

# Impact of Modes of Instruction and Classroom Activities

On the 2019 NAEP  
Eighth-Grade  
Science Assessment

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# Problem

Students have a difficult time finding good answers to ill-structured questions using online resources.

Students need opportunities to practice critical thinking and scientific questioning.

The purpose of this study is to examine teacher and student views regarding the development of online research skills

# Purpose

# What's Missing

How do teachers help students navigate vast amounts of knowledge to find solutions to specific questions?

- How much time should be spent?
- What types of activities are effective?
- With what frequency should they be offered?

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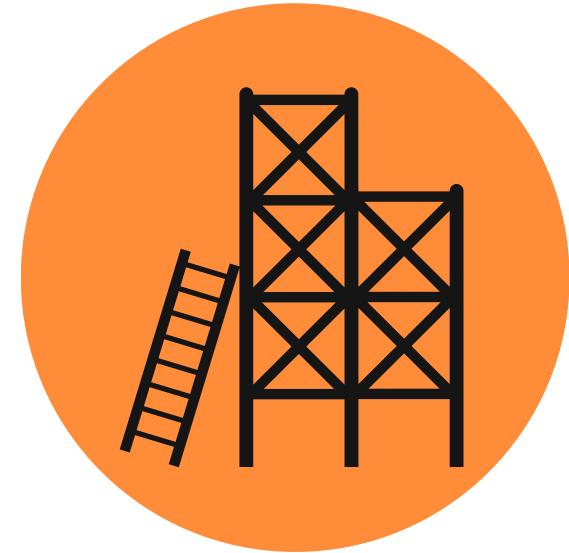
# Key Ideas from Research



## Pitfalls

**Online searches can:**

- Foster misconceptions
- Miss important information
- Be skewed by the filter bubble
- Be at too high a comprehension level



## Scaffolds

**Structured guidance is necessary:**

- Writing queries
- Building domain knowledge
- Sifting out irrelevant information



## Moderation

**Inquiry-based teaching** has a very weak relationship with attainment in science unless accompanied by a high level of guidance



## Short Term

**Strategies** such as questioning, locating, critically evaluating, synthesizing, and communicating can be scaffold, but improvements are not lasting.



## Overload

**Cognitive load theory:**

- Working memory can only process limited information
- Student is overwhelmed by vast amount of available resources

# Research Questions

1

**How often do teachers in an eighth grade science class ask students to use a computer or other technological resources to conduct a search for science information?**

2

**How often did students participate in inquiry activities in an eighth grade science classroom?**

3

**How often are eighth grade science students asked to combine information about science from multiple sources for an assignment?**

# Results

## Research Question #1

**Increased use of computers had no effect on student achievement.**

## Research Question #2

**The frequency of inquiry activities had diminishing returns--moderate use of the practice had a higher significance over consistent use.**

## Research Question #3

**The frequency of combining information from multiple sources also had diminishing returns--moderate use of the practice had a higher significance over consistent use.**

# Discussion/Conclusions



## Increased inquiry in science classrooms

- Student driven
- Open-ended
- Use technology to devise solutions

**Access to information  
doesn't ensure that  
new learning occurs**

Lack of domain knowledge, non-linear structure, finding isn't learning

**Adding more inquiry  
isn't enough to ensure  
more learning**

Thorough, repeated scaffolding; metacognitive hints, continuous support

**There are limits to a  
student's working  
memory**

Cognitive overload, more isn't always better, lack of sense-making processes

**Additional scaffolding  
is the key to higher  
achievement**

Just because students are digital natives doesn't mean they are digital wizards

# Implications



**Frequent use of technology doesn't ensure increased achievement.**

**Technology applications need to be intentionally chosen, and scaffolds must be in place to ensure successful implementation of the tools.**

**Effective use of technology is not an intuitive process for students.**

**Modeling and scaffolds should be used to help students master skills appropriate to the task.**

**Inquiry and knowledge synthesis both require that students can handle a high cognitive load.**

**To offset these demands, pedagogy needs to include strategies designed to help teachers and students organize information in a way that streamlines thought processes and makes connections clear.**

# Limitations

Lack of detail about activities

Scaffolding is assumed

Frequency is not extent

Geography



# Recommendations



## How To

**Determine effective methods for teaching students how to write successful queries and how to combine information from multiple sources into new knowledge.**

## Scientific Inferencing

**Effective methods for the use of inferencing to improve inquiry and knowledge synthesis would lead toward students better equipped to tackle solving ill-structured problems using online resources.**





# Thank You

For Your Attention

