

Professional Development that Supports Teacher Learning about the New Vision for Science Education

## What Is The Issue?

The new vision for K-12 science education expects learners to engage deeply with science and engineering practices to develop and apply conceptual ideas. This strong connection between <u>practices</u>, <u>cross-cutting</u> <u>concepts</u>, <u>and core ideas in science and engineering</u> is different from previous science standards. This requires teachers to shift classroom instruction. <u>Carefully designing professional development</u> (PD) opportunities plays a large role in supporting educators' learning about this new vision and how it can look in their unique classrooms.

## WHY IT MATTERS TO YOU

- Teachers should collaborate to analyze student work samples and video of their own teaching in ways that connect PD experiences with their classroom teaching.
- District staff & PD providers should provide sustained and responsive PD opportunities that focus on teachers' collaborative analysis of classroom instruction.
- School leaders should support schedules that allow for teachers to meet and discuss instructional practice in science.

## **Things To Consider**

- PD in education has often taken the form of one-time sessions that focus on 'telling' teachers about new curricula or instructional strategies. Supporting teachers' engagement with the new vision for K-12 science education will require a departure from this format.
- PD should be structured around teachers analyzing 'rich images' of classroom enactment. These rich images may include <u>classroom</u> <u>videos of teachers who are not part of the PD group</u> but should ideally include classroom video and student work from teachers engaged in the PD. Teachers are working collaboratively in cycles to apply specific aspects of the new vision to their classrooms, analyze classroom episodes and resulting student work, and use that analysis to continue shifting instruction. The <u>'Plan-Do-Study-Act'</u> <u>tool</u> helps ground teachers' work in specific problems of practice.
- Because PD should be focused on supporting teachers to make sense of the new vision for their own school contexts, PD has to be responsive to emergent problems of practice as teachers work toward implementation. For example, a <u>Claims-Evidence-Reasoning</u> (C-E-R) framework may be useful in helping teachers initially scaffold students' participation in the practice of argumentation, but over time teachers will need a suite of strategies to support students in the different aspects of argumentation.
- With time and pragmatic constraints related to teachers' schedules, professional development should <u>"capitalize on cyber-enabled</u> <u>environments"</u> to support teacher collaboration.
- The new vision for science teaching and learning may be in tension with current classroom practice. Learning opportunities can be situated both in and out of the classroom to leverage various learning goals (<u>Putnam & Borko, 2000</u>). Collaborations with STEM professionals can provide opportunities to engage authentically with the science and engineering practices in order to develop an understanding of how the practices exist outside of the classroom, as well as opportunities to identify and learn about relevant phenomena and contemporary science issues in their content area.

## **Attending To Equity**

- Focus some PD time on learning more about the ways in which students' communities think about engaging with the natural and built world(s) and how this can be a basis for instruction. Students should learn science by building on their existing ideas about the natural world, as opposed to discounting them.
- Include Special Education and EL teachers as co-designers in PD in order to support inclusive instruction and learning.

#### ALSO SEE STEM TEACHING TOOLS:

**#5** Curriculum Adaptation

#9 Districts Implementing NGSS
#14 Why NGSS?



STEM Teaching Tools content copyright 2015 UW Institute for Science + Math Education. All rights reserved. [1] Funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF). Opinions expressed are not those of any funding agency.

# REFLECTION QUESTIONS

- What is at the 'center' of PD that you facilitate? How might PD for the new vision for science ed look similar or different?
- How have you elicited feedback from teachers about previous PD? If new PD needs to be responsive to emergent problems of practice, how can you allow for that?
- How does your PD support sustained teacher collaboration?

## Recommended Actions You Can Take

- Align PD with <u>a comprehensive</u> implementation plan.
- Initiate conversations with colleagues, anchored in student work and classroom video, about the new vision and instructional practice.
- Several PD models fit research-based criteria for effective PD—focused on core science content, sustained over time, centered on student work. PD facilitators can also consult the NSTA's <u>Introducing</u> <u>Teachers and Administrators to the</u> <u>NGSS</u>. Consider what might work for or be adapted in your local context. The following resources might be useful:

Curriculum Adaptation PD Model

### PD Strategies for Ed Leaders

• Connect with <u>an emerging community of</u> educators implementing the new vision.



STEMteachingtools.org/brief/13