Cognitive Acceleration Through Science Education (CASE) in the Irish Primary School

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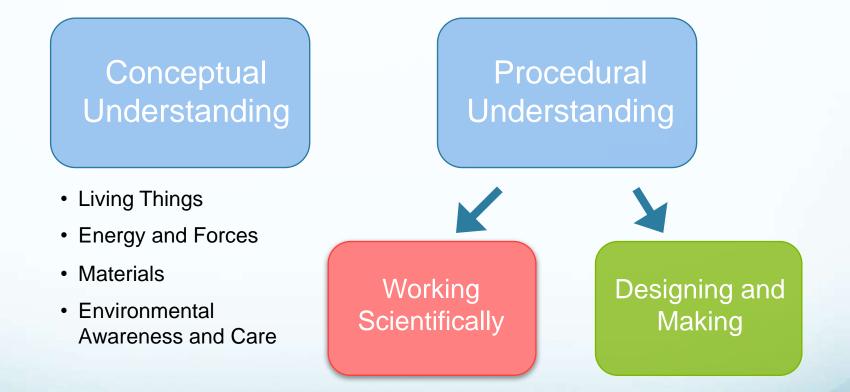




Aims of Primary Science

- Develop students' knowledge and understanding of scientific concepts
- Foster positive attitudes towards science
- Develop students' scientific literacy
- Develop a scientific approach to problem-solving

Primary Science Curriculum



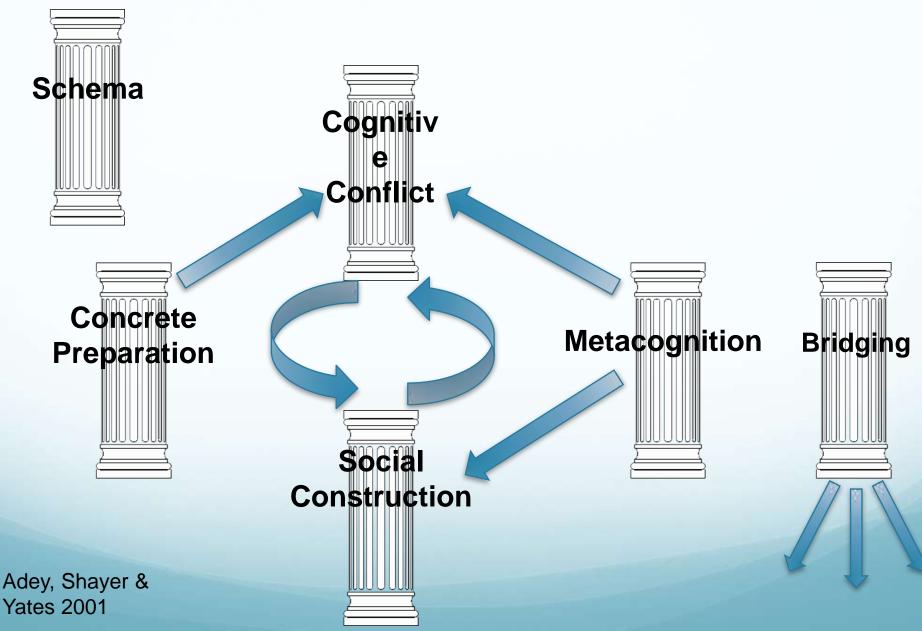
Rational for the study

Varley <i>et al.,</i> (2008)	 Lack of student led investigations Under-development of students' scientific skills 		
NCCA,	 Students' HOTS highlighted as area of concern 		
(2008)	 Recommends a culture of thinking be promoted within the teaching of primary science 		
TIMOO	Poor reasoning skills		
TIMSS (2011)	 35% of students able to apply their knowledge and to explain everyday scientific phenomena 		



- Assess whether the CASE methodology could be integrated into the teaching of science at all levels in an Irish primary school,
- Evaluate the teachers' implementation of the lessons and identify areas of difficulty

Pillars of CASE



Why CASE?

- Embedded within the context of science
- Continuously shown to have positive effects on students thinking skills (Shayer, 1999; Adey *et al.*, 2002)
- Has previously shown to have positive effects in promoting Irish students' thinking abilities (Gallagher, 2007; McCormack, 2009)

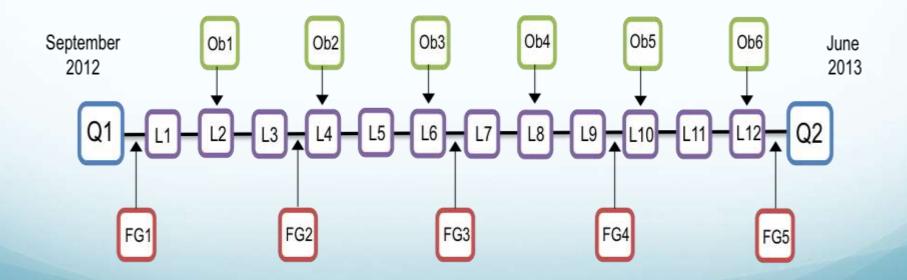
Mapping the CASE lessons onto the primary science curriculum

Lesson No.	3 rd Class Lesson	Schema	Strand Unit/ Skill	Objective
1	Climb that mountain	Introductory Activity	Working Scientifically	Interpret information and offer explanations
2	Make that Box	Introductory Activity	Design and make	Planning, making, evaluating
3	Who am I?	Classification	Human Life/Plant and animal life	Diversity in human and animal skeletons
4	All these Bones	Classification/ Seriation	Human Life	Identify different human bones and their function
5	What makes me move?	Concrete Modelling	Human Life	Investigate how people move (bones/joints)
6	Where do I live?	Classification	Plant and Animal life	Investigate plants and animals that live in local and wider environments
7	How am I Adapted?	Causality	Plant and Animal life	Observe and explore ways in which plants and animals are adapted to their environments
8	What am I?	Causality	Plant and Animal life	Observe and explore ways in which plants and animals are adapted to their environments
9	How Hot are You?	Classification	Heat	Thinking about the temperatures of ordinary objects
10	Hotter or Colder?	Variables	Heat	Learn that heat can be transferred

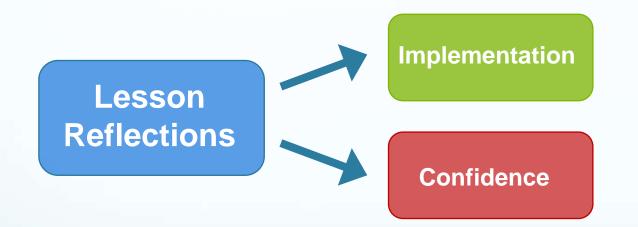
General Programme

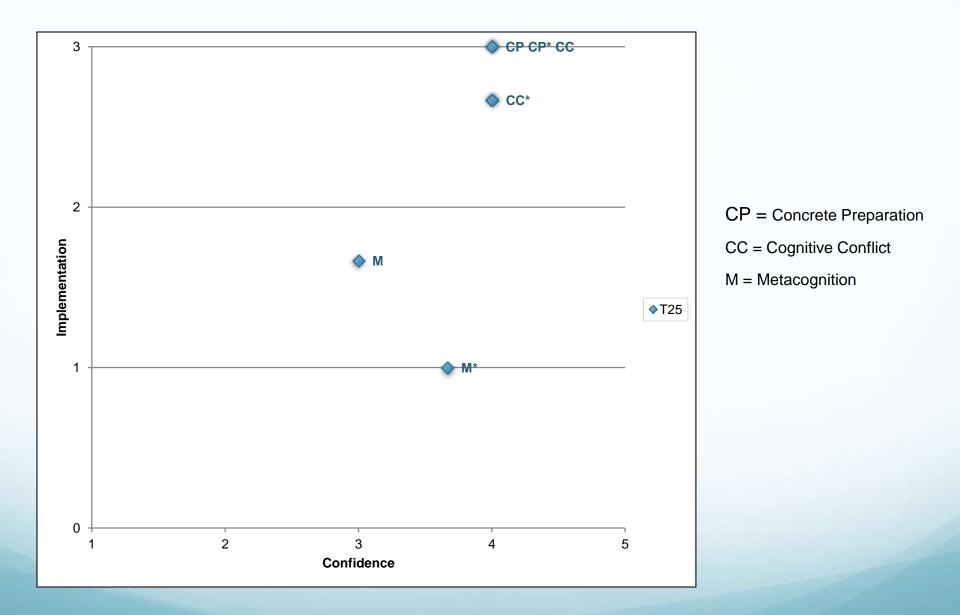
- Focus on theory
- In-class coaching
- Encouraged to reflect

- Collective participation
- Co-operation with
 principal



Whole School Implementation





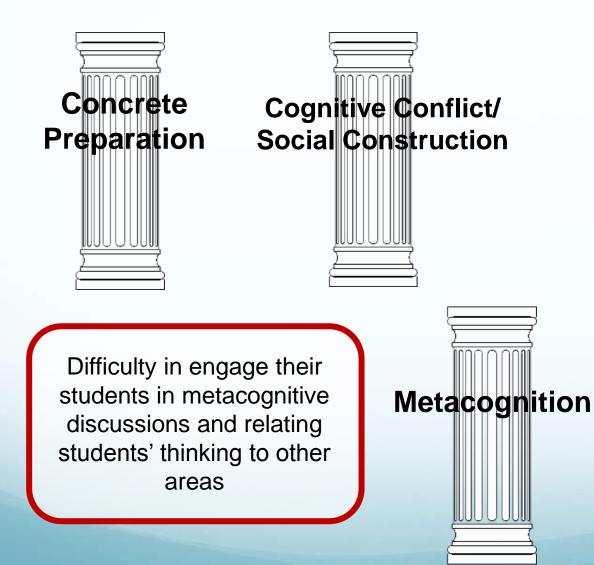
Teachers' Implementation

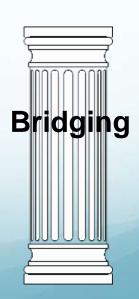




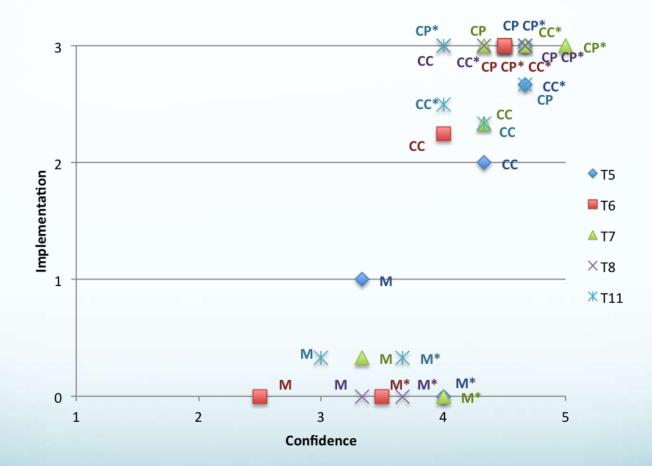
Teachers improved in their implementation of the pillars of concrete preparation and cognitive conflict

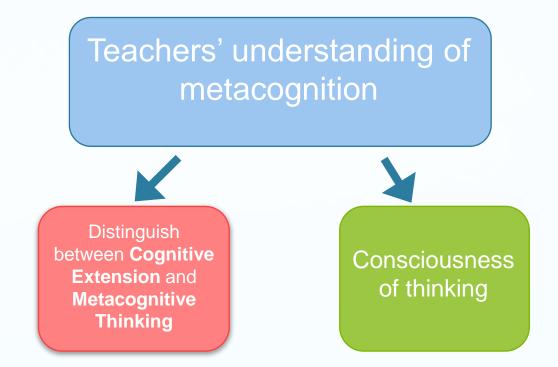
Teachers' Implementation





Senior Infants/First Class (Group A)



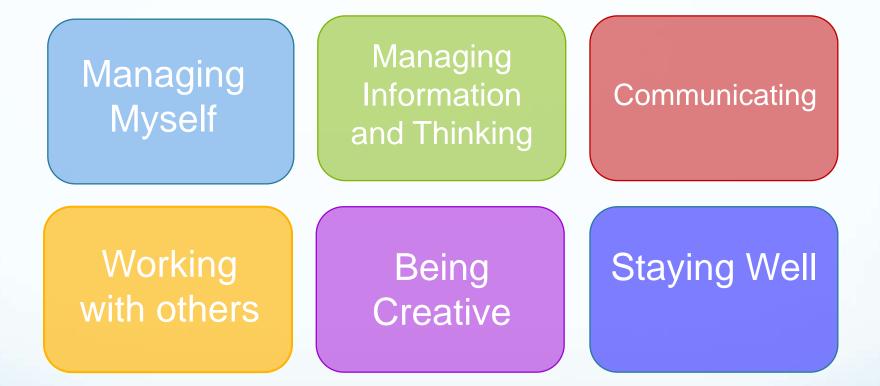


	Distinguish between CE and MT	Refer to consciousness of thinking	Teachers
1	v	V	T14, T17, T21
2	×	~	T6, T9, T15, T25, T27
3	×	×	T1, T2, T3, T7, T8, T10, T11, T13, T18, T19, T23, T24, T26, T29

Key Finding and Recommendations

- CASE can be integrated into the teaching of science in Irish primary schools
- Future Implementation should involve the whole school
- In-class coaching
- Focus on developing teachers knowledge of and pedagogies in metacognition

Junior Cycle Student Award



"Reflecting on and evaluating my learning"



- "The lessons stop me spoon-feeding them as much because I'm able to see that they can think for themselves" (Senior Infants)
- "I will be more thorough in future in assessing, monitoring and encouraging their thinking skills" (1st Class)
- "It has changed my approach to facilitating investigations. I am more conscious about giving the children greater autonomy and time during their discussions and investigations. I am better at asking leading and guiding questions without giving too much information" (4th Class)
- "It's a very valuable methodology especially in how it 'transfers' modes of thinking to other subjects – namely geography and maths but surprisingly, history" (6th Class)