### **Talk Science Challenge**

How do we engineer deep engagement with web-based PD resources?

Sue Doubler, TERC Harold McWilliams, TERC, Sarah Michaels, Clark University (co-Pls) Anushree Bopardilar, Sally Crissman, Jim Galdos, Nick Haddad, Sara Lacy, Elaine Mar, Lisa Miller, Annette Sassi

inquiryproject.terc.edu

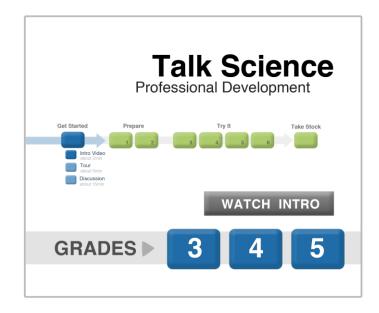


#### What is Talk Science?

Professional development to increase the productivity of science discussions

#### Hybrid model that blends:

- 1. Web-based study
- 2. Grade level study group meetings
- 3. Implementation of teaching strategies into classroom practice
- 4. Criterion-based self-assessment





### **Expected Change**

Teachers orchestrate more productive science discussions in which students reason with evidence.



#### Four Features (contributing to stickiness)

- 1. Alignment with the curriculum
- Vivid video cases of the same discussions teachers will lead and of scientists thinking aloud about the science investigations students do
- 3. **Sharp focus** on nine doable teaching strategies
- 4. School-based learning community



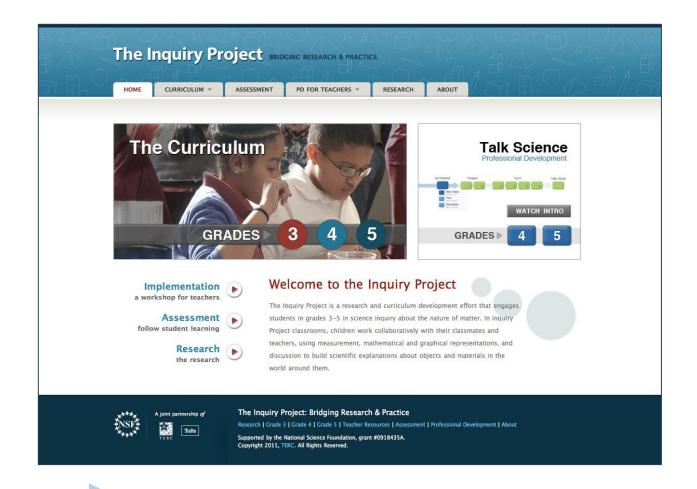
### **Based on a Problem**



(Teacher belief: Stickiness factor)



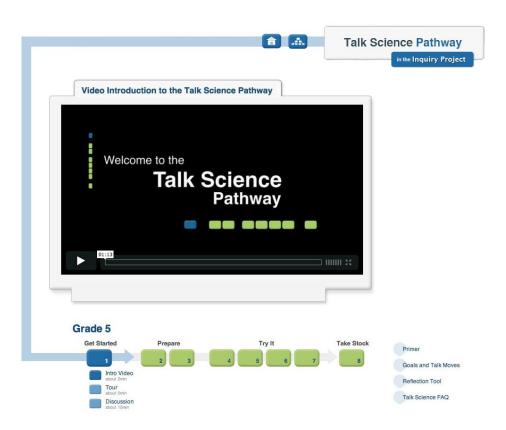
### PD Aligned with the Curriculum



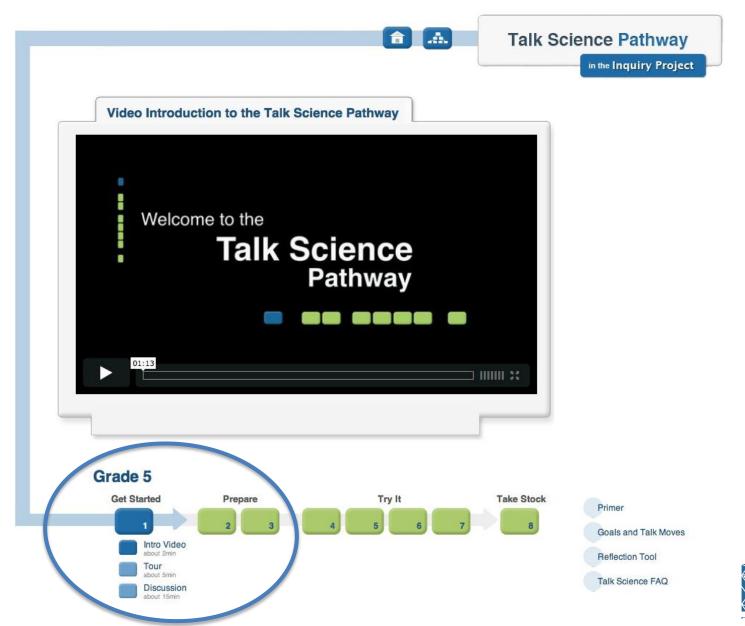


### **Professional Development Pathway**

"Game Like" (stickiness factor)

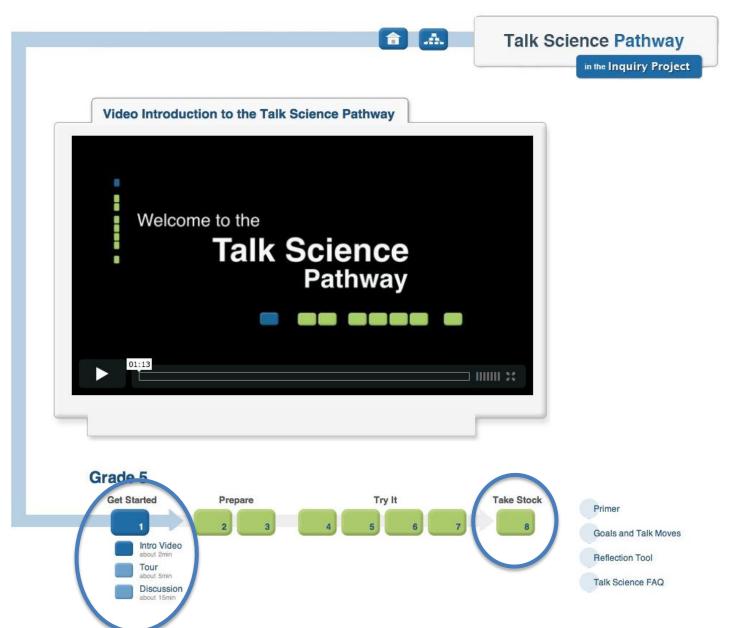














### **Video to Demystify**

#### **How Scientists Think**





#### **Video to Reveal**

#### **Productive Science Discussion**





# Sharp Focus onStrategies

| Goals for Productive Discussions and Nine Talk Moves  Goal One: Help Individual students share, expand and clarify their own thinking |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   |   |  |
|   | - Writing as Think Time   |  |
|   | - Wait Time   |  |
| 2.  | Say More:   |  |
|   | "Can you say more about that?"                                  |  |
|   | "What do you mean by that?"                                     |  |
|   | "Can you give an example?"                                      |  |
| 3.  | So, Are You Saying?:  |  |
|   | "So, let me see if I've got what you're saying. Are you         |  |
|   | saying?"  |  |
|   | (always leaving space for the original student to agree or      |  |
|   | disagree and say more)  |  |
| Goa   | Two: Help Students listen carefully to one another              |  |
| 4.  | Who Can Rephrase or Repeat?                                     |  |
|   | "Who can repeat what Javon just said or put it into their own   |  |
|   | words?"   |  |
|   | (After a partner talk) "What did your partner say?"             |  |
| Con   | Three: Help Students deepen their reasoning                     |  |
| Goa   | Three: Help Students deepen their reasoning                     |  |
| 5.  | Asking for Evidence or Reasoning:                               |  |
|   | "Why do you think that?"  |  |
|   | "What's your evidence?"   |  |
|   | "How did you arrive at that conclusion?"                        |  |
| 6.  | Challenge or Counterexample:                                    |  |
|   | "Does it always work that way?"                                 |  |
|   | "How does that idea square with Sonia's example?"               |  |
|   | "What if it had been a copper cube instead?"                    |  |
| Goa   | Four: Help Students think with others                           |  |
| 7.  | Agree/Disagree and Why?:  |  |
|   | "Do you agree/disagree? (And why?)"                             |  |
|   | "What do people think about what lan said?"                     |  |
|   | "Does anyone want to respond to that idea?"                     |  |
| 8.  | Add On:   |  |
|   | "Who can add onto the idea that Jamal is building?"             |  |
|   | "Can anyone take that suggestion and push it a little further?" |  |
| 9.  | Explaining What Someone Else Means:                             |  |
| 9.  | "Who can explain what Aisha means when she says that?"          |  |
|   | "Who thinks they could explain why Simon came up with that      |  |
|   | answer?"  |  |
|   | "Why do you think he said that?"                                |  |
|   | why do you think he said that?                                  |  |



### Video to Unpack

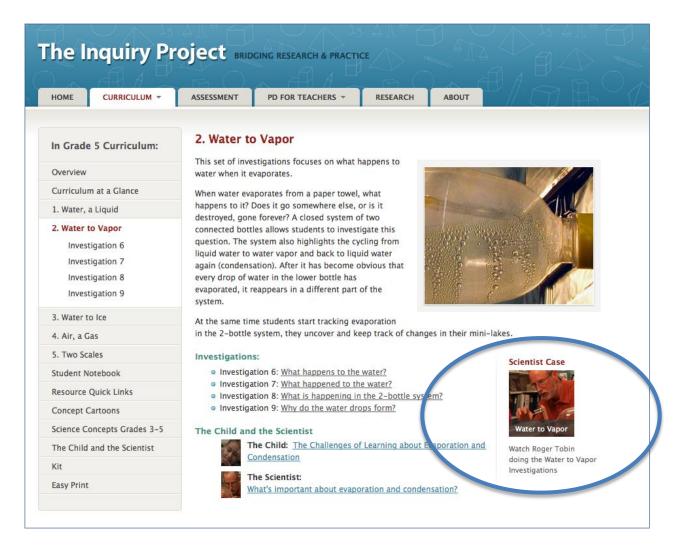
**Effective Strategies** 



# Talk Strategies Who Can Rephrase or Repeat?



### **Continued Engagement**





## **Enact Professional Learning** in the Classroom





### **Meet with Colleagues**

#### to Reflect and Plan

"Book Club Like"



#### STUDY GROUP: TRY IT 5 PREPARING TO TEACH SECTION 2: WATER TO VAPOR

Web study prior to meeting: Scientist Case: The Water to Vapor Investigations Classroom Case: The Role of Explanation Discussions Strategy: Goal 2— Listening Carefully

#### What to bring: Transcripts with annotations for Scientist and Classroo

#### AGENDA & DISCUSSION OUESTIONS

to build understanding together. But scientists do even more than listen to each other, they listen with ca data. They ask, What data supports this explanation? How robust is the data? How else might the data hel moves does Colleen use to encourage students to listen with a scientific ear? What moves could you use?

Plan for "In Your Classroom"

The second section of the curriculum focuses on ideas about <u>systems, water vapor, condengation</u> and <u>evapor</u>

Learning goals for investigations 6-9 to see what ideas are highlighted. Based on your review of the goals Case, what ideas will you emphasize during class discussions?

#### PLANS FOR OUR NEXT STUDY GROUP MEETING (Try It 5)

Group Facilitator



### **Our Next Challenge**

So, technology is creating solutions and raising new problems ---

How do we engineer deeper engagement with web-based PD?

