Supporting Divergent Thinking during & Revising models

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Divergent thinking & critical reflection

As we lead students through sensemaking activities we want to emphasize the validity of different forms of evidence.

Hands-on learning can be powerful because it gives students a common experience (and evidence) to collectively reason around but we need to think about ways to empower diverse ideas and perspectives.



Beginning of a unit



Example 1: 4th grade

Revising Ideas with models





Example 2: 3rd grade

3rd grade Student S's Initial Model



S created a magnet trick

Reasoning with the differing strengths of magnets, distance between magnets and their forces and the positioning of magnets with grandma.



Directions:

- Write about one of the magnet tricks you created or observed. Explain how you think it worked. You can look back at the reference book, Handbook of Forces, if it helps you explain the magnet trick.
- 2. Use the words in the Word Bank when you write.





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What did you notice about how the S engaged in making sense of the activity?



Some other magnet tricks from this class.





S shared his ideas during a class discussion



Student S: So this is how I think the train floats---so like--you see that rock underground, right? [Hmm huh.] That is the magnet. And the hole under, that is where the magnet is going to go. And then the magnet can feel the big magnet under it. So the magnet power goes underground and through the tracks on onto the train. [hmmm.] And here is this thing. It tells you what they are.

Teacher: Oh! You added a key! Awesome. Okay, let's get two people to ask SG a question because this is something scientists do.. Who has a question?

Student G: Uhm, S, uhm, my question for you is...my question for you is...uhmm... I really like your drawing, and how there is a ton of details but umm like but are those lines air?

Student S: Oh, that is the magnet power. Like you know when a magnet like repels you can't see the air going up? That is just the magnet power so you know what's happening.

Student S's revised his thinking after chapter two...

Now SG has ideas about how the train is stabilized and moves forward with different forms of "focused power". We see that he is wrestling with the position of magnets, their strength and is using force vocabulary to explain his ideas more clearly.



What did you notice about how S changed his thinking?



Example 3: 4th grade

Initial Model



Noticings and Connections:

- Thunder and lightning is striking power lines
- There are lots of birds in Ergstown. They have a disease which makes them heavy and have heart attacks
- The birds fall out of the air and snap the wires on the power lines

Potential back pocket questions:

- Can you tell me more about why the birds are getting sick?
- I notice that you are saying that the thunder and/or the birds hit the power lines. How might this cause a blackout? [System has many parts that work together; relationships between the parts]

Final Model



Noticings and Connections

- Stormy weather is causing trees to fall on electrical grid
- Electrical grid stops transferring electrical energy to buildings causing a blackout
- The power source has a missing part/is broken, so it stops giving energy.

Potential back pocket questions to elicit students' ideas:

- I notice that you said that the electrical grid stop working. What are the different ways that the electrical gird can stop working? [Electrical grid must have a source and a source converter; so there wasn't enough energy from the source, there weren't enough source converters, or the source converters were broken]
- From your picture, it looks like the tree can also fall on the power lines. How might this cause a blackout? [Wires can transfer electrical energy from place to place; electrical devices won't function if the wires that connect the source converter and devices are broken]

Changes in thinking: Initial & Final Models



Explain why Ergstown loses power so often

I think one reason why

the

DOWEN

source breaks down , & stops giving energy to Ergstown

states that there is abt of stormy weather in Exastant causing

electrical arid causing Electrical grid to stop transfering electrical energy to houses/ buildings in Ergstoch causing a blackout mother reason is by the power source has a

part missing/broken that it needs for it to work Due to the pout, the electrical power

weather report

trees to fall down on

blackout.

the

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Causing another

Erastown

How did the student grow?

- The student expands on their initial hypothesis (e.g., Stormy weather is causing trees to fall on electrical grid)
- The student explains theoretical principles (e.g., Electrical grid stops transferring electrical energy to buildings causing a blackout)
- The student was able to draw the connections between different parts of the electrical system (please see drawing)

Changes in thinking: Initial and final models



Changes in thinking: Initial & Final Models



Example 4: Kindergarten

Initial Model



The Teacher Notices these Anticipated Scientific Ideas through Student Modeling: -clouds bring rain -rain makes puddle -puddles form when it rains a lot -puddles get smaller when there is more sun/heat -puddles get smaller when people splash water out The Teacher Notices these Unexpected Scientific Ideas through Student Modeling: -rainbow is present when there are clouds -the rainbow covers the rain from reaching the puddle and with time makes the puddle shrink

Teacher Reflection after Initial Modeling Interaction with Student F

"Student F knew that rain makes the puddle and that rain comes from clouds but he can explore more the concept of where clouds come from. Also, he was a little confused about the relationship between clouds, rain, sun and rainbow and the disappearing of the puddle" (GGG, Lesson 1 Reflection).

Final Model



Teacher Notices Student's Scientific Thinking in Final Modeling Interaction:

-clouds bring rain -rain makes puddle -puddles form when it rains a lot -puddles get smaller when there is more sun/heat

-water changes from a liquid to a gas and goes into the sky (evaporation)
-heat comes down to the piddle and makes little bits of water move fast and break away

Example 5: Kindergarten

NOTE: Sticky notes are teacher recorded notes about student ideas



















