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Improvement of Inquiry in a **Complex Technology-Enhanced Learning Environment**

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Ist International Conference on New Developments in Science and Technology Education

Outline



- Inquiry learning
- SCY learning environment
- Research questions
- Methods
- Results and discussion







Inquiry learning



- An educational strategy in which students follow methods and practices similar to those of professional scientists in order to construct knowledge (Chang, Sung, & Lee, 2003; Keselman, 2003).
- A process of discovering new causal relations by formulating hypotheses and testing them by conducting experiments and/or making observations (Pedaste, Mäeots, Leijen, & Sarapuu, 2012).
- IL is more effective in comparison with "traditional" learning approaches, such as direct instruction or open discovery (Alafieri et al., 2011; Carolan et al., 2014; d'Angelo et al., 2014; Furtak et al., 2012).







Inquiry framework



- Three types of processes:
 - meta-processes: performed for planning and activating regulative and transformative inquiry processes in a coherent way
 - transformative processes for improving inquiry skills
 - regulative processes focused on controlling and supporting specific transformative processes

(Mäeots & Pedaste, 2014, Hulshof & de Jong, 2006)







SCY environment



- Inquiry learning environment for learning science and technology
- Developed by 12 partners collaborative work of researchers, technical developers and practitioners
- Project coordinated by Prof Ton de Jong from the University of Twente







Learning in SCY-Lab



- Product-oriented learning
- ELO Emerging Learning Objects
- Missions
- Learning Activity Spaces ELOs, tools, guidelines, scaffolds (e.g. reflection tasks)

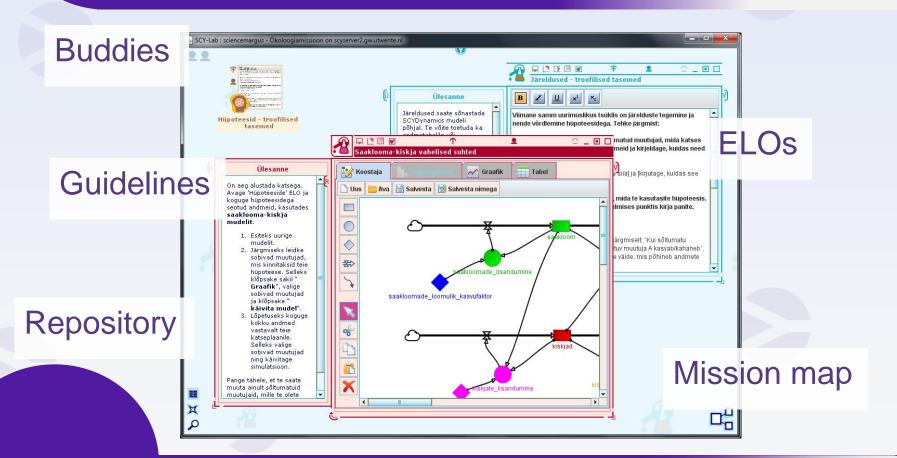






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SCY ECO mission



- Four sub-missions
 - nutrients and primary production, the role of light in ecosystems, relationships between trophic levels, pH and aquatic ecosystems
- Three learning activities
 - creating a hypothesis, making inferences, formulating the problem solution









Research questions



- Is there an improvement in students' general inquiry knowledge, transformative inquiry skills, and domain-related knowledge in using the SCY ECO mission?
- How are the skills and the knowledge of the inquiry model related with each other?







Methods



- Four classes in four schools in Estonia
- Fifty-four students (aged 14–18 years)
- Pre- and post-questionnaire assessing their general inquiry knowledge, transformative inquiry skills, and domain-related knowledge, and describing students' reflection
- Students' reflection was guided in the learning environment by five supportive questions







Results and discussion



 Level of students' general inquiry knowledge (GIK), transformative inquiry skills (TIS), and domain-related knowledge (DRK)

	Initial level	Post-level	t	р
GIK	78%	87%	-6.6	<0.01
TIS	53%	67%	-8.3	<0.01
DRK	33%	44%	-6.4	<0.01







Results and discussion



- Most of the students were rather positive towards reflection
- Regarded analysis of the learning process as an important activity to ensure successful learning
- Analysed their process of completing the questionnaire
- They considered doing a number of things differently the next time when performing inquiry



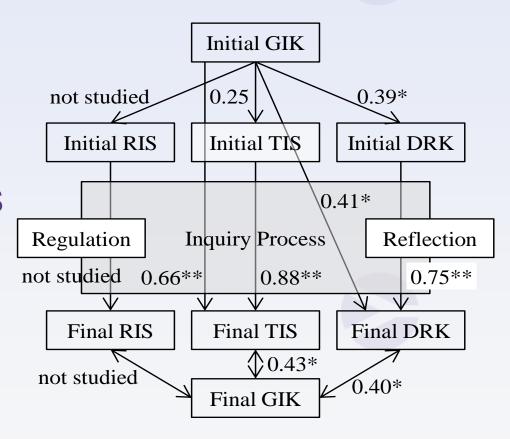




Results and discussion



A synthesis of empirical data and theoretical model of inquiry; GIK - general inquiry knowledge, RIS regulative inquiry skills, TIS transformative inquiry skills, DRK - domainrelated knowledge









Conclusions



- GIK is needed to <u>activate</u> inquiry processes by integrating initial regulative and transformative inquiry skills and domain-related knowledge
- Inquiry processes are <u>supported</u> by activities of regulation and reflection. TIS and DRK improve as a result of inquiry
- Improved skills and knowledge help students to <u>revise</u> their GIK, and this revision is important to ensure additional improvement of their final knowledge and skills









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The SCY ECO mission was developed in the context of the SCY project, which was funded by the European Union (EU) under the Information and Communication Technologies theme of the 7th Framework Programme for R&D (grant agreement 212814). This document does not represent the opinion of the EU, and the EU is not responsible for any use that might be made of its content. We would like to acknowledge the SCY project members as well as teachers and students who participated in the study for their contributions.

THANK YOU!

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