

Being Critical in Science Education: Why knowing what's wrong matters as much as knowing what's right Jonathan Osborne School of Education, Stanford University



The Three Ironies of Science Education

Training Not an Education

Emphasis on the Intrinsic Value rather than Extrinsic Value

The Absence of Critique

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RISING ABOVE THE GATHERING Energizing and STORM

Employing America for a Brighter Economic Future

> NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, NATIONAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING, AND INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

EUROPEAN COMMISSION Community research Europe needs more scientists

Report by the High Level Group on Increasing Human Resources for Science and Technology in Europe 2004





REPORT BY THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

HC 492 SESSION 2010-2011 NOVEMBER 2010

Department for Education

Educating the next generation of scientists

Beyond 2000 science education for the future



a report with ten recommendations

Science Education in Europe

7

A Report to the Nuffield Foundation Jonathan Osborne

Justin Dillon King's College London

August 2007



Deaths/million from Infectious & Respiratory Diseases 1920-2000 (UK)



"Grounds for accepting the models proposed by the scientist are often no different from the young African villager's grounds for accepting the models propounded by one of his elders. In both cases the propounders are deferred to as the accredited agents of tradition."

Second Irony

- Science teachers, science educators all are fascinated by the intrinsic value of science.
 - Low Use-Value
- Students value science for its Exchange Value.



Pupils' & Parents' Views of the School Science Curriculum

A study funded by the Wellcome Trust

Dr Jonathan Osborne & Dr Sue Collins

Osborne, J. F., Simon, S., & Collins, S. (2003). Attitudes towards Science: A Review of the Literature and its Implications. International Journal of Science Education, 25(9), 1049– 1079.

January 2000

Third Irony: The Absence of Critique

Construction v Critique

Three Form of Knowledge in Science



How do we Know?

That Day and Night are caused by a spinning Earth?

Arguments Against:

- 1. The Sun moves
- 2. If you jumped up you would not land in the same spot
- 3. If the Earth was spinning at that rate, the speed at the equator is over a 1000 mph and you should be flung off.

The Foucault Pendulum





A Sample Question

Janet was asked to do an experiment to find how long it takes for some sugar to dissolve in water. What advice would you give Janet to tell her how many repeated measurements to take?

- A. Two or three measurements are always enough
- B. She should take 5 measurements
- C. If she is accurate she only needs to measure once
- D. She should go on taking measurements until she knows how much they vary
- E. She should go on taking measurements until she gets two or more the same

Bayesian Inference

P(h | e) = <u>P(e|h)</u> (h) P(e)



Prior Hypothesis

Day & Night Caused By A Spinning Earth?



66%

Post Hypothesis

Day & Night Caused By A Spinning Earth?

33% Arguments

Against

How Likely? Ratio of 66:33

Prior Hypothesis

Day & Night Caused By A Spinning Earth?



80%

Post Hypothesis

Day & Night Caused By A Spinning Earth?

20%

Arguments Against

How Likely? Ratio of 80:20

Evidence for this View

- Hynd, C., & Alvermann, D. E. (1986). The Role of Refutation Text in Overcoming Difficulty with Science Concepts. *Journal of Reading*, 29(5), 440-446.
- Ogborn, J., Kress, G., Martins, I., & McGillicuddy, K. (1996). *Explaining Science in the Classroom*. Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Johnson, A. (2009). Hitting the Brakes: Engineering Design and the Production of Knowledge. Durham: Duke University Press.
- Koslowski, B. (1996). Theory and Evidence: The Development of Scientific Reasoning. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

