





Inter-University Project on Collaborative Physics Workshops: an Ibero-American Experience

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Inter-University Project on Collaborative Physics Workshops: an Ibero-American experience

- **▶** Introduction
- Objectives
- Inquiry-based science workshops (theoretical framework)
- Teacher training proposal & Research methodology
- Results
- Concluding remarks



Introduction



TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMS...

They should be based on the promotion of **professional competencies.**

They should encourage a shift from traditional to alternative teaching approaches.

They should promote **reflection and metacognition** about educational strategies.

(Perrenoud, 2001; Van Driel & Berry, 2012; Gess-Newsome, 2015)

Introduction (II)

TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMS...



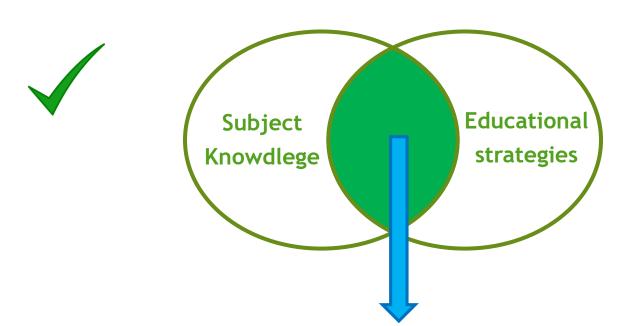
Subject Knowdlege

Educational Strategies

The methodologies that future teachers are trying to acquire are not valid for their own learning about physics, chemistry, maths...?

Introduction (III)

TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMS...



An approach coherent with the idea of **Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK)**

Teachers should interact with subject knowledge **following similar strategies** to those that are intended to acquire (e.g., problem-based learning, project-based learning, workshops...)

(Martínez-Aznar, Rodríguez-Arteche, & Gómez-Lesarri, 2017)

Introduction (IV)

SCIENCE TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMS...







Teachers should **personally experience** what learning through innovative methods (e.g., inquiry-based science education) implies: benefits, challenges, emotions... (Rodríguez-Arteche & Martínez-Aznar, 2016)



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Introducing Inquiry-Based Methodologies during Initial Secondary Education Teacher Training Using an Open-Ended Problem about **Chemical Change**

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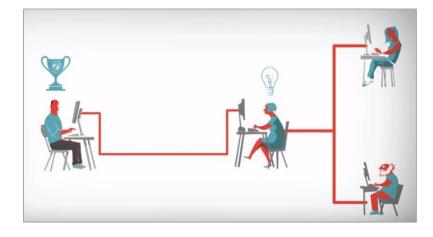
Introduction (V)

TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMS IN A TECHNOLOGICAL WORLD...









European Framework for the

Digital Competence of Educators

DigCompEdu

Christine Redecker (Author)

Yves Punie (Editor)

Professional networks as opportunities for personal and community growth.

Digital competence as a key area for professional development.

Necessity of aligning training proposals with this technological context.

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Objectives

INTER-UNIVERSITY PROJECT ON COLLABORATIVE PHYSICS WORKSHOPS

Learning Objectives

Promote the design and analysis of school workshops on "light and colour" and "electrical circuits", based on inquiry-based tasks.

Encourage the participants to model the nature of inquiry-based workshops.

Research Objective

- 1. Analyse the contribution of the training proposal to the future teachers' **professional skills.**
- 2. Evaluate the relevance of technical and personal contributions during the development of the project.
- 3. Analyse the **evolution in** future teachers' **beliefs** regarding the nature of science workshops.

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Inquiry-Based Science Education (IBSE)



A recommended approach for promoting conceptual and procedural knowledge, and positive attitudes towards science.

«The intentional process of diagnosing problems, critiquing experiments and distinguishing alternatives, planning investigations, researching conjectures, searching for information, constructing models*, debating with peers, and forming coherent arguments* (Linn, Davis, & Bell, 2004)».

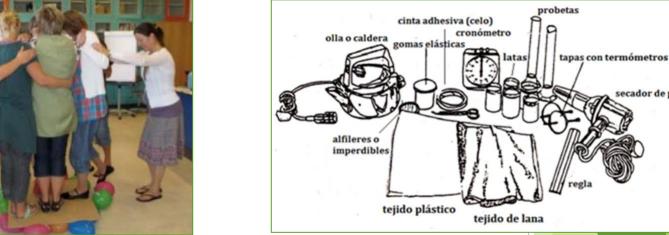
Scientific practices

Inquiry-Based Science Education (IBSE)



How many balloons are needed to keep standing three teachers?

> Inquiry focused on procedural learning



If you had to keep something cold for as long as possible, what would you do? Wrap it in wool or put it in a metal container?

In any case, scaffolding = teacher's role of guiding is fundamental in IBSE

(Hmelo-Silver, Duncan, & Chinn, 2007)

Inquiry focused on conceptual and procedural learning

secador de pelo

(Herron, 1971; Wheeler, Bell, Whitworth, & Maeng, 2015)

Inquiry-Based
Science
Education
(IBSE)

Inquiry type	Solution provided?	Procedure provided?	Research question provided?
Confirmation inquiry (L1)	YES	YES	YES
Structured inquiry (L2)	NO	YES	YES
Guided inquiry (L3)	NO	NO	YES
Open inquiry (L4)	NO	NO	NO

SCIENCE WORKSHOPS as structured inquiry: the topic and a sequence of questions are given to guide and orient knowledge construction.

Connected to Conceptual Change theory (Posner, Strike, Hewson, & Gertzog, 1982).



Inquiry-Based Science Workshops

Requirements:

- Sequence the activities
- Contextualise the tasks
- Choose appropriate materials
- Plan an adequate scaffolding
- Promote cooperative group
- ► Favour autonomy and self-reflection of students

(Silva & Fillat, 1997)

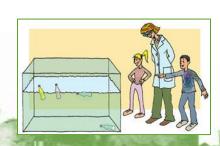
Modeling

Inquiry-Based Science Workshops

Example: A workshop about buoyancy

- Why do ships float? → Working with plasticine in different forms BODY
- ► What happens to this egg? → Working with salt solutions with different concentrations FLUID
- Does it float or sink? → Working with filled bottles and different solutions
 BOTH





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Teacher training proposal (I)

PARTICIPANTS

SPAIN

- 8 future teachers -2 work groups (6 female and 2 male; average age: 20.75)
- PRIMARY Education Degree.
 Universidad Complutense de Madrid
- «Physics & Chemistry Workshop»
 (elective subject, 60 hours)

PERU

- 21 future teachers -4 work groups (9 female and 12 male; average age: 20.57)
- SECONDARY Education Degree.
 Universidad de Piura
- «Physics II and its didactics»
 (compulsory subject, 60 hours)



Teacher training proposal (II)

STAGES (A)

General idea:

In addition to designing physics workshops, groups of future teachers can compare/assess different workshop approaches for the same topic

> Electrical circuits

➤ Light and colour

Initial session of videoconference to present the project guidelines



Assignment of the work groups in each country and distribution into two topics



Design of *lab*activities in each
country, including
videos to facilitate
their resolution

Teacher training proposal (III)

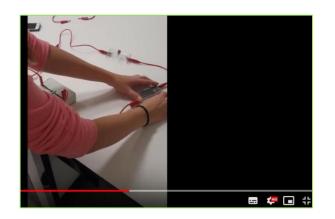
STAGES (A)



DESIGN OF WORKSHOPS	ANALYSIS OF WORKSHOPS	
C1 CDAIN (Floatrical circuits) 1 a	G1 - PERU, 5 p	
G1 - SPAIN (Electrical circuits) 4 p	G2 - PERU, 5 p	
C2 SDAIN (Light and colour) 4 p	G3 - PERU, 6 p	
G2 - SPAIN (Light and colour) 4 p	G4 - PERU, 5 p	
G1 - PERU (Electrical circuits) 5 p	G1.1 - SPAIN, 2 p	
G2 - PERU (Electrical circuits) 5 p	G1.2 - SPAIN, 2 p	
G3 - PERU (Light and colour) 6 p	G2.1 - SPAIN, 2 p	
G4 - PERU (Light and colour) 5 p	G2.2 - SPAIN, 2 p	
1 400		

Teacher training proposal (IV)

STAGES (A)





SPAIN	PERU	
Elements of a circuit	Elements of a circuit	
Conductors and insulators	Generators	
Resistance	Conductors and insulators	
Series and parallel circuits	Receivers	
Measuring voltage and intensity	Control elements	
Joule effect	Series and parallel circuits	
Magnet & coil	Measuring voltage and intensity	

Teacher training proposal (V)

STAGES (B)

Forums. Feedback system:

- (+) Strengths
- (-) Weaknesses
- (?) Questions
- (△) Suggestions

Publish the work in the groups on a collaborative platform (Schoology)



Solve and analyze the workshops of the partners from the other country



Exchange of reflections through forums and other documents

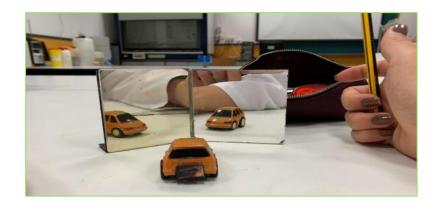


Due Sunday, November 11, 2018 at 11:59 pm

Schoology

Teacher training proposal (VI)

STAGES (B)





Actividad 4: Descubriendo los colores del cielo

- (+) La actividad nos ha resultado bastante adecuada. Al trabajar sobre el cielo y el sol puedes motivar bastante a los alumnos debido a que son elementos que se encuentran siempre presentes en su vida.
- (+) Preguntas muy apropiadas y bien explicadas.
- (-) Respecto a los materiales, con la leche y el agua hasta la visualización del video no sabíamos cuál era la cantidad exacta o aproximada para trabajar. Suponemos que los materiales y la cantidad que se invierta afecten al resultado final.
- (?) No nos han surgido dudas con esta actividad.

Show Less

Like 3 - Reply

L Hide All 3 Replies



Jean Pierre Gomez Espinoza Fri Nov 9, 2018 at 11:18 pm

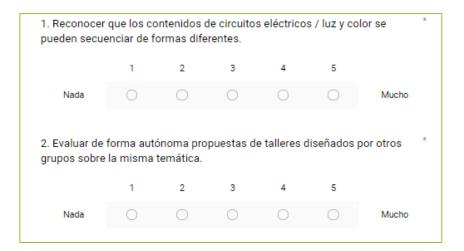
Estimados compañeros, muchas gracias por las críticas, pues nos han ayudado mucho para mejorar nuestro taller para cuando lo desarrollemos con alumnos. Actividad 1: Estamos muy contentos con que no hayan tenido problemas con está actividad. Actividad 2: Nosotros no hemos intentado el experimento usando una linterna y nos interesa saber los resultados. También compartimos el problema del clima, pues nosotros tuvimos que esperar mucho para que él sol llegue a un lugar donde podíamos grabar. Actividad 3: Lo de la medida del diámetro es una sugerencia pero sí hay que conseguir una adecuada proporción entre el diámetro y la longitud del hilo. Les mostraremos cómo girarlo el día Martes. Actividad 4: En realidad no hay un problema significativo con la cantidad de leche pues basta con unas cuantas gotas, aunque depende también de la cantidad de agua. Cualquier inquietud que aún tengan esperamos poder resolverla el día Martes.

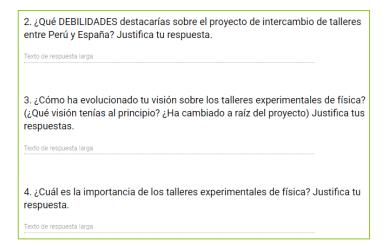
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119 interventions in forums (interactions and + $/ - / ? / \Delta$)

Teacher training proposal (VII)

STAGES (C)





Final session of videoconference.
Exchange of critical analysis

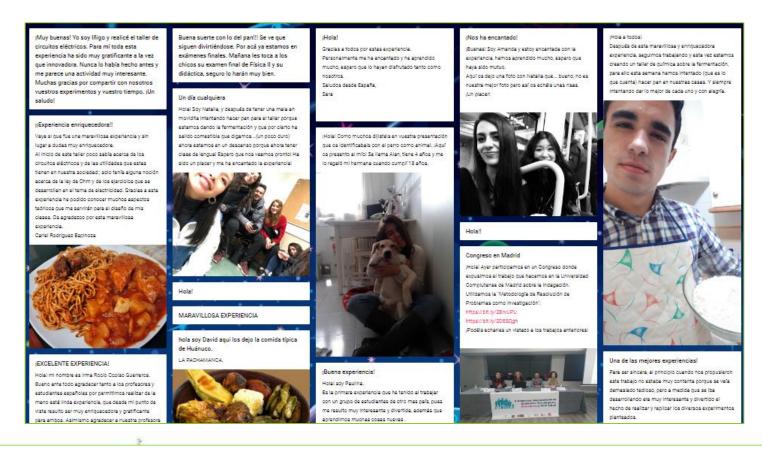


Project evaluation through *Google* Forms (closed and open questions)



Final communication (Padlet, forums...)

Teacher training proposal (VIII)



The intention is provoking in-depth reflection on the design of physics workshops, while promoting other skills of future teachers: digital competence (video editing, publication of materials, etc.), communication skills...

Research Methodology

- Online questionnaire with open and closed (Likert scale 1-5) questions.
- Impact of the project to... [Closed questions]
 - O Pedagagocial skills (communication, digital competence, reflection...). 5 questions
 - Subject-specific skills (personal understanding, sequence of contents, materials...). 5 questions
- Contribution of some aspects... [Closed questions]
 - O Human contribution (personal, co-workers, professors...). 4 questions
 - Technical contribution (Schoology, video editing, videoconference). 4 questions
- «How has your view on experimental physics workshops evolved as a result of the international project? Justify your answers».

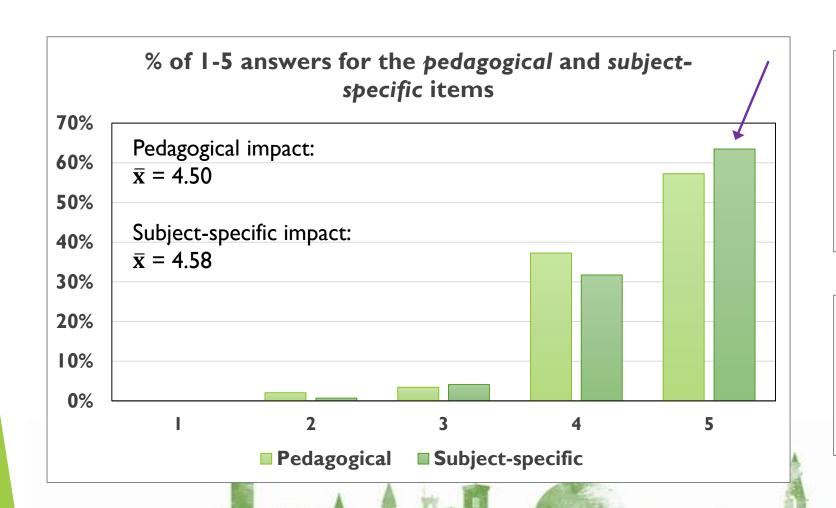
DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

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Results (I)

1. PEDAGOGICAL AND SUBJECT-SPECIFIC IMPACT



N = 29 future teachers

- 5 items about pedagogical impact
- 5 items about subjectspecific impact

To what extent do you consider that the project of school workshops between Spain and Peru has allowed you to...?

Results (II)

1. PEDAGOGICAL AND SUBJECT-SPECIFIC IMPACT

PEDAGOGICAL DIMENSION	Mean	SD
I. <u>Reflect on the own workshops</u> based on the evaluations of the other country (achievements, mistakes, posible changes).	4.62	0.67
II. Work and interact as a team with a group of future teachers from another country.	4.59	0.62
III. Use digital tools to record and communicate information (video recording and editing, cloud spaces, forums)	4.52	0.56

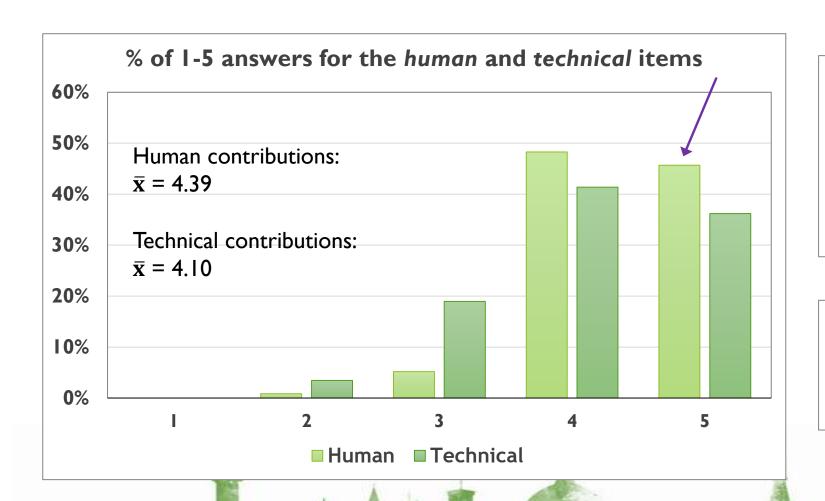
SUBJECT-SPECIFIC DIMENSION		SD
IV. Recognise that similar activities can be carried out with different materials (from everyday life, academics).		0.60
V. Identify and reflect on the inquiry-based or applicative (traditional) nature of activities included in the workshops.		0.56
VI. Improve personal understanding about the contents of electrical circuits / light and colour.	4.52	0.68

(Abril, Romero, Quesada, & Ariza, 2014)



Results (III)

2. HUMAN AND TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTIONS



N = 29 future teachers

- 4 items about human contributions
- 4 items about technical contributions

How much have the following aspects contributed to the proper development of the Project...?

Results (IV)

2. HUMAN AND TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

HUMAN ASPECTS

- **I. Professors** from your own country $(\bar{x} = 4.62)$.
- II. The contribution of co-workers (groups) of your same country ($\bar{x} = 4.41$).
- III. The associated groups (electrical circuits / light and colour) of the other country ($\bar{x} = 4.31$).
- IV. Your personal contributions to the different activities and work sessions $(\bar{x} = 4.21)$.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS

- I. The final session of discussion about the workshops through videoconference $(\bar{x} = 4.45)$.
- II. The accessibility to the materials and tools necessary for carrying out the workshops $(\bar{x} = 4.31)$.
- III. The design and tools of the *Schoology* platform ($\bar{x} = 4.03$).
- **IV.** The **videos** made by the groups of the other country ($\bar{x} = 3.62$).

Indagative Vs. Applicative nature of workshops. How are the videos presented?

Results (V)

3. EVOLUTION IN THE VIEWS ABOUT WORKSHOPS

Future teachers' responses to:

How has your view on experimental physics workshops evolved as a result of the international project?

ATOMISTIC WORKSHOPS

«I used to see them as separate activities from science, which complement the explanation and are "fun" and original because they take you out of the traditional».

HOLISTIC WORKSHOPS

«But it is not about complementing but providing an explanation about the corresponding concepts through the workshop [...] understanding curricular objectives».

N = 5

WORKSHOPS TO APPLY KNOWLEDGE

«I used to understand workshops as something guided that simply requires to follow the steps».

WORKSHOPS TO CONSTRUCT KNOWLEDGE

«As a result of the project, physics experiments seem very productive and fun to me. We ourselves solve them, and this allows us to imagine many things and check them».

N = 3

(Gil et al., 1999)

Results (VI)

3. EVOLUTION IN THE VIEWS ABOUT WORKSHOPS

Future teachers' responses to:

How has your view on experimental physics workshops evolved as a result of the international project?

SIMPLE PLANNING OF THE WORKSHOPS

«It has evolved radically, because at the beginning I thought it would be easy and that we would send a simple experimental workshop. It would just be an experimental guide».

COMPLEX PLANNING OF THE WORKSHOPS

"But then we had to look for a lot of information on the topic [...] and we also had to revise the curricular design to see what we wanted students to achieve".

N = 5

WORKSHOPS AS TEACHING OBSTACLES

«Honestly, the idea of doing physics lab activities scared me a little because I've always preferred other types of subjects».

WORKSHOPS AS TEACHING OPPORTUNITIES

«But now I am very satisfied, and I think that experimentation should be applied in the classroom from primary school to avoid, in this way, prejudices like the ones I had».

N = 2

(Pilitsis & Duncan, 2012)

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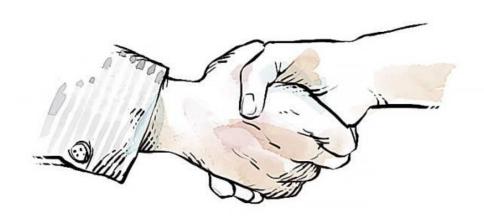
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Conclusions

- The project has promoted the development of competencies in future teachers: those specific to science (\bar{x} = 4.58) and others of a general nature (\bar{x} = 4.50)
 - The proposal approach has been holistic, through a real professional problem such as designing school workshops on physics.
- V Both human (\bar{x} = 4.39) and technical (\bar{x} = 4.10) contributions to the project have been valued very positively.

Conclusions

- ✓ Future teachers evolve in their views about the nature of inquiry-based workshops towards a more complex model.
 - Future teachers consider their constructivist character, which incorporates scientific practices and integrates theory and practice to deal with science topics. This model also refers to the complex design and planning of workshops.
- ✓ The perception of a variety of activities, materials or approaches to design inquiry-based workshops is a clearly positive result, especially when they are still infrequent in school classrooms.



Thank you for your attention!

