

Educative Curriculum

- Recent reform documents (NRC, 2012) and standards (NGSS Lead States, 2013) advocate for a new vision of proficiency in science in which students engage in science practices.
- Teachers can have different views of what counts as the science practices (McNeill et. al., 2013) and can lack depth of knowledge needed to integrate science practices into classroom instruction (Pruitt, 2014).
- Educative (i.e. support teacher learning) curriculum materials offer one potential avenue for supporting students in science practices (Davis & Krajcik, 2005; Davis, et. al, 2014).

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Multimedia Educative Curriculum Materials (MECM)

materials offer one potential avenue for supporting students in science practices (Davis & Krajcik, 2005; Davis, et. al, 2014).

Example: The Science Seminar

 Student-driven evidence-based discussion focused on a science question like, "How will the Indian Plate be different in 50 million years?"

Science Seminar Roles

Class Arrangement:

Half the class sits in the inner circle
 The other half of the class sits in the outlined.



Purpose of a Science Seminar

Goal: To work together to build shared understanding about a question, and consider what is the best argument to answer that question.

Students run the conversation:

- Use evidence.
- Listen to one another.
- Respond to one another.
- Agree/disagree, giving reasons why.

Regents of the University of California, 2012

Two different enactments: Ms. Richardson

- Ms. Richardson: ok. Marcus.

 Marcus: Um, I disagree with lan and Jose. I see what they are saying. Um. lan's theory it is still going to the Eurasian plate, because that entire area is still the Eurasian plate.

 Tony: But it's also colliding with the what plate is that?

 Several students go over to point to map Tony is holding.

 Ms. Richardson: So you're talking about the countries of South Asia and Indonesia. You're saying that forms a different plate?

 Tony: Yeah. And it is also colliding with the Indian plate.

 Ian: Well, I (inaudible) cause yes it is going to collide, but right here there's many there's lots of spreading zone. It is going to get lots of crust lots of new crust to make the plate bigger Eduardo: It is also a subduction zone.

 Ian: Yeah, but look the subduction zone has like ¼ of the subduction zone and like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 eight spreading zone Eduardo: But it is really small.

 Ian: Yeah but they have 8 that's ½.

 Ms. Richardson: Is there anybody else who would like to join in the conversation with agreeing or disagreeing with um the ideas that have been presented, or providing more evidence or new evidence? Bill?

McNeill, Gonzalez-Howard, Katsh-Singer, Price & Loper, 2013

Two different enactments: Ms. Brennan

- Ms. Brennan: Elena why don't you come on up. Ok. And you guys be attentive. Guys this is a little bit different than a presentation where someone this is, this is um a give and take where you are going to be um listening. The inner circle as well is going to be able to um as they come up when they come up they will give their evidence for their part, but we can't clap between speakers. Your engaged and listening. It is like as if you were a grown-up and you were going to a workshop. That is exactly what it is like. Ok. Elena. Elena: Well, I thought that the um Indian plate would get bigger over 50 million year period because of spreading zones which could easily spread the plates apart and make them wider.

 Ms. Brennan: Ok. Alright. (Elena sits down). Ok. I am going to need um why don't you go ahead. Once this starts, why don't you come on up. Jordan why don't you come next. (Jordan stands up). And I am just going to move this right over here so you guys can go in and out (Teacher moves iPad). Ok.

- to move this right over nere so you guys can go in an out (teachs miselfad). Ok.
 Jordan: I thought that um that the Himalayans would get taller, because when the plates like started crashing into each other this one is going in this direction (Jordan points to the map) and it should make it bigger.

 Ms. Brennan: Ok. (Jordan sits down). Thank you very much. Another person. Come on up.

McNeill, Gonzalez-Howard, Katsh-Singer, Price & Loper, 2013

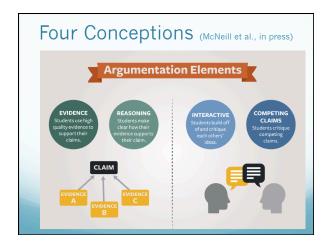
MECM Design Principles

- 1. Target challenge areas in enacting curriculum focused on scientific argumentation (Alozie, Moje & Krajcik, 2010; McNeill et al., 2013; McNeill & Pimentel, 2010)
- 2. Use multimedia representations of practice that illustrate scientific argumentation in real Classrooms (Lieberman & Mace, 2010; van den Berg, Wallace & Pedretti, 2008)
- 3. Support active learning by encouraging teacher reflection and connections (U.S. Department of Education, 2009; Dede, Ketelhut, Whitehouse, Breit, & McCloskey, 2009)



Four Conceptions (McNeill et al., in press) Conception Title Teachers evaluate and support Conception 1A:

students' use of high-quality evidence Evidence to justify their claims. Conception 1B: Teachers evaluate and support students' use of scientific ideas or Reasoning principles to explain the link between the evidence and their claim. Conception 2A: Teachers evaluate and support students in building off of and Student Interactions critiquing each others' ideas. Conception 2B: Teachers evaluate and support Competing students in critiquing competing Claims claims.

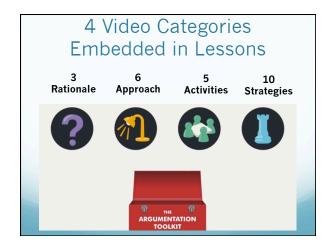


MECM Curricular Elements Embedded within 3 middle school earth science units (~60 lessons) educative supports targeting scientific argumentation: 28 Videos 24 Interactive Reflection 3 podcasts 4 Slideshows 21 Right hand notes (i.e. text boxes) 4 Graphics 7 Student Work Examples 1 Rubric

1 Argumentation article

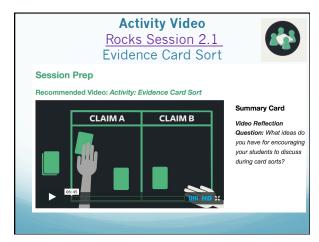
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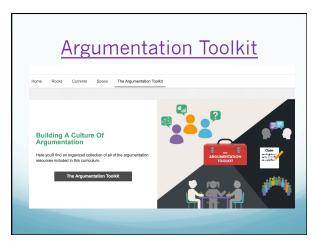


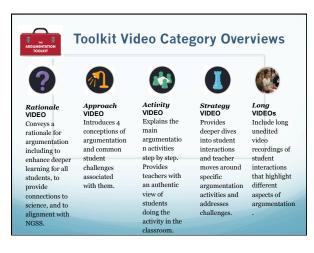


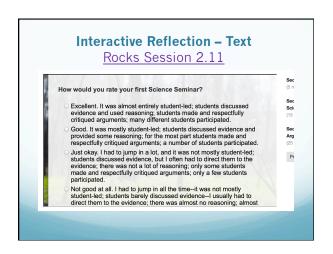


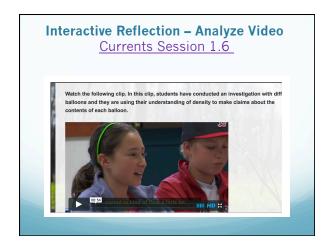




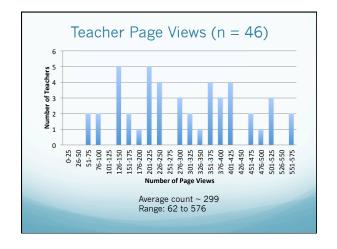


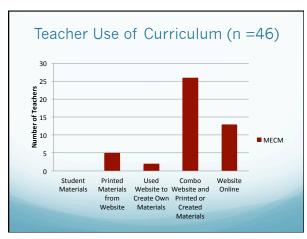


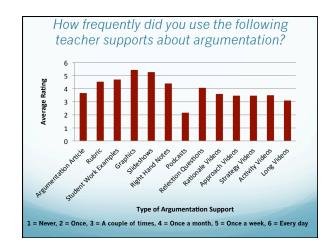


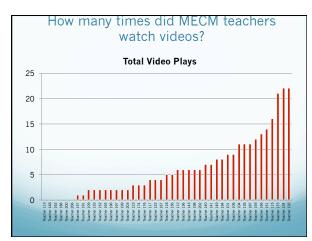


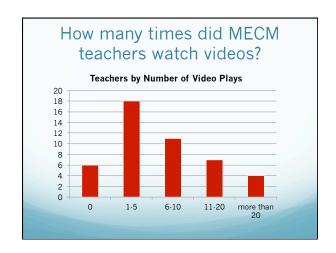


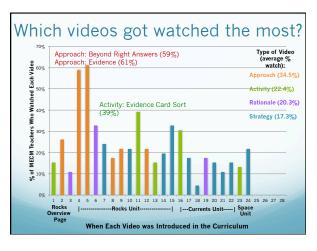






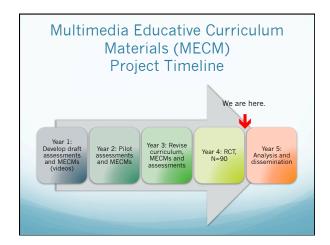








Other Data



Research Design

RCT 2014-15 (n=90)

- All teachers received a digital teacher's guide and all student materials
- Treatment teachers received additional MECMs (videos, interactive elements)
- No requirements: use materials as you would normally use them.
- Data Collection
 - Pre- and post-assessment of PCK for argumentation and beliefs about argumentation
 - Back-end data collection on teachers' use of digital curriculum and access of videos.

