

Anders kijken naar misconcepten m.b.v. het scheikundig denken raamwerk

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In de klas

Uitwisseling tussen docent en groepje leerlingen

Rond de vraag:

“Is ammoniumchloride herbruikbaar?”

Docent (o.a.): Nee, als het heeft gereageerd is het weg. Tenzij je er heel veel energie in stopt..

Achteraf

Docent: Hmm, ze weet na mijn uitleg dat ammoniumchloride niet zomaar herbruikbaar is. Maar.. of ze weet dat dat voor andere stoffen ook zo geldt, dat vraag ik me eigenlijk nog wel af..

Leerling: Ik heb geleerd dat ammoniumchloride niet herbruikbaar is

Hé, wat als ik dat
anders bekijk?



BESPREEK MET JE BUUR

- Wat voor misconcepten ken je zoal?
 - bijvoorbeeld rond onderwerpen als: stofeigenschappen of reactie-energie
- Hoe gebruik jij je kennis over misconcepten in de klas? Hoe helpt kennis daarover jou in je werk als docent?
- Bemerk je ook weleens nadelen bij onderwijs dat focust op misconcepten? Zo ja, wat voor?

VANOCHTEND

- Waarom wel/geen focus op misconcepten?
- Wat is het scheikundig denken raamwerk?

- Wat zien we als we voor het eerst door dat raamwerk naar een stukje leerlingdata kijken?
- Afrondende boodschappen



MISCONCEPTEN

- Een definitie: een idee dat in tegenspraak is met huidige wetenschappelijke theorie
- Ook wel: alternatieve concepten



Voorbeelden:

bij equilibrium zijn concentraties stoffen aan beide kanten van de reactie gelijk
magnesiumlint is een andere stof dan magnesiumpoeder

Table IV. Students' Misconceptions for Chemical Bonding

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Metallic bonding is weak bonding. ● Intramolecular covalent bonding is weak bonding. ● Ionic bonding is weak bonding. ● Continuous metallic or ionic lattices are molecular in nature. ● The bonding in metals and ionic compounds involves intermolecular bonding. ● The ionic radius of the sodium ion is greater than the chloride ion. ● The ionic radius of the lithium ion is greater than the sodium ion. ● Polar covalent compounds contain charged species. ● Molecular iodine contains 1 minus ions. ● The charged species in rather than ions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Metallic lattices contain neutral atoms. ● Electronegativity comprises attraction for a single electron. ● Molecular iodine is metallic in nature. ● Ionic bonding comprises sharing of electrons. ● Ionic and metallic bondings contain an element of directionality. ● Ions in close-packed metal lattices possess other than eight nearest neighbors. ● Metal to nonmetal bonding in alloys is electrostatic in nature. ● Ionic shape and packing is influenced by pressure. ● Intermolecular forces are influences by gravity. |
|--|--|

Misconceptions identified**Weight**

Solids have more particles than liquids and liquids have more particles than gases.
 Gases flies.
 Since gases are not affected by gravity they do not fall down like the solids and liquids.
 Gases do not have weight.
 Gases are light, liquids are heavier than gases and solids are the heaviest.

Shape

All solids have a definite shape.
 Solids are hard matters.
 The shape of solids does not change.

Particle

There is no space between the particles of solids.
 The size (dimension) of the particles of solids is bigger than the particles of liquids and the particles of liquids are bigger than the ones of gases.
 The particles of solids can not move.
 Solids are made up of the particles completely, but liquids and gases are made up the particles not completely (contain another things).

Flowing

Matters that can be poured from one container to the other are liquids.
 When solids are put into a container they cannot be transformed.

Volume

Although solids have volume liquids and gases do not.

Table 4. Determined misconceptions about the unit of reaction rate in this study

Concept	Determined misconceptions about concepts
Defining and explaining of the Rate of Reaction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In single-step reactions, the rate of reaction is equal to the multiplication of the reactants that take part in the chemical reaction 2. It shows how long the reaction took place 3. In multi-step reactions, the rate of reaction is the slowest step. 4. It is the collision of A and B in a given time 5. The rate of reaction is the transformation of mass in a given time.
Explaining how the rate of reaction changes from start to finish	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rate of reaction remains stable from start to finish. 2. Some chemical reactions proceed at an increasing rate, and some at a decreasing rate. 3. The rate may increase or decrease. However, it remains stable at the end. 4. The rate of reaction is/isn't affected by the concentration of reactant that take part in the reaction. 5. The rate of reaction is explained trough the change in pressure, conductivity and colour.
Explaining the reaction rate- time graphs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rate of reaction didn't remain stable because there were no substances affecting the reaction. 2. The substances lose their characteristics since the concentrations decrease over time. 3. The reaction is realised and the rate of reaction gets faster and faster. 4. The rate of reaction increases as the concentration of A decreases.
Explaining how the rate is determined in reactions on a mechanism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rate of reaction may not be stable. 2. The reaction happened in a single step and J is an activated complex.
Explaining the relationship between enthalpy and the rate of reaction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exothermic reactions are faster than endothermic reactions. 2. The rates of exothermic and endothermic reactions are equal as the temperatures are the same. 3. Exothermic reactions are faster because there is a need for heat so that reactions can take place. 4. Endothermic reactions increases solubility and the reaction is faster. 5. Even if the temperature is the same, ΔH_1 and ΔH_2, the sum of the inner energies of the reactants and the products can be different.
Explaining the relationship between the activation energy and the rate of reaction	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reactions between ions occur usually faster. 2. Even if it is given the value of E_a, the rate of reaction depends on whether the particles are single-atom or multi-atom. 3. In reactions with high activation energies, the probability that molecules may collide gets less. 4. As temperature decreases the activation energy, it enables the reaction to increase its rate

Gericht demonstratie- experiment

Voorspel welk materiaal een
blikje fris het langste koud kan
houden:



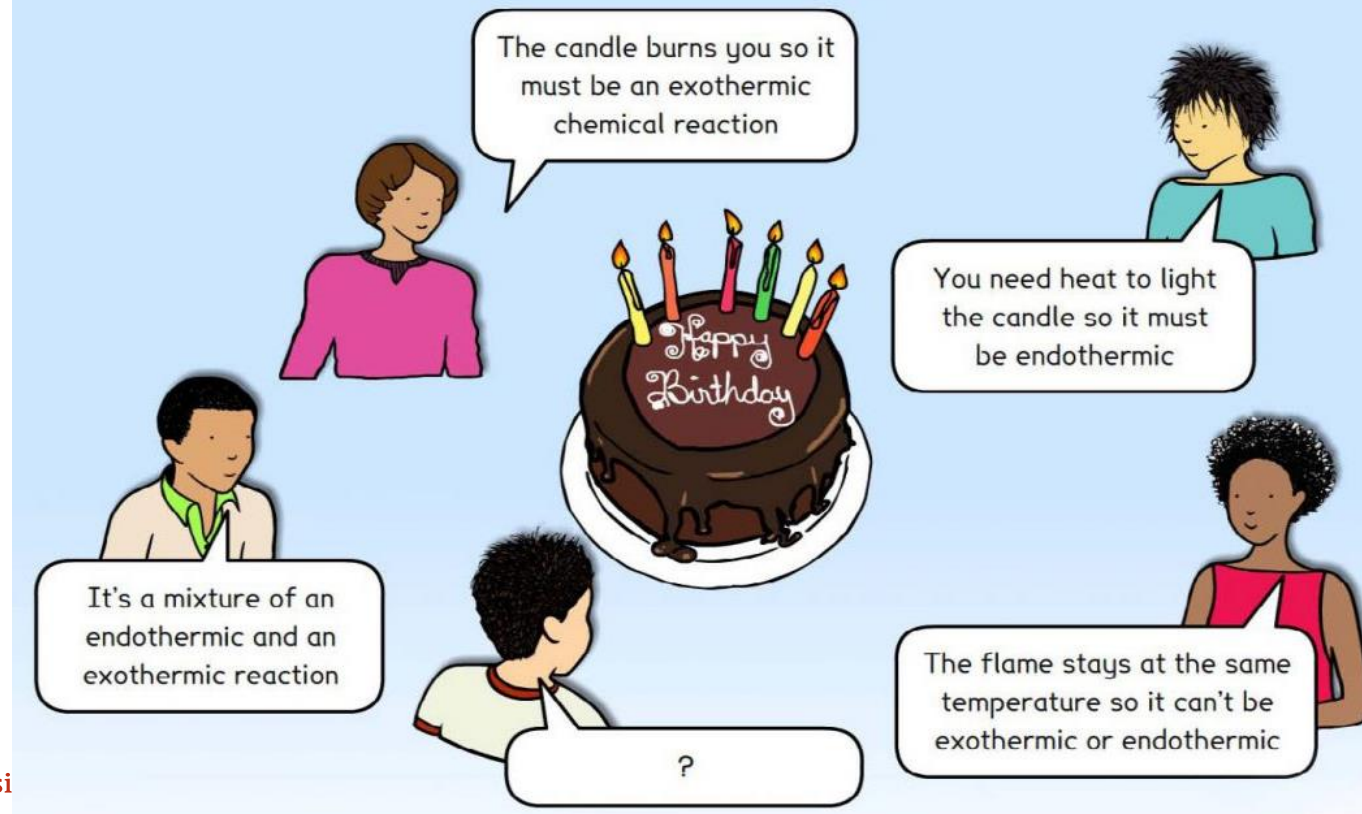
*This demonstration targeted
students' alternative conception
that aluminium foil 'traps coldness'
and wool socks warm things.*

(Schnittka & Bell, 2011)

Input voor toetsing

Bijv.:
Was mijn les zo effectief dat leerlingen
dat nu niet meer antwoorden?

4.10 Exothermic/endothemic reactions



The candle burns you so it must be an exothermic chemical reaction

You need heat to light the candle so it must be endothermic

It's a mixture of an endothermic and an exothermic reaction

?

The flame stays at the same temperature so it can't be exothermic or endothermic

AAN DE ANDERE KANT..

Een focus op misconcepties kan suggereren dat onderwijs zulke ideeën moet verpletteren of repareren.

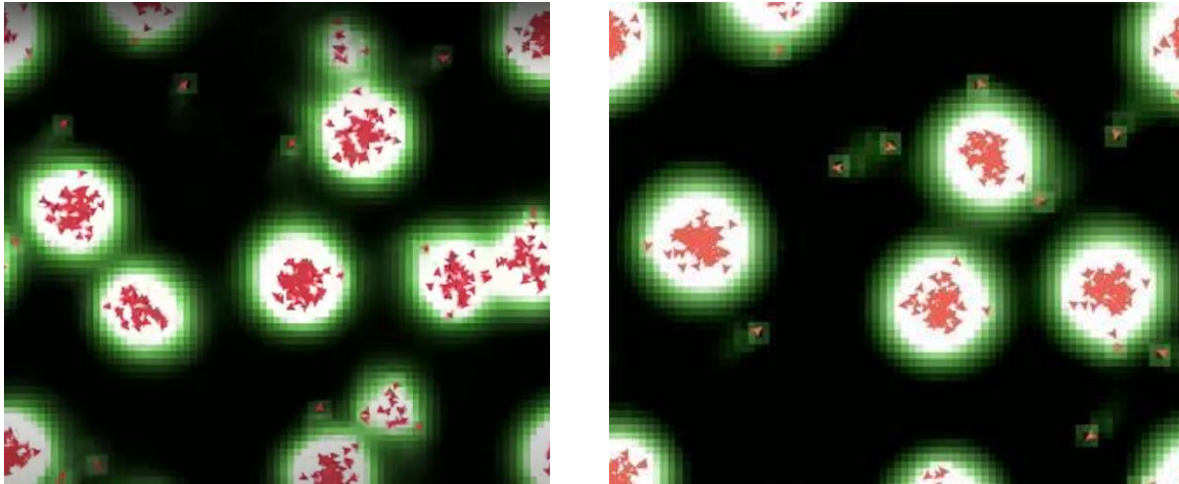
Terwijl..

Furtak, 2011
Talanquer, 2006, 2009



Zijn misconcepten wel 'dingen', die bijv. kunnen verdwijnen?

Of betekent conceptueel leren bijv. het construeren van meerdere manieren van denken en die in bep. contexten kunnen inzetten?



dynamische kijk op kennis vs, stukjes foute kennis

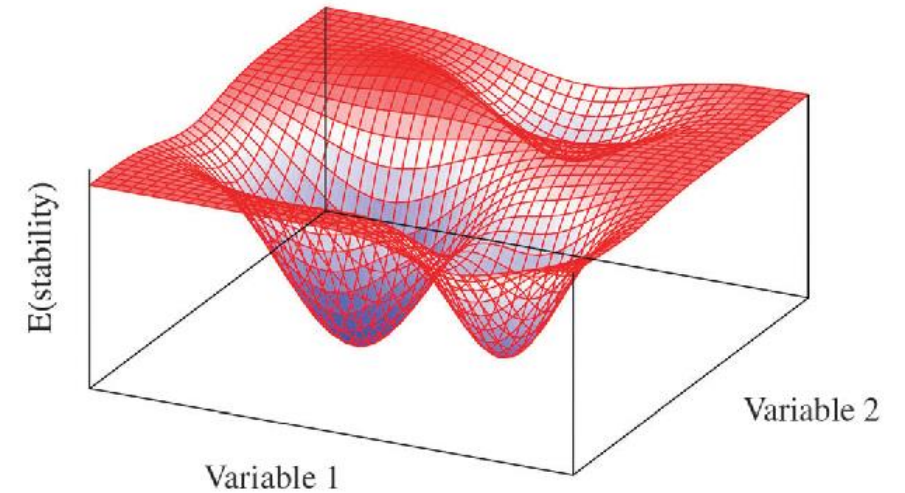
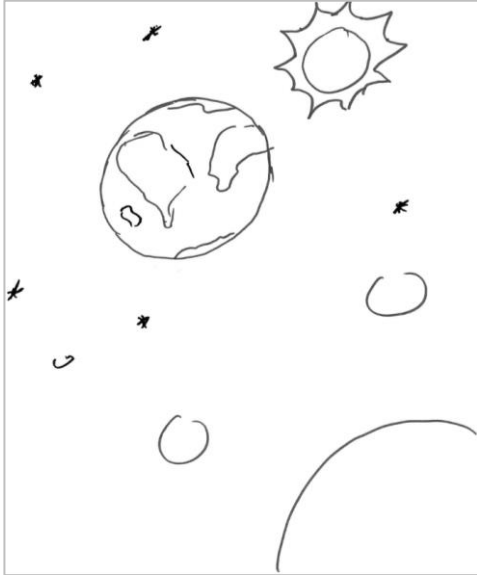


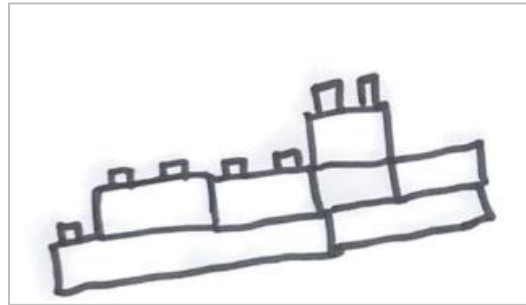
Fig. 1 Theoretical potential energy surface of a complex system as an analogical model of the CTLP knowledge space. Variables (two shown) are progress variables in the LP. The z-axis (E) represents the stability of cognitive constructs and ways of reasoning, with more stable constructs having a lower E. Wells in the surface correspond to "cognitive attractors" or regions of relative stability that may be stepping stones in the learning progression. [Collapse](#)

Wat is "stof"?

Een selectie van 3 manieren van denken:



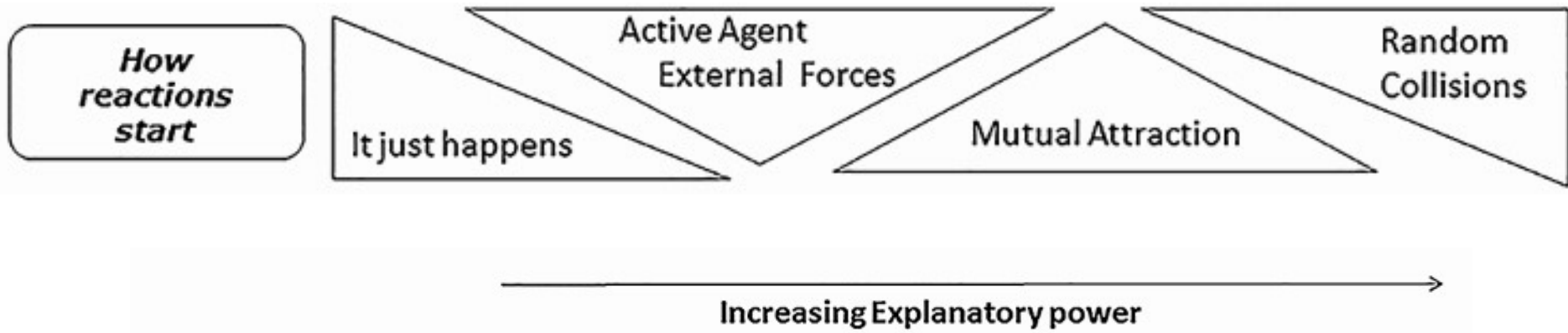
een object dat natuurlijk op aarde
voorkomt of gemaakt kan worden
via bepaalde processen



een systeem dat kleinere
onderdelen heeft (deeltjes,
atomen, moleculen, etc.)

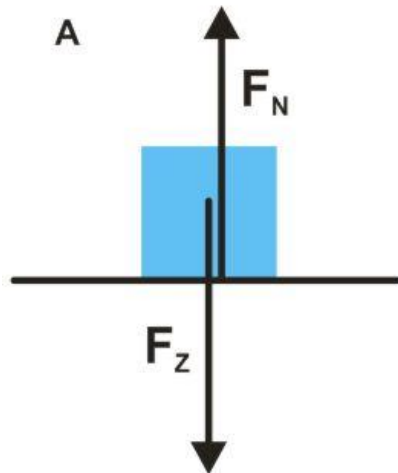
You take then a gas like neon
or argon, and it's not reactive.
[...] And that has to do with
electronic properties, the
number of electrons it has, and
how it wants to bind, how it
wants to bind to reduce its
energy, thermodynamics.

een dynamisch systeem met
eigenschappen die ontstaan uit
interacties van meerdere
componenten (moleculen, ionen,
radicalen, etc.)



Onderwijs dat inzet op cognitief conflict kan bijdragen aan het leerling idee dat de bètawereld ver weg staat van hun eigen ideeën en intuïties over de wereld.

Terwijl leerlingen uitgebreide, bruikbare bronnen van kennis hebben om de wereld te begrijpen.



Denken in termen van bijv. misconcepties kan ertoe leiden dat leerlingdenken wordt beoordeeld als zijnde **goed of fout**

i.p.v. dat we leerlingdenken dieper **analyseren** en nadenken over wat dat betekent voor de lespraktijk.



Misconceptions identified	
Weight Solids have more particles than liquids and liquids have more particles than gases. Gases float. Since gases are not affected by gravity they do not fall down like the solids and liquids. Gases do not have weight. Gases are light, liquids are heavier than gases and solids are the heaviest.	
Shape All solids have a definite shape. Solids are hard matters. The shape of solids does not change.	
Particle There is no space between the particles of solids. The size (dimension) of the particles of solids is bigger than the particles of liquids and the particles of liquids are bigger than the ones of gases. The particles of solids can not move. Solids are made up of the particles completely but liquids and gases are made up of the particles not completely (containing spaces).	
Flowing Matters that can flow When solids are heated they melt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallic bonding is weak bonding. • Intramolecular covalent bonding is weak bonding.
Volume Although solids have a definite shape The volume of gases changes with pressure and temperature. The volume of liquids and solids does not change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ionic bonding is weak bonding. • Continuous metallic or ionic lattices are molecular in nature. • The bonding in metals and ionic compounds involves intermolecular bonding. • The ionic radius of the sodium ion is greater than the chloride ion. • The ionic radius of the lithium ion is greater than the sodium ion. • Polar covalent compounds contain charged species. • Molecular iodine contains 1 minus ions. • The charged species in metallic lattices are nuclei rather than ions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metallic lattices contain neutral atoms. • Electronegativity comprises attraction for a single electron. • Molecular iodine is metallic in nature. • Ionic bonding comprises sharing of electrons. • Ionic and metallic bondings contain an element of directionality. • Ions in close-packed metal lattices possess other than eight nearest neighbors. • Metal to nonmetal bonding in alloys is electrostatic in nature. • Ionic shape and packing is influenced by pressure. • Intermolecular forces are influenced by gravity. • Glass is an ionic crystalline substance.

Is bijv. ook lastig patronen te herkennen in zo'n grote variëteit aan ideeën. Waar moet je nou op letten, wat is zinvol?

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Explaining the relationship between the rate of reaction and the activation energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exothermic reactions are faster than endothermic reactions. • Endothermic reactions are equal as the exothermic reactions. • Exothermic reactions are faster because there is a need for heat so they take place. • Exothermic reactions increase solubility and the reaction is faster. • Exothermic reactions and the products can be different. • Exothermic reactions occur usually faster. • Exothermic reactions, the rate of reaction depends on the value of E_a, the rate of reaction depends on the activation energy, the probability that the reaction occurs is less. • Exothermic reactions, the activation energy, it enables the reaction to occur.

SCHEIKUNDIG DENKEN RAAMWERK

Meerdere speerpunten, o.a.:

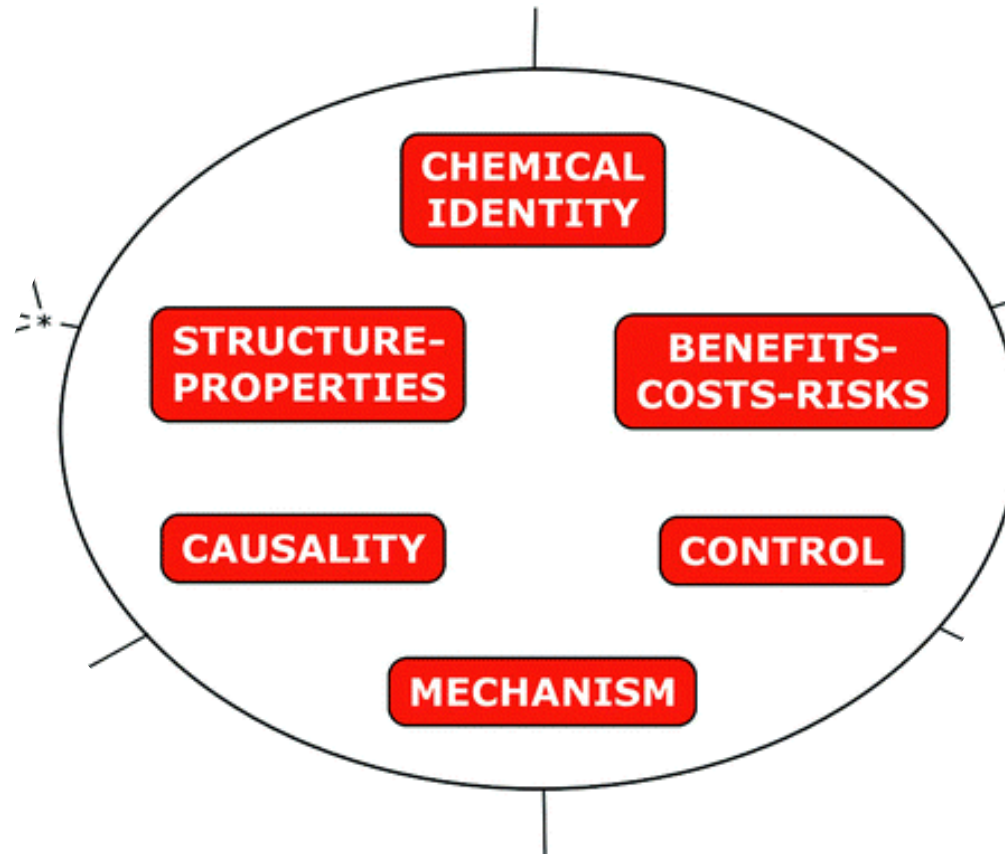
- Aansluiten bij wat momenteel bekend is over kennisontwikkeling bij lerenden in sk
 - (incl. dynamische, context-sensitieve kijk op kennis en leren)
- Zowel relevant voor sk in vervolgonderwijs/werk (bijv. wat als ik onderzoeker of ingenieur wil worden) als sk in dagelijks leven (bijv. wat voor type scooter koop ik)
- Bruikbaar voor sk-onderwijs dat inzet op combi met leren onderzoeken, ontwerpen, modelleren en waarderen/oordelen
- Kan docenten helpen in bijv. analyseren/interpreteren van leerlingdenken
 - dus bijv. niet te gefragmenteerd maar op niveau van kernconcepten en wat vaak voorkomt

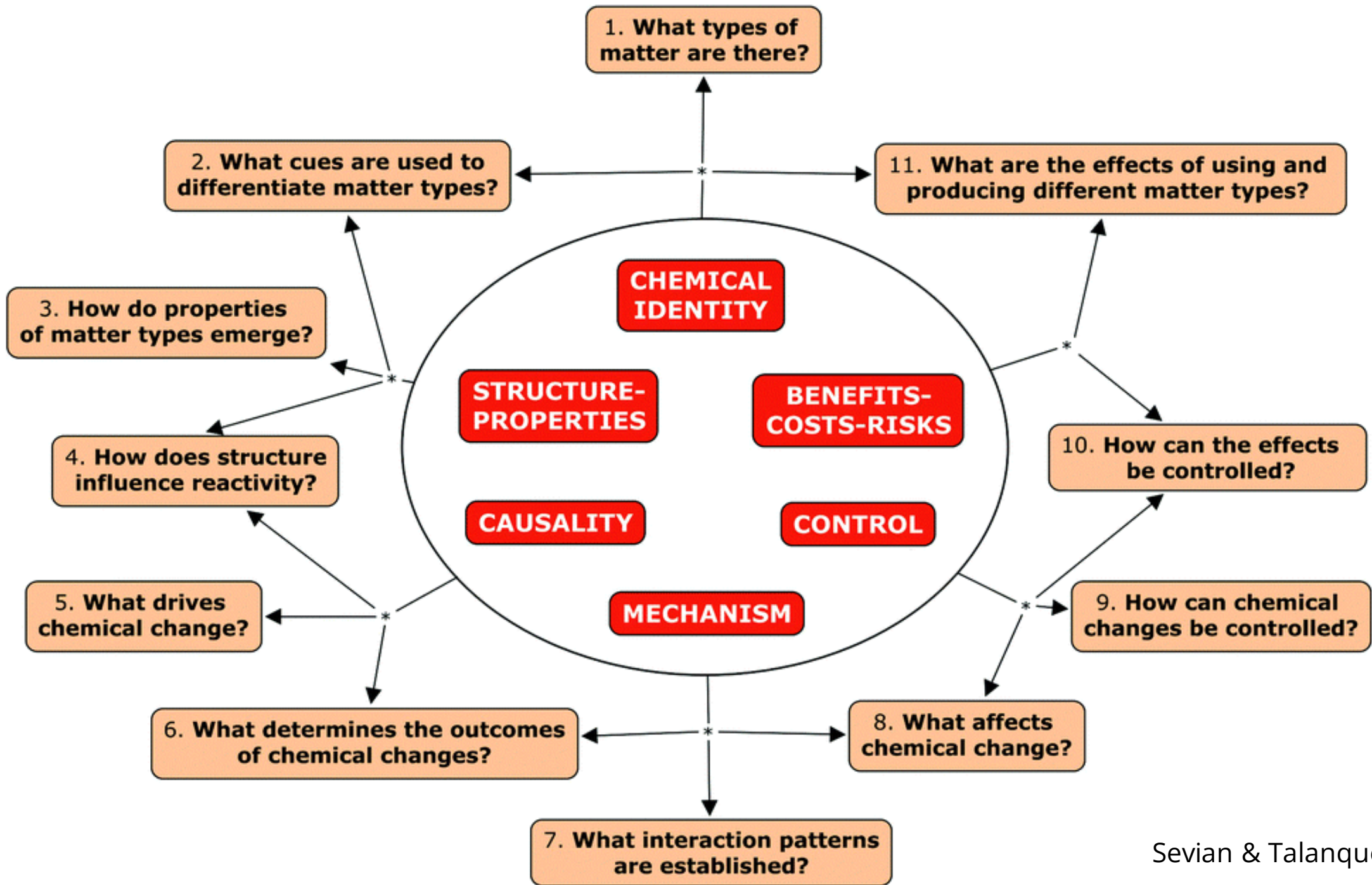


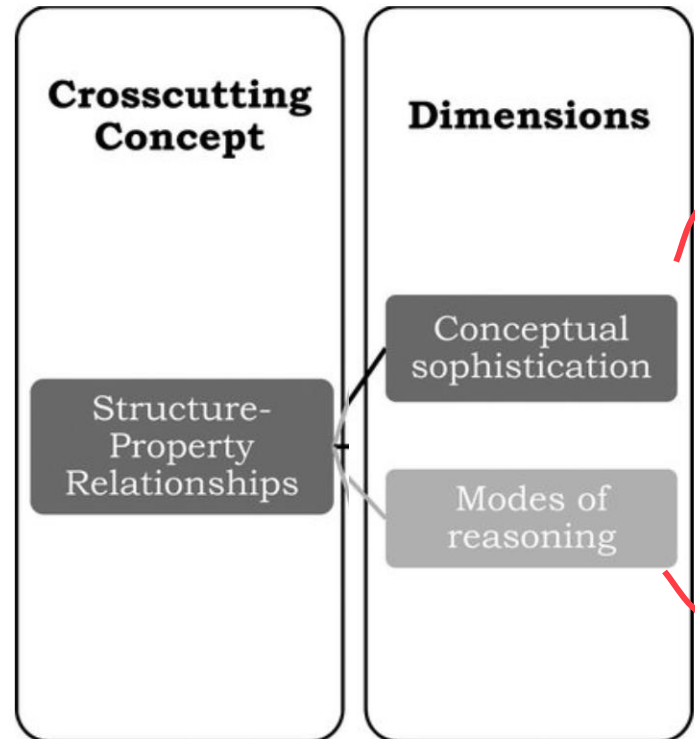
Vicente Talanquer
Hannah Sevian



Crosscutting concepts







onderliggende scheikundige aannames
bijv. eigenschappen van deeltjes op microniveau zijn
gelijk aan eigenschappen van materiaal op macroniveau

complexiteit van redenering
bijv. lineair, meerdere componenten balanceren

Crosscutting concept:
Chemische identiteit
(Hoe kunnen we stoffen en materialen identificeren?)

Scheikundige taak:
Ontwerpen van een product dat een drankje met een exotherme of endotherme reactie van temperatuur doet veranderen

- Aluminium is een isolator want mensen die het koud hebben worden in een aluminiumdekentje gewikkeld
- Soda wordt gebruikt in koekjes en is dus niet giftig

- Als iets een vloeistof is, is het net als water
- Magnesiumpoeder is iets anders dan magnesiumlint

- Iets dat een metaal wordt genoemd is geen plastic
- Calciumoxide is dezelfde stof als CaO

Aannames:

Letten op hoe mensen stoffen gebruiken in het dagelijks leven

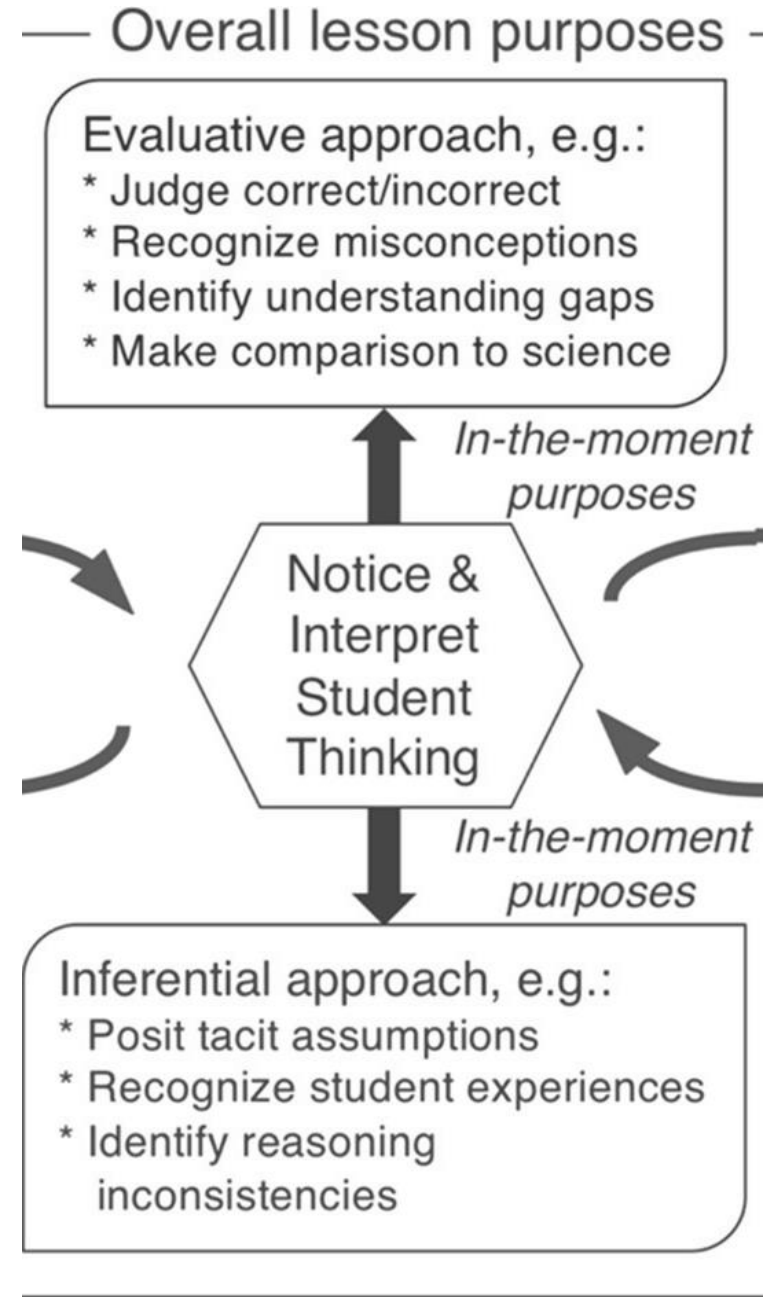
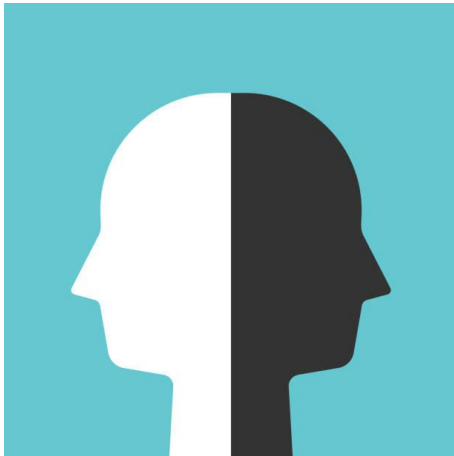
Letten op hoe een stof eruit ziet, ruikt of proeft

Letten op hoe stoffen in de skwereld worden gelabelled

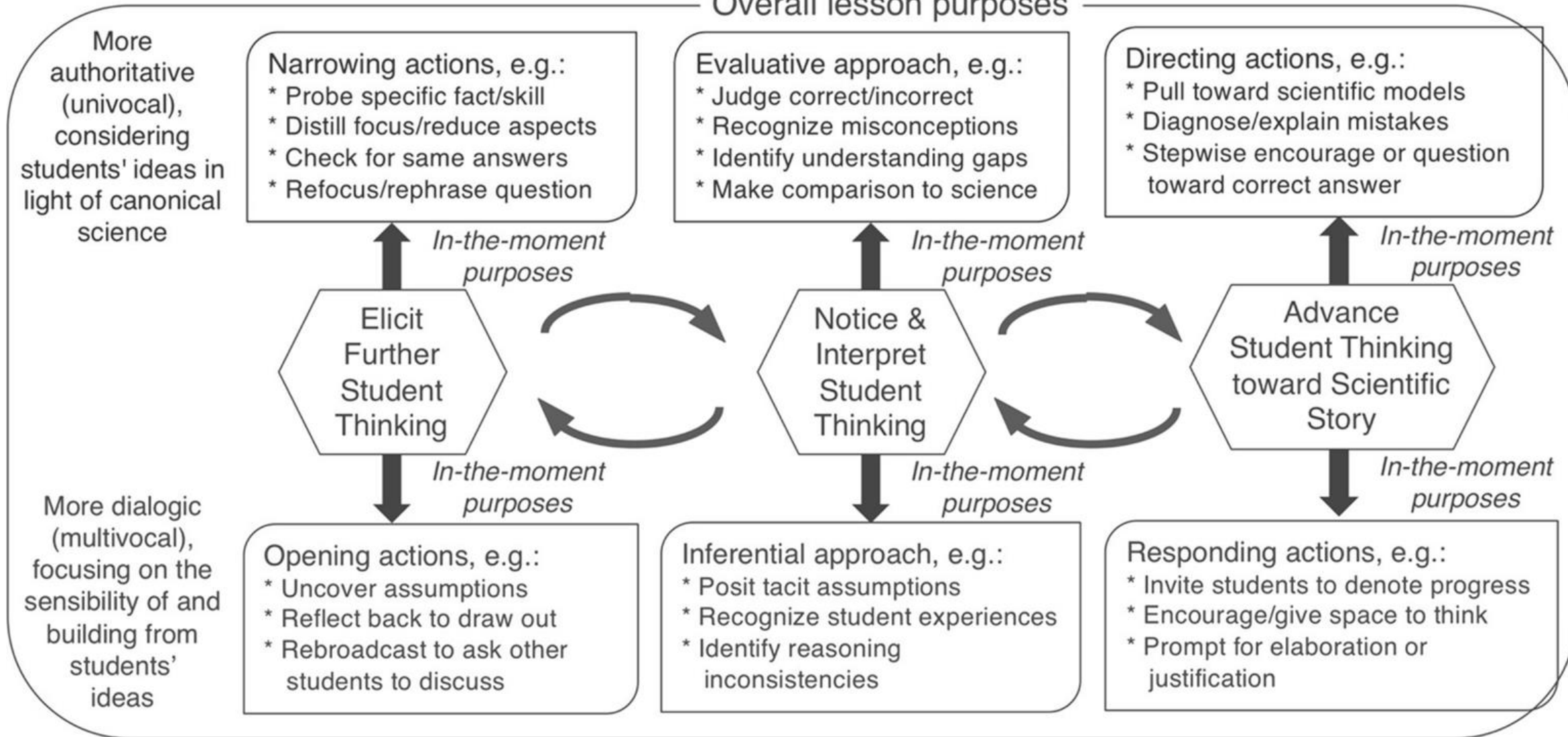
WAT ZIE JIJ ALS JE DOOR DIT RAAMWERK KIJKT?

- Stukje gesprek van ontwerpgroepje 4H + ontwerptekening
- Wat valt jou op in het denken van deze leerlingen rond de crosscutting concepts (en vragen) van het raamwerk?
 - Welke concepten zijn leerlingen (*impliciet*) mee bezig?
 - Wat lijken deze leerlingen daarover te denken (aan te nemen)?
 - Focus op de logica van leerlingdenken (ook als meer alledaags)
- > Kijk zelf maar ook samen (bijv. eerst 5 min zelf, dan samen)
- Eventueel hulpje: codeerschema (in het Engels)
- Na afloop: bespreken wat opvalt + hoe ervaar je deze blik





Overall lesson purposes



LEESTIPS

- Over misconcepten vs. dynamische kijk op leren:
 - Brown & Hammer, 2008, Conceptual change in physics
- Chemical thinking – Kerndocumenten:
 - Talanquer, 2009, Commonsense Chemistry: A Model for Understanding Students' Alternative Conceptions
 - Seivan & Talanquer, 2014, Rethinking Chemistry: A learning progression on Chemical Thinking
- Chemical thinking – Per crosscutting concept van het raamwerk ook te lezen over aannames
 - Google eens op “Chemical thinking” en “Seivan” of “Talanquer”
of stuur me een mailtje
- Chemical thinking – Over concepten heen, in een ontwerp context (4^e klas):
 - Stammes et al., 2022, Characterizing conceptual understanding during design-based learning (open access)

DANK VOOR JULLIE MEEDOEN EN MEEKIJKEN

Vragen of ideeën?

- hanna.stammes@ru.nl

Docent in/rond regio Nijmegen?

- voor nieuw onderzoek naar docentenblik bij scheikunde
- min. paar jaar leservaring
- interview rond 2 losse lessen
- spreek me aan/mail me :)

