

Verena Petermann

Focus of the Study

Engaging students in inquiry activities is often assumed to contribute to their learning of **science content (SC)** and **scientific inquiry (SI)** (e.g., NRC, 2012).

While students are frequently engaged in inquiry activities during instruction (inquiry as teaching strategy; e.g., Börlin & Labudde, 2014), inquiry strategies are rarely discussed (inquiry as goal; e.g., Capps & Crawford, 2013).

Assumption: The relatively **small focus on SI as goal** in teachers' classroom **practice** could be **related** with teachers' **beliefs about learning and teaching SC and SI** (i.e., beliefs are psychologically-held understandings, premises or propositions about the world and one's own self that are *felt to be true*; based on Richardson, 1996).

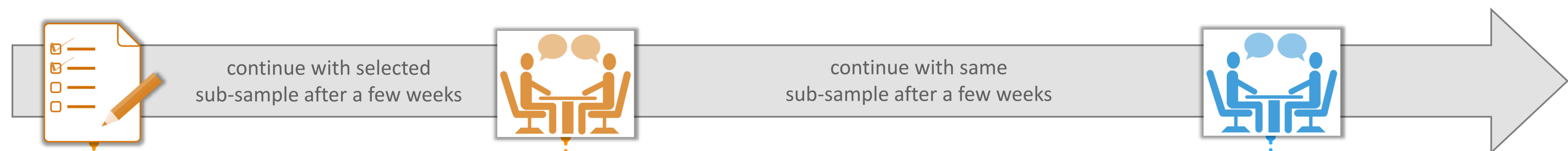
Research Question 1:

How do teachers' **beliefs** about learning and teaching **differ** regarding **SC and SI**?

Research Question 2:

How do teachers **discuss/reflect** about teaching practice on **SC/SI** and to what extent does this **correspond** with their **beliefs**?

Research Design and Methods



Online-Questionnaire

Using Likert-items and open questions to assess teachers' **beliefs** about ...

- the helpfulness of selected strategies to teach SC/SI
- their own abilities to teach SC/SI
- ...

Statistical analysis of differences between beliefs about SC and SI

Guided Interview

Detailed analyses of teachers' **beliefs** by investigating ...

- the reasons behind their choices (e.g., why do they believe a specific strategy is helpful?)
- what aspects (e.g., strategies) teachers mention by themselves

Category-based analysis of beliefs about SC and SI (see open questions)

Tasks and follow-up

Capturing how teachers **plan** lessons and how they **analyse** lesson vignettes on SC and SI (considerations)

→ Investigate the relationship between assessed teachers' **beliefs** and their **considerations/reasoning**

→ Identify other aspects (e.g., experiences, additional beliefs) that potentially impact how teachers plan and analyse lessons on SC/SI

Interview

Capturing what aspects teachers **"think"** about regarding planning and analysing lessons on SC and SI (considerations and reasoning)

Beliefs About Teaching Strategies

	Not helpful	Neither not helpful neither helpful	Helpful	Very helpful	Indispensable
For good teaching of physics content / scientific inquiry, it is <i>not helpful</i> / ... / <i>indispensable</i> that ...					
... the students carry out investigations by themselves. [student activity]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... the teacher carries out investigations. [teacher activity]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... the students' prior experiences on physics content / scientific inquiry are taken into account. [student orientation]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... physical concepts (e.g., Ohm's law) / rules for conducting inquiry (e.g., control-of-variables strategy) are elicited and explained to the students. [explicit instruction]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
... [subject orientation, guided instruction, open instruction]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Interviewer: From your point of view, what is **important for teaching** if you want to foster your students' understanding of **science content**?

Interviewee: ...

Interviewer: From your point of view, what is **important for teaching** if you want to foster your students' **scientific inquiry abilities**?

Interviewee: ...

Considerations ("what?") and Reasoning ("why?")

Vignette Excerpt:
Mr Meyer plans a 90-minutes lesson on experimenting for his 8th grade. His plan is to let his students work in groups on the tasks listed below.

Tasks [for students]:
a) Establish assumptions on the following question:
Which factors have an influence on the friction force?
b) Plan a suitable experiment to test one of your assumptions.

At the end of the lesson, the blackboard is supposed to look like this:

Friction on the ground: Which factors have an influence on the friction force?		Friction force (horizontal plane):	
m in kg	F in N	factor	influence
0	0	mass	✓
0.1	0.7	contact area	✗
0.2	1.3	material pair	✓
0.3	2.0		
0.4	2.8		
0.5	3.6		
0.6	4.3		
0.7	4.9		
0.8	5.6		
0.9	6.2		
1.0	6.9		

$F_{\text{friction}} = \mu \cdot m \cdot g$
 μ : coefficient of friction
 m : mass
 g : gravitational acceleration

Analysis task [for teachers]:
What feedback would you give Mr Meyer on this lesson plan?

Interviewer: **What** do you think was Mr Meyer's goal in this lesson and **why** do you think so?

Interviewee: ...

Interviewer: Mr Meyer tells you that he wants to foster students' SI abilities. Would you change something in this lesson and, if so, **what** and **why**?

Interviewee: ...

Preliminary Results

Findings from piloting of the questionnaire with N = 70 pre-service teachers

Pre-service teachers seem to believe that ...

... several teaching strategies are more helpful for teaching SC than SI.




(student orientation: $M_{SC} = 5.03$, $SE_{SC} = 0.06$, $M_{SI} = 4.79$, $SE_{SI} = 0.08$, $t(68) = 4.2$, $p < .001$, $r = .45$;
explicit instruction: $M_{SC} = 5.07$, $SE_{SC} = 0.08$, $M_{SI} = 4.84$, $SE_{SI} = 0.08$, $t(68) = 3.6$, $p < .001$, $r = .40$)

... their teaching abilities are better for SC than for SI.

($M_{SC} = 4.88$, $SE_{SC} = 0.06$, $M_{SI} = 4.65$, $SE_{SI} = 0.08$, $t(69) = 4.4$, $p < .001$, $r = .47$)

→ Findings strengthen the assumption that the observed difference in teachers' classroom practice could be related with varying beliefs about (learning and) teaching of SC/SI.

Current State and Open Questions

Development of ...			
... instruments for data collection	✓	✓	in progress
... methods for data analysis	in progress	?	?

? Additional approach(es) to reconstruct beliefs from the interview data that complement the category-based analysis?

? What should be considered when a) developing the instruments (e.g., vignettes) and b) analysing the data (e.g., interviews for reconstruction of beliefs) to allow a comparative analysis of the different types of data?

Contact Information



Verena Petermann
Justus Liebig University Giessen
Institute for Physics Education
Karl-Glöckner-Strasse 21 C
D-35394 Giessen, Germany
E-Mail: Verena.Petermann@didaktik.physik.uni-giessen.de



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