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# IN-SERVICE AND PRE-SERVICE TEACHER VIEWS ON CHEMISTRY EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN WORKSHEETS

MTA-ELTE Research Group on Inquiry-based Chemistry Education

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# Content

- I. Inquiry: pros & cons
- II. The current 4-year project:
  1. Research method and sample
  2. Research model for 2021/2022.
  3. Samples of experimental design tasks
    - a) Student worksheets
    - b) Tests
- III. Systems thinking tasks for motivation
- IV. Teachers' views:
  1. The questionnaires
  2. Results
- V. Conclusion



# I.1. Types of inquiry-based education

- „inquiry-based science learning/teaching/education” (IBL, IBST, **IBSE**): teaching/learning process is **modelling the steps of scientific research**
- **classification** e.g. according to the level of **students’ independence**:

Type of inquiry	Is it known for the students...		
	...the research question?	...the research method?	...the explanation of the results?
Open	no	no	no
<b>Guided/Bounded</b>	yes	no 	no
Structured	yes	yes	no
Confirmation/Closed*	yes	yes	yes

\*Essentially no inquiry: Xu, H.; Talanquer, V. (2013)

## I.2. Pros & cons

### ADVANTAGES

- Increases motivation among '*curious*' and '*socially motivated*' students (Hofstein and Kempa, 1985)
- Increases conceptual understanding (Minner *et al.*, 2010)
- Develops higher order cognitive skills (Tomperi and Aksela, 2014)
- Positive impact on situational interest (Lavonen *et al.*, 2021)
- Better understanding of the difference between science and pseudoscience (Finlayson *et al.*, 2015)

### DISADVANTAGES

- ↔ Disliked by '*achiever*' and '*conscientious*' students (Bolte, Streller and Hofstein, 2013)
  - Less efficient - misconceptions or incomplete or disorganized knowledge (Kirschner, Sweller and Clark, 2006)
- ↔ Less effective if cognitive load is not properly managed (Sweller, 1988)
  - EU projects did not increase interest in science careers (Lavonen *et al.*, 2021)
- ↔ PISA 2015: inquiry activities - lower test scores in disorderly classrooms (Mostafa *et al.*, 2018)
  - Teachers' scepticism: large class size, lack of time, public examinations (Cheung, 2011)

# II.1. Research method and sample

	Longitudinal research: 4 school years 2021-2025 (Grade 7-10)
Intervention	6 lessons/school year (=24 lessons, partially spent with the worksheets)
Tests	Test 0 ( <b>T0</b> ): September 2021 + <b>T1</b> ( <b>T2</b> , T3, T4): end of each school year
Number of students	<b>T0: 890; T1: 886; T2: 811</b> students wrote each test
Age of students (years)	12/13 (in the first year)
Number of teachers	31 (in the first year)
Number of schools	25 (in the first year)
Group 1 (control)	only step-by-step experiments
Group 2 (experimental)	Scheme to teach experimental design <b>AFTER</b> step-by-step experiments
Group 3 (experimental)	Scheme to help experimental design <b>BEFORE</b> planning experiments
+ Motivation	Context-based tasks + elements of systems thinking for all the students



## II.2. Research model for 2021/2022.

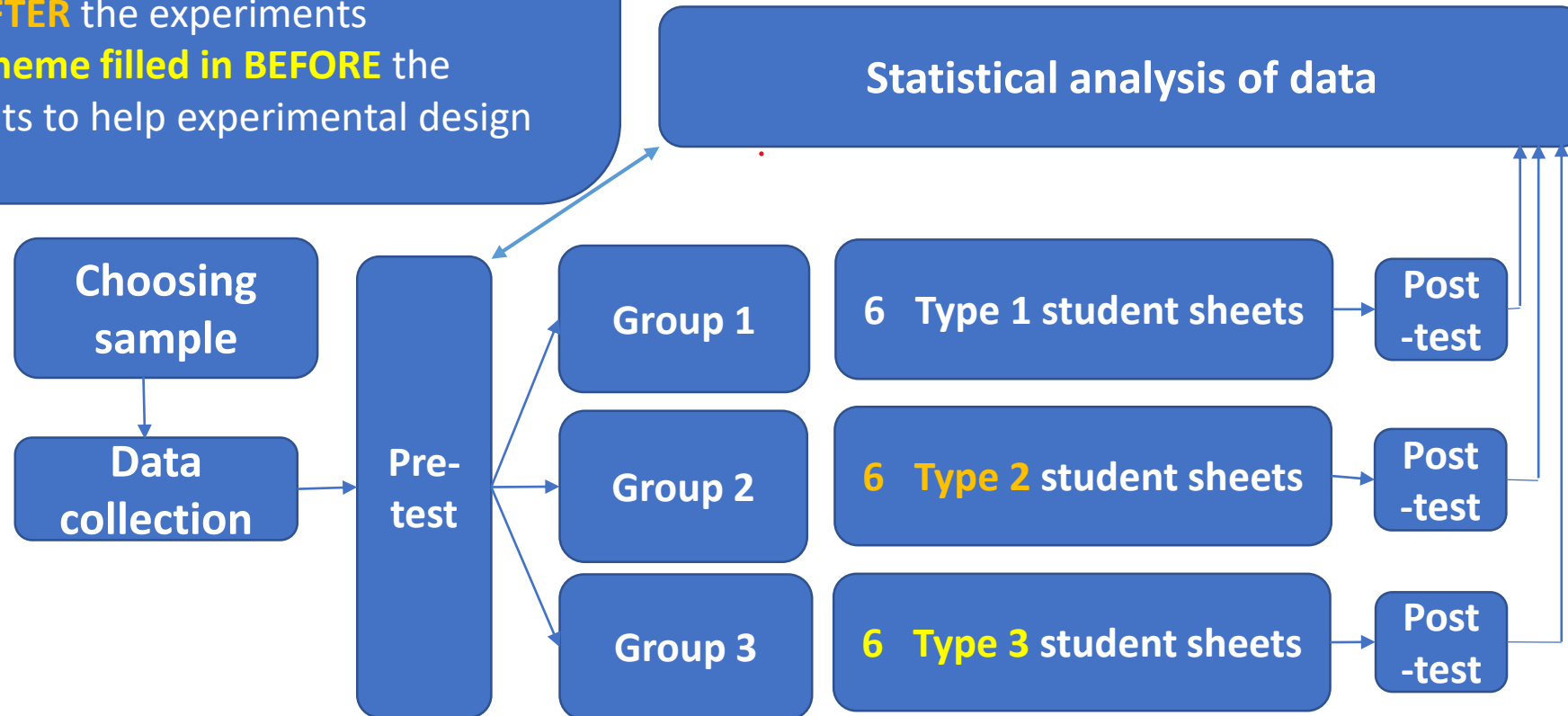
6 student sheets for 6 lessons  
in 3 versions:

Type 1: only step-by-step experiments

Type 2: step-by-step experiments + **scheme filled in AFTER** the experiments

Type 3: **scheme filled in BEFORE** the experiments to help experimental design

Direct teaching of the experimental design skills worked better in the previous project → **Has the teaching of using a scheme to develop experimental design even more effect on experimental design skills?**



**Note: Context-based / systems thinking tasks are on each type of the student worksheets for motivational purposes.**

## 11.3.a The scheme of the experimental design (EDS) tasks

E.g. EDS task  
(**80% alcohol**)  
**chocolate sauce**

- Which of the experiments?
- How should they be made from different materials?
- What should be tested above?
- Which of the experiments?
- How can you test the answer to d)?
- How can you test the experiments?
- Put a (+) sign



(**40%, 60%,**  
**the**

(materials)

mass during the

sauces that are

to question b)

tested in each

answer to d)?

experiments?

important...



## II.3.b EDS on worksheets – research questions, e.g.:

### Worksheet 1: Particle model of matter

- How does the speed of the particles depend on temperature?

### Worksheet 2: Chemical reactions

- Which of the three ingredients in baking powder is NOT needed to produce the carbon dioxide?

### Worksheet 3: Solubility

- How does the greasing of the ducks' feathers affects whether they can swim or they sink in clean water or water containing dishwashing liquid/soap?

### Worksheet 6: Conditions of combustion

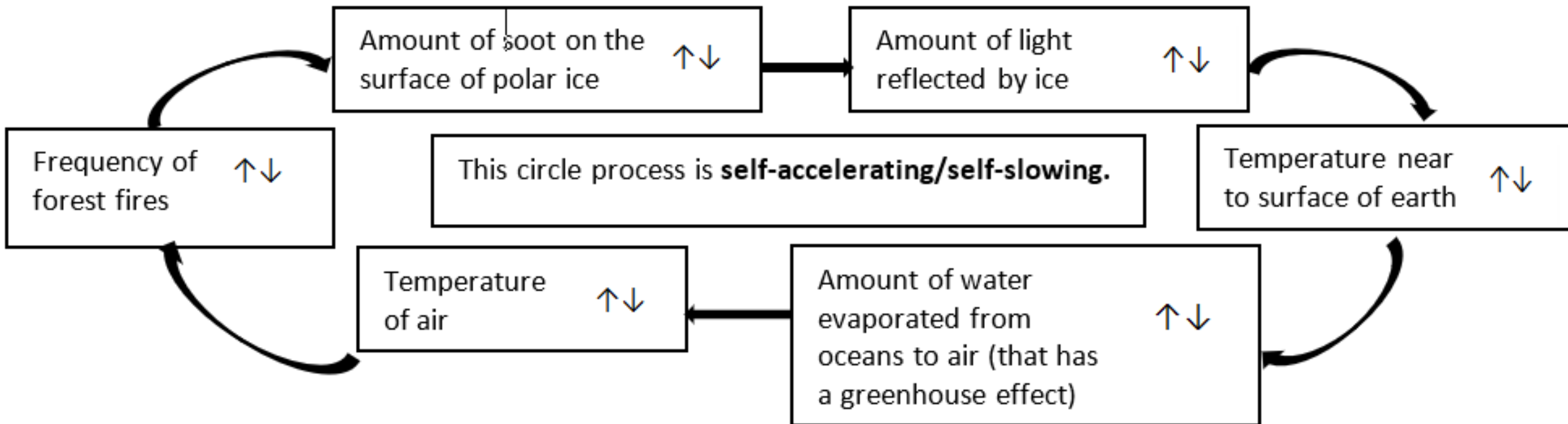
- Are all the three of conditions really necessary for combustion?





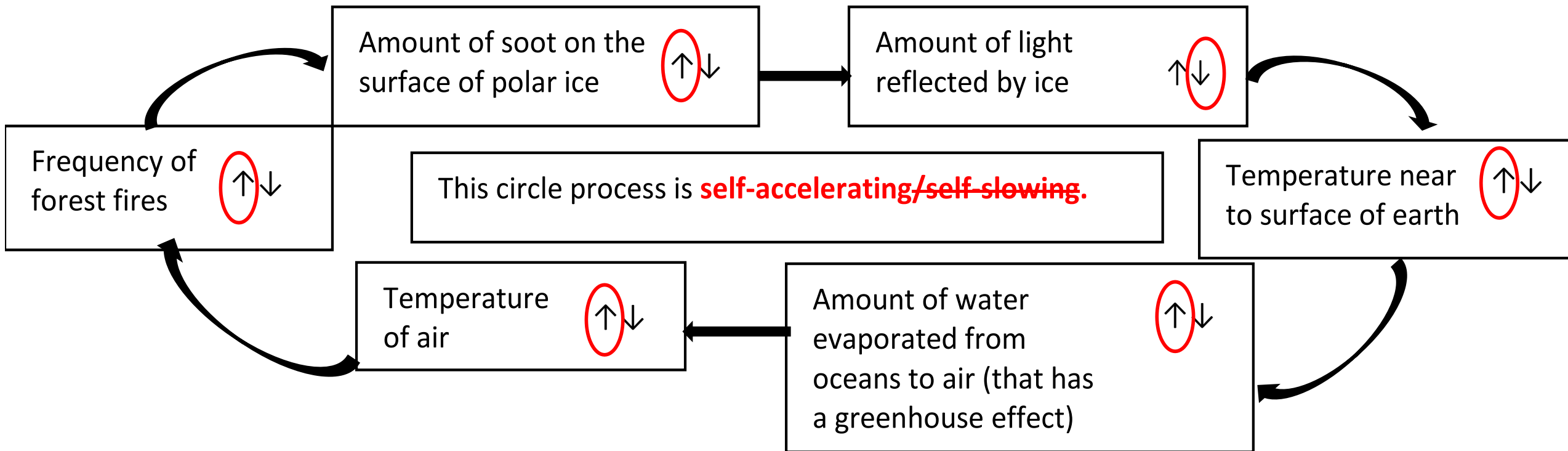
### III. Systems thinking tasks for motivation (e.g.)

**Worksheet 6: Conditions of combustion: Circle the up or down arrows in the diagram that show the change of the amount as the frequency of forest fires increases.**



# III. Systems thinking tasks for motivation (e.g.)

## Worksheet 6: Conditions of combustion – Correct solution in red.



# IV.1. Teachers' views: questionnaire filled in (2022/2023.) by 32 in-service and 36 pre-service teachers

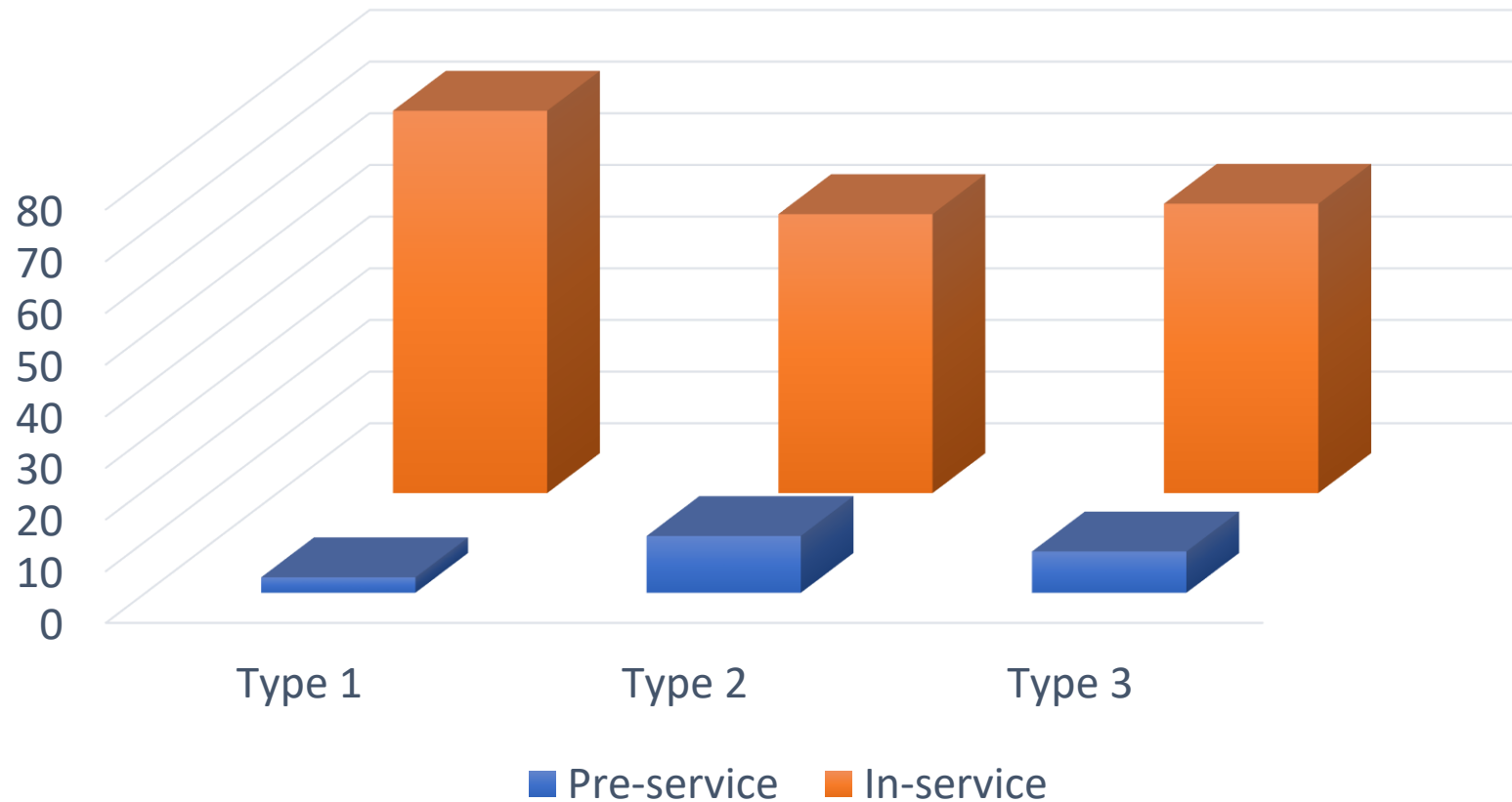
- **Metadata** [name; member of our research group?/which course attended? etc.]
- **Piloting of worksheets:**
  - Which type and which one of the worksheet(s) has (s)he tried/wants to try in future with students and with how many classes?
  - Why did (s)he choose that type and that one(s) of the worksheets?
- **Experimental design tasks:** Which (s)he think is/are easy/difficult to use, why?
- **Worksheets:** How easy/difficult to use them in theoretical/practical aspects, why?
- **Context-based/systems thinking tasks:** How useful are they in terms of motivation/understanding?
- **Individual opinion/advice:** How to improve the worksheets?
- **Type 2 and 3 worksheets:** How independently could students work?

**The questionnaires for the in-service/pre-service teachers contained the same type of questions with relevant modifications.**



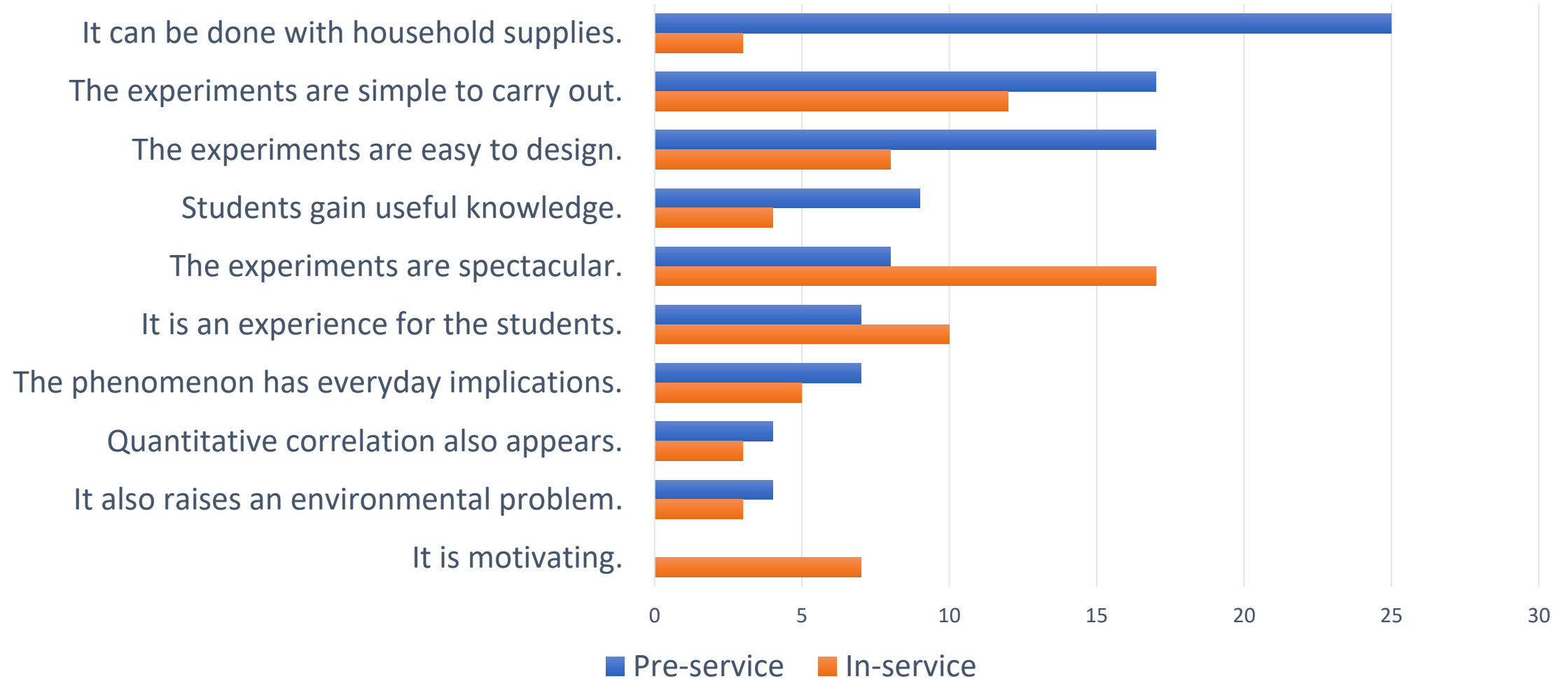
## IV.2.a Results

**How many times had been the worksheets piloted by the 32 in-service teachers and the 36 pre-service teacher students?**



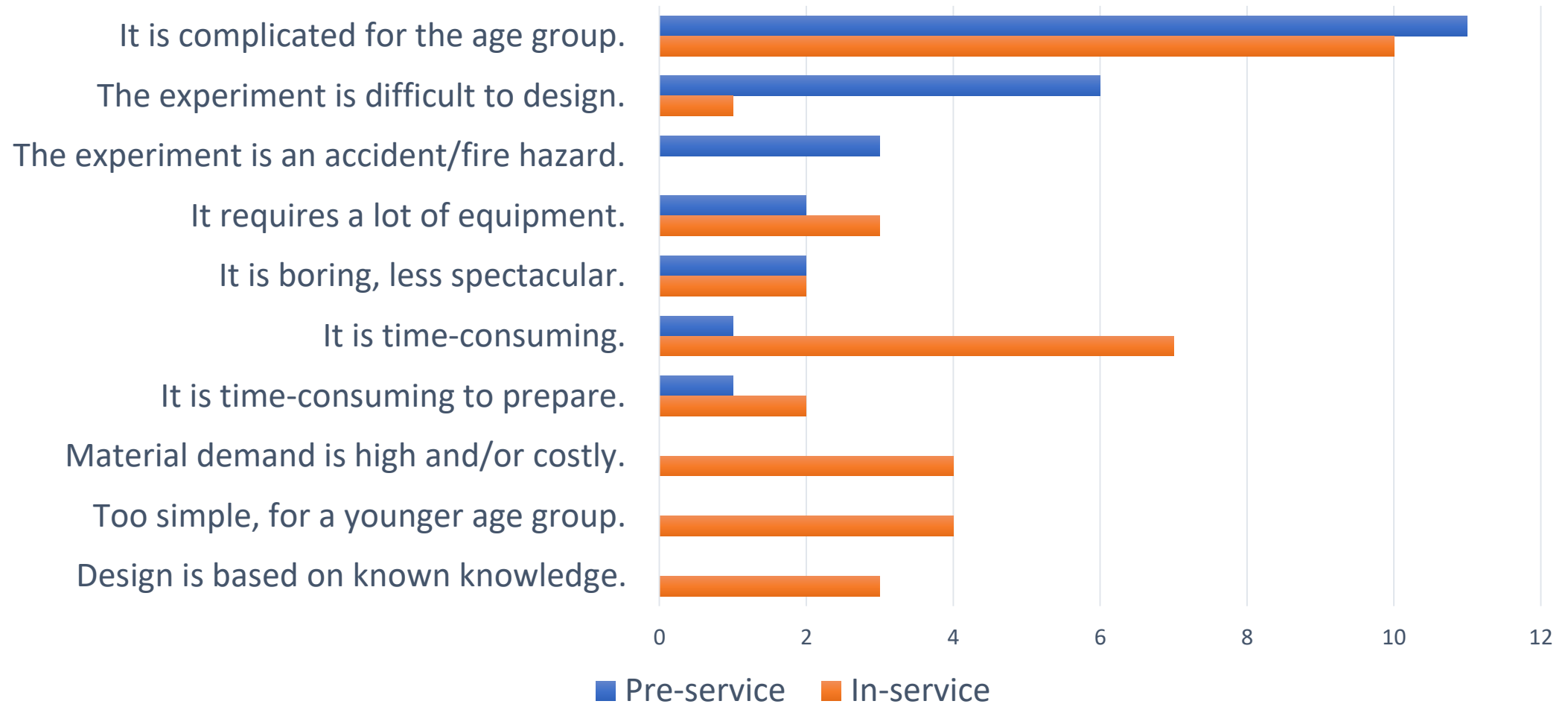
## IV.2.b Results

### Reasons that make worksheets **easy** to use



## IV.2.c Results

### Reasons that make worksheets **difficult** to use



## IV.2.d Results

### How motivating are the context-based tasks?



# V. Conclusion: the worksheets...

## majority of 32 in-service teachers' views:

- ✓ are age-appropriate
- ✓ are relevant to the Grade 7 curriculum
- ✓ build on prior knowledge
- ✓ have a motivating effect
- ✓ develop students' manual dexterity
- ✓ teamwork is beneficial
- ✓ teach laboratory equipment/operations
- ✓ most frequent choice is: **type 3**

## 36 pre-service teachers' views:

- some have reservations:
  - safety is very important!
  - the complexity of the wording makes some difficult to understand
  - the complicated design of the experiments makes some hard to use
- most frequent choice is: **type 2**

**In general the majority wrote:**

- sufficient theoretical difficulty
- experiments are easy to perform
- equipment and materials are easy to obtain.





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