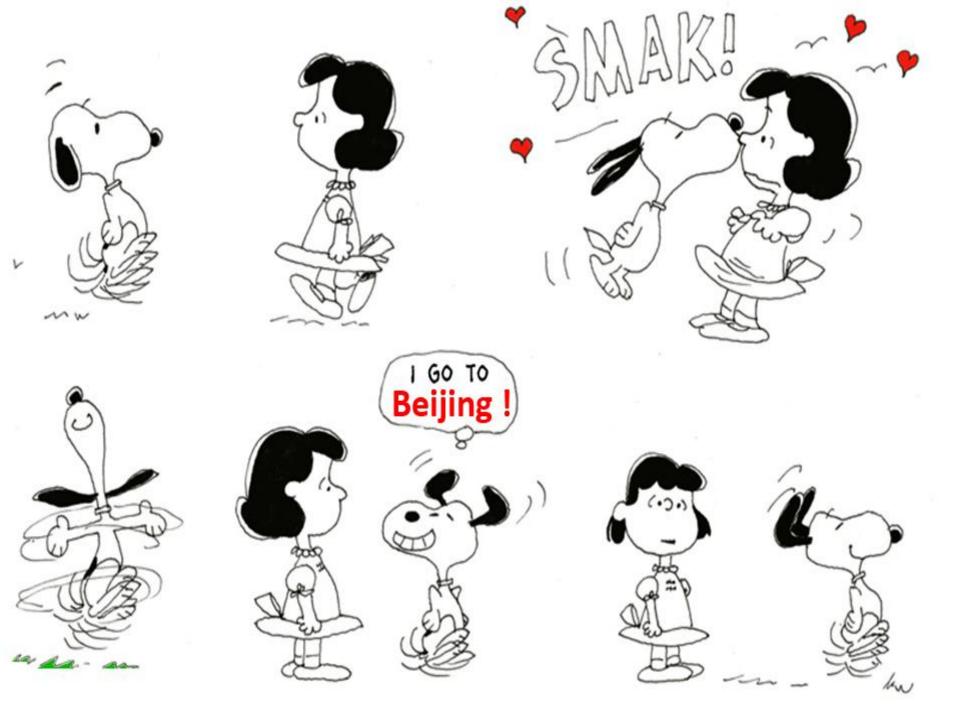


The Role of Concept Maps in the Improvement of the Teaching and Learning Process

Liberato Cardellini

I.cardellini@univpm.it
Ancona, Italy

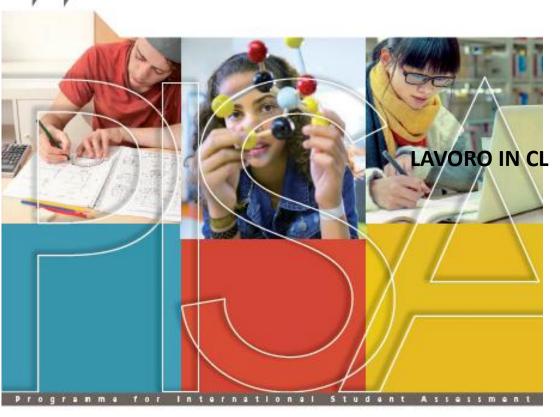




Overview

- Introduction
- The PROFILES project
- To score or not to score
- Gifted education
- Conclusions





Programme for International Student Assessment





Universal Basic Skills

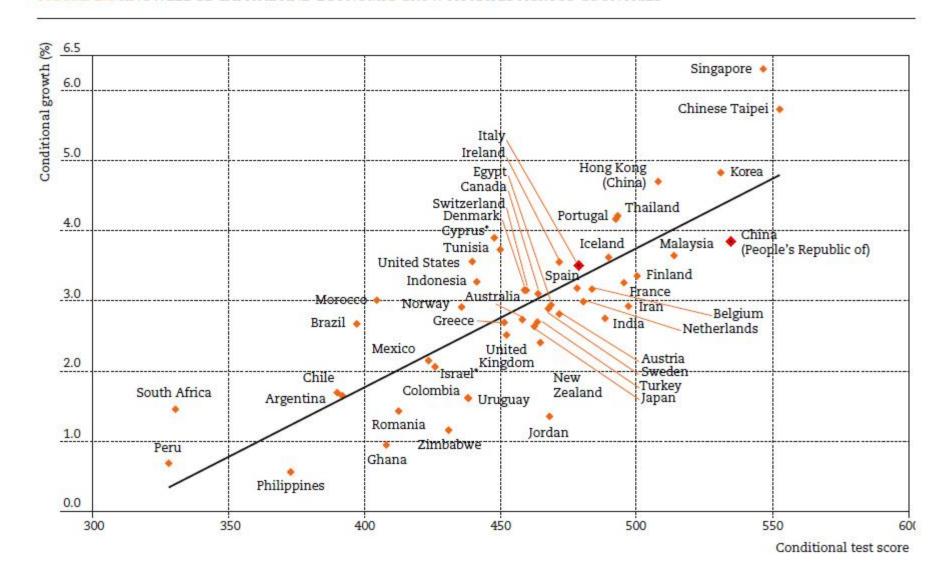
WHAT COUNTRIES STAND TO GAIN





OECD (2015), Universal Basic Skills

FIGURE 2.1 KNOWLEDGE CAPITAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES ACROSS COUNTRIES

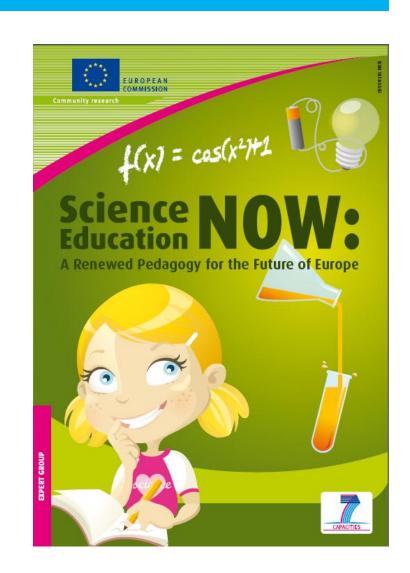


Science education in Europe

The Rocard's report (2007)

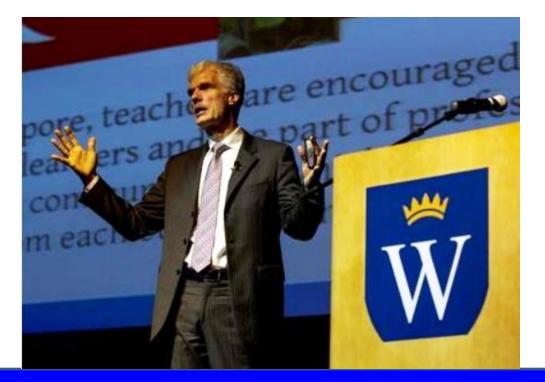
"students have a perception of science education as irrelevant and difficult" (Rocard et al., 2007, p. 9).

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

HOW LEARNING WORKS

for Smart Teaching

Research-Based Principles

Susan A. Ambrose Michael W. Bridges | Michele DiPietro Marsha C. Lovett | Marie K. Norman

FOREWORD BY RICHARD E. MAYER

Lots of books ...



... and studies

VISIBLE LEARNING

A SYNTHESIS OF OVER 800 META-ANALYSES RELATING TO ACHIEVEMENT











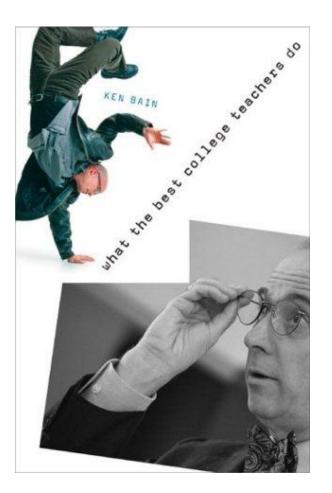








What the best college teachers do



- 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

PROFILES



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

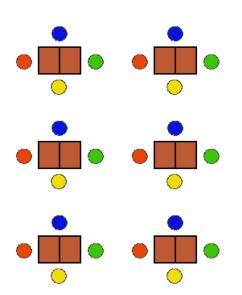
CPD in Italy

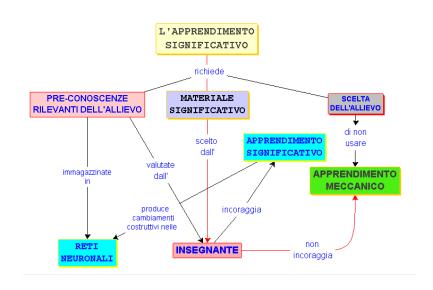
Three didactic methods have formed the backbone of the CPD in Italy:

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

A demanding environment

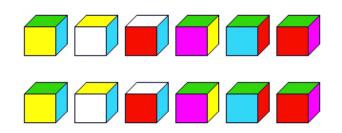
Concept Maps

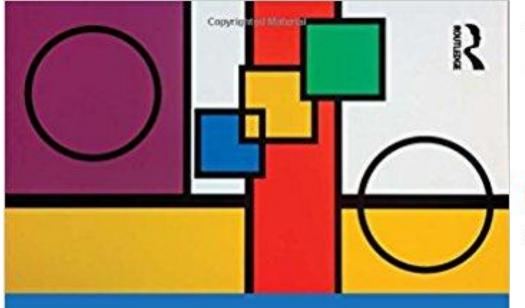




Cooperative Learning







VISIBLE LEARNING FOR TEACHERS

MAXIMIZING IMPACT ON LEARNING

JOHN HATTIE





A list of influences on achievement

Effect Size: 0.61 + 0.60 + 0.59 = 1.8 !

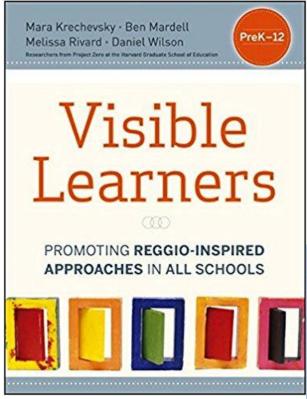
HANK	INFLUENCE	ES
1	Self-reported grades/Student expectations	1.44
2	Piagetian programs	1.28
3	Response to intervention	1.07
4	Teacher credibility	0.90
4	Providing formative evaluation	0.90
6	Micro-teaching	0.88
7	Classroom discussion	0.82
8	Comprehensive interventions for learning disabled students	0.77
9	Teacher clarity	0.75
10	Feedback	0.75
11	Reciprocal teaching	0.74
12	Teacher-student relationships	0.72
13	Spaced vs mass practice	0.71
14	Meta-cognitive strategies	0.69
15	Acceleration	0.68
16	Classroom behavioural	0.68
17	Vocabulary programs	0.67
18	Repeated reading programs	0.67
19	Creativity programs on achievement	0.65
20	Prior achievement	0.65
21	Self-verbalization and self-questioning	0.64
22	Study skills	0.63
23	Teaching strategies	0.62
24 •	Problem-solving teaching	0.61
25	Not labelling students	0.61
26	Comprehension programs	0.60
27 •	Concept mapping	0.60
28 •	Cooperative vs individualistic learning	0.59
29	Direct instruction	0.59
30	Tactile stimulation programs	0.58
31	Mastery learning	0.58
32	Worked examples	0.57
33	Visual-perception programs	0.55
34	Peer tutoring	0.55
35	Cooperative vs competitive learning	0.54

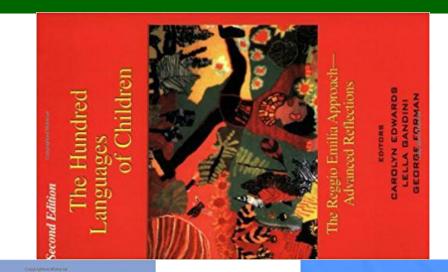
CPD in Italy

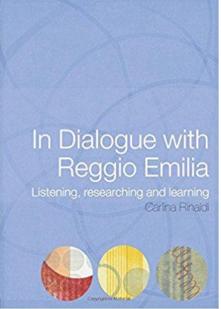
The use of these methods was made even more productive by means of two teaching factors rarely used in Italy:

- The Argumentation
- Visible Learning and Reasoning









CONTESTING EARLY CHILDHOOD

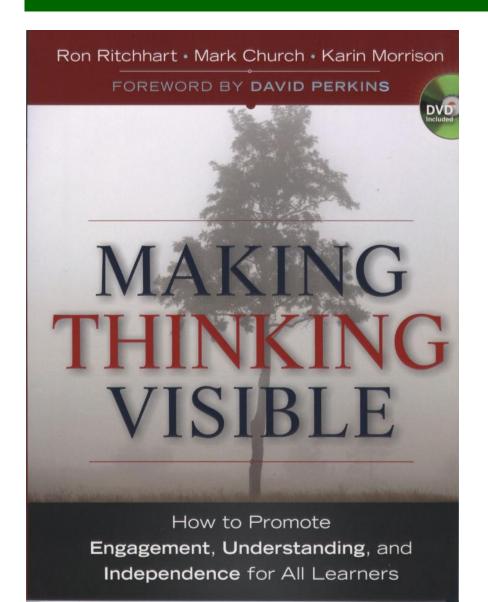
Bringing the Reggio Approach to your Early Years Practice

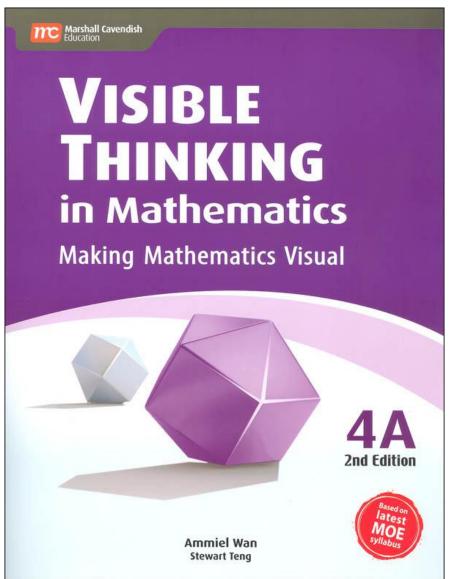
Third Editio

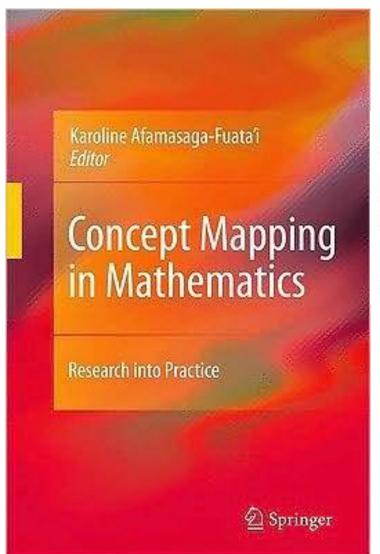
Linda Thornton and Pat Brunton

Series edited by Sandy Green





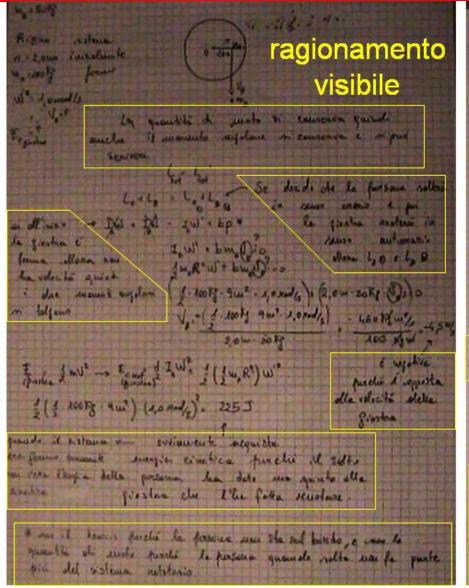


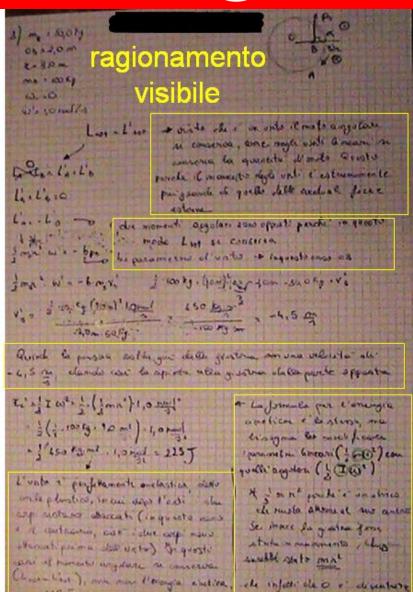


Chapter 1
The Development and Evolution of the Concept
Mapping Tool Leading to a New Model
for Mathematics Education

Joseph D. Novak and Alberto J. Cañas

Visible Learning

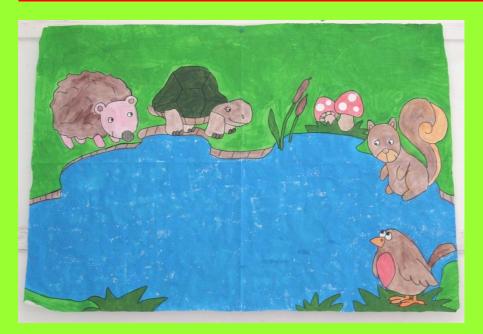




PROFILES in nursery school



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

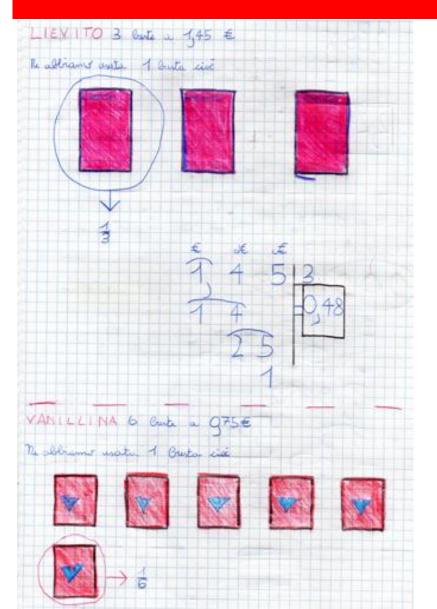
The project consisted in:

- 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

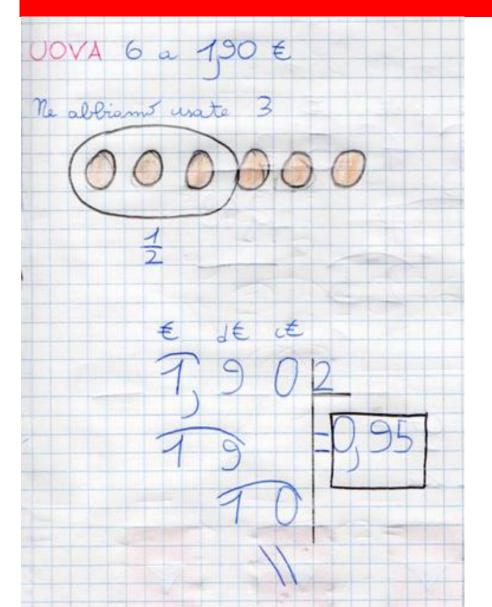
- the work in the school kitchen
- the calculation of the cost of production
- discussion of the promotional campaign
- the realization of the packaging
- the preparation of the presentation to the parents and the school

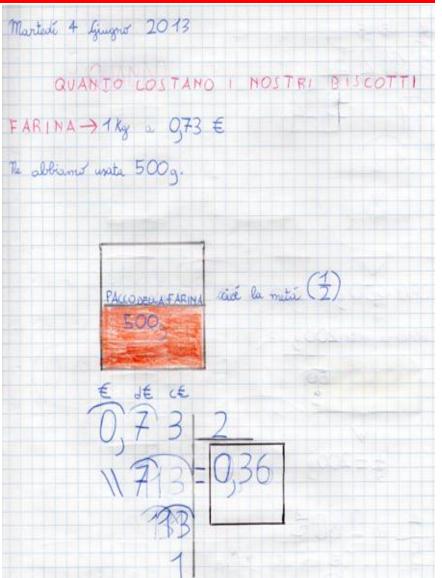
Visible thinking



Runsolt 3 Gingro 2013
PROBLEMA -500 g de farina; -200 g de muchero i -200 og di lune/ -1 bustino di lunto (16 g.) I lustine di sanullina (0,5 g) - la luccia grattiggista de 4 linore - 2 none intere + 1 twolo (116 g). Quanto perto Vollengo ? Non comoleran of aromi (Utamblino , limare) Le con l'imparto ottenuto praparo bivotti che gerano 8 g l'una eira. Quarti liscotti runciro a preparare ? Per trovere quanta parta ettergo devo fore un' addissione to i of della farina più quellipetti quelli del browns jui quelle del liento più quelle delle mora e dei tevorli

Visible thinking

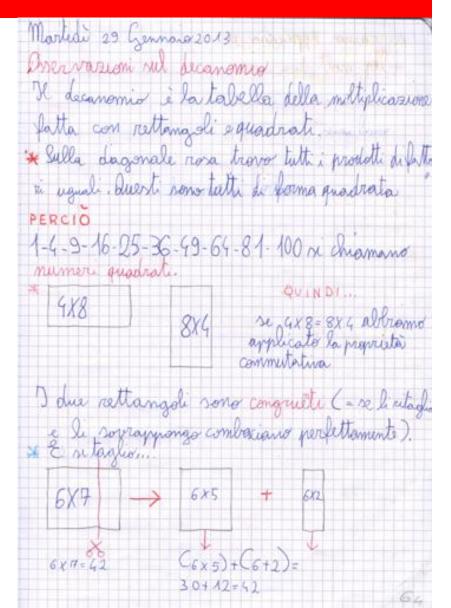






Concept map





Cooperative learning

1º RES POUS ABILE - DANIELE 2º DISEGUATORE - ETHAL 3º DISEGUATORE - MATTIA 4º SEGRETARIO - GIACOMO

GRUPPO:

NOME: CIOCCHILI

SCADENDA: 12-06-13 12:06

PESO: 200 g

DI CIOCCOLATO FONDENTE E SCORZA
D'ARANCIA. INGREDIENT:

FARWA DI FRUMENTO, ZUCCHERO GRAVELLA DI CIGCOLATO
FONDENTE 15% (ZUCHERO RASTA DI CALAO, BURRO DI CALAO,
EMULSIONANTE: LECITIVA DI SOIA AROMA, VANIGLIA) GRASSO
VEGETALE MON IDROGENATO, SCORZE DI ARANCIA CANDITA 6%
(SUROPPO DI GLUCOSID-FRUTTOSIO, SCORZE D'ARANCIA, SACCAROSIO,
AROMI NATURALI), BURRO, UOVA, MIGLE, SALE, AGENTI LIEVITANTI
(CARBONATO ACIDO DI SODIO, TARTRATO, MONO POTASSICO),
AROMI.

INFORMAZIONI NUTRIZIO	000		
VALORI MEDI		PER 100s	PER PEZ 7
VALORE ENERGETICO	Kcal KJ	493	42
PROTEINE	8	6,5	0,6
CARBOIDRATI di cui Zuccheai	8	66,3 27,0	200
di cui SATURI	8	22,0 12,4	1,9
FIBRE	2.	2,0	0,2

The packaging







THE CHARLIE'S CANDIES

For his birthday Charlie has received a gift box with 28 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° IPOTESI	
1 giorno 2 giorno 3 giorno	
1 porte 2 parte 3 parte	è
in 3 giorni = 7 parti (ive 28 wa	amelle)
1º giorno = 28:7=9	
2 giorno = 4 x 2 = 8 3 giorno = 9 x 4 = 16	

PROFILES in high schools



PROFILES in high schools









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

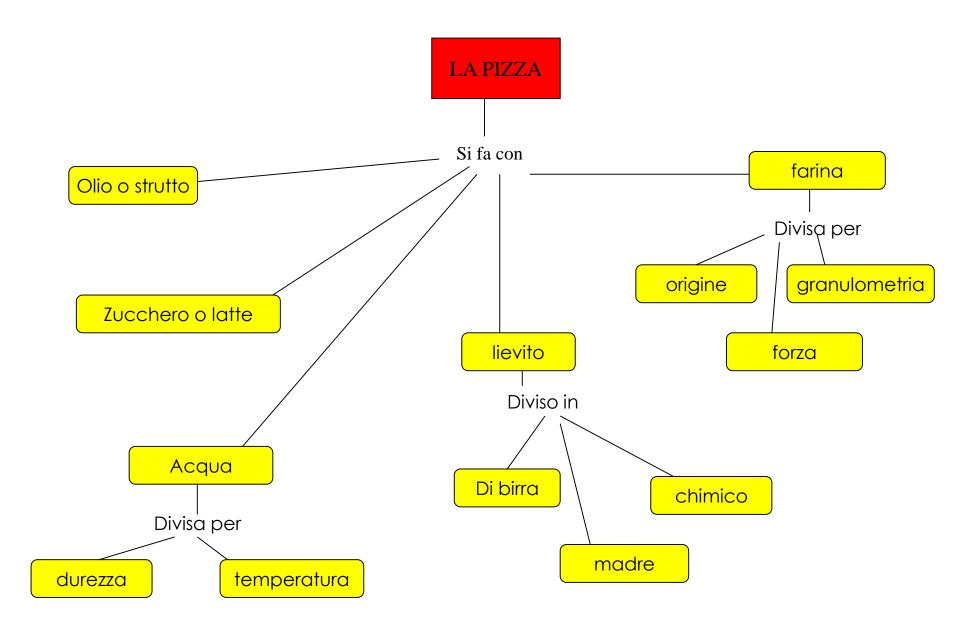
Scientific Goals

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

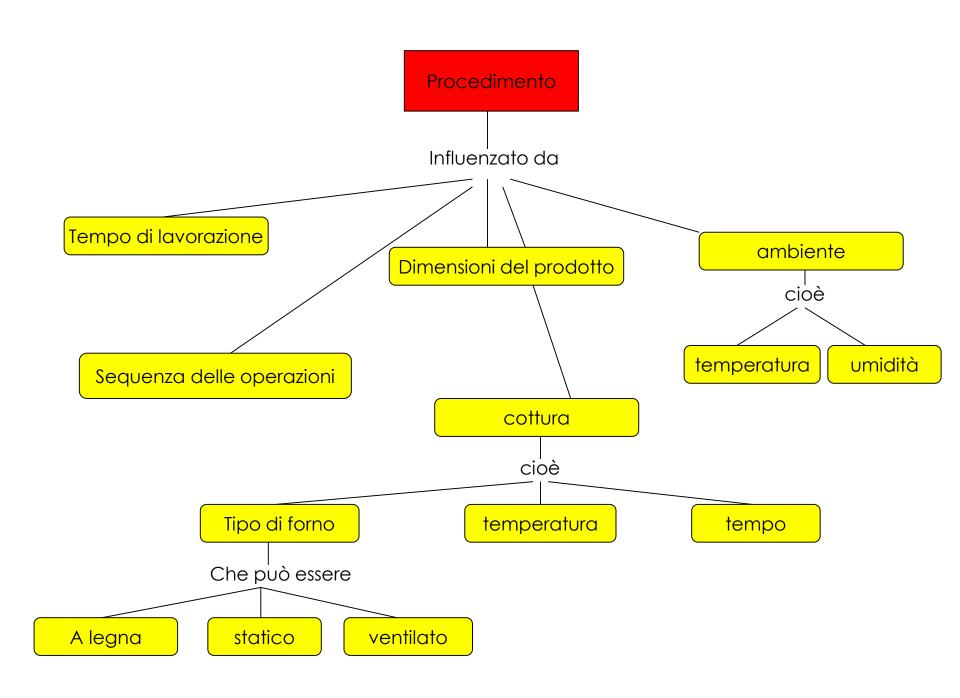
Educational goals

- increase students' motivation
- increase self-esteem
- increase social abilities
- leadership, and communication skills
- group and experimental work





Continua...







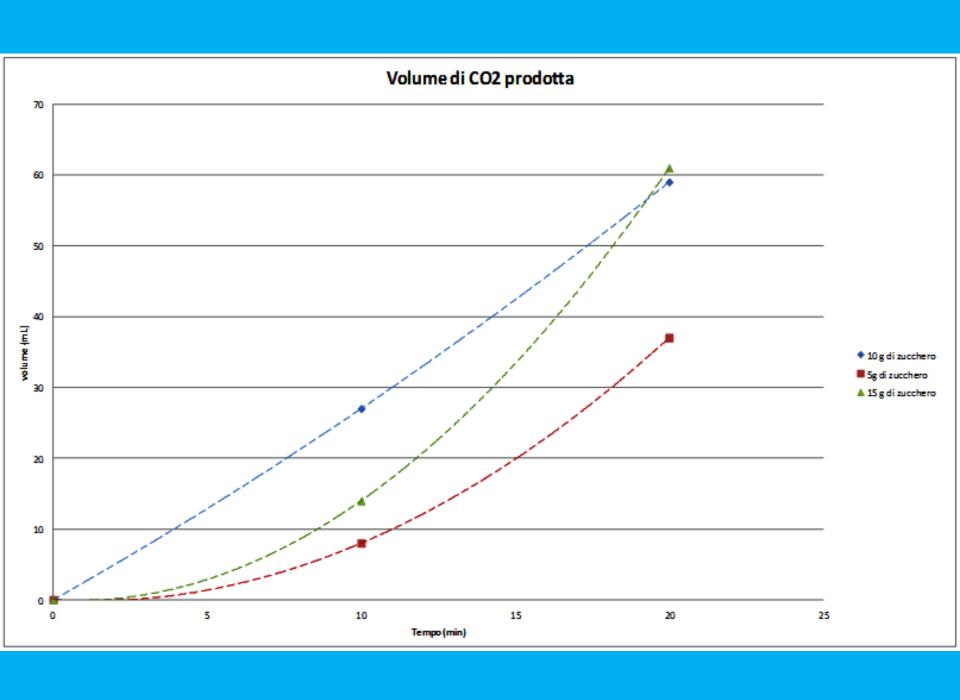
Didactic objectives

- 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



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





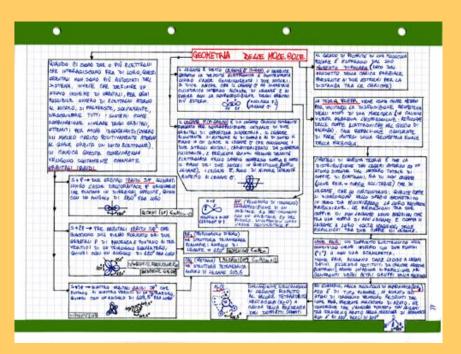
... at the university

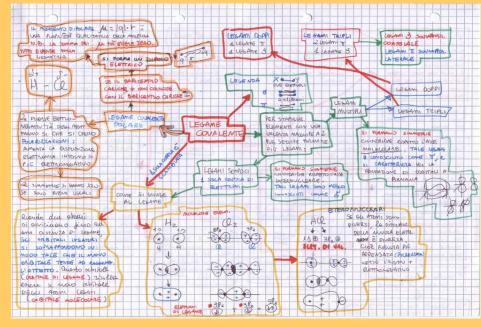


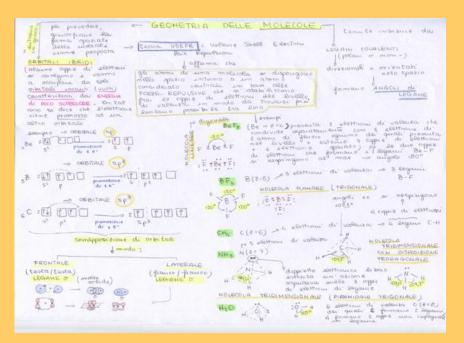
Cmaps & Summaries

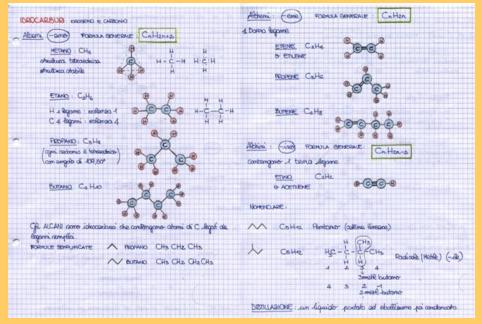


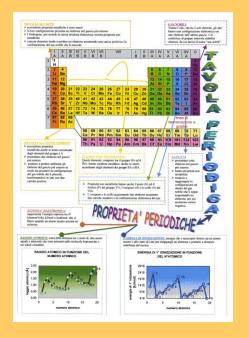


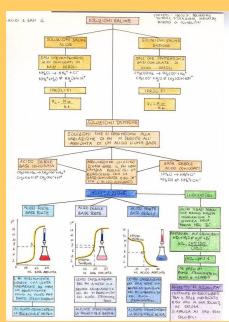


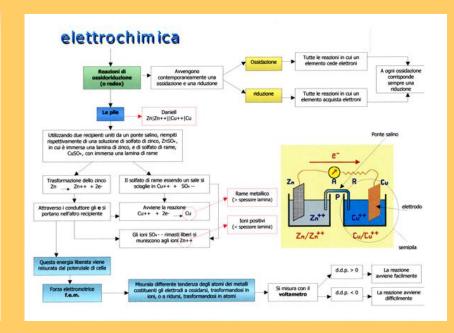




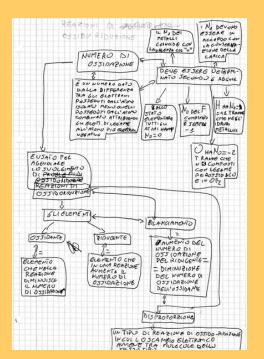








definizione



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 all'instaurarsi 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 sbiancante 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 acoto nella molecola N₂ (energio di dissociazione di 225 Kcal/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 reacione diretta: 3H₂ + N₂ → 2NH₃ in presenza di catalizzatori (in genere il ferro a partire dalla magnetite), a pressione di 20 MPa e temperatura di 400-500 °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 così in maniera evidente la sua vita residua.

ning primario: il metano entra in contatto con il vapore acqueo su un catalizzatore a base di nichel a 800°C e 30 atm e si innescano due reazioni: quella di reforming (Cal·lan + nH2O ←> nCO + (n+m/2)H2) e quella di shift (CO + HaO <>> CO++ Ha).

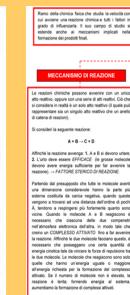
3. Reforming secondario: i gas in uscita contengono ancora un 10% di metano. Si introduce allora un'opportuna quantità di aria (che naturalmente contiene azoto) e si fanno avvenire le seguenti reazioni: CH4+ O2 - CO2+ H2O 2Hz + Oz - HzO L'acqua vapore viene riciclata. I gas che si ottengono contengono H2, N2 nel rapporto 3:1 oltre a CO, CO2 e

H20 4. Ossidazione del CO a CO2: CO + H2O <>> CO2 + H2

5. Rimozione del CO2 per assorbimento su soluzioni alcaline sfruttando l'alta solubilità di CO2 e la bassa di azoto e idrogeno.

e: 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: CO + 3H2 CH4+ H2O CO2+ 4H2 CH4+ 2H2O

Si recupera il calore prodotto da queste reazioni esotermiche e si manda il miscuglio gassoso alla turbo

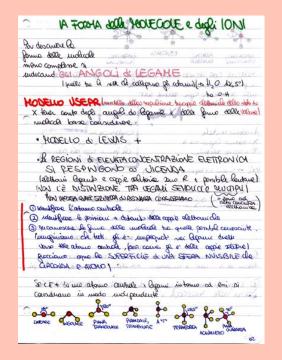


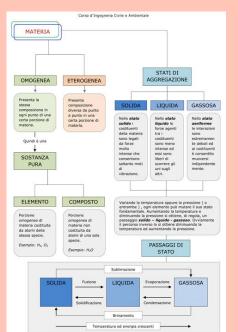
A+B-C+D

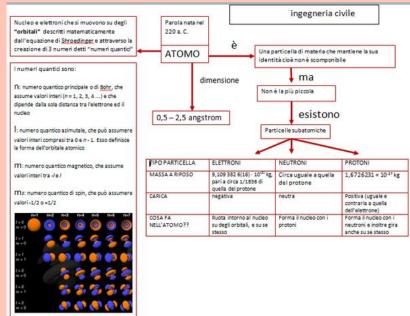


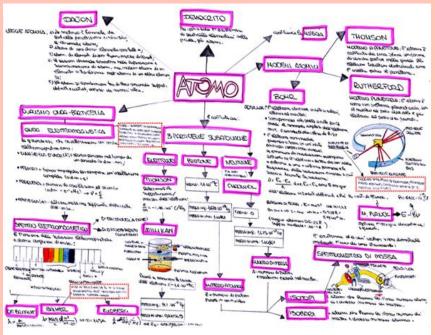
dipende da

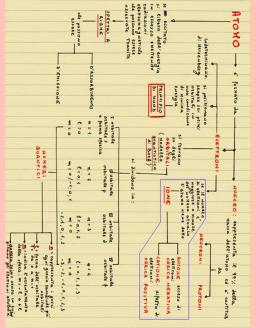
1. Concentrazione dei reagenti:

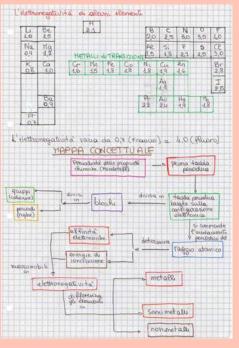


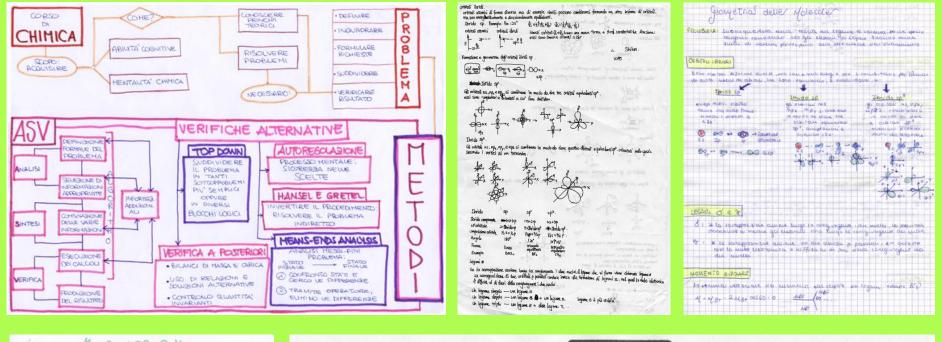


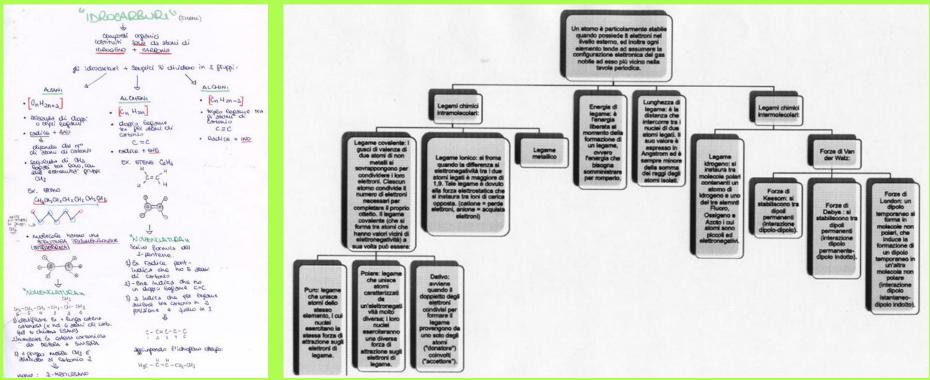






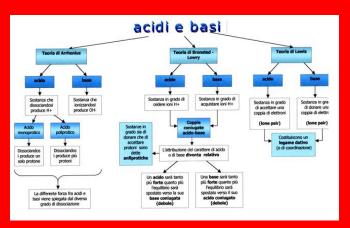


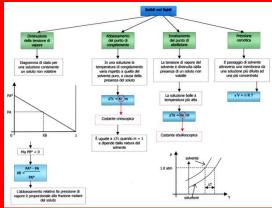


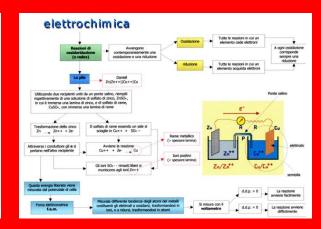


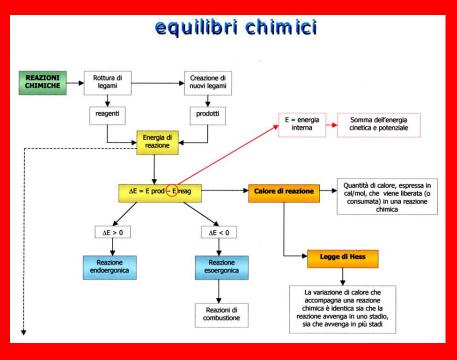


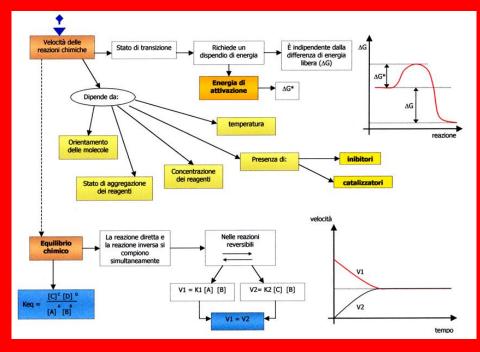
From the same «artist»

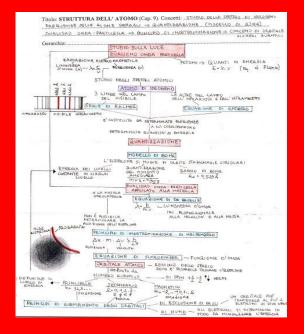


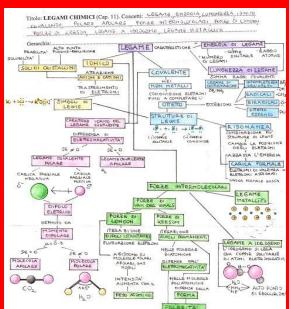


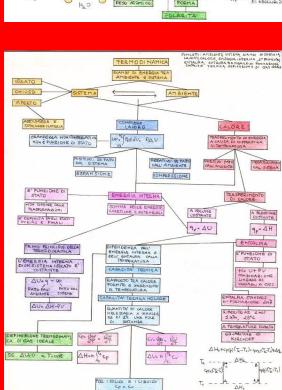




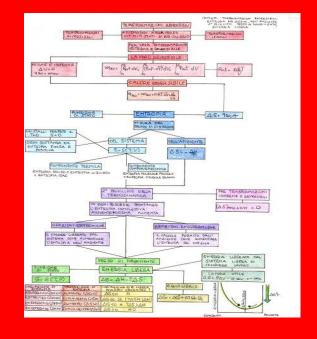


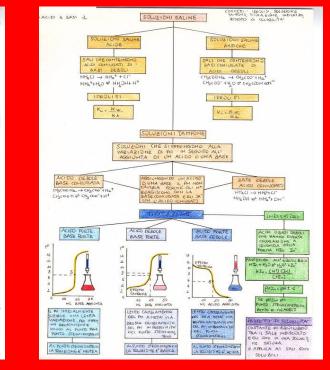


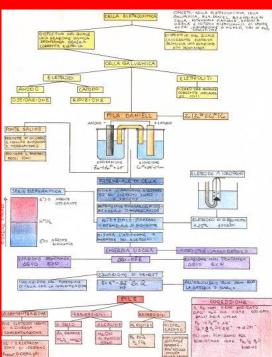


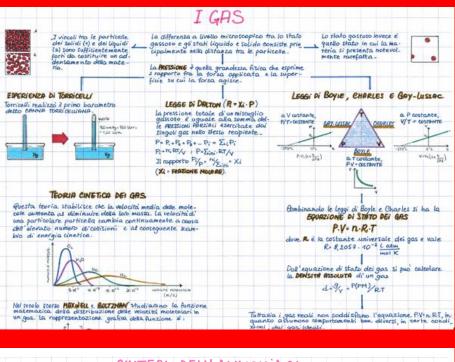


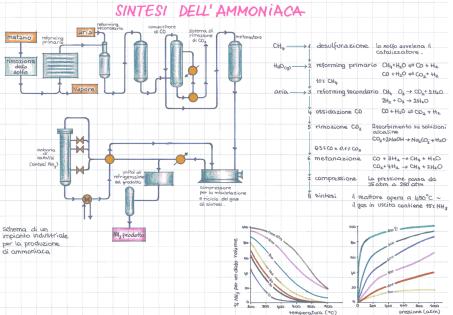
PER I GAS SPACUER

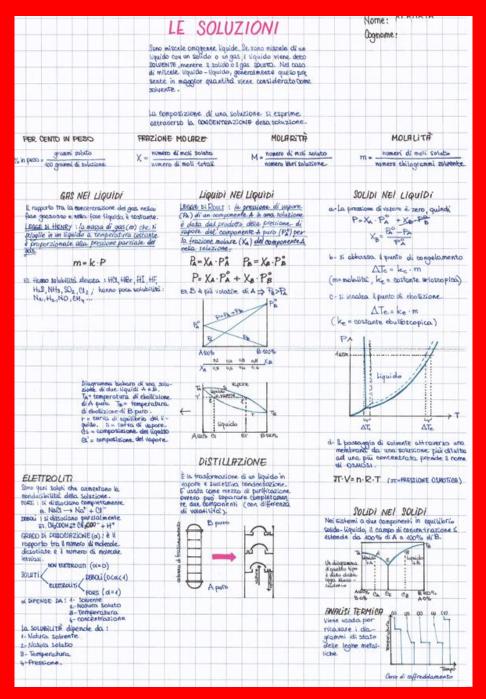


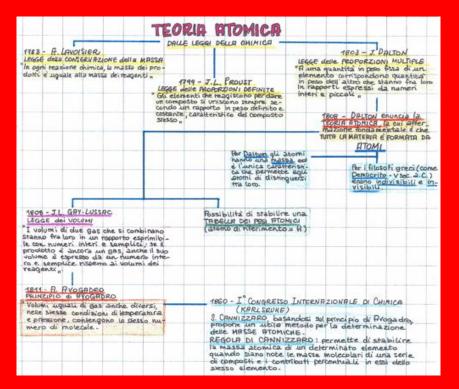


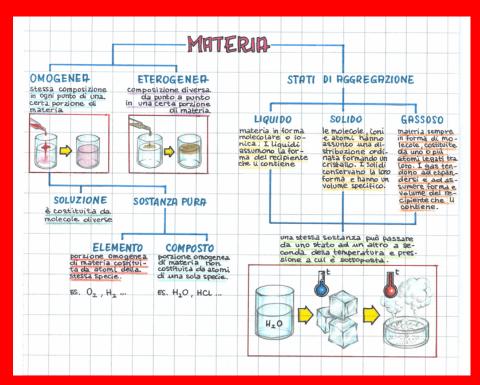




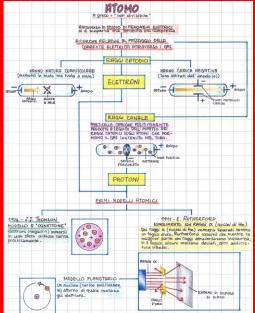


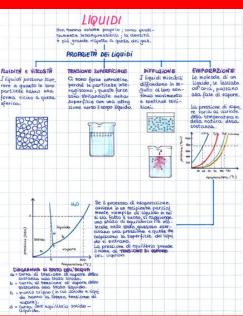












A study on Scoring Concept Maps

		Voti		200	09-20	10					- Acces	R	30	24	167	223	18	14	27		14
	1	1 40	1.00	10		10.					· 🛨	R	30	25	116	236	23	17	30 L		
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	R	5	1/2	98	203	10000000		21	-	20		R	10	25	213	183	20	8	27		14
	М	25	27	216	209	-	15	-		3		M	30	30	247	247	-				_
**	R	10	21/2	160	204			25	-	17							21	6	30 L		11
	R	25	12	219 190	239 165		16	18		17		м	0	3	159	208	-	-	26	8	-
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0.00	R	30	22	335	207	19	14	-		6		М	30	20	51	230	19	11	18	2	3
	м	30	19	301	222		10		15			М	20	20	159	193	21	13	23		
	M	25	25	37	201	23	14	27	9			М	30	20	186	218	19	12	21		
	R	20	53	105	199			18	18			R	30	30	181	170			30 L		13
		25	22	138	181	23	13	24	18			R	30	30	171				27		16
	R	8	116 316	148	213			23		25		М	25	25	180	191	23	11	27	23	
	М	15		303		\perp	\perp	21	13	14			17	27	267	151	18	16	26	20	m/r?
	R	30		174	224	-		30 L	-	17	++		30	30	136	227	15	15	30 L		20
**		30	30	180	245		-	30 L	-	-		R	27	25	177	194	23	14	27		15
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	R	30	30	128 99	183	24	16	-	5	12		R	25	27	93	202	21	16	24	m/r?	17
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				03	100	-00						М	23	20		208			27		22

In a 2 x 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

A one way ANOVA was performed looking for correlations with:

- The Final Exam Score;
- 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

Descriptives

Resume Both 11 12.18 3.027 .913 10.15 14.22 6 16 16 16 17 12.18 3.027 .913 10.15 14.22 6 16 16 16 16 17 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18								ce Interval for		
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Liberato Resume 27 96.70 52.585 10.120 75.90 117.51 13 212									_	
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Strategies for Learning Questionnaire Resume 28 206.04 15.332 2.897 200.09 211.98 178 237 205.41 222.94 176 250 25			77	108.36	72.238	8.232	91.97	124.76	11	406
Resume Both 11 214.82 22.601 4.271 205.41 222.94 176 250 260 2		Neither	4	195.50	18.267	9.133	166.43	224.57	176	213
Resulte		Мар	28	206.04	15.332	2.897	200.09	211.98	178	237
Field Dependence/Field Independence/Field Independence Test Map 24 11.04 3.127 6.38 9.72 12.36 4 17 Map 24 11.04 3.127 6.38 9.72 12.36 4 17 Map 24 11.04 3.127 6.38 9.72 12.36 4 17 Map 24 11.04 3.127 6.38 9.72 12.36 4 17 Map 24 11.04 3.127 6.38 9.72 12.36 4 17 Map 24 11.04 3.127 6.38 9.72 12.36 4 17 Map 24 11.04 12.18 3.027 91 10.15 14.05 4 17 Map 10.15 14.05 6 16 16 16 16 Map 10.15 14.05 6 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 1	Questionnaire	Resume	28	214.18	22.601	4.271	205.41	222.94	176	250
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Independence Test		Total	71	210.01	20.021	2.376	205.28	214.75	176	250
Resume Re	Field Dependence/Field	Neither	6	12.67	3.077	1.256	9.44	15.90	10	17
Resume R	Independence Test	Мар	24	11.04	3.127	.638	9.72	12.36	4	17
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Total G3		Both		12.18			10.15		6	16
Total Class Score (midterm+final+oral (midte		Total	63	11.98	3.077	.388	11.21	12.76	4	17
(midterm+final+oral exam) Map (Resume exam) 32 24.66 3.756 .664 23.30 26.01 18 30 exam) Resume Both Resume Both 29 23.90 4.047 .752 22.36 25.44 18 30 Both Both Both Resume It urned in Neither 0 .	Total Class Score	Neither							23	
exam) Resume Both Both Both Total 29 23.90 Both Both Id Patrick 4.047 Both Id Patrick 25.79 Both Id Patrick 4.047 Both Id Patrick 25.24 Both Id Patrick 25.44 Both Id Patrick 18 Both Id Patrick 30 Both Id Both Id	(midterm+final+oral	Мар							1	
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Total 82 24.80 4.004 .442 23.93 25.68 18 30 Number of concept maps turned in Neither Map 0 . <td< td=""><td></td><td>Both</td><td>14</td><td></td><td>4.388</td><td>1.173</td><td>23.25</td><td>28.32</td><td>18</td><td>30</td></td<>		Both	14		4.388	1.173	23.25	28.32	18	30
Number of concept maps turned in 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 Neither 0		Total	82						1	
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									1	
iviai 1 45 14.5778 5.17638 7.7165 15.0226 16.1329 1.00 25.00		Total	45	14.5778	5.17638	.77165	13.0226	16.1329	1.00	25.00

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

	Levene Statistic	df1	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

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	Between Groups	14775.460	3	4925.153	.942	.425
Completed and Given to	Within Groups	381818.4	73	5230.388		
Liberato	Total	396593.8	76			
Pintrich's Motivated	Between Groups	2025.278	3	675.093	1.737	.168
Strategies for Learning	Within Groups	26033.708	67	388.563		
Questionnaire	Total	28058.986	70			
Field Dependence/Field	Between Groups	36.692	3	12.231	1.311	.279
Independence Test	Within Groups	550.292	59	9.327		
	Total	586.984	62			
Total Class Score	Between Groups	81.184	3	27.061	1.733	.167
(midterm+f inal+oral	Within Groups	1217.694	78	15.611		
exam)	Total	1298.878	81			
Number of concept maps	Between Groups	1785.769	2	892.885	39.480	.000
turned in	Within Groups	1085.564	48	22.616		
	Total	2871.333	50			
Number of resumes	Between Groups	323.116	2	161.558	7.928	.001
turned in	Within Groups	855.862	42	20.378		
	Total	1178.978	44			

Midterm Score

Tukey HSD^{a,b}

Receiv ed treatment		Subset f or alpha = .05
condition	N	1
Resume	28	19.89
Both	14	20.07
Мар	32	21.44
Neither	7	21.57
Sig.		.956

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are display ed.

- a. Uses Harmonic 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^{a,b}

Receiv ed treatment		Subset for	alpha = .05
condition	N	1	2
Neither	7	21.43	
Both	11	26.45	26.45
Resume	23	26.78	26.78
Мар	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. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

lumber of Problems Completed and Given to Liberato

Tukey HSDa,b

Receiv ed treatment		Subset for alpha = .05
condition	N	1
Neither	6	78.17
Resume	27	96.70
Мар	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.

Pintrich's Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire

Tukey HSD^{a,b}

Receiv ed treatment		Subset f or alpha = .05
condition	N	1
Neither	4	195.50
Мар	28	206.04
Resume	28	214.18
Both	11	214.82
Sig.		.146

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. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.

Field Dependence/Field Independence Test

Tukey HSD^{a,b}

Receiv ed treatment		Subset f or alpha = .05
condition	N	1
Мар	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.

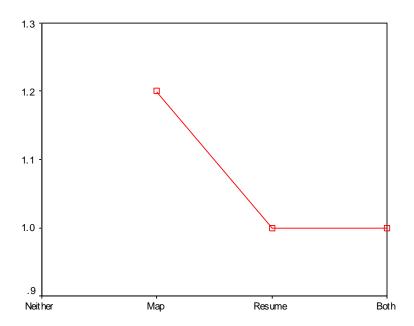
Total Class Score (midterm+final+oral exam)

Tukey HSD^{a,b}

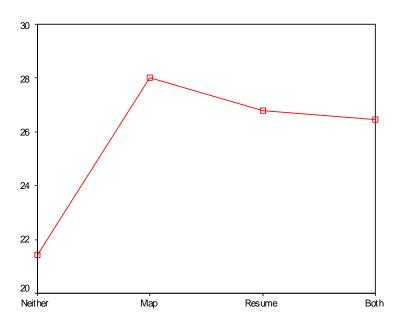
Receiv ed treatment		Subset f or alpha = .05
condition	N	1
Resume	29	23.90
Мар	32	24.66
Both	14	25.79
Neither	7	27.29
Sig.		.109

Means for groups in homogeneous subsets are display ed.

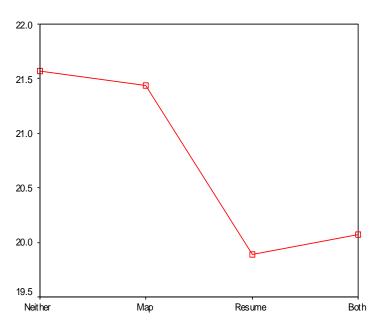
- a. Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 14.285.
- b. The group sizes are unequal. The harmonic mean of the group sizes is used. Type I error levels are not guaranteed.



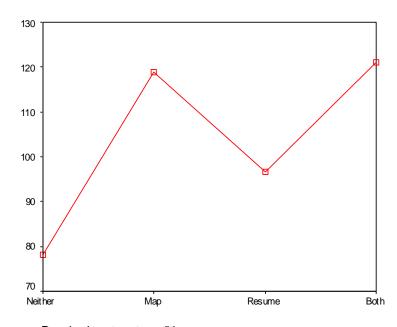
Received treatment condition



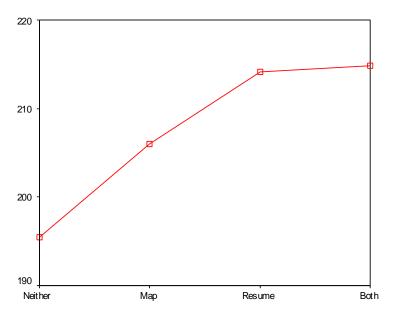
Received treatment condition



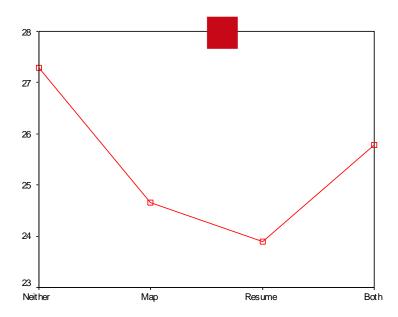
Received treatment condition



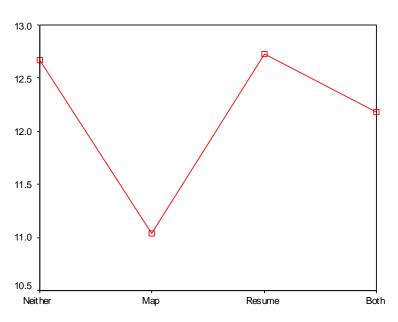
Received treatment condition



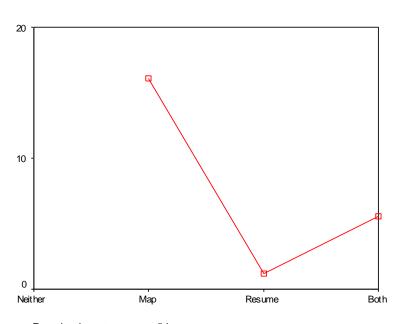
Received treatment condition



Received treatment condition



Received treatment condition



Received treatment condition

Gifted Students

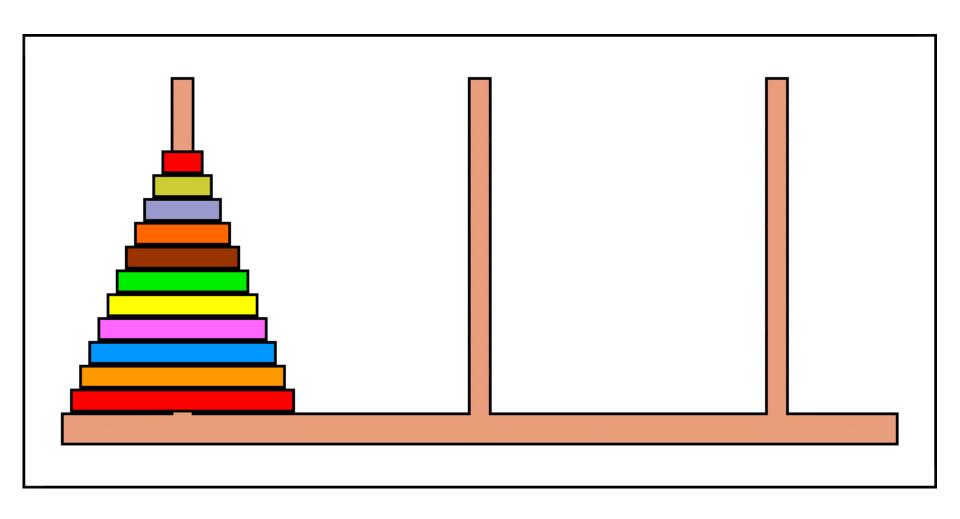
Higher-order cognitive skills

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

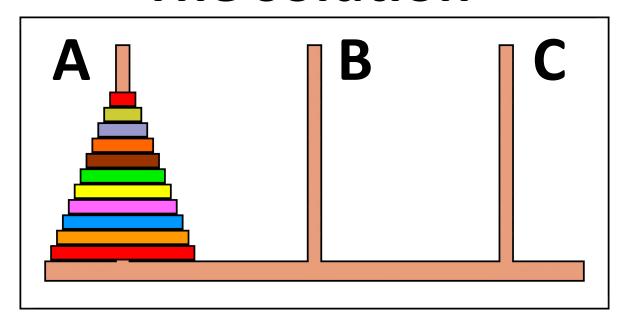
Hanoi tower

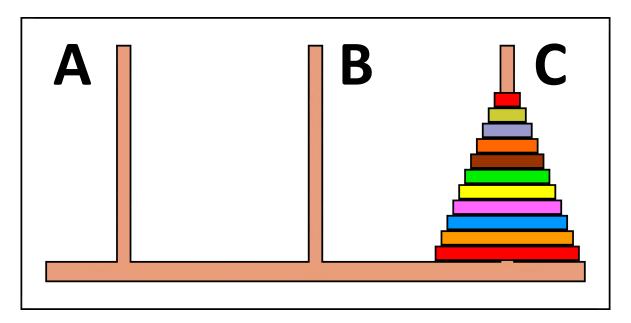


Restrictions

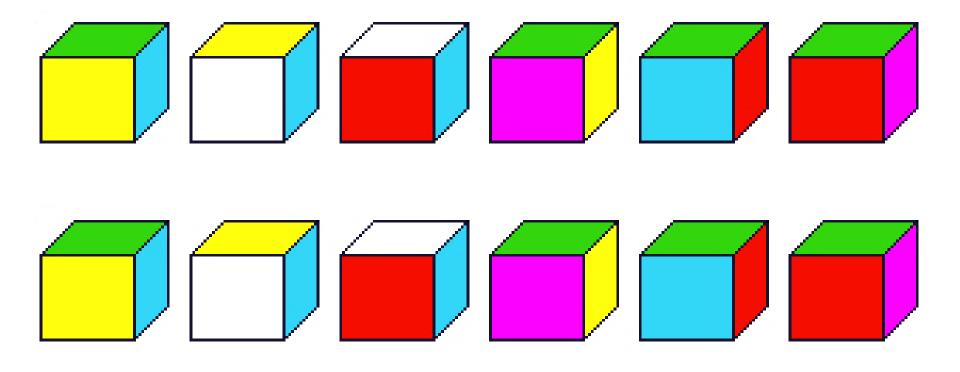
- 1 The only allowed move is to grab one disk from the top of one peg and drop it on another peg
- 2 A larger disk can never lie above a smaller disk

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

ROBERT

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

Creativity in Problem Solving

A mixture formed by NaCl, 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 CH_4O , C_6H_6 , and C_7H_6O weighing 44.37 g has the following elemental analysis: C = 68.74%; H = 8.905%; O = 22.355%.

How many grams of C_6H_6 are contained in the mixture?

Conclusions



Concept Maps



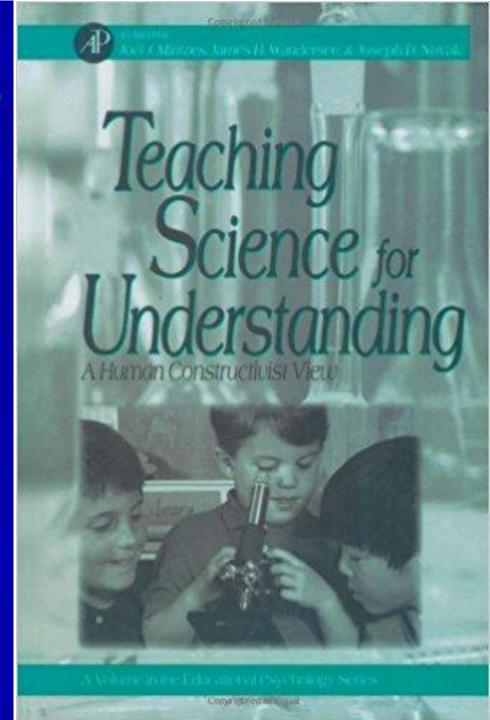
Concept maps are a way to represent knowledge

They were invented in 1972 by Joseph Novak

LEARNING HOW TO 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

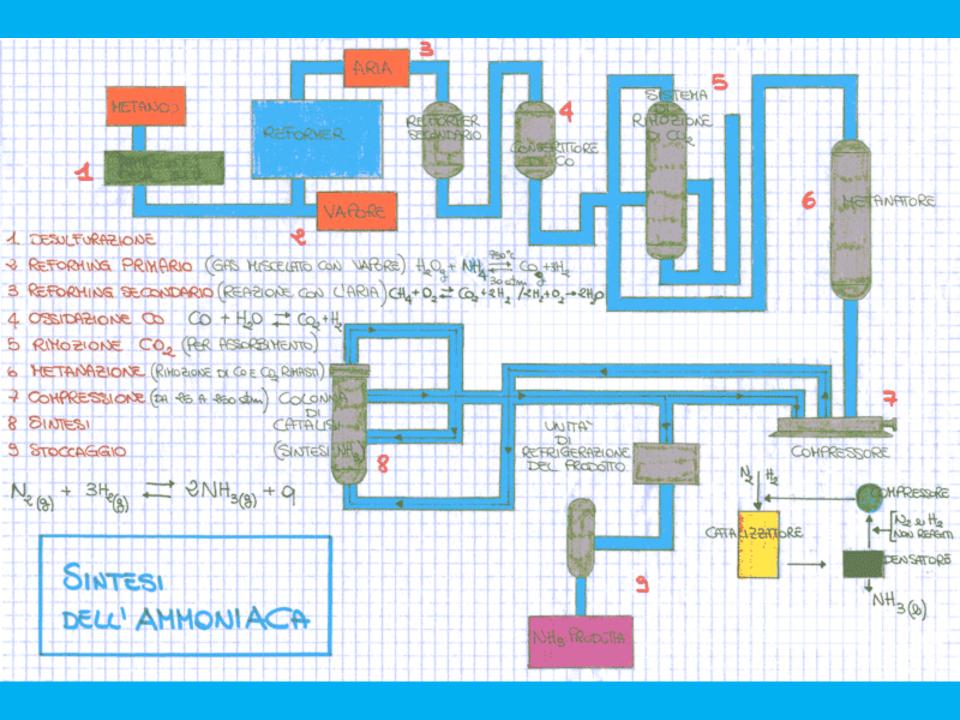
"A simple qualitative judgement of students' concept maps is all that some teachers want. ... Scoring was in many respects irrelevant, for we were looking for qualitative changes in the structure of children's concept maps. But because we live in a numbers-oriented society, most students and teachers want to score concept maps."

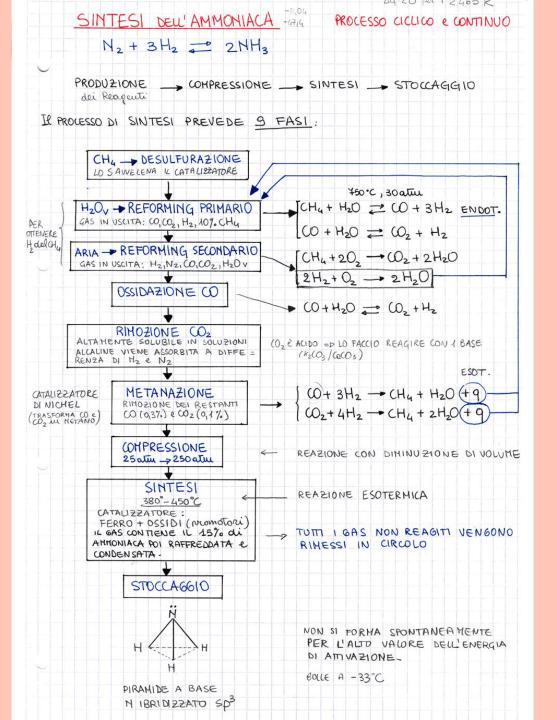
Joseph D. Novak D. Bob Gowin

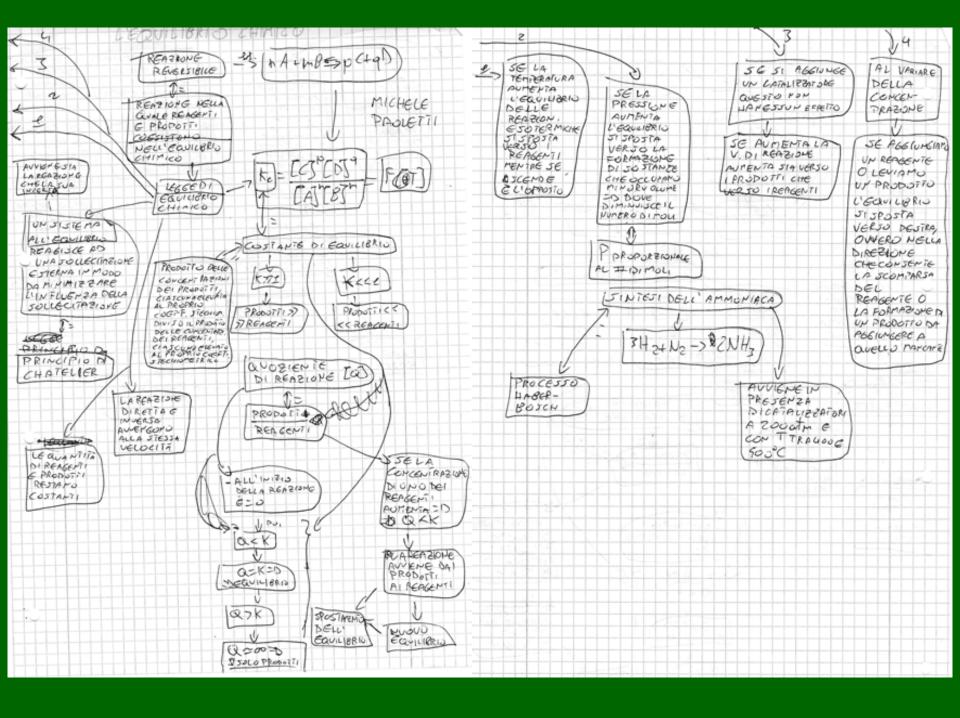
J. D. Novak, D. B. Gowin, *Learning how to learn*, Cambridge University Press: New York, 1984, p. 97.

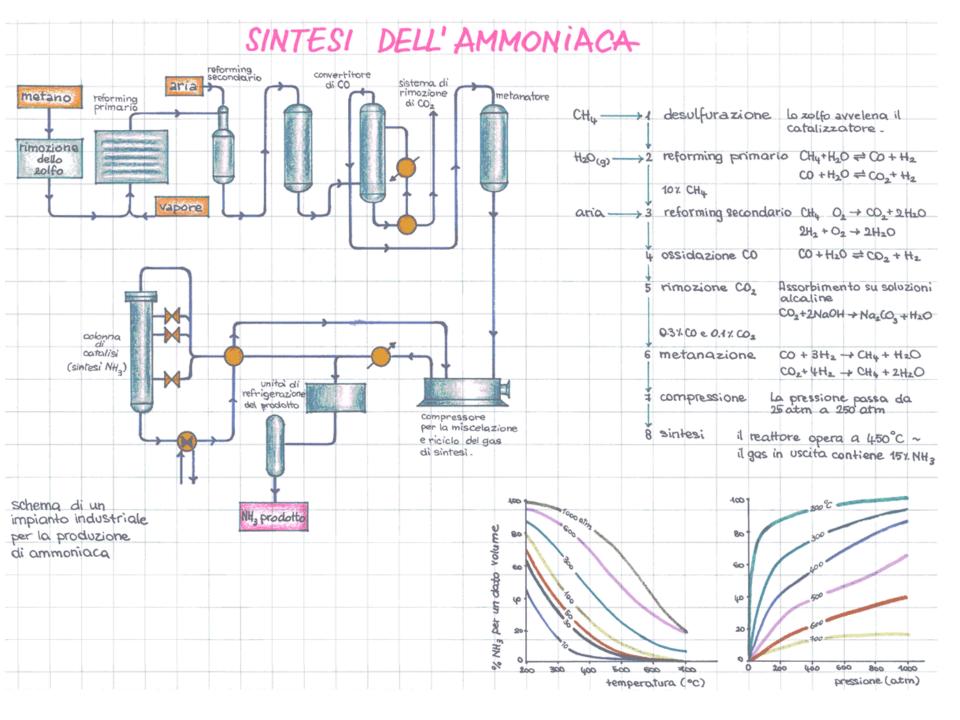
Ammonia's synthesis

```
1-DESULFURAZIONE
1 - REFORMING PRIMADO
      HO+ CHE $ 00 + He encloterance
      H, O+CO => CO, +H2 NOT. metano
                 gos HI N2
3 - OSSIDATIONE
         CO + 420 = " CO2 + A12
 4 - RIMOZIONE CO,
 I - METANAZIONE
        CO+ 3 H20 = CH + H20
        CO + 4H, 2 CH, + 2H, 0
  6 - COMPRESSIO
  - SUNTESI
  8 _ STOCKA99'0
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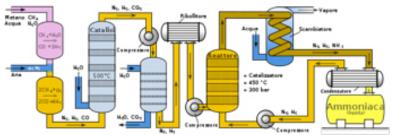




LA SINTESI DELL'AMMONIACA

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 all'instaurarsi 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 sbiancante 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 N_2 (energia di dissociazione di 225 Kcal/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: $3H_2 + N_2 \rightarrow 2NH_3$ in presenza di catalizzatori (in genere il ferro a partire dalla magnetite), a pressione di 20 MPa e temperatura di 400-500 °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:

- 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 così in maniera evidente la sua vita residua.
- Reforming primario: il metano entra in contatto con il vapore acqueo su un catalizzatore a base di nichel
 a 800°C e 30 atm e si innescano due reazioni: quella di reforming (CnHm + nH2O <-> nCO + (n+m/2)H2)
 e quella di shift (CO + H2O <-> CO2 + H2).
- 3. Reforming secondario: i gas in uscita contengono ancora un 10% di metano. Si introduce allora un'opportuna quantità di aria (che naturalmente contiene azoto) e si fanno avvenire le seguenti reazioni:

CH4 + O2 <> CO2 + H2O 2H2 + O2 <> H2O

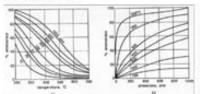
L'acqua vapore viene riciclata. I gas che si ottengono contengono H2, N2 nel rapporto 3:1 oltre a CO, CO2 e H2O

- 4. Ossidazione del CO a CO2: CO + H2O <-> CO2 + H2
- Rimozione del CO2 per assorbimento su soluzioni alcaline sfruttando l'alta 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: CO + 3H2 CH4 + H2O CO2 + 4H2 CH4 + 2H2O
- Si recupera il calore prodotto da queste reazioni esotermiche e si manda il miscuglio gassoso alla turbo compressione.
- Compressione passando da 25 a 250 atm, la T aumenta e i gas raffreddano.

8. Sintesi: il reattore opera a 380-400°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 dall'invecchiamento. Si ottiene un gas in uscita con al massimo il 20% di NH3, che viene raffreddata, condensata e stoccata. I gas non reagiti, invece, vengono rimessi in circolo. L'eccesso di H2 non si utilizza perché richiede un notevole dimensionamento d'impianto e perché il consistente riciclo comprometterebbe la continuità del processo.

All'equilibrio da una parte diminuisce la concentrazione dei reagenti (l'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 H2 (più che N2) aumenta anche la concentrazione di NH3 fino a nuovo equilibrio
- -la temperatura: tanto è più 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.

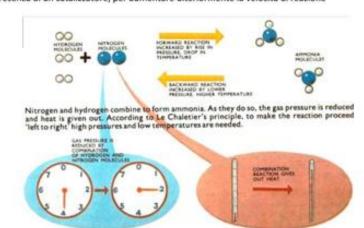


Le condizioni ottimali di sintetizzazione vengono perciò definite in base alla velocità di reazione (ossia tonnellate di NH3 prodotte in un'ora), all'energia per tonnellata di NH3 ed alla resa (ossia la percentuale di NH3 prodotta). Se la pressione viene innalzata, la resa incrementa ma aumentano anche i costi e i pericoli potenziali; se la temperatura viene ridotta, l'effetto positivo sulla resa del processo è controbilanciato dalla perdita di velocità

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, cioè 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 velocità 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?