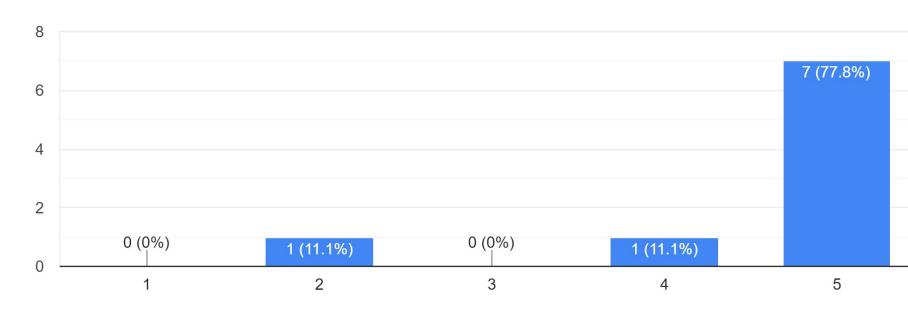
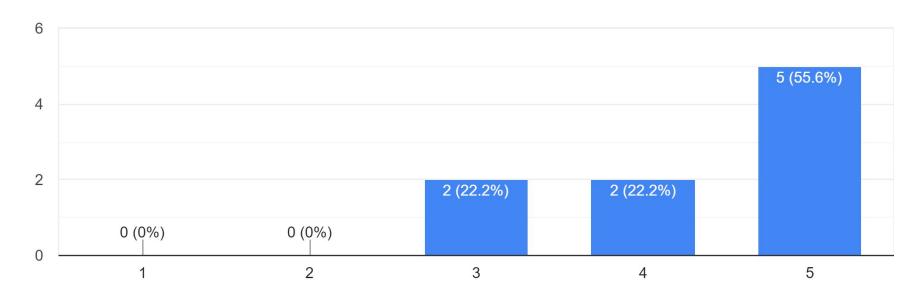
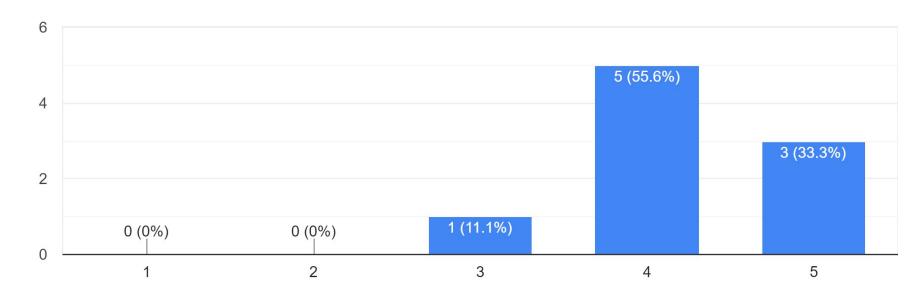
1. Provide context for the workshop. Provide the "big picture" up front.



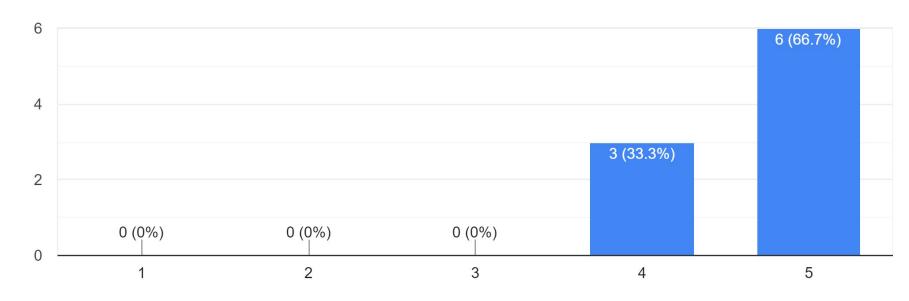
2. Lead as a facilitator rather than a lecturer.



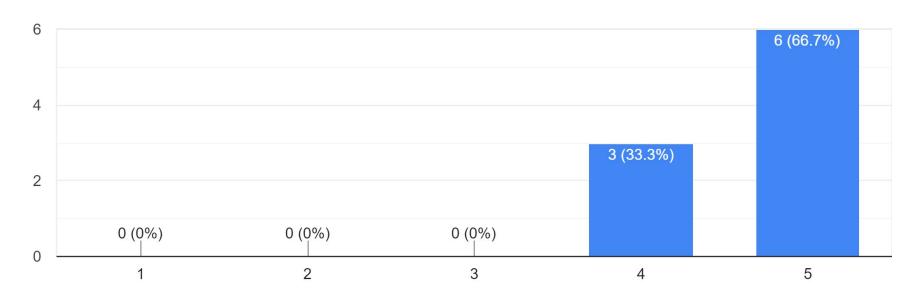
3. Focus on habits of mind and on the process of science. "Teach science as science is done." 9 responses



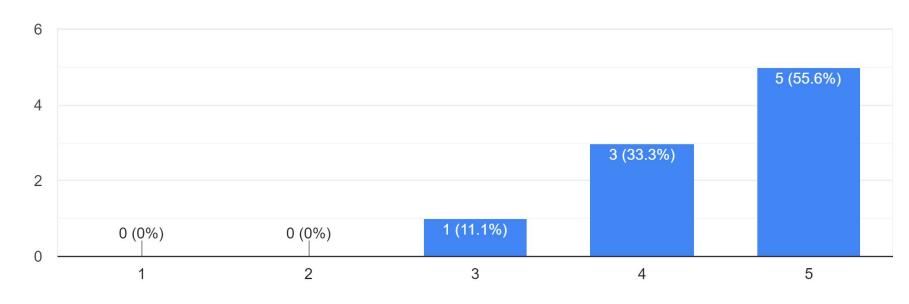
4. Focus on active engagement over presentation.



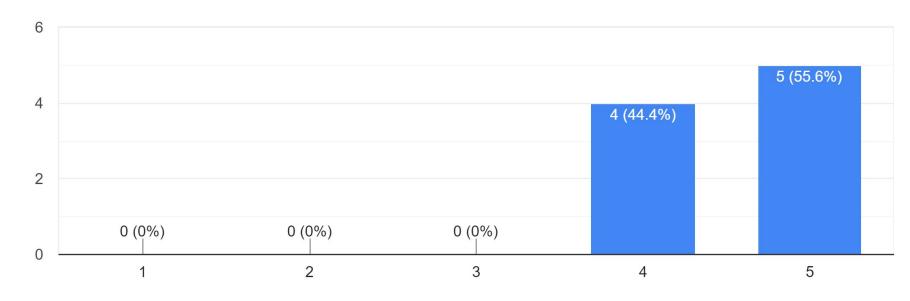
5. Use guided inquiry: Participants practice data collection, organization, interpretation as scientific process.



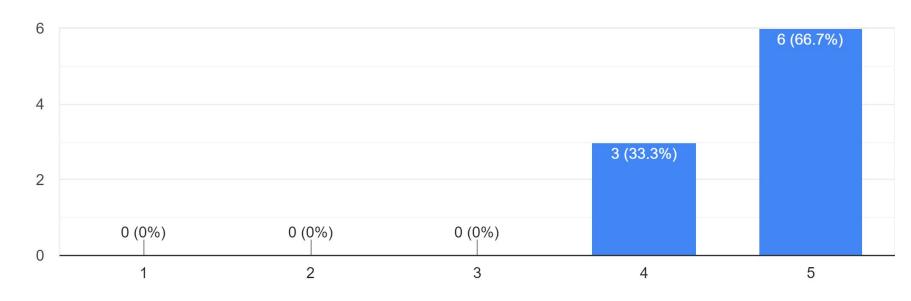
6. Provide opportunities for participants to support their claims with evidence (Claims - Evidence - Reasoning).



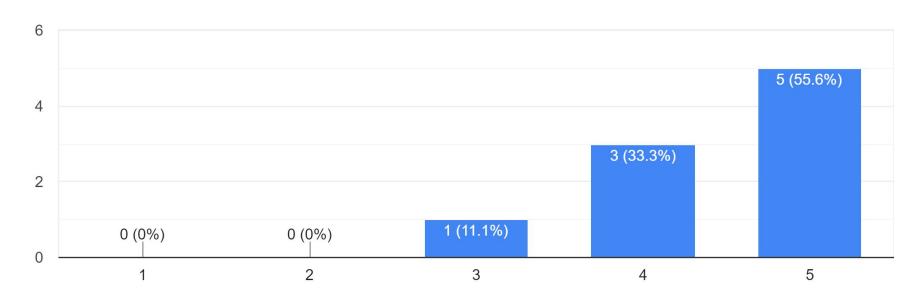
7. Include a balance of scientific content and process.



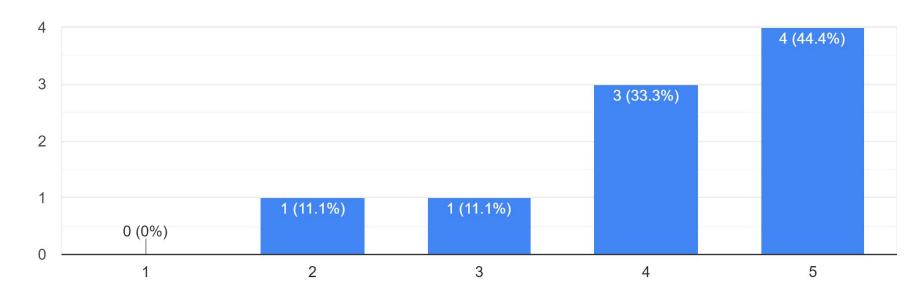
8. Include an agenda that was prepared in advance with participant prior experience in mind.



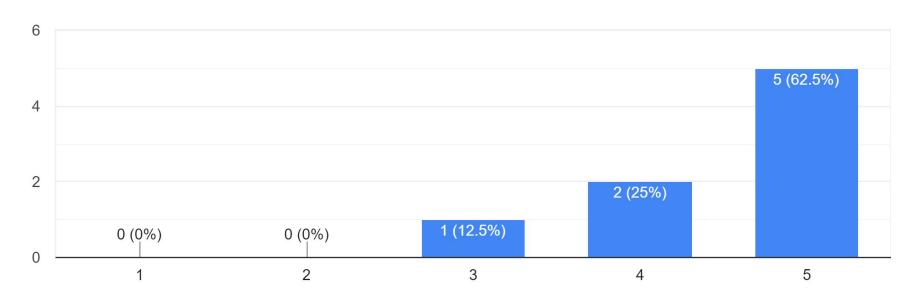
9. Include an agenda that is flexible.



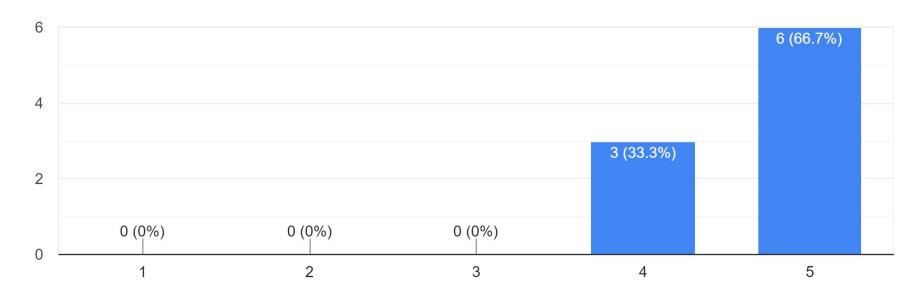
10. Include an agenda that is posted online, either on or linked to Quarknet.org.



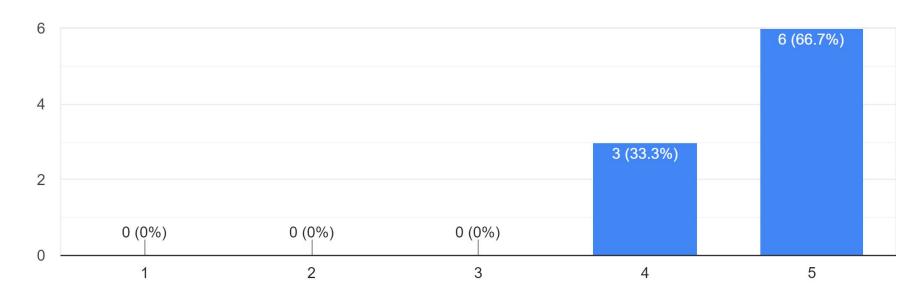
11. Include time for reflection and discussion.



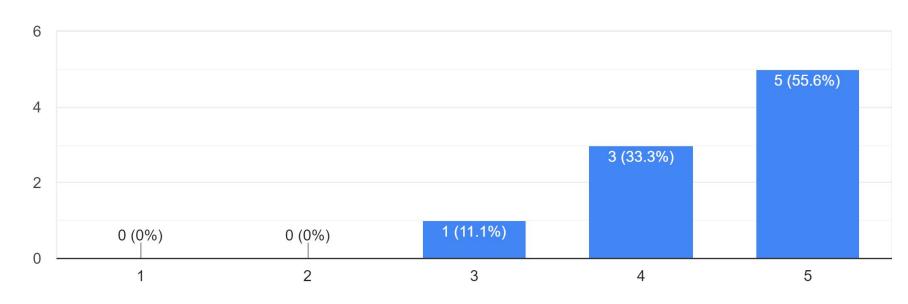
12. Keep participants actively engaged.



13. Have participants work through activities as if they are students first ("student hat"), then talk about teacher strategies and implementation plans ("teacher hat").



14. Have participants work through activities that progress from simple to complex.



Please pick one (or two) best practice(s) that you would like to see covered in the Fellows Workshop that will help you lead your workshop(s).

6 responses

setting up more guided inquiry lessons

discussion norms, pedagogical framework (5E, NSTA's recs for PD)

Lead as facilitator rather than lecturer.

How to determine/predetermine level of understanding of workshop participants. How to lead diverse (novice to expert) groups, and maintaining universal engagement.

claim, evidence, reasoning and habits of mind