



Universiteit Utrecht

[Faculteit Bètawetenschappen
FISME]

Coherent education in proportionality in Science and Mathematics

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Mathematics Education

Presentation

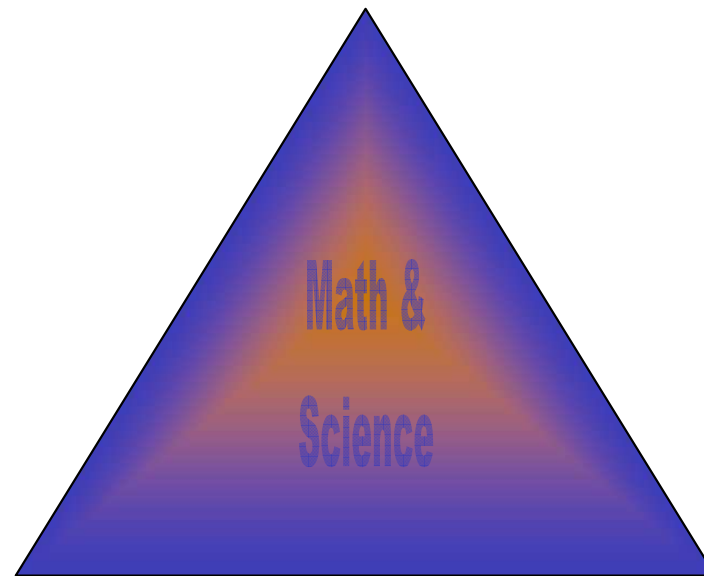
- Coherence in schools
- problems with the concept of proportionality and with reasoning from data
- Ideas in the SaLVO-project
- Structure.
- Findings
 - Students
 - Teachers
- How to start coherent teaching.

Coherence in schools

- **Organizational**
 - schedule
 - confer and support
 - room
- **Subject matter**
 - related concepts
 - hierarchy of subjects
- **Didactics**
 - Knowledge
 - approach
 - competence
 - method

Coherence triangle

Didactics



Organization

Subjects

Obstructions for coherence

- Ignorance contents of other subjects
- Connection own subjects within course
- Programs of subjects do not cohere
- Overload of subjects
- Organizational

proportionality

- No proportionality in math
- Different views
- Formula's in physics
- $y=ax$ vs $U=IR$
- Functions in math vs relations in physics

Basis of *SaLVO* 1

- Curriculum line, through subjects and classes
- Limited integration of subjects
- Proportional reasoning normative for the course
- Problem posing approach (also in math)
 - paragraph question
 - discussion
 - solidification of concept
 - consolidation

Basis of *SaLVO* 2

- Use mathematical skills explicitly within science
- multiple approach
 - words, graphs, functions
- Use of ict, (excel, graphical calculator)
- Recognizable contexts
- teachers are familiar with each subject

The learning path in modules (lower sec.)

1	proportionality in form 2	Ma	F2
2	proportionality and density in physics	Ph	F2
3	enlarging and reducing	Ph; Ma	F2
4	inverse proportionality	Ma	F3
5	economy and percent	Ec	F3
6	chemical reactions	Ch	F3
7	formules and proportionality	Ph	F3
8	exponential relations	M/P/I/	F3
A	The Planets	Ph	F3

The learning path in modules (upper sec.)

8	powers and proportionality	Ma	F4
9	relations in research	Ph	F4
10	exponential relations	Ma; Ph	F5
11	modeling and math	Ma; Ph	F5 F6
12	periodic relations	Ma; Ph	F5
13			

Findings from students (interviews, enquetes, assignments)

- Students don't like the material, the modules are not easy and the projects are more demanding than the projects they are used to.
- Students, especially female, think they master working with proportionality.

Findings from teachers

- Students are better in working with proportionality and formulae as before, not only students that choose physics but also students that take a more cultural education program in upper secondary
- Also the math is improved!
- More students choose for a science-related program in upper secondary (but...)
- Metaview helps students

Start with Coherent teaching?

- Coherent teaching = team teaching
- Speak with colleagues about collective subjects and learn what they mean with it.
- Learn what they teach in other courses (and in other schools)
- Develop a collective vision about coherent education.
- Visit each others lessons and see how different teaching is in other subjects.
- Start with a small coherent project

Summary how to master coherence

- Organisation, content and didactics
- Retraining together with other subjects
 - content
 - didactical approach
- Support from the heads of school.

Thank you

- moldijk@uu.nl
- www.salvoproject.nl

Example of working with a module

Exponential functions (F3)

- Exponential growth vs linear growth
- Multiple approach
 - Words, graphs, formules
 - One concept, different contexts and subjects
 - Study of the exponential behaviour (ma), discovery of exponential behaviour (Ph)
- Powers of ten and the calculator
- Coherence in different subjects
- Paragraph Questions

Example - Findings

- The year after, math-teachers were enthusiastic about the skills of the students, knowledge about growthfactor...
- Students are not very enthusiastic about the project, but do like it better afterwards
- The assignments were made well.
- Experiments added validation to het more theoretical part.
- New schools also like the project as a start (for teachers) to begin with coherent teaching with SaLVO

Exponentials

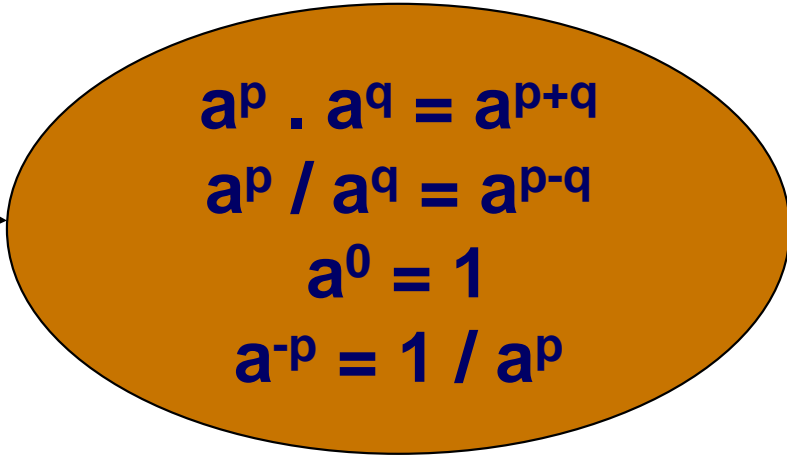
- 4 parts, A – D, each 2 lessons from 50 min.
- After part A-D an 1hour test
- E: investigation + poster presentation in 4 lessons
- Lower secondary education; age 14 -15
- 2006: test in 3 groups => Rewrite
- 2007: test in 15 groups



A



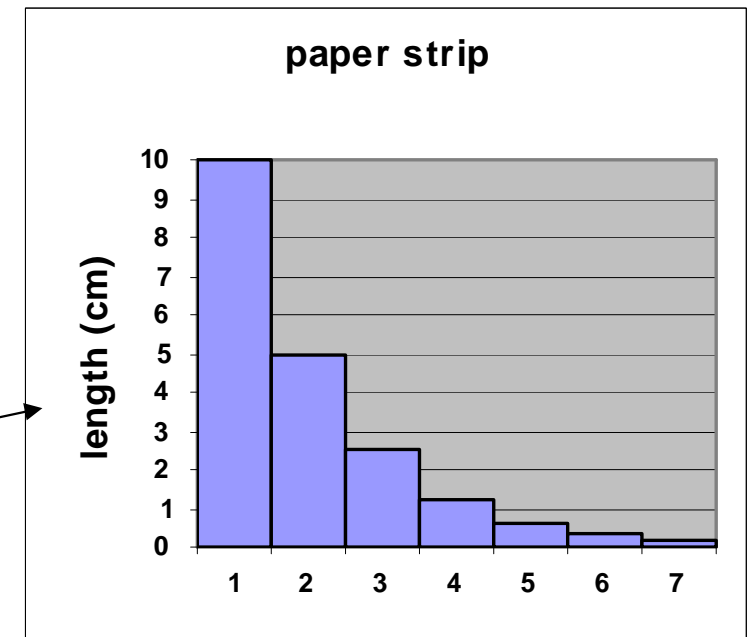
- The powers of ten
 - Java-applet: from the Milky Way to the DNA
 - rules e.g. $10^a \cdot 10^b = 10^{a+b}$
 - calculations e.g. what's the time for sunlight to reach Pluto?
- Other bases
 - calculations
 - rules
- Extra: binary counting



$a^p \cdot a^q = a^{p+q}$
 $a^p / a^q = a^{p-q}$
 $a^0 = 1$
 $a^{-p} = 1 / a^p$

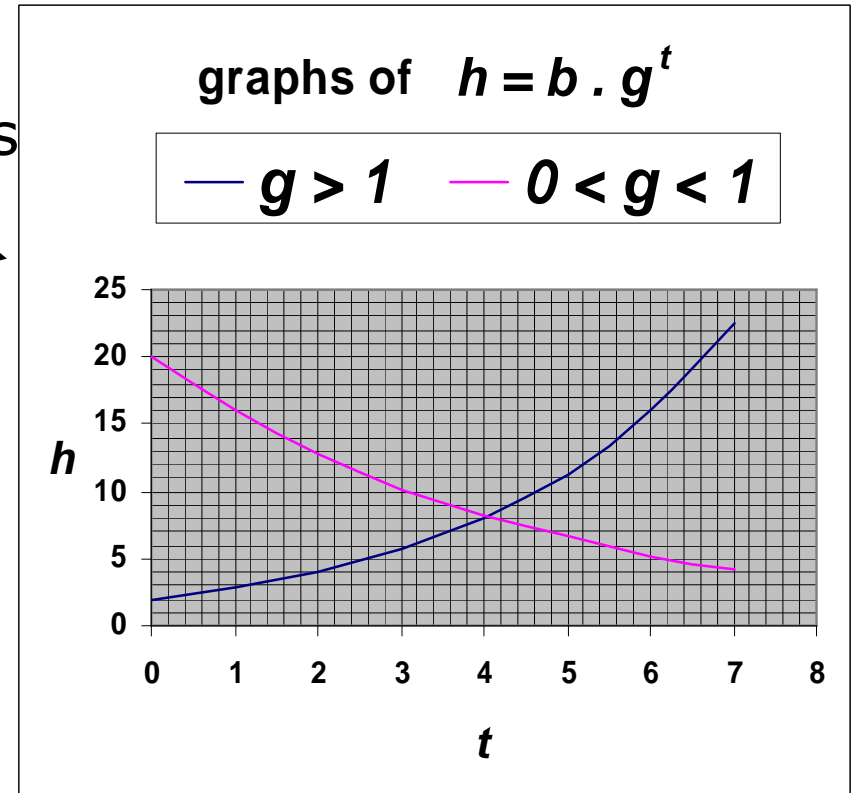
Part B

- **Linear** growth
 - every fixed (time) step results in a fixed **addition**
- **Exponential** growth
 - every fixed (time) step results in a fixed **multiplication**
 - e.g. growth of bacterium E-coli
 - growth factor $g = \text{new} / \text{old}$
 - interest $p\%$ $\Rightarrow g = 1 + p/100$
 - decay
 - length of paper strip $l = 20 \cdot 0,5^n$
 - a lot of exercises in science context



Part C

- Excel
 - exercises to acquire the skills
 - e.g. tables and graphs
- lot of exercises
 - physics, economics
 - growth factor g
 - interest $p\%$



Part D

- Atomic model
 - proton, neutrons
 - isotopes
 - radiation, activity, Bq
 - X-ray, α , β , γ
- radioactive decay
- half-life $\rightarrow g = 0,5$
- Formula $A = A_0 \cdot 0,5^n$
- 'measuring' with Java-applets

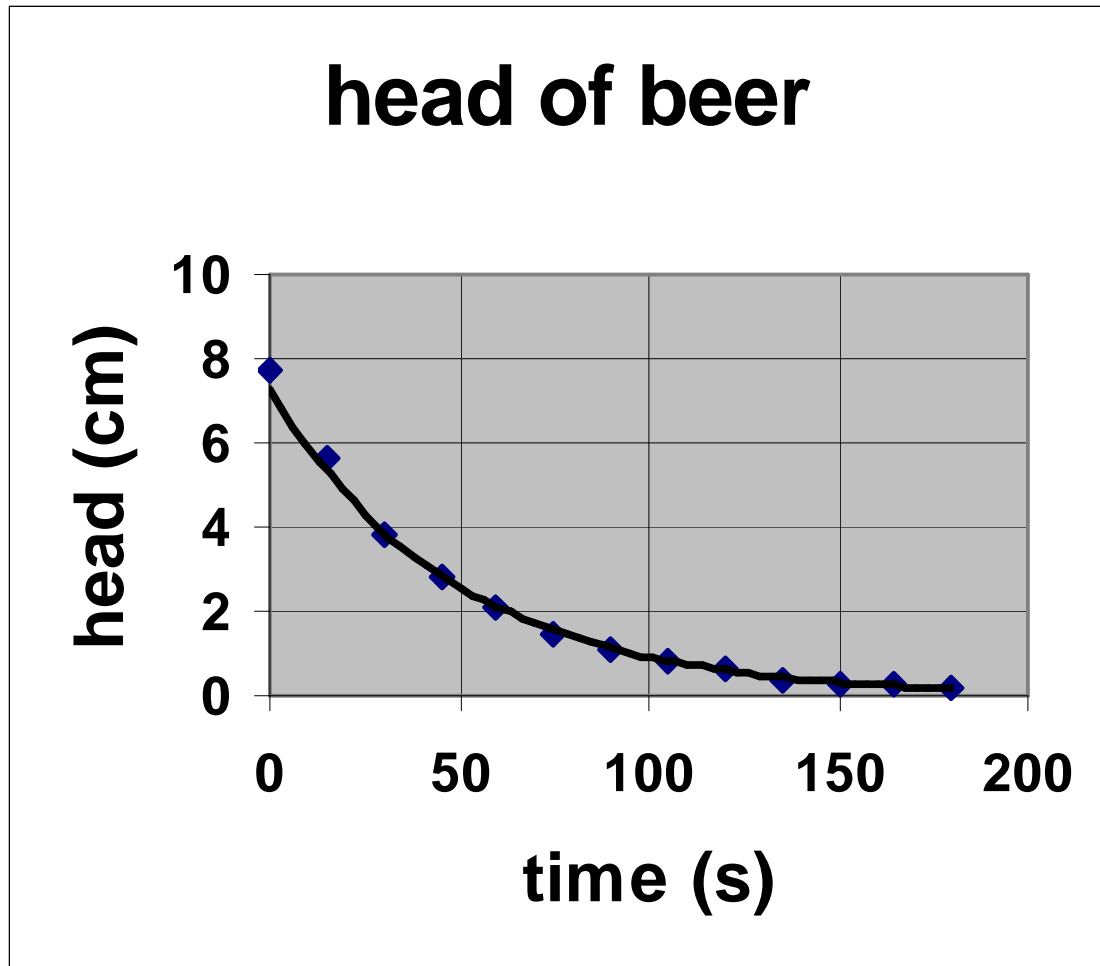


Part E

- Groups of 3
- 11 different little investigations
 - decay of the head of beer
 - Moores Law
 - oil and water cool off
 - discharging of a capacitor
- Assignment
 - growth factor g
 - formula of the exponential fur
 - graphs in Excel
 - presentation (4 min)

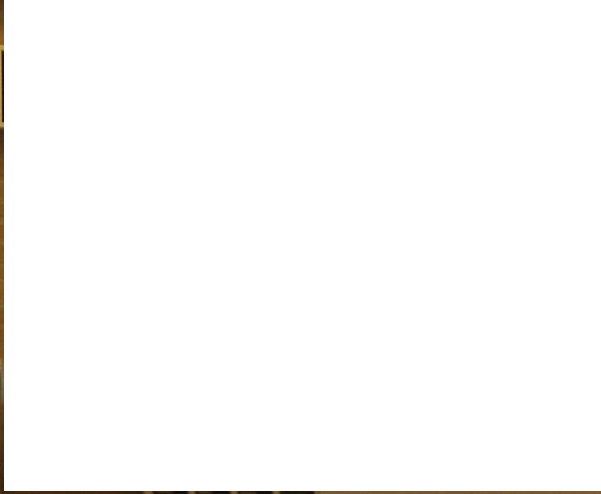


Results of a group



$$h = 7,2 \cdot 0,73^{t/15}$$





after a good days work ...

