with scientific knowledge,
- development of critical thinking.

IBSE (inquiry-based science education)

Teacher-lead variants

Pupils-lead variants

IBSE (inquiry-based science education) levels:

Confirmation
Structured
Guided

- coupled

Open-ended
(SciTea 72(7))

Taking the plunge

 Start with teacher-lead variants within familiar topics.

 Educators can help providing examples, guides, worksheets, ...

Move towards more student-lead versions step-by-step.

IBSE - pros

Scientific literacy
Life-long learning
Ownership of the learning process
Responsibility for one own learning and knowledge

IBSE - CONs

Not the ultimate learning approach
Not appropriate for every topics
Teacher's role?
What about solid content knowledge?

Promoting science teaching and learning with IBSE

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