

Less Is More: Trimming the Overstuffed Curriculum

By Alex Assefa Through a science curriculum "diet," districts discover that less topics could fatten students' understanding. This is by Lisa Fratt.

- ☐ The main educational process in a typical district goes something like these:
- Some popular topics are taught year after year in the elementary science curriculum.
- Teachers who branch out to introduce other topics are usually get burden in gathering materials for the instructions.

- In fourth or fifth grade, science becomes an exercise in memorizing technical terms and covering the textbook with dozens of topics.
- The approach with **heavy on vocabulary** and **light on actual science** continues through high school.
- □ These methods have failed to produce science literacy.

□ The Nation's Report card: Science 2000 shows that the average scores of 4th, 8th and 12th graders failed to improve between 1996 and 2000.

- □ The Third International Maths and Science Study characterizes U.S. math and science curricula as "a mile wide and an inch deep".
- Instead of forcing students to cover very much content and vocabulary, experts recommend a science curriculum "diet" to help take a bite out of the nation's current science achievement problems.

- Designs for Science Literacy, a report from Project 2061 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) recommends that schools create more time for in-depth study by
- reducing the number of major topics
- cutting unnecessary details or subtopics
- de-emphasizing technical vocabulary and eliminating repetition.

Science Diet Essentials

- □To implementing a "science diet", the first step, says Arthur Camins, director for Hudson Public Schools, is to take a look at **how students learn science**.
- The National Science Education Standards and Benchmarks for Science Literacy, published by AAAS contains statements of what all students should know and be able to do in science, mathematics and technology at the end of grades two, five, eight and 12.

- ■When Hudson improved its science curriculum, teachers and administrators compared standards to what teachers actually taught in the classroom.
- Camins said that "We found there was no consistency. Some topics were taught twice; others not at all."
- Repeating topics without developing a broader of understanding is a cause of the **overstuffed** curriculum.

- Christina Hilton, curriculum program coordinator in Indiana, suggests that districts go through the state standards to
- find where they meet the standards
- fill in the gaps and
- trim away the extras.

- When a district is ready to review its curriculum, **follows steps** to trim topics, sub-topics and vocabulary. Here is a summary of the steps:
- List topics in the current curriculum or textbook.
- Compare the list with learning goals in Benchmarks.

- Create a second list of possible topics for elimination which are not linked to a specific learning goal.
- Ask science teachers to drop one topic at a time and invest additional time in a core topic.
- Evaluate the effects of the change.

Then repeat the five steps, involving more topics.

A Balanced Diet for Reform

- Trimming the science curriculum and aligning it to national and state standards is part of the reform process.
- Selecting the right type of curricular materials is also important.
- ■Nelson says, "Science educators and cognitive scientists have found that telling kids lots of stuff does not result in a lot of learning."

- ■A quality science curriculum;
- reduces the content,
- engages students in science and the real world
- provides time for students to communicate their thoughts and understanding.

- Districts working on trimming the science curriculum should also determine the most appropriate grade level for topics.
- For example, there is topic 'solar system' in elementary education. But research shows that at this age level children can not easily comprehend the science of the solar system.

- So a science unit on the solar system is limited to memorizing planet names.
- But, if the unit is introduced at the middle school level, students can begin to develop an understanding of the solar system.

 Hudson considered grade levels when overhauling its science curriculum. Camins said that "If you take topics accessible to students' level of cognitive development, the curriculum becomes much more efficient."

- Nelson cautions that science reform can't be purchased as a particular curriculum or text book.
- **For example**, teachers in Rockford Public Schools have a textbook for each course and binders filled with objectives, activities and assessments. *The point is not to 'do' or 'cover' the entire textbook or binder, but to give teachers an array of tools to help students learn.*

Sticking to the Diet

- □ It may take two or three years just to think through what to leave in the curriculum and what to throw out. The process should include
- a substantial professional development program,
- involving partnerships with outside organizations and a community education effort that gives administrators and teachers the chance share research with them.

- Nelson warns that teachers will have to leave out some of their favorite topics and activities as they cut the curriculum to be effective.
- Because of Hudson initiated its new science program,
 Camins has heard from almost every teacher how much kids are enjoying science.
- He says, "If you want to do anything meaningful and worthwhile, it takes time."

"Less Is More"

Thank you