



RECONCEPTUALISING
MATHEMATICS
AND SCIENCE
TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SESSION THREE: PST LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS



RECONCEPTUALISING
MATHEMATICS
AND SCIENCE
TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SESSION THREE: PST LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS

Prof Vaughan Prain, La Trobe University



PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS

1. What is the value to participants, including pre-service teachers, scientists, teacher educators, teachers and students, of interactions/partnerships between pre-service teachers and scientists?
2. What diversity of productive interactions are possible?
3. What are enablers and constraints in these interactions?
4. How can these interactions support PSTs' understanding of contemporary science practices?
5. How can these interactions enable school science curriculum renewal and innovative practices?
6. What are future directions in these interactions?
7. What are the opportunities for up-scaling these interactions and their effects?

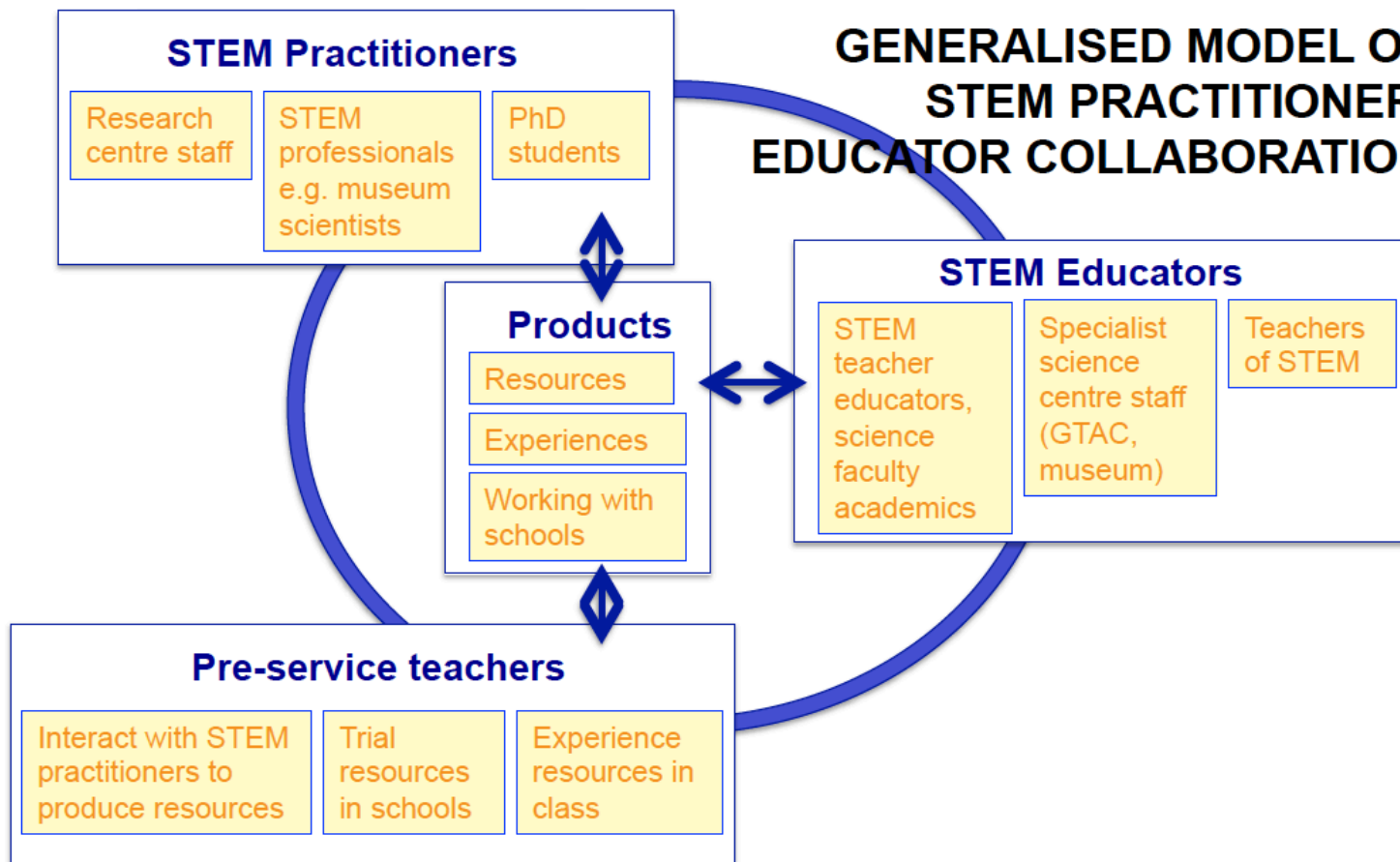
PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS

1. What is the value to participants, including pre-service teachers, scientists, teacher educators, teachers and students, of interactions/partnerships between pre-service teachers and scientists?
2. What diversity of productive interactions are possible?
3. What are enablers and constraints in these interactions?
4. How can these interactions support PSTs' understanding of contemporary science practices?
5. How can these interactions enable school science curriculum renewal and innovative practices?
6. What are future directions in these interactions?
7. What are the opportunities for up-scaling these interactions and their effects?

PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS

1. What is the value to participants, including pre-service teachers, scientists, teacher educators, teachers and students, of interactions/partnerships between pre-service teachers and scientists?
2. What diversity of productive interactions are possible?
3. What are enablers and constraints in these interactions?
4. How can these interactions support PSTs' understanding of contemporary science practices?
5. How can these interactions enable school science curriculum renewal and innovative practices?
6. What are future directions in these interactions?
7. What are the opportunities for up-scaling these interactions and their effects?

GENERALISED MODEL OF STEM PRACTITIONER/ EDUCATOR COLLABORATION



PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS

1. What is the value to participants, including pre-service teachers, scientists, teacher educators, teachers and students, of interactions/partnerships between pre-service teachers and scientists?
2. What diversity of productive interactions are possible?
3. What are enablers and constraints in these interactions?
4. How can these interactions support PSTs' understanding of contemporary science practices?
5. How can these interactions enable school science curriculum renewal and innovative practices?
6. What are future directions in these interactions?
7. What are the opportunities for up-scaling these interactions and their effects?

PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS

1. What is the value to participants, including pre-service teachers, scientists, teacher educators, teachers and students, of interactions/partnerships between pre-service teachers and scientists?
2. What diversity of productive interactions are possible?
3. What are enablers and constraints in these interactions?
4. How can these interactions support PSTs' understanding of contemporary science practices?
5. How can these interactions enable school science curriculum renewal and innovative practices?
6. What are future directions in these interactions?
7. What are the opportunities for up-scaling these interactions and their effects?

PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS

1. What is the value to participants, including pre-service teachers, scientists, teacher educators, teachers and students, of interactions/partnerships between pre-service teachers and scientists?
2. What diversity of productive interactions are possible?
3. What are enablers and constraints in these interactions?
4. How can these interactions support PSTs' understanding of contemporary science practices?
5. How can these interactions enable school science curriculum renewal and innovative practices?
6. What are future directions in these interactions?
7. What are the opportunities for up-scaling these interactions and their effects?

PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS

1. What is the value to participants, including pre-service teachers, scientists, teacher educators, teachers and students, of interactions/partnerships between pre-service teachers and scientists?
2. What diversity of productive interactions are possible?
3. What are enablers and constraints in these interactions?
4. How can these interactions support PSTs' understanding of contemporary science practices?
5. How can these interactions enable school science curriculum renewal and innovative practices?
6. What are future directions in these interactions?
7. What are the opportunities for up-scaling these interactions and their effects?

PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS LEARNING WITH SCIENTISTS

1. What is the value to participants, including pre-service teachers, scientists, teacher educators, teachers and students, of interactions/partnerships between pre-service teachers and scientists?
2. What diversity of productive interactions are possible?
3. What are enablers and constraints in these interactions?
4. How can these interactions support PSTs' understanding of contemporary science practices?
5. How can these interactions enable school science curriculum renewal and innovative practices?
6. What are future directions in these interactions?
7. What are the opportunities for up-scaling these interactions and their effects?

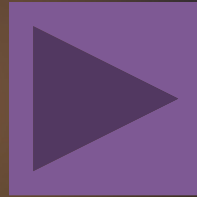


RECONCEPTUALISING
MATHEMATICS
AND SCIENCE
TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

MULTIDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION

Jana Mollison

MSTIE AT BENDIGO DISCOVERY CENTRE



<https://youtu.be/uf6zlsjKvd0>

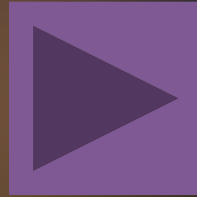


RECONCEPTUALISING
MATHEMATICS
AND SCIENCE
TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SCIENTISTS AS PARTNERS IN EDUCATION

Jennifer Ling

GRIME SCENE DETECTIVES



<https://youtu.be/nRZjw0QuZc8>

REMSTEP - GRIME DETECTIVES

1. ReMSTEP - Plan and Production
2. Primary Setting



3. Student Engagement
4. Quality communication to teachers and schools



RECONCEPTUALISING
MATHEMATICS
AND SCIENCE
TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

GROWING TALL POPPIES WITH REMSTEP

Dr David Hoxley, La Trobe University





GROWING TALL POPPIES *tackles*

Teacher quality/capacity

Content

Stereotypes

Lack of perceived need for educational or career pursuits

Parent & Career Counsellor advice

Not required as prerequisite

Lack of interest as little humanistic connection – interest

Lack of own perceived ability (too hard)

Perceived as highly mathematical and requiring high maths ability

Seen as compromising or not optimising ATAR

Research: Murphy & Whiteleg; Pino & Couso; Daly et al., 2006, 2007, 2009

To connect with physics girls need

1. **Self efficacy** –social cognitive theory (how do girls come to decide that they can succeed in physics) [The self-efficacy literature links student science self-efficacy to persistence in science study and career choices in science]
2. **Self concept – Physics Identity** - able to identify with physics gives a sense of belonging)
3. **Social constructivist** theory suggests 2 aspects which are important for girls to connect with physics
 - a. **Social context of content learning** – perceived relevance or authenticity of what they learn – girls need social relatedness
 - b. **Social context of the subject** i.e. the people associated with it [girls placed a high value on references to society and social involvement when learning physics]

TALL POPPIES AND REMSTEP

- PSTs in Growing Tall Poppies SPIEs (Scientists as Partners in Education)
- MTeach Practicum/PRP linkup
- Rachel, Mun-Xing

FARLABS

Presentations | Growing T... | Nuclear | FarLabs | https://www.farlabs.edu.au/ | Turntable Experiment 1 |

Apps | Teach | LitSearch | LaT Staff | FarNET | Sensors | RLI | RME | ProteinFoldingCharge | DIY | Gene | ProjMan | Learn How to Read ... | Skip | OPA BATO! charts &... | 64 km Melbourne R... | Gelt | TEMP | Other bookmarks

Australian Government
Department of Education

FarLabs
Freely Accessible Remote Laboratories

Login Nuclear Environment Structure Teachers Info

Nuclear

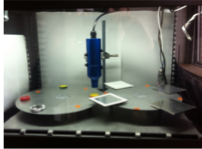
Home → Nuclear

Use the tabs below to select between the different experiments on offer:

Turntable

Inverse-square Law

In this experiment you will explore the penetrating power of different types of radiation. A Geiger counter is used to measure the radiation coming from four different radioactive sources, which can be selected by rotating a turntable. A second turntable can be used to place four different types of absorbers between the radioactive source and the detector.



ENGAGE Look at the role radiation plays in society.
EXPLORE Spin the turntables, and discover the penetrating power of radiation.
EXPLAIN Why do different types of radiation have different penetrating power?
ELABORATE What does the KGB have to do with alpha radiation?
EVALUATE Test your knowledge!

[Download data from previous sessions](#)

Australian Government
Department of Education

LA TROBE
UNIVERSITY

Curtin University

JAMES COOK
UNIVERSITY
AUSTRALIA

Quantum
VICTORIA

Australian
Synchrotron

Powered By V3alliance

© Copyright 2013 - All rights reserved.

2:17 PM
12/11/2015



RECONCEPTUALISING
MATHEMATICS
AND SCIENCE
TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

SCIENCE AS A HUMAN ENDEAVOR: THE INSTITUTE FOR FRONTIER MATERIALS

Assoc Prof Stuart Palmer, Deakin University



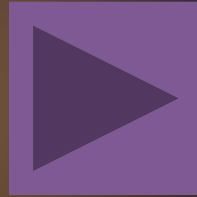
Research in Deakin University's Institute of Frontier Materials

This initiative aims to develop teacher education materials based around Year 7-10 modules that introduce students to the work of engineers and scientists at the IFM. The package will include school activities and challenge activities for pre-service teachers



Dr Mandy De Souza, Research Fellow

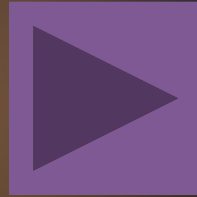
How did the main question behind your research come about?



<https://youtu.be/PCGKsE6Jk1E>

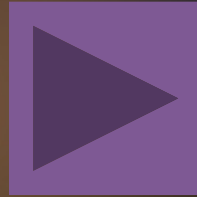
Mr Matt Jennings, PhD Candidate

Do you rely on the assistance/contributions of other staff in your work?



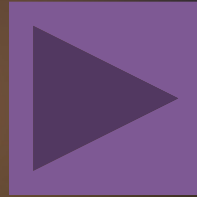
https://youtu.be/_5yD-9dXUSo

Dr Maryam Naebe, Research Fellow
How is your research work funded?



<https://youtu.be/qX8sshXRmec>

Dr Ben Allardyce, Postdoctoral Research Fellow
How did you get to be a researcher at Deakin University?



<https://youtu.be/udwiw5Qdd70>

“Lightweight strands of carbon fibre have very high strength when stretched in tension, but crumple if pushed from the sides or ends. These fibres can be set (‘cured’) into a hard plastic resin and the resultant carbon fibre composite material is lightweight and combines the tensile strength of the fibres with the rigid structure of the resin matrix when it sets solid. Carbon fibre composites are light and strong, but the raw materials used are expensive and a lot of energy is required for their production, and the curing process to produce a carbon fibre product takes a long time compared to the manufacture of similar products made from metals.

Carbon fibre composites are used in applications where weight is more critical than cost, such as aircraft. Scientific research continues to find cheaper and more sustainable raw materials from which to make carbon fibres, and engineering efforts are directed at minimising the energy needed to produce the fibres and the time required to curing of products made from carbon fibre composites.”





RECONCEPTUALISING
MATHEMATICS
AND SCIENCE
TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

PSTS DEVELOPING CONTEMPORARY BIOLOGY MULTI-MEDIA RESOURCES

Peta White

PANEL DISCUSSION

- David Hoxley
- Gail Chittleborough
- Stuart Palmer
- Jen Ling
- Russell Tytler
- Rachel Beagley

SESSION 2 SLIDE 12

- What are key insights?
- Personal experience of being a scientist
- Understanding professional practices of scientists
- Exploring new topics & areas of research in science
- Adding value to the professional practice
- Formal learning outcomes



RECONCEPTUALISING
MATHEMATICS
AND SCIENCE
TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS

WRAPUP: WHAT ARE THE KEY INSIGHTS?

Prof Vaughan Prain, La Trobe University





Australian Government



Office for
Learning & Teaching

Support for this project has been provided by the Australian Government Office for Learning and Teaching. The views expressed in this presentation do not necessarily reflect the views of the Australian Government Office for Learning and Teaching.



LA TROBE
UNIVERSITY



MONASH University



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE