

UNIVERSITÀ POLITECNICA DELLE MARCHE

The Role of Concept Maps in the Improvement of the Teaching and Learning Process

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## Overview

## Introduction

## The PROFILES project


$\square$
$\square$ To score or not to score

Gifted education
Conclusions

## PISA 2015 Results

EXCELLENCE AND EQUITY IN EDUCATION
VOLUMEI

## Programme for

## International

 StudentAssessment


직OECD

## OECD (2015), Universal Basic Skills

FIGURE 2.1 KNOWLEDGE CAPITAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES ACROSS COUNTRIES


## Science education in Europe

## The Rocard's report (2007)

 "students have a perception of science education as irrelevant and difficult" (Rocard et al., 2007, p. 9).Rocard, M., Csermely, P., Jorde, D., Lenzen, D., Walberg-Henriksson, H. \& Hemmo, V. (2007). Science Education Now: A Renewed Pedagogy for the Future of Europe. Brussels: Directorate General for Research, Science, Economy and Society.


## The Rocard's report (2007)

 It recommends using Inquiry Based Science Education (IBSE) to strengthen scientific education in Europe


Andrea Schleicher, one of the architects of the OECD's Pisa examination, says research shows there is a high demand for problem solvers, effective communicators and creative thinkers

Christopher Pike / The National: January 6, 2014

## Science education is valued

## Some countries pay a lot of

 attention in the education of gifted students

## Lots of books ...

Susan A. Ambrose
Michaol W, Bridges Michele DiPietro
Marsha C. Lowett Marie K. Norman

Fofieworo gy pucya go E. MaYEk


VISIBLE LEARNING
A SYNTHESIS OF OVER
800 META-ANALYSES
RELATINGTO ACHIEVEMENT

... and studies

## What the best college teachers do



1. Know their subject matter extremely well
2. Prepare for their teaching sessions seriously
3. Expect more from students
4. Create a natural critical learning environment
5. Treat students fairly
6. Check progress and evaluate efforts

## The PROFILES project

## Professional Reflection-Oriented Focus on Inquiry Learning and Education through Science




Partners in the PROFILES project

## PROFILES in Italy





## Professional development

## The Continuous Professional

 Development (CPD) of teachers, together with a kind of teaching oriented to the reflection, in essence, represents the focus of the PROFILES project
## CPD in Italy

Three didactic methods have formed the backbone of the CPD in Italy:

Cooperative Learning
■ The use of Summaries and Concept Mapping - Problem Solving

## A demanding environment

## Concept Maps



## Cooperative Learning

## Problem Solving


$\square$
$\square$


## CPD in Italy

The use of these methods was made even more productive by means of two teaching factors rarely used in Italy:

## - The Argumentation

## Visible Learning and Reasoning

## Visible Learning and Reasoning



## Visible Learning and Reasoning



## Visible Learning and Reasoning

Ron Ritchhart • Mark Church • Karin Morrison
FOREWORD BY DAVID PERKINS


ITC Marshall Cavendish Education

## VISIBLE THINKING in Mathematics

Making Mathematics Visual


## Visible Learning and Reasoning

## Maroline Afamasaga-Fuatấ <br> Pofitor <br> Concept Mapping in Mathematics

Research into Practice

## Chapter 1

The Development and Evolution of the Concept Mapping Tool Leading to a New Model for Mathematics Education

Joseph D. Novak and Alberto J. Cañas

## Visible Learning



## PROFILES in nursery school



## Degradation and environmental deterioration



## Degradation and environmental deterioration




## PROFILES in elementary schools



## Kneaded, Cooked and Eaten

Two classes are involved: primary three and primary five

A very ambitious project was planned

## Kneaded, Cooked and Eaten

The project consisted in:
the study of the pack
the selection of material for disposal
the analysis of the barcode
the search of the recipe
the informed purchase of ingredients

## Kneaded, Cooked and Eaten

the work in the school kitchen
the calculation of the cost of production
discussion of the promotional campaign
the realization of the packaging
the preparation of the presentation to the parents and the school

## Visible thinking

LEEVITO 3 lente 1,45 も



Visible thinking

UOVA 6 a 190 も

$\frac{1}{2}$

maxien forer 2013
a LOSTANO I NOSTRI BISCOTTI
7x dear met 500 .



## Concept map



Martidì 29 Gamnow 2013 Dservarsisan sil decanamia Il desanomio i la tabiela alla meltiplicasume fatta con rettangolie equadrate

* Sille dagomale nosa hrovo tilt i prostote dipte
is ugevel buesti seno tatte \& famma pradrata
Percio
1-4.-9-16-25-36.49-64-81-100 $x$ chamano numerw pradrati.


I due rettangoli sone cangruet ( a se licitade * el sitagleospango conberciano pertettaments).


Cooperative learning
$r^{*}$ RE S PONS SABILE $\rightarrow$ DAULLLE
$2^{\prime}$ DISEqNATOREA $\Rightarrow$ ETMAN
$3^{\circ}$ DISEGN ATORE $\rightarrow$ MATTAA
GRUPPO:
Segretarlo *Gbcomo
NOME: C iocchmi
SCADENDA: 12.06. 13 12:06
PESO: 200g
BISCOTTI FROLLINI CON SCAGLIE
DI CIOCCOLATO FONDEDTE E SCORZA
D'ARANCIA. INGREDIENT:
FARWA DI FRUMENTO, ZUCCHERO GRANELA OI GIOCCOLATO FONDCNTE $15 \%$ (ZULCHEAG PASTA DI CACAO, BURAO OI CALAO, EMULSIOLAUTE: LCCITINA DI SOIA AROHA: VANIGLLA), GRASSO VEGETALE NON IDROGENATO, SCORZE DI ARANCIA CANDITA $6 \%$ (SLRAPFO OI GLUCOSIO-FRUTTOSIO, SCORZE DARANCIA. SACCAROSIO, AROMI NATURAL), BURRO, UOVA, MICLE, SALC, AGENTI HEVITANTI (CAABOHATO AGDO OI SODIO, TARTRATO, MONO POTASSICO), AROMI.



# The packaging 




## THE CHARLIE'S CANDIES

For his birthday Charlie has received a gift box with $\mathbf{2 8}$ candies

Charlie is a very greedy baby and every day eats twice the previous day and in three days has eaten all
How many candies Charlie ate in each day?

Explain how you found out

Fifth grade pupil

| $2^{\circ}$ giorno | $2^{\circ}$ giorno | $3^{\circ}$ giorno |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1^{\circ}$ pornte |  |  |
| $2^{a}$ parte | $3^{a}$ parte |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |$|$

in 3 giorm $=7$ parti (cive' 28 caramelle)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1^{\circ} \text { giorno }=28: 7=4 \\
& 2^{\circ} \text { gionito }=4 \times 2=8 \\
& 3^{\circ} \text { giornio }=4 \times 4=16
\end{aligned}
$$

## PROFILES in high schools



## PROFILES in high schools



## La



# Chemistry and Biology ... What a Pizza!!! 

Daniela Bianchini, Francesca Maria Foresi
I.I.S. Corridoni-Campana, Osimo; Italy

## Background

With the aim of increasing the interest, motivation, and active involvement of the students in the processes of learning and studying, a didactic module suitable for learning important concepts in Biology and Chemistry has been developed

## Background

Through the module, the idea was to introduce the students to the study of biology and chemistry by means of a daily life phenomena

Pizza is a food very popular among teenagers and featuring strongly, together with pasta dishes, in Italian gastronomy

## Scientific Goals

Scientifically, this grade 10 (second year of secondary school) science (biology and chemistry) module is about fermentation and chemical reactions

## Educational goals

## increase students' motivation

## increase self-esteem

## increase social abilities

## leadership, and communication skills

group and experimental work



Continua...




## Didactic objectives

To use the inquiry scientific method to study a phenomenon (the leavening)

To identify the variables that influence the success of a complex phenomenon

To study the effect of some parameters taking constant other variables

## Didactic objectives

(such as the temperature, the sugar, the change of the ingredients)

To identify the most suitable experimental tests to verify the initial hypothesis

## Volume di CO2 prodotta



## In the kitchen

The work was carried out in laboratories of chemistry and science, and in a kitchen for cooking pizza

Three classes were involved and, with reference to the educational needs related to ministerial curricula, emphasis to biological/biochemical aspects - and chemical kinetic was given




## Cmaps \& Summaries




 Sxopanixumpla.
poserve sempuncate

$\sim$ eutmo $\mathrm{CH}_{3} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{3}$


M CoHz Promono (âtine lineome)


elettrochimica





 E, --

Ex on


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Ind } 4 \times
\end{aligned}
$$








## Geayetrias deller Molecter


 arro inean

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$\qquad$

$$
\frac{b}{\sigma} \frac{d}{6}
$$

## cesan oex




## Nenterio or.s.ent

"IDROCAPBURI" (suemen)



## From the same «artist»



## equilibri chimici




Sono miscele ongegence iquide se sono miacele di un Liquido can un salido o un gas, lliquido viere detto souvente, mentre 1 zolido o 1 gas surro. Nel casp di mícele liquido-liquido, gerieral meate quello pre sente in magglor quantita viene cossiderato come La composizione di una soluzione si esprime.
attraverso la. concentaazione deta solizzlone.

## esperienza di torriceu

 Torricell, realizso $\lambda$ primo barametro

TEORIA CINETICA DEI GAS
Guesta teoria stabilisce de la velocità media dere mole. cote oumenta at diminuire detala lors masso. La velocitad, ume particolare particella cambia continuamente a coura
dent elerato numero dicolisisioni' e at consegaente som dent "derato numero di colisisioni et at consegaente kam


 -

LEGGE Di DALTON $\left(R=x_{i} \cdot P\right)$

 $P_{-} P_{i}+P_{i}+P_{3}+P_{j}=\sum_{i} P_{i}$ T1 mopporto Py Ryin ( $x_{i}=$ Reazone Moures

LEGGi Di BOYie, ehrries EGPY-lussac


Ebmbinando le leggi di Boyle c Charles si ha la
Spapzionée oi stofo oci ARs $P \cdot V=n \cdot R \cdot T$
dove $R$ è la costante univerrale dei gas e vale $\left.\right|^{5}$
Dol'equazione distato dei gas si puo' calsolare A. $/ / \mathrm{Y}=\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{PM}) / R T$ 1


SINTESI DELL' AMMONIACA


## FRAZIONE MOLARE <br> MOLARITAे

$X=\frac{\text { numero di moli solato }}{\text { wumero di. nolli totali }}$
$M=\frac{\text { novero di mol solutos }}{\text { nimero Mer soluzione }}$

MOLALITA $m=\frac{\text { wamen' di moli solusto }}{\text { wimers chilogranni sowente. }}$

## SOLIDI NEI Llquidi

a- La presiore di vapore izzero, quindi $P=X_{A} \cdot P_{A}^{\circ}+X_{B}-P_{B}^{\circ}$

$$
X_{B}=\frac{P_{B}^{\circ}-P_{A}}{P_{i}^{2}}
$$

b- Ii albassa ipunto di congelomento
$\Delta T_{0}=l_{c} \cdot m$
(ma molalitió, $k_{e}=$ costante eriotcoptioa)
c-12 innalza I punto di ebolizzione
$\Delta T_{e}=k_{e} \cdot m$
( $K_{e}=$ costante ebullisscopica)

d- Il pasenggio di colvente attroverso uno membrone do une tow uzione piuid ditulto
ad uno pis eoncentraso prende is rome di osmos.
$\pi \cdot V=n \cdot R \cdot T$ ( $\pi$-fREssione OSMDTice)

Seno quei solatic che armestono la.


$\xrightarrow{\text { a. }} \mathrm{NaCl} \rightarrow \mathrm{Na}^{+}+\mathrm{Cl}^{-}$
Serico D . $\mathrm{COOW} \mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{Cl} 500^{-}+\mathrm{H}^{+}$

ropporto tro 1 nimeto di modede.
dissoctiate e I momero di molecole.
guli nos Eumpoun ( $\alpha=0$ )

4 -concentiazion
la solveilutà dipende da
1-Natuca solvest
2-Natra soluto
2-Nemperatura
4-Aressione.

## Liquidi NEI Liquidi

 (A) di'un componentle. A in ana noluzion - data dal prodate dele predione ac lo frazione molare $\left(K_{A}\right)$ ded componenteA
nella soluzione.
$P_{A}=X_{A} \cdot P_{A}^{i} \quad P_{B}=X_{A} \cdot P_{B}^{\circ}$
$P=X_{A} \cdot P_{A}^{0}+X_{B} \cdot P_{B}^{0}$
$E n, B$ \& paid volatile di $A \Rightarrow F_{B}>P_{A}$


Diagranna Kobars ok una soluT* tomperatura didellilcicere di A purbe. To $=$ temperatura
di eostiziceedi $B$ puro. di eholizizaed B Buro. quide. s ur curit ai supore. $a '=$ temposizione del vopere.


E ia trasformazione di un liguido in FFuata come mezao did puriticazome. Fusta come mezzo de purificazione te dae componenti (con differena


SOLIDI NEI SOLIDI Nei sistemi a dise componenti in equilibrio soside- liequido, i campo di concentraziones
$\cos ^{2}$

ANAKIS: TERMICR viene usata per ricarose i dio
grammi di stato grommi di stato delle
wiche


TEORIA FTOMICA
DRLLE LEGGA DELA CHINICA




## A study on

Scoring Concept Maps

| Voti 2009-2010 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{R}$ | 30 | 24 | 167 | 223 | 18 | 14 | 27 |  | 14 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nome | $\begin{array}{\|l} \mathrm{M} \\ \mathrm{R} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1^{\circ} \\ \text { parz. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2^{\circ} \\ \text { parz } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pro } \\ & \text { bls } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MS } \\ & \text { LQ } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { GA } \\ & \text { LT } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{FI} \\ & \text { Gs } \end{aligned}$ | Voto | Mappe | Sunti | $1 \mp$ | R | 30 30 | 25 | 116 | 236 | 23 | 17 <br> 9 | 30 L <br> 30 | 20 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | R | 30 | 21 | 114 | 217 | 23 | 18 | 26 | 16 |  |
|  | M | 20 | 29 | 77 | 159 | 20 | 13 | 24 |  | 16 |  |  | 27 | 20 | 271 | 184 | 19 | 16 | 24 |  | 25 |
| : $\#$ | M | 23 | 27 | 44 | 214 | 18 | 16 | 27 |  | 14 |  | R | 12 | 21/2 | 82 | 189 |  |  | 18 |  | 18 |
|  | R | 15 | 30 | 61 | 211 |  |  | 20 |  | 20 |  | M | 25 | 30 | 272 | 207 | 20 |  | 30 |  | 20 |
|  | R | 30 | 30 | 126 | 212 | 20 | 14 | 26 |  | 6 | $\pm$ | M | 27 | 20 | 103 | 249 | 21 | 11 | 30 | 11 |  |
|  | M | 20 | 1522 | 200 | 224 | 21 | 4 | 18 | 2 | 7 | $\pm$ |  |  | 18 | 62 | 201 | 22 | 14 |  |  |  |
| $\mp$ | R | 30 | 30 | 267 | 227 | 20 | 14 | 28 |  | 19 |  | M | 20 | 18 | 62 | 201 | 22 | 14 | 23 | 16 |  |
|  | M | 27 | 27 | 161 | 198 | 23 | 7 | 30 L |  | 12 |  | M | 29 | 20 | 157 | 196 | 15 | 8 | 23 | 18 |  |
|  |  | 30 | 17 | 44 |  |  |  | 28 | 5 |  |  |  | 15 | 23 | 250 | 221 | 15 | 15 | 26 |  | 19 |
| $\pm$ |  | 30 | 30 | 106 | 217 | 23 | 14 | 30 | 17 |  |  | M | 30 | 30 | 159 | 194 |  | 14 | 30 L | 10 | 9 |
| $\pm$ |  | 20 | 27 | 345 | 177 |  |  | 26 | 18 | 7 |  | R | 10 | 30 | 259 | 214 | 19 |  | 26 |  | 13 |
|  | R | 10 | 4 | 170 | 196 |  |  | 26 | 1 | 15 | ++ | M | 30 | 20 | 96 | 191 | 19 | 18 | 30 L | 14 |  |
|  | M | 20 | 24 | 218 | 182 | 20 | 9 | 22 | 6 |  |  | R | 24 | 30 | 47 | 206 | 22 | 18 | 18 | 6 |  |
|  | R | 27 | 22 | 38 | 184 |  |  | 24 |  | 2 |  | M | 20 | 25 | 159 | 231 |  |  | 24 |  | 20 |
| $\pm+$ | $\mathbf{R}$  <br> $\mathbf{R}$  | 25 | 30 | 129 | 233 | 24 | 8 | \|30 L |  | 11 | $\pm$ | R | 22 | 18 | 29 | 189 |  |  | 20 |  | 16 |
| $\pm$ | $\mathbf{R}$ <br> $\mathbf{R}$ | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ \hline 5\end{array}$ | 27 <br> $1 / 2$ | 41 <br> 98 | 203 | 21 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 13 |  |  | 20 | 30 | 100 | 217 | 22 | 17 | 24 | 22 |  |
|  | M | 25 | 27 | 216 | 209 | 23 | 15 | 28 |  | 3 |  | R | 10 | 25 | 213 | 183 | 20 | 8 | 27 |  | 14 |
| ** | R | 10 | 2\% | 160 | 204 |  |  | 25 |  | 17 |  | M | 30 | 30 | 247 | 247 | 21 | 6 | 30 L |  | 11 |
|  | R | 8 | 12 | 219 | 239 |  |  | 18 |  | 17 |  | M | 0 | 3 | 159 | 208 |  |  | 26 | 8 |  |
|  | R | 25 | 25 | 190 | 165 | 21 | 16 | 21 |  |  |  | M |  |  | 65 | 171 |  |  | 25 |  |  |
|  | R | 30 | 27 | 228 | 206 | 23 | 7 | 30 | 2 | 16 |  |  | 30 | 27 | 84 | 190 |  |  | 28 |  |  |
| 1F | R | 30 | 27 | 157 | 220 | 19 | 15 | 28 |  | 10 |  | M | 30 | 20 | 51 | 230 | 19 | 11 | 18 | 2 | 3 |
|  | R | 30 | 22 | 335 | 207 | 19 | 14 | 28 |  | 6 |  | M | 20 | 20 | 159 | 193 | 21 | 13 | 23 |  |  |
|  | M | 30 | 19 | 301 | 222 | 21 | 10 | 22 | 15 |  |  |  | 30 | 20 | 186 | 218 | 19 | 12 | 21 |  |  |
|  | M | 25 | 25 | 37 | 201 | 23 | 14 | 27 | 9 |  |  | M | 30 | 20 | 186 | 218 | 19 | 12 | 21 |  |  |
|  | R | 20 | 53 | 105 | 199 |  |  | 18 | 18 |  |  | $\mathbf{R}$ | 30 | 30 | 181 | 170 |  |  | 30 L |  | 13 |
|  |  | 25 | 22 | 138 | 181 | 23 | 13 | 24 | 18 |  |  | R | 30 | 30 | 171 |  |  |  | 27 |  | 16 |
|  | R | 8 | リ33 | 148 | 213 |  |  | 23 |  | 25 |  | M | 25 | 25 | 180 | 191 | 23 | 11 | 27 | 23 |  |
|  | M | 15 |  | 303 |  |  |  | 21 | 13 | 14 |  |  | 17 | 27 | 267 | 151 | 18 | 16 | 26 | 20 | $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{r}$ ? |
|  | R | 30 |  | 174 | 224 |  |  | 30 L |  | 17 | + + |  | 30 | 30 | 136 | 227 | 15 | 15 | 30 L |  | 20 |
| + + |  | 30 | 30 | 180 | 245 |  |  | 30 L | 10 |  |  | R | 27 | 25 | 177 | 194 | 23 | 14 | 27 |  | 15 |
|  | M | 5 | 2\% | 9 | 203 |  |  | 18 | 18 |  |  | M | 25 | 30 | 244 | 217 | 10 | 17 | 30 | $m / r$ ? | 21 |
|  | R | 30 30 | 17 30 | 128 <br> 99 |  | 24 | 16 | 28 |  | 21 |  | R | 25 | 27 | 93 | 202 | 21 | 16 | 24 | $m / r$ ? | 17 |
|  | M | 30 25 | 30 26 | 99 | 183 186 | 21 | 17 | 30 26 | 5 | 12 |  | R | 30 | 25 | 249 | 200 | 23 | 16 | 27 |  | 21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | M | 23 | 20 |  | 208 |  |  | 27 |  | 22 |

## Scoring Concept Maps

In a $2 \times 2$ instructional technique (concept mapping or summarizing) 345 engineering class (section A and B) experiment students in each section were randomly assigned, half to each instructional treatment

At the end of the course, students' achievement was measured on a problem-solving test, an oral examination and other assessments

## Scoring Concept Maps

A one way ANOVA was performed looking for correlations with:
$\square$ The Final Exam Score;
$\square$ Midterm Score (first partial written exam);
Number of Problems solved during the course;

## Creative Problem Solving;

## Pintrich's Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire;

Field Dependent/Field Independent Test;

Number of Concept Maps turned in

Number of Summaries turned in

## Scoring Concept Maps

|  |  | N | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error | 95\% Confidence Interv al for Mean |  | Minimum | Maximum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Lower Bound |  |  |  | Upper Bound |  |  |
| Creative Problem Solving | Neither |  | 0 |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Map | 5 | 1.20 | . 447 | . 200 | . 64 | 1.76 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Resume | 2 | 1.00 | . 000 | . 000 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Both | 2 | 1.00 | . 000 | . 000 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Total | 9 | 1.11 | . 333 | . 111 | . 85 | 1.37 | 1 | 2 |
| Midt erm Score | Neither | 7 | 21.57 | 8.810 | 3.330 | 13.42 | 29.72 | 5 | 30 |
|  | Map | 32 | 21.44 | 8.784 | 1.553 | 18.27 | 24.60 | 0 | 30 |
|  | Resume | 28 | 19.89 | 8.377 | 1.583 | 16.64 | 23.14 | 0 | 30 |
|  | Both | 14 | 20.07 | 9.161 | 2.448 | 14.78 | 25.36 | 3 | 30 |
|  | Total | 81 | 20.68 | 8.580 | . 953 | 18.78 | 22.58 | 0 | 30 |
| Final Exam Score | Neither | 7 | 21.43 | 9.863 | 3.728 | 12.31 | 30.55 | 2 | 30 |
|  | Map | 27 | 28.00 | 3.013 | . 580 | 26.81 | 29.19 | 20 | 30 |
|  | Resume | 23 | 26.78 | 5.931 | 1.237 | 24.22 | 29.35 | 5 | 30 |
|  | Both | 11 | 26.45 | 5.466 | 1.648 | 22.78 | 30.13 | 15 | 30 |
|  | Total | 68 | 26.66 | 5.643 | . 684 | 25.30 | 28.03 | 2 | 30 |
| Number of Problems Completed and Given to Liberato | Neither | 6 | 78.17 | 69.718 | 28.462 | 5.00 | 151.33 | 16 | 207 |
|  | Map | 30 | 118.97 | 73.963 | 13.504 | 91.35 | 146.58 | 11 | 288 |
|  | Resume | 27 | 96.70 | 52.585 | 10.120 | 75.90 | 117.51 | 13 | 212 |
|  | Both | 14 | 121.07 | 98.830 | 26.414 | 64.01 | 178.13 | 14 | 406 |
|  | Total | 77 | 108.36 | 72.238 | 8.232 | 91.97 | 124.76 | 11 | 406 |
| Pintrich's Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire | Neither | 4 | 195.50 | 18.267 | 9.133 | 166.43 | 224.57 | 176 | 213 |
|  | Map | 28 | 206.04 | 15.332 | 2.897 | 200.09 | 211.98 | 178 | 237 |
|  | Resume | 28 | 214.18 | 22.601 | 4.271 | 205.41 | 222.94 | 176 | 250 |
|  | Both | 11 | 214.82 | 22.122 | 6.670 | 199.96 | 229.68 | 178 | 246 |
|  |  | 71 | 210.01 | 20.021 | 2.376 | 205.28 | 214.75 | 176 | 250 |
| Field Dependence/Field Independence Test | Neither | 6 | 12.67 | 3.077 | 1.256 | 9.44 | 15.90 | 10 | 17 |
|  | Map | 24 | 11.04 | 3.127 | . 638 | 9.72 | 12.36 | 4 | 17 |
|  | Resume | 22 | 12.73 | 2.979 | . 635 | 11.41 | 14.05 | 4 | 17 |
|  | Both | 11 | 12.18 | 3.027 | . 913 | 10.15 | 14.22 | 6 | 16 |
|  | Total | 63 | 11.98 | 3.077 | . 388 | 11.21 | 12.76 | 4 | 17 |
| Total Class Score (midterm+f inal+oral exam) | Neither | 7 | 27.29 | 3.450 | 1.304 | 24.09 | 30.48 | 23 | 30 |
|  | Map | 32 | 24.66 | 3.756 | . 664 | 23.30 | 26.01 | 18 | 30 |
|  | Resume | 29 | 23.90 | 4.047 | . 752 | 22.36 | 25.44 | 18 | 30 |
|  | Both | 14 | 25.79 | 4.388 | 1.173 | 23.25 | 28.32 | 18 | 30 |
|  | Total | 82 | 24.80 | 4.004 | . 442 | 23.93 | 25.68 | 18 | 30 |
| Number of concept maps turned in | Neither | 0 |  | . |  | . | . | . | . |
|  | Map | 32 | 16.1250 | 5.28388 | . 93407 | 14.2200 | 18.0300 | 3.00 | 25.00 |
|  | Resume | 6 | 1.1667 | . 40825 | . 16667 | . 7382 | 1.5951 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
|  | Both | 13 | 5.5385 | 4.27425 | 1.18546 | 2.9556 | 8.1214 | 2.00 | 15.00 |
|  | Total | 51 | 11.6667 | 7.57804 | 1.06114 | 9.5353 | 13.7980 | 1.00 | 25.00 |
| Number of resumes turned in | Neither | 0 |  | . | . | . | . | . | . |
|  | Map | 2 | 4.0000 | 4.24264 | 3.00000 | -34.1186 | 42.1186 | 1.00 | 7.00 |
|  | Resume | 29 | 16.0690 | 4.65933 | . 86522 | 14.2967 | 17.8413 | 1.00 | 25.00 |
|  | Both | 14 | 13.0000 | 4.20622 | 1.12416 | 10.5714 | 15.4286 | 3.00 | 18.00 |
|  | Total | 45 | 14.5778 | 5.17638 | . 77165 | 13.0226 | 16.1329 | 1.00 | 25.00 |

## Scoring Concept Maps

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

|  | Levene Statistic | df 1 | df2 | Sig. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Creative Problem Solving | 2.370 | 2 | 6 | . 174 |
| Midterm Score | . 061 | 3 | 77 | . 980 |
| Final Exam Score | 3.054 | 3 | 64 | . 035 |
| Number of Problems Completed and Given to Liberato | 1.754 | 3 | 73 | . 163 |
| Pintrich's Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire | 1.813 | 3 | 67 | . 153 |
| Field Dependence/Field Independence Test | . 078 | 3 | 59 | . 972 |
| Total Class Score (midterm+final+oral exam) | . 401 | 3 | 78 | . 752 |
| Number of concept maps turned in | 4.388 | 2 | 48 | . 018 |
| Number of resumes turned in | . 011 | 2 | 42 | . 989 |

## Scoring Concept Maps

ANOVA

|  |  | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Creative Problem Solving | Between Groups | . 089 | 2 | . 044 | . 333 | . 729 |
|  | Within Groups | . 800 | 6 | . 133 |  |  |
|  | Total | . 889 | 8 |  |  |  |
| Midterm Score | Between Groups | 46.458 | 3 | 15.486 | . 204 | . 893 |
|  | Within Groups | 5843.196 | 77 | 75.886 |  |  |
|  | Total | 5889.654 | 80 |  |  |  |
| Final Exam Score | Between Groups | 240.866 | 3 | 80.289 | 2.715 | . 052 |
|  | Within Groups | 1892.355 | 64 | 29.568 |  |  |
|  | Total | 2133.221 | 67 |  |  |  |
| Number of Problems Completed and Given to Liberato | Between Groups | 14775.460 | 3 | 4925.153 | . 942 | . 425 |
|  | Within Groups | 381818.4 | 73 | 5230.388 |  |  |
|  | Total | 396593.8 | 76 |  |  |  |
| Pintrich's Motiv ated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire | Between Groups | 2025.278 | 3 | 675.093 | 1.737 | . 168 |
|  | Within Groups | 26033.708 | 67 | 388.563 |  |  |
|  | Total | 28058.986 | 70 |  |  |  |
| Field Dependence/Field Independence Test | Between Groups | 36.692 | 3 | 12.231 | 1.311 | . 279 |
|  | Within Groups | 550.292 | 59 | 9.327 |  |  |
|  | Total | 586.984 | 62 |  |  |  |
| Total Class Score (midterm+f inal+oral exam) | Between Groups | 81.184 | 3 | 27.061 | 1.733 | . 167 |
|  | Within Groups | 1217.694 | 78 | 15.611 |  |  |
|  | Total | 1298.878 | 81 |  |  |  |
| Number of concept maps turned in | Between Groups | 1785.769 | 2 | 892.885 | 39.480 | . 000 |
|  | Within Groups | 1085.564 | 48 | 22.616 |  |  |
|  | Total | 2871.333 | 50 |  |  |  |
| Number of resumes turned in | Between Groups | 323.116 | 2 | 161.558 | 7.928 | . 001 |
|  | Within Groups | 855.862 | 42 | 20.378 |  |  |
|  | Total | 1178.978 | 44 |  |  |  |

## Scoring Concept Maps

## Midterm Score

Tukey $\mathrm{HSD}^{\text {a,b }}$

|  |  | Subset <br> Receiv ed treatment <br> Ror alpha <br> Re. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| condition | N | 1 |
| Resume | 28 | 19.89 |
| Both | 14 | 20.07 |
| Map | 32 | 21.44 |
| Neither | 7 | 21.57 |
| Sig. |  | .956 |

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are display ed.
a. Uses Harm onic Mean Sample Size $=14.222$.
b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

Final Exam Score
Tukey HSD ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$

| Receiv ed treatment condition | N | Subset for alpha $=.05$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 2 |
| Neither | 7 | 21.43 |  |
| Both | 11 | 26.45 | 26.45 |
| Resume | 23 | 26.78 | 26.78 |
| Map | 27 |  | 28.00 |
| Sig. |  | . 072 | . 890 |

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size $=12.727$.
b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Ty pe I error lev els are not guaranteed.

## Scoring Concept Maps

## Jumber of Problems Completed and Given to Liberato

Tukey HSD ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$

| Receiv ed treatment condition | N | Subset <br> for alpha $=.05$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 |
| Neither | 6 | 78.17 |
| Resume | 27 | 96.70 |
| Map | 30 | 118.97 |
| Both | 14 | 121.07 |
| Sig. |  | 436 |

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are display ed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size $=12.967$.
b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

Tintrich's Motivated Strategies for Learning Question naire
Tukey $\mathrm{HSD}^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$

| Receiv ed treatment <br> condition |  | Subset <br> for alpha <br> $=.05$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | N | 1 |
| Map | 4 | 195.50 |
| Resume | 28 | 206.04 |
| Both | 28 | 214.18 |
| Sig. | 11 | 214.82 |

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are displayed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size $=9.701$.
b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Ty pe I error lev els are not guaranteed.

## Scoring Concept Maps

Field Dependence/Field Independence Test
Tukey HSD ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$

|  |  | Subset <br> for alpha <br> $=.05$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Receiv ed treatment <br> condition | N | 1 |
| Map | 24 | 11.04 |
| Both | 11 | 12.18 |
| Neither | 6 | 12.67 |
| Resume | 22 | 12.73 |
| Sig. |  | .548 |

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are display ed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size $=11.604$.
b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

Total Class Score (midterm+final+oral exam)
Tukey HSD ${ }^{\text {a,b }}$

|  |  | Subset <br> for alpha <br> $=.05$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Receiv ed treatment <br> condition | N | 1 |
| Resume | 29 | 23.90 |
| Map | 32 | 24.66 |
| Both | 14 | 25.79 |
| Neither | 7 | 27.29 |
| Sig. |  | .109 |

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are display ed.
a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size $=14.285$.
b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.


Received treatment condition



Received treatment condition



## Gifted

Students

## Higher-order cognitive skills

Problem solving is an higher-order cognitive skill

To solve a problem is different from knowing a concept or a formula

## Teach Less, Learn More

## Hanoi tower



## Restrictions

1 The only allowed move is to grab one disk from the top of one peg and drop it on another peg

2 A larger disk can never lie above a smaller disk

## The solution




## We have 12 small cubes apparently equal



## One of them has a weight different from the others

## There is also a scale with two

## pans



How is it possible, with only 3 weighing, to establish exactly which weights differently from the others and if it weights more or less?

## CRYPTARITHMETIC

## D O N A L D + <br> GERALD=

## ROBERT

F. C. Barlett, Thinking, Allen \& Unwin, London, 1958, p. 51

## Creativity in Problem Solving

A mixture formed by $\mathrm{NaCl}, \mathrm{NaClO}$ and KClO contains $16.64 \%$ of oxygen and 21.52\% of Na

Calculate the percentage of $K$ in the mixture (mxt)

## Rules of the game

It is allowed to use only the reasoning

Mathematical crutches such as linear equations or systems of equations are not allowed

## The problem

A mixture of $\mathrm{CH}_{4} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$, and $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}$ weighing 44.37 g has the following elemental analysis: $\mathrm{C}=68.74 \%$; $\mathrm{H}=$ 8.905\%; $0=22.355 \%$.

How many grams of $\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{6}$ are contained in the mixture?

## Conclusions



## Concept Maps



Concept maps are a way to represent knowledge

They were invented in 1972 by Joseph Novak

# LEARNING HOW TO 



Joseph D. Novak
D. Bob Gowin

## Knowledge is constructed idiosyncratically

... meaning building is an idiosyncratic event, involving not only unique concept and propositional frameworks of the learners, but also varying approaches to learning and varying emotional predispositions. (Novak, 2002, p. 555)

Novak, J. D. (2005). The pursuit of a dream: Education can be improved. In J. J. Mintzes, J. H. Wandersee, J. D. Novak (Eds), Teaching science for understanding: A human constructivism view (pp. 3-28). San Diego, CA: Elsevier

## Scoring Concept Maps

"A simple qualitative judgement of students' concept maps is all that some teachers want. ... Scoring was in many respects irrelevant, for we were looking for qualitative changes in the structure of children's concept maps. But because we live in a numbersoriented society, most students and teachers want to score concept maps."
J. D. Novak, D. B. Gowin, Learning how to learn, Cambridge University Press: New York, 1984, p. 97.


Ammonia's synthesis
1-DESULFURAZIONE
L- REFORNING PR'MARO

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{CH}_{4} \Longleftrightarrow \mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \\
& \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}+\mathrm{CO} \Leftrightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \\
& \text { gos } \mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \\
& 3 \text { - OSSIDAFIDNE } \\
& \mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \Longrightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \\
& \text { 4-R'MOZIONECOL } \\
& 5 \text { - me tanazione } \\
& \mathrm{CO}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \Rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \\
& \mathrm{CO}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \overrightarrow{\mathrm{E}} \mathrm{CH}+2 \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{O} \\
& \text { 6- COMPRESSIO } \\
& \text { L- sintesi } \\
& 8 \text { - STOCCAGध.。 }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 1. DESULFURAZIONE

2 REFORHING PRMARIO (GAS MISCELHTO CON WABRE)
3 REFORMING SECONDARIO (REAZIONE CON (AARIA) $\mathrm{CH}_{4}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightleftharpoons \mathrm{CO}_{2}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} / 2 \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{H} \rho$
4 OSSIDAZIONE $\mathrm{CO} \mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O} \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \longrightarrow$
5 RIMOZIONE $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ (PRR ASSORSMMENTO)
6 METANAZIONE (RIMOZIONE DC COE CO, RMASTI)
$\mathrm{N}_{2}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \rightleftarrows 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$
$\smile$
PRODUZIONE $\rightarrow$ COMPRESSIONE $\qquad$ SINTESI $\qquad$ STOCCAGGIO dei Reogenti

Il PROCESSO DI SINTESI PREVEDE 9 FASI



H

NON SI FORMA SPONTANEAMENTE
PER L'ALTO VALORE DEll'energia DI ATIVAZIONE

BOLLE A $-33^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

PIRAMIDE A BASE
N IBRIDIZZATO $S p^{3}$



## LA SINTESI DELL'AMMONIACA

L'ammoniaca è un gas incolore, più leggero dell'aria, di odore caratteristico, pungente e di effetto lacrimogeno. Il momento dipolare dell'ammoniaca la porta a liquefare facilmente se compressa e la rende molto solubile in acqua grazie allinstaurarsi del legame idrogeno. Gli usi dell'ammoniaca sono innumerevoli: è una sostanza estremamente importante in campo industriale come base per la produzione di fertilizzanti agricoli, fibre sintetiche, materie plastiche e polimeri, come componente di vernici ed esplosivi, come refrigerante nell'industria del freddo, come sblancante nell'industria cartaria... Processo Haber-Bosch


Storicamente il maggior problema legato alla sintesi dell'ammoniaca era rappresentato dalla difficoltà nello scindere il legame triplo che tiene uniti i due atomi di azoto nella molecola $\mathrm{N}_{2}$ (energía di dissociazione di $225 \mathrm{Kcal} / \mathrm{mol} /$ ). All'inizio del secolo scorso fu elaborato il processo Haber-Bosch, un metodo che permette la sintesi industriale dell'ammoniaca su larga scala. L'ammoniaca viene sintetizzata secondo la reazione diretta: $3 \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{N}_{2} \rightarrow 2 \mathrm{NH}_{3}$ in presenza di catalizzatori (in genere il ferro a partire dalla magnetite), a pressione di 20 MPa e temperatura di $400-500{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, secondo le seguenti fasi chiave:

- produzione degli elementi puri mediante rimozione dei gas indesiderati
- compressione
- sintesi
- stoccaggio dell'ammoniaca e riciclo dei componenti che non hanno reagito.

Questi passaggi richiedono una serie di operazioni successive:

1. Desulfurazione: per ottenere i reagenti puri occorre partire da un composto che sia ricco di idrogeno: si sceglie allora un idrocarburo naturale (in genere il metano) dal quale vengono eliminate le tracce di zolfo. Lo zolfo infatti reagirebbe con il catalizzatore a base di ferro avvelenandolo con la formazione di solfuri indistruttibili e riducendo cosi in maniera evidente la sua vita residua.
2. Reforming primario: il metano entra in contatto con il vapore acqueo su un catalizzatore a base di nichel a $800^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ e 30 atm e si innescano due reazioni: quella di reforming $\left(\mathrm{C}_{n} \mathrm{H}_{m}+\mathrm{nH}_{2} \mathrm{O} \Longrightarrow \mathrm{nCO}+(\mathrm{n}+\mathrm{m} / 2) \mathrm{H}_{2}\right)$ e quella di shift ( $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}<->\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2}$ ).
3. Reforming secondario: i gas in uscita contengono ancora un $10 \%$ di metano. Si introduce allora un'opportuna quantita di aria (che naturalmente contiene azoto) e si fanno awenire le seguenti reazioni:

## $\mathrm{CH}_{4}+\mathrm{O}_{2} \leftrightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$

$2 \mathrm{H}_{2}+\mathrm{O}_{2}<\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
L'acqua vapore viene riciclata. I gas che si ottengono contengono $\mathrm{H} 2, \mathrm{~N} 2$ nel rapporto $3: 1$ oltre a $\mathrm{CO}, \mathrm{CO} 2 \mathrm{e}$ H2O

## 4. Ossidazione del CO a CO2: $\mathrm{CO}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}\left\langle-\mathrm{CO}_{2}+\mathrm{H}_{2}\right.$

5. Rimozione del CO2 per assorbimento su soluzioni alcaline sfruttando Yalta solubilità di CO2 e la bassa di azoto e idrogeno.
6. Metanazione: il gas ottenuto contiene ancora lo $0,3 \%$ di CO e lo $0,1 \%$ di CO2 che rappresentano dei veleni per il catalizzatore e vanno dunque rimossi nella colonna di metanazione mediante l'ausilio di un catalizzatore a base di nichel: $\mathrm{CO}+3 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{4}+\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
$\mathrm{CO}_{2}+4 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{CH}_{4}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$
Si recupera il calore prodotto da queste reazioni esotermiche e si manda il miscuglio gassoso alla turbo compressione.
7. Compressione passando da 25 a 250 atm , la T aumenta e i gas raffreddano.
8. Sintesi: il reattore opera a $380-400^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ con il catalizzatore a base di ferro addizionato a vari ossidi che promuovono le reazioni, favoriscono la divisione in atomi e proteggono il catalizzatore dallinvecchiamento. Si ottiene un gas in uscita con al massimo il $20 \%$ di NH 3 , che viene raffreddata, condensata e stoccata, I gas non reagiti, invece, vengono rimessi in circolo. L'eccesso di H 2 non si utilizza perché richiede un notevole dimensionamento d'impianto e perché il consistente riciclo comprometterebbe la continuita del processo. All equilibrio da una parte diminuisce la concentrazione del reagenti (r'H2 più dell'N2) dall'altra aumenta quella di NH3 che viene prodotta. La velocità di reazione e quindi la quantità prodotta di ammoniaca dipende da:
le concentrazioni: se si aumenta H 2 (più che N 2 ) aumenta anche la concentrazione di NH3 fino a nuovo equilibrio
-la temperatura: tanto è piú bassa tanto è migliore la resa
la pressione ed il volume: l'aumento di pressione come la riduzione di volume comportano una maggiore produzione di NH3.


Le condizioni ottimali di sintetizzazione vengono percio definite in base alla velocita di reazione (ossia tonnellate di NH3 prodotte in un'ora), all'energia per tonnellata di NH3 ed alla resa (ossia la percentuale di NH3 prodotta). Se la pressione viene innalzata, la resa incrementa ma aumentano anche I costi e I pericoli potenziali; se la temperatura viene ridotta, l'effetto positivo sulla resa del processo è controbilanciato dalla perdita di velocita reattiva: si potrebbe pensare di ottenere il $100 \%$ di ammoniaca, ma nell'arco di anni. Va dunque ricercato un compromesso tra esigenze termodinamiche e cinetiche.
Per ottenere una buona resa, cioe per far si che quasi tutto l'idrogeno e l'azoto si trasformino in ammoniaca, il metodo Haber-Bosch sfrutta il principio dell'equilibrio mobile. Per spostare l'equilibrio della reazione verso destra la reazione viene fatta avvenire:

- ad alte concentrazioni dei reagenti, in modo da aumentare la velocita della reazione diretta
- in un recipiente con spruzzi d'acqua in modo che l'ammoniaca si sciolga facilmente e si sottragga all'equilibrio; la diminuzione della concentrazione di prodotto favorisce infatti la reazione diretta
- ad alte pressioni, perché tutti i componenti all'equilibrio sono allo stato gassoso ed il numero di molecole dei reagenti è doppio rispetto a quello dei prodotti
- a basse temperature perché la reazione è esotermica
- in presenza di un catalizzatore, per aumentare ulteriormente la velocità di reazione



## 谢谢! Thanks



## Problem Solving

A men bought a horse for 6,000 $¥$ and sold it for $7,000 ¥$. Then he bought back again for 8,000 $¥$ and sold it for $9,000 ¥$. How much did he make in the horse business?


## We Focus on Inappropriate Aspects of the Problem

A men bought a white horse for \$60 and sold it for \$70


Then he bought a black horse for $\$ 80$ and sold it for $\$ 90$. How much did he make in the horse business?

