Strengthening Pedagogical Quality in Inquiry-Based Science Education





5th International Conference Quality Growth of Inquiry Based Science Education Programs

Case Study Critical Questions

- What is the context?
- What is the infrastructure?
- What is the evidence?
- What are the implications for teacher development?



VIPS continues to be successful

➤ SCHOOL DISTRICT:

Valle Imperial Project in Science now used in classrooms for 13 years.

Lincoln Elementary School fourth-grade teacher Mike Williams says he's taught science a couple of different ways over the

He said he's tried the traditional, teaching the subject out of the book, and he's taught science utilizing the Valle Imperial Project in Science method.

"There's a little more work involved," Williams said of the VIPS program, "but the payoff comes back in multitudes.

more bang for your buck," he said.

This year the VIPS program completed its 13th year in the El Centro Elementary School

will return for a l4th year, said Williams, a lead teacher in the program. The program allows students to learn science in a more hands-on approach,

Williams said this year his fourth-graders had three different kits they dealt with. They learned about rocks and minerals in one, electricity and magnetism in another and learned about ecosystems oms for 13 years.
in a third.
"The students definitely, like it a lot more," Williams said. "And it's been a very beneficial program for teachers and students."

The program started in 1995 when forther

The program started in 1995 when forther Superintendent Michael Klentschy worked with scientists at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena to build the program.

El Centro Elementary received the California Pre-College Science Initiative grant through Cal Tech and the VIPS program has been implemented ever

The program has even been successful at the kindergarten level. Annette Arellano, a kindergarten teacher at

program, but her student like it even more.

"The kids love it, Arellano said. "We wer learning about mountain and how they were created so, how are they created With water and dirt.

recess playing in the dirt making their own mountains," she said. "Even though it gets messy, it's a lot of fun."

-- Staff Writer Eric Galvan can be reached at 337-3441 or at.



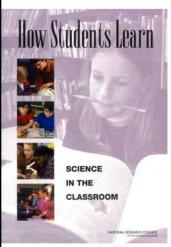
Lincoln Elementary School students Jennifer Lozano, 11, and Ar mando Hernandez, 9, pour water, and sand in order to learn about erosion and the formation of canyons

Imperial Valley Press

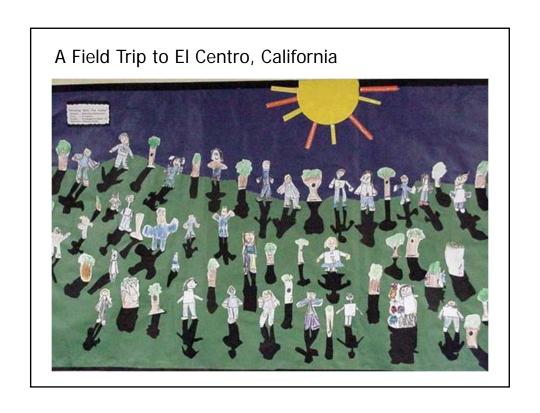
June 8, 2008

How Students Learn Science

National Research Council (2005)



- Engage to activate prior knowledge
- Develop competence
 - Deep foundation of factual knowledge
 - Understand facts in the context of big ideas
 - Organize knowledge to facilitate retrieval and application
- Utilize metacognitive approaches to instruction





Our Community and Students

In Imperial County

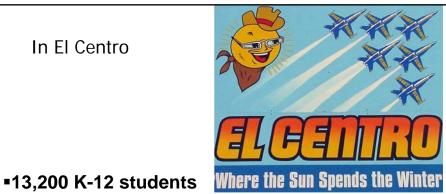
- Mean income \$16,322
- · Poorest of all 58 counties in California
- 30% unemployment rate (among highest is USA)
- 22,500 students in 14 Districts







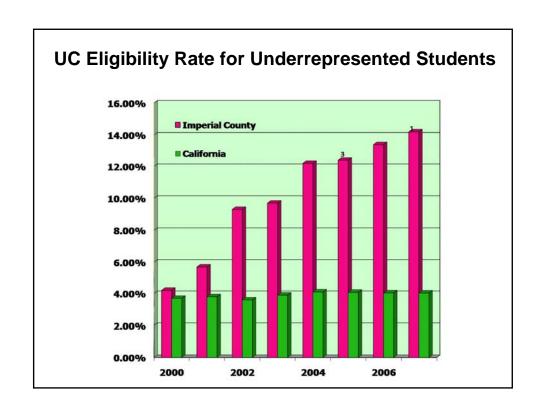
In El Centro

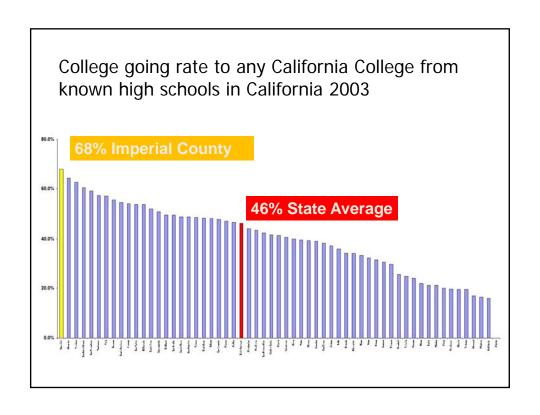


- ■9 elementary, 2 middle, 2 high school
- ■77% Poverty
- •61% English Language Learners
- ■10% Migrant
- ■81% Hispanic, 12% Caucasian, 4% African-American, 3% Asian

Student A	chievement	— Imperial County, CA
 Stanford Achievement 1998-99 Years CUM 	Test: Science Scores NPR - Sorted by Years Gr4 Gr6 36 40	_
0	21 n=137	27 n=174
1	32 n =150	32 n=121
2	38 n=141	42 n=132
3	47 n=111	50 n=107
4	53 n=91	64 n=104

Student A	Achievem	ent – Im	perial Co	unty, CA
2000-2001 Years CUM	Mean Raw S Gr7 9.4	Scores- Sorto Gr8 11.1	_	rs in Program Gr7/8 10.2
0		8.7 n=48	10.0 n=107	9.5 n=155
1		8.9 n =136	10.5 n=103	9.7 n=239
2		9.0 n=168	10.7 n=112	9.8 n=280
3		10.4 n=125	11.1 n=90	10.7 n=215
4		11.0 n=84	13.3 ₍₁₎ n=93	12.7 ₍₂₎ n=177
1=Singapore 2=Hong Kong		p<.023	p<.001	p<.01





For additional information on this research and how a strong inquiry based science program also increased achievement scores in reading and mathematics...

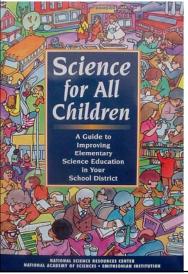


Amaral, O., Garrison, L. and Klentschy, M. (Summer 2002). Helping english learners increase achievement through inquiry-based science instruction. Bilingual Research Journal, 26:2, 213-239.

http://brj.asu.edu/content/vol26_no2/pdf/ART2.PDF

Infrastructure

Five Critical Elements for Reform



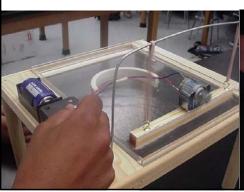
- ◆High Quality Curriculum
- ◆Sustained Professional Development
- ◆Materials Support
- ◆Administrative and Community Support
- ◆Assessment and Evaluation

High Quality Curriculum

GRADE	LIFE	EARTH/SPACE	PHYSICAL	*Optional Units
K	KA Myself and Others (I)	KB Sunshine & Shadows (D)	KC Wood (FOSS)	
1	1A Living Things (I)	1B Weather (STC)	1C Solids & Liquids (STC)	1D Senses (I)
2	2A Life Cycle of the Butterfly (STC)	2B Soils (STC)	2C Sink or Float (D)	2D Growing Things (I)
3	3A Brine Shrimp	3B Rocks and Minerals (STC)	3C Sound (I)	3D Amazing Air (D)
4	4A Microworlds (STC)	4B Land and Water(STC)	4C Electric Circuits (STC)	4D Food Chemistry (STC)
5	5A Ecosystems STC)	5B Solar Energy (FOSS)	5C Mixtures and Solutions (FOSS)	5D Motion and Design (STC)
6	6A Experiments with Plants (STC)	6B Measuring Time (STC)	6C Magnets & Motors (STC)	* These units may be requested at any time with a minimum of two week notice to the Science Center, SMRC# 353-2860

High Quality Curriculum Middle School (STC)

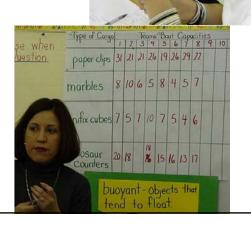
- Weather and Water
- Micro Macro
- Catastrophic Events
- Light
- Properties of Matter
- Energy, Machines and Motion





High Quality Curriculum

- Developmentally Appropriate
- Researched Based
- Leads to a "big idea" in Science
- Balanced
 - -Physical
 - -Earth
 - -Life
- 4 Units Per Year



High Quality Curriculum

Provides Opportunities to:

Explore
Investigate
Inquire
Question
Test Hypothesis
Collect Data
Analyze Data



Sustained Professional Development

- University Level Preservice
- School District Level-100 hours minimum
 Initial Training
 Advanced Training
 Study Groups
 Institutes
 Debriefing
- In-classroom Support
- Leadership
- Advanced Degrees









Materials Support

- SMRC
- VIPS Offices
- Training Center
- Materials Center



Materials Support

- Materials Center
 - -Order
 - -Manufacture
 - -Inventory
 - -Refurbish
 - -Deliver
- Cost Sharing







Materials Support

- Materials Center Staffing
 - Director
 - 2 Media Technicians
 - Administrative Clerk







Administrative and Community Support

- Vertical Team
- Administrative Training
- Science Volunteers
- Parent Education
- Periodicals



Administrative and Community Support

- Vertical Team
 - Superintendents
 - Central Office
 - Curriculum and Instruction
 - Business Services
 - Principals
 - Science Director
 - Business and Industry
 - University
- Decisions by Consensus



Administrative and Community Support

- Administrator Training
 - -Content
 - -Pedagogy
 - -Classroom Supervision
 - -Teacher Evaluation
 - -Assessment



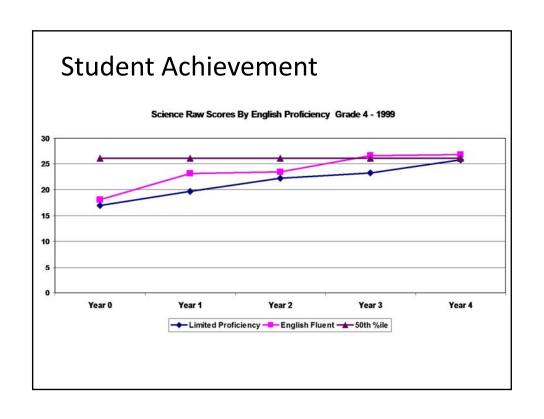


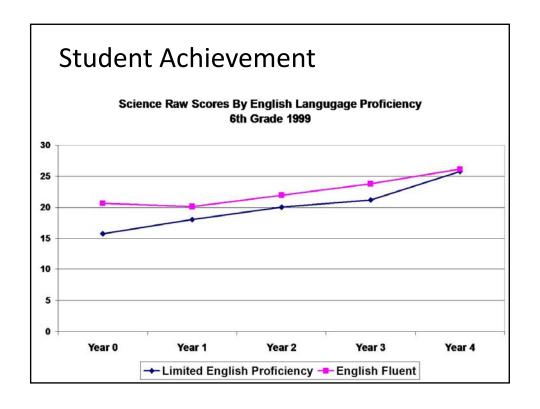
Administrative and Community Support

- Volunteer Scientists in El Centro come from
 - Cal Tech
 - Agriculture
 - Veterinarians
 - Pharmacists
 - El Centro Regional Medical Center
 - San Diego State University
 - University of California
 - Water and Power Company
 - El Centro Naval Air Station
 - Union Pacific Mining
 - Imperial County Sheriff's Dept



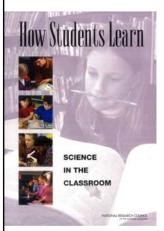
Assessment and Evaluation • Performance Tasks/Products • Standardized Tests • Notebooks • Notebooks





How Students Learn Science

National Research Council (2005)

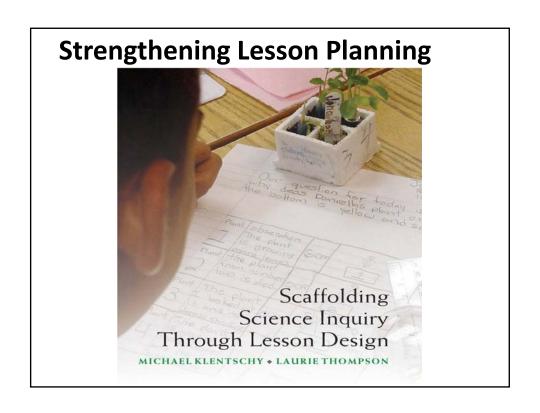


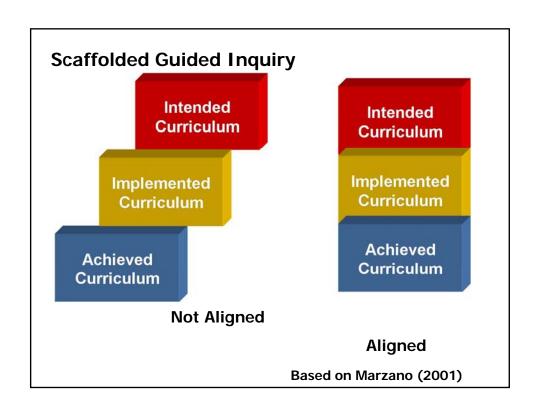
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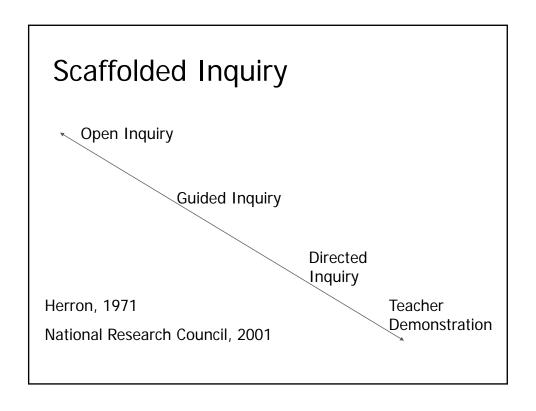
More Research to Consider

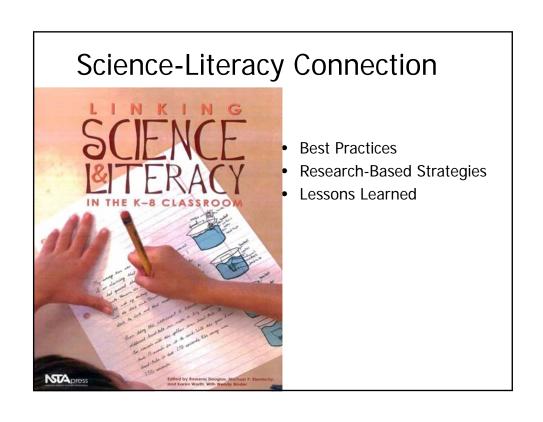
- Students benefit from strong scaffolding with respect to building explanations from evidence (Songer and Lee, 2003)
- Questioning, predicting, clarifying, and summarizing are strengthened through scaffolding. Clarifying promotes comprehension monitoring. Students benefit from scaffolding when analyzing data and building explanations from evidence. (Hug, Krajcik and Marx, 2005)
- A process of scaffolded inquiry, reflection and generalization developed students' metacognitive knowledge. (White and Fredrickson, 1998)

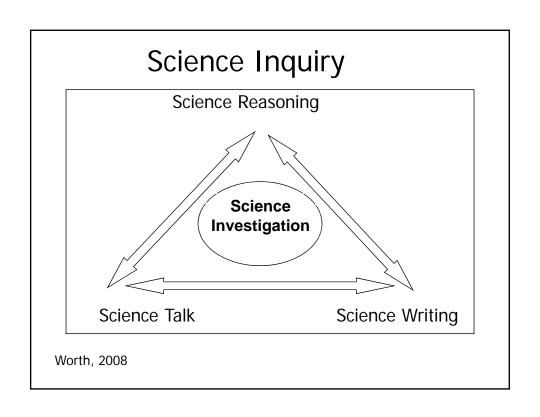
- Writing may force the integration of new ideas and relationships with prior knowledge and encourage personal involvement with the new information (Kleinsasser, et al, 1992)
- Written and oral language opportunities to explain, describe, predict and integrate new information allow students to make conceptual shifts and facilitate retention (Fellows, 1994)

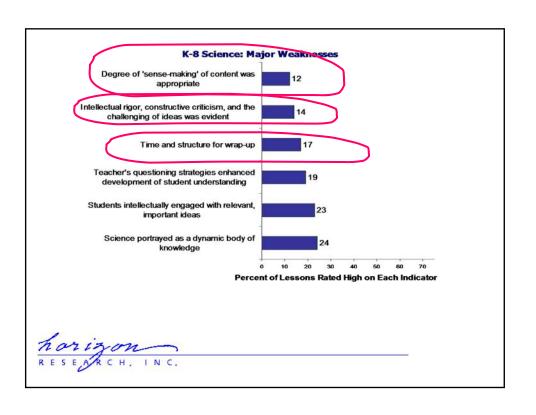


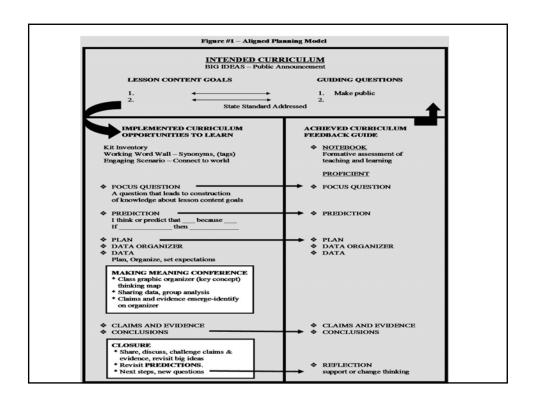




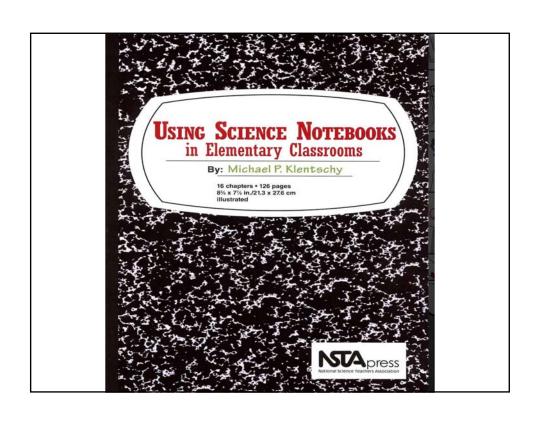


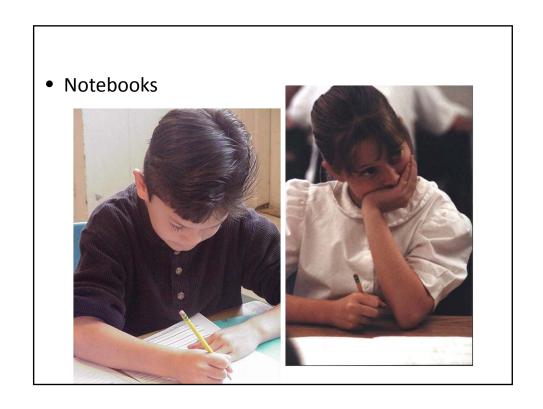




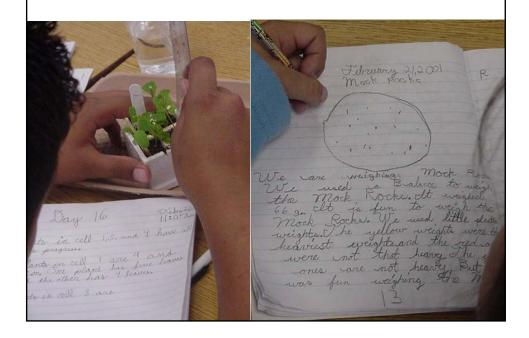


Implemented Curriculum PHASE ONE: Setting the Stage for Learning Kit Inventory Vocabulary Development Working Word Wall PHASE TWO: Formulating Investigable Questions and Predictions Engaging Scenario • Focus Question - Notebook Entry Prediction - Notebook Entry PHASE THREE: Planning and Conducting the Investigation · Planning and Organizing - Notebook Entry • Data Organizer - Notebook Entry • Investigating and Entering Data - Notebook Entry PHASE FOUR: Making Meaning • Making Meaning Conference - Discussion/Analysis • Writing Claims and Evidence - Notebook Entry • Writing Conclusions - Notebook Entry • Reflection - Notebook Entry





What should a science notebook contain?



Components and Criteria

- Question/Problem/Purpose
- Prediction
- Planning
 - -Data Collection Device
- Data/Observations
- Claims, Evidence, Reasoning
- Conclusions
- Next steps/New questions

Recent Evidence

In a study with more than 1200 5th graders using a process of scaffolded guided inquiry with embedded writing strategies experimental group students significantly outperformed the control group who received regular instruction using just kits and just testbooks on posttest, state science standards scores and writing scores.

- EL closed achievement gap with EO students in experimental group

At a middle school with 288 8th graders (99.7% Free and Reduced Lunch, 77.8% EL), a similar method was used. 63% of the students scored Proficient or Advanced on the 2006 administration of the California Science Standards Test.

(Vanosdall, Klentschy, Hedges and Weisbaum, 2007 (Klentschy and Thompson, 2008)

Recent Evidence (Vanosdall, Klentschy, Hedges and Weisbaum, 2 (Klentschy and Thompson, 2008)	007
Study 1 - Exp-Control SGI vs Text (Gain 42 %ile)	Effect Sizes
California Science Standards Test	1.392
Mixture and Solutions Post Test	1.095
Study 2 - Exp-Control SGI vs Kits (Gain 36 %ile)	Effect Sizes
California Science Standards Test	1.137
Mixture and Solutions Post Test	1.043
Study 3 – Quasi Exp Kits vs Text (Gain 12 %ile)	Effect Sizes
California Science Standards Test	0.320
Mixture and Solutions Post Test	0.408

Implications

- Project design which develops a local and regional K-16 collaborative partnership between districts, business, volunteer scientists and the university
- Project design which is data driven
- Project design resulted in improved student achievement in science and other core areas of the curriculum

Thank you

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if you have any questions.