

THE CHALLENGES OF PREPARING TEACHERS TO TEACH SCIENCE

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SCHOOL OF
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QUESTIONS TO ADDRESS

- What are the goals for science learning?
- What do beginning science teachers need to know and be able to do?
- What learning opportunities help beginning primary science teachers learn to teach science?

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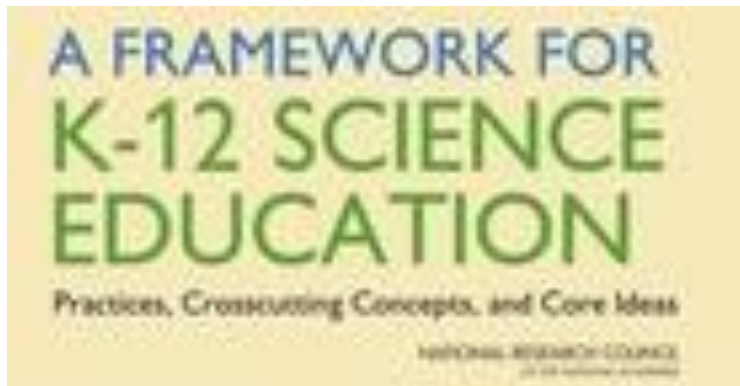
CURRENT UNDERSTANDING OF EFFECTIVE REFORM-ORIENTED SCIENCE LEARNING

- *not* linear, lockstep scientific method
- *not* expected to be uniform across science disciplines
- *not* stand-alone science processes
- *not* amorphous “inquiry”
 - not synonymous with “hands-on” or with “student-centered”

Engaging in meaningful,
authentic *scientific practices*
and applying the *crosscutting*
concepts in support of learning
core scientific content



- The new science standards in the US reflect this perspective



THE 3 DIMENSIONS OF THE NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS & FRAMEWORK

- Dimension 1: Disciplinary Core Ideas
 - such as *force and motion* or *evolution*
- Dimension 2: Science & Engineering Practices
 - such as *asking questions, developing and using models, or constructing explanations*
- Dimension 3: Crosscutting Concepts
 - such as *cause and effect* or *energy and matter*

QUESTIONS TO ADDRESS

- What are the goals for science learning?
- **Given those goals for students... what do beginning science teachers need to know and be able to do?**
- What learning opportunities help beginning primary science teachers learn to teach science?

WHAT DO BEGINNING SCIENCE TEACHERS NEED TO KNOW AND BE ABLE TO DO?

- Implications of the Framework for K-12 Science Education and the NGSS
 - Knowledge of science (disciplinary core ideas [DCI], crosscutting concepts [CCC])
 - Understanding and engaging in science and engineering practices
 - Content knowledge for teaching DCI, CCC, and practices
 - Teaching practices for teaching DCI, CCC, and practices



ELEMENTARY OR PRIMARY TEACHING

- Interactive and contingent (Grossman et al., 2009)
- Unnatural and intricate (Ball & Forzani, 2009)
- Teach all academic subject areas
 - language
 - mathematics
 - social studies or history
 - science (all disciplines!)

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AS AN EXAMPLE



OUR GOAL: WELL-STARTED BEGINNERS

- Teachers who demonstrate beginning proficiency with a set of high-leverage practices
- “Subject-matter serious” elementary teachers who are able to represent the content with integrity
- Ethical teachers who recognize and can act on their professional obligations
- *all with room for further growth and development*

PILLARS OF THE UM TEACHER ED PROGRAM

Practice-based Teacher Education



CONSIDERATIONS FOR HIGH-LEVERAGE PRACTICES

- Considerations related to high-quality teaching: the practice is likely to be...
 - powerful in advancing students' learning
 - effective in using differences among students and confronting inequities
 - useful in many different contexts and content areas
- Considerations related to high-quality teacher education: the practice could be...
 - a building block for learning to teach
 - learned by a beginner
 - assessed
 - justified and made convincing to interns and others (i.e., face validity)
 - unlikely to be learned well only through experience

HIGH LEVERAGE SCIENCE TEACHING PRACTICES: EXAMPLES

- To teach an elementary science lesson on condensation through scientific modeling, a teacher might need to be able to ...
 - elicit students' ideas about the change of state from gas to liquid
 - adapt a lesson plan to meet the needs of her students
 - use a routine for developing classroom norms for critiquing others' scientific models

CONTENT KNOWLEDGE FOR TEACHING (CKT)

- Content knowledge for teaching is knowledge that is used in practice for the work of teaching
 - “Work of teaching” refers to the activities in which teachers engage, and the responsibilities they have, to teach content, both inside and outside of the classroom

(Ball, Thames, & Phelps, 2008)

CONTENT KNOWLEDGE FOR SCIENCE TEACHING: EXAMPLES

- To teach an elementary science lesson on condensation through scientific modeling, a teacher would need to understand...
 - The mechanism of the process of condensation
 - Typical alternative ideas students may have about condensation or struggles they may have with scientific modeling
 - Experiences with the phenomenon that could help to address specific alternative ideas

ETHICAL OBLIGATIONS

- Commitments teachers should have to actively work to foster equity
- Statements that (begin to) operationalize how we can promote equitable learning and schooling opportunities for all students

ETHICAL OBLIGATIONS OF SCIENCE TEACHING: EXAMPLES

- To teach an elementary science lesson on condensation through scientific modeling, a teacher would need to be able to ...
 - recognize ways in which students' models were and were not scientifically accurate, and move them toward more accurate representations
 - engage all children in discussion
 - determine a range of examples from students' lives

QUESTIONS TO ADDRESS

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OUR OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN

- We provide **opportunities to learn** that work toward developing...
 - high-leverage teaching practices
 - content knowledge for teaching
 - ethical obligations of teaching
- ... and that reflect a range of teacher education pedagogies
 - including pedagogies of practice

PEDAGOGIES OF TEACHER EDUCATION

- Pedagogies of reflection
- Pedagogies of investigation
 - supporting beginning teachers in developing a knowledge base and analytical skills
- Pedagogies of practice
 - supporting beginning teachers in being able to do the work of teaching

(Grossman, Hammerness, & McDonald, 2009;
also Ball & Forzani, 2009)

TEACHING PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE: PEDAGOGIES OF PRACTICE

- Representations of practice
 - video records
 - cases
- Decompositions of practice
 - working on elements of lesson planning
 - practicing writing on the board or using one's voice
- Approximations of practice
 - engaging in a role play or rehearsal
 - teaching a small group of students

(Grossman, Compton, et al., 2009)

OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN: APPROXIMATING PRACTICE EXAMPLE #1

- Children as Sensemakers #1 class
 - Course focus: Developing an orientation that children are constantly engaged in making sense of the world, and knowledge and skills related to supporting that sensemaking
 - First month of teacher education program
 - Field-based class assignments include a series of (supported) interviews and interactive reading with one lower-elementary child.
 - High-leverage practice focus: eliciting, interpreting, and developing students' thinking
 - Science content focus: day and night

- (video)

WHAT DO WE SEE THIS TEACHER DOING?

- The teacher begins to read the text, and uses a teaching strategy she's been taught, asking "What is the author comparing the earth to?"
- Addresses literacy practices related to reading informational text: Helps child...
 - consider key details
 - clarify meaning
- Addresses scientific practices: Engages child in...
 - obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information

- (video)

WHAT DO WE SEE THIS TEACHER DOING?

- The teacher introduces the physical model of the earth and sun, and asks child to help manipulate it.
- Addresses literacy practices: Helps child...
 - use the illustrations to describe key ideas
 - identify similarities and differences between two “texts” (the book and the model)
- Addresses scientific practices: Engages child in...
 - Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information
 - Developing and using models
 - Building to: constructing explanations

OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN: APPROXIMATING PRACTICE EXAMPLE #2

- Science methods class
 - Course focus: Developing knowledge and practices to enact science lessons.
 - Third semester of the teacher education program
 - Class involves a continuum of approximations
 - peer teaching: teaching lesson segments with a small group of peers and one or more teacher educators
 - small-scale, field-based teaching experiences: teaching lesson segments with elementary students
 - full science lessons with elementary students
 - High-leverage practice focus: Engaging students in science investigations
 - Science content focus varies across lessons

- (video)

WHAT DO WE SEE THIS TEACHER DOING?

- Working with multiple small groups of children on a complex investigation of decomposition (rotting cucumbers)
- Addressing literacy practices: Helps children
 - Integrate information from two “texts” (the workbook and the decomposition cup itself)
- Addressing scientific practices: Engages children in
 - Planning and carrying out investigations (making observations)
 - Obtaining, evaluating, and communicating information
 - Building toward analyzing and interpreting data and constructing explanations

WHAT DO WE GAIN FROM THESE APPROXIMATIONS OF PRACTICE?

- Novice teachers have a chance to
 - engage in increasingly complex and authentic work of teaching
 - build toward more sophisticated teaching
- Teacher educators have a chance to provide very focused support for teaching practice, content knowledge for teaching, and ethical obligations

CONCLUSION

- What are the goals for science learning?
 - students should have the opportunity to integrate science concepts with scientific practices
- What do beginning science teachers need to know and be able to do?
 - teachers need rich content knowledge for science teaching and to have skill with a suite of high-leverage science teaching practices
- What learning opportunities help beginning primary science teachers learn to teach science?
 - a range of opportunities to learn, including approximations of practice, to build their CKT and skill with teaching practices

