Chapter 6

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This chapter discusses the design and development of a teaching module on electrical circuits for lower secondary students (11-14 year olds) studying in the context of
Developing a Research-Informed Teaching Module for Learning

the English National Curriculum. The module was developed as part of a project: “Effecting Principled Improvement in STEM Education” (epiSTEMe). The electricity module was designed according to general principles adopted across epiSTEMe, drawing upon research and recommendations of good practice offered in curriculum guidance and the advice offered by classroom practitioners who tested out activities in their own classrooms. The module design was informed by the constructivist perspective that each individual has to construct their own personal knowledge and so rejects notions that teaching can be understood as transfer of knowledge from a teacher or text to learners. However, the version of constructivism adopted acknowledged the central importance of social mediation of learning, both in terms of the role of a more experienced other (such as a teacher) in channeling and scaffolding the learning of students and the potential for peer mediation of learning through dialogue that requires learners to engage with enquiry processes and interrogate and critique their own understanding.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

This chapter describes the development of a research-informed teaching module on electrical circuits for early secondary level (in particular aimed at 11-12 year olds) developed as part of the project ‘Effecting Principled Improvement in STEM Education’ (epiSTEMe). The principles informing the design of the module will be discussed, and the way those principles were applied in module development will be explored. Three levels of context for appreciating module development will be provided relating to issues of (i) research into student thinking and learning in the topic, (ii) the context of the epiSTEMe project more generally, and (iii) the wider curriculum context in which the work took place.

Student Thinking and Learning about Electrical Circuits

There is an extensive body of research exploring student learning and thinking in various science topics (Duit, 2009; Taber, 2009), including electricity and electric circuits (Driver, Squires, Rushworth, & Wood-Robinson, 1994; Shipstone et al., 1988). Learning difficulties relating to the topic of electrical circuits are well established, and these are found across the secondary age range. A common problem concerns students not appreciating how current will be constant around a series circuit. A naive view would be that this could be countered by demonstration: simply showing learners a series circuit and measuring the current at various points.
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