Science and Math Teaching and Learning

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Introduction

There are a variety of new educational approaches that have been developed in order to improve on traditional ways of teaching and learning science and math. I believe improving upon the current state of science and math education is important, and hence, that it is necessary to inquire into these approaches. To do so, I read about and gained practical experience related to these new approaches as well as contributed to them through reflection on their related pros and cons.

Goals

 Support the open ended transactional approach to science available on Serendip. http://www.serendip.brynmawr.edu • Update the informational links on Serendip relating to interactive learning. http://www.serendip.brynmawr.edu/sci_edu/

• Create a new resource on math education.

 Aide and participate in the three Summer Institutes for K-12 teachers that encourage discovery-based learning.

 Create summaries and evaluations of these Institutes.

 Read papers and have discussions with my research partners about issues in science and education.



Courtesy of http://www.alice.org/

Ashley M. Dawkins. Paul Grobstein

Implications for Education

Computer Science Institute (Haverford College)

• What is the difference between computing v. computer science?

• We can use computers like a telescope or microscope in the classroom.

- Web 2.0 provides an overload of information.
- How are women and minorities being drawn into computer science?
- What does accessible computing look like?

 Computer science as a way to develop problem solving skills.

Brain and Behavior (Bryn Mawr College)

• The traditional scientific method is linear, it's necessary to

- think of it in terms of loops.
- Our brains are not simple input/output engines.
- Teachers are brain surgeons.
- Is disinterest the beginning or the consequence?
- Failure is success. It's a process of getting it less wrong.
- What is the role of the I-function?
- Skepticism is needed in order to progress.

Science and a Sense of Place (Bryn Mawr College)

- Our location in our self, city, state, country, world, and universe is significant
- Understanding our location in these places can create knowledge of our surroundings.

• What does it mean to have guided inquiry based learning? • We can bring neighborhoods closer to the students through watershed education.

Group Discussions

• We can work together in order to get it less wrong.

• Our own perceptions and experiences will alter the way we see things.

• Acknowledging others' stories will contribute to our own.



At the beginning of the summer I wrote a starting paper that addressed what I felt the strengths and weaknesses of science and math education were. I realized that I still believe that teacher preparation is important, there are better ways of approaching science and math, and that students are ultimately accountable for themselves. I am left asking myself: • What does effective science and math teaching and learning look like? How can people be reached as individuals in

education?

• What is being done to prevent resistance to science? How can we make students feel comfortable to fail, explore, and challenge?

• What has to be done for students to understand constructing their own understanding is key?

Future Plans

There are many ways of teaching and learning science and math education. What I plan on exploring this year is what those ways are and which ones have been more successful. I am hoping that through this experience I will be able to create techniques that will help my future students.

Conclusion

ynmawr.edu/exchange/node/997, http://www.serendip.brynmawr.edu/exchange/node/1004