Why do boats float?

How do you make a better wallet?

# Student Inquiry

Why is the sky blue?

Facilitated Conversation

What makes a good friend?

What makes a hero?

Are we there yet?

#### Goals for today:



 To see how Student Inquiry fits into the new curriculum

Explore what Inquiry looks like in our classrooms

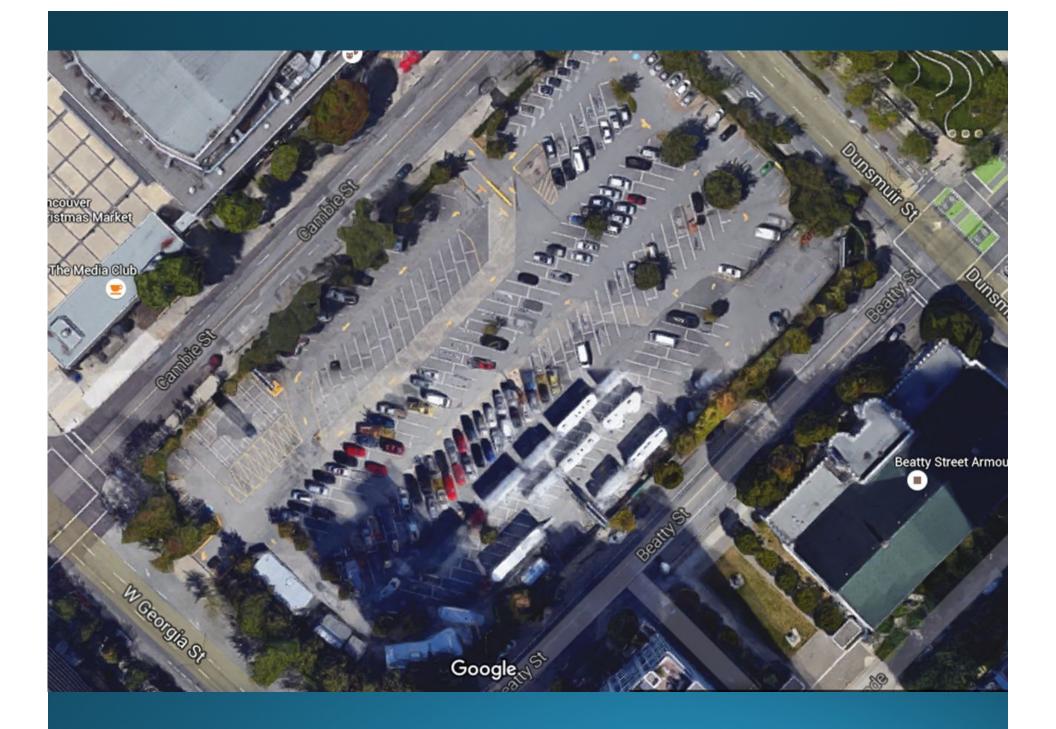


# Inquiry Example

Inquiry is driven by curiosity, wonder, interests or passion to understand or to solve a problem.

### Best Path to Walk

Inquiry is driven by curiosity, wonder, interests or passion to understand or to solve a problem.



## Prompt:

$$42 \times 12 = 24 \times 21$$

#### Turn and Chat

What is Student Inquiry?

What questions do you have about Inquiry?

#### **Mathematics** Mathematical statement designed A possible **Prompt** to arouse students curiosity set just above their current level of understanding. quided approach Students' comments or questions eacher decides on order of questions and mathematical 25 legitimacy of questions. inquirymaths.com Students select cards to Cards regulate the activity (and structure of lesson) Teacher (from UK) 50 instruction if requested Student inquiry Teacher tasks (including worksheets) to structure student 75 activity if necessary. Assess progress Sharing of and decide on exploration and content of next 'breakthroughs' lesson 100 -

#### Inquiry and Practices

#### **Inquiry Based Activities**

- Demonstrated (teacher driven)

  Cognitive hook with without giving away an answer.
- Structured
  questioning /planning teacher driven
  communicating by students
  Student analyzing their data and draw
  implications for subsequent inquiries.
- Guided or Teacher-Initiated questioning – by teachers the rest – by students
   Similar to problem solving
- Self-directed or student-initiated.

#### **Inquiry Based Argumentation**

Claim – evidence – reasoning

#### **Inquiry Based Projects**

Essential questions are investigated and results are communicated.

#### **Effective Questioning Skills**

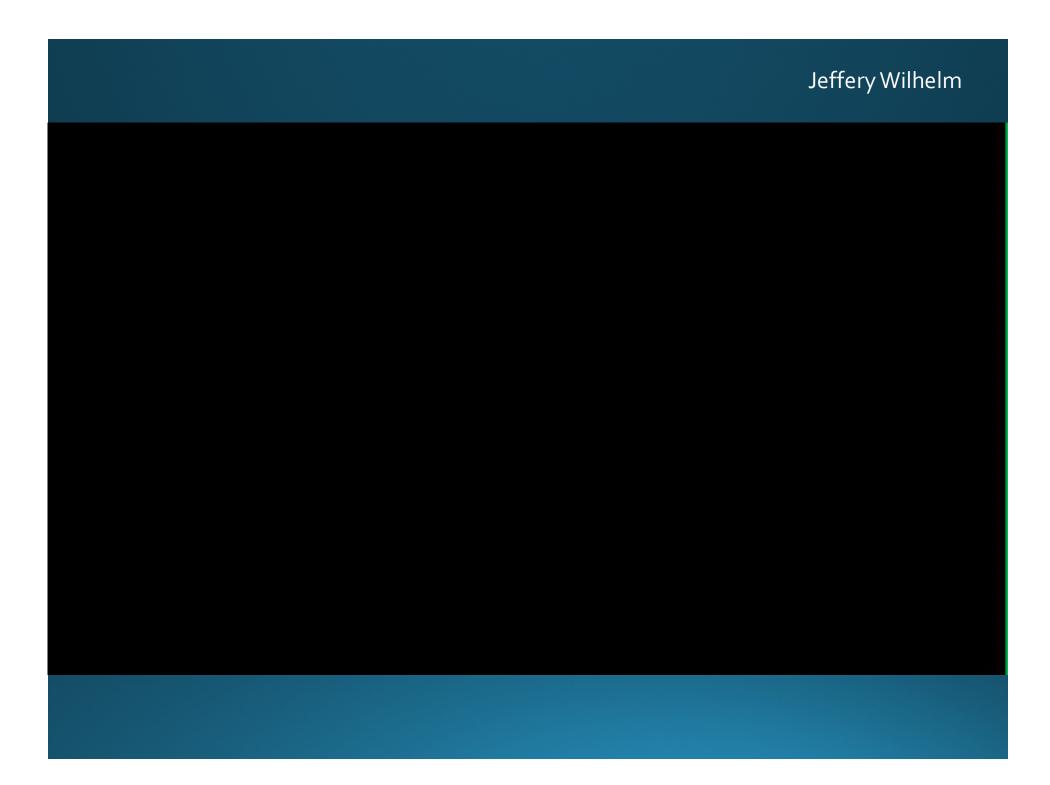
Teachers: pausing, redirecting, acknowledging,

Students: 'thin vs thick' questions, reviving the sense of wonder

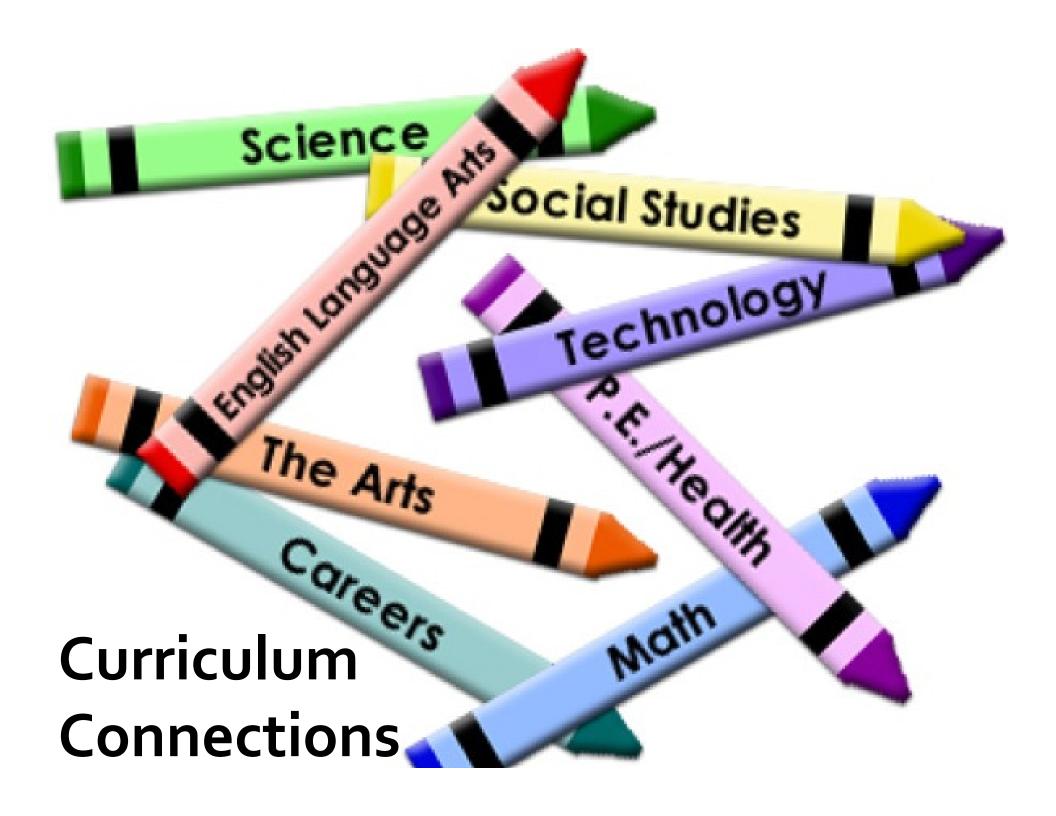
Other: Socratic dialogue, court room, case studies.

# Google





- 1. How have you tried Inquiry in your classroom? What have you learned through your successes and failures?
- 2. What are the characteristics of a successful inquiry?
- 3. How do you assess Inquiry?



#### Inquiry in the Core Competencies:

#### **Critical Thinking:**

"Students learn to engage in an inquiry and investigation where they identify and explore questions or challenges related to key issues or problematic situations in their studies, their lives, their communities, and the media. They develop and refine questions; create and carry out plans; gather, interpret, and synthesize information and evidence; and draw reasoned conclusions. Some critical thinking activities focus on one part of the process, such as questioning, while others may involve a complex inquiry into a local or global issue."

-Critical Thinking, page 2

#### Inquiry in the Redesigned Curriculum:

"Through demonstration of the core and curricular competencies, students are bound to form questions that provide teachers with insight into their thinking. Questions generated by both students and teachers are critical to encouraging a sense of wonder and curiosity among students. This dialogue can take place through many question-based approaches, including, but not limited to:

- inquiry
- project-based learning
- problem-based learning
- self-assessment
- research skills
- scientific methods

-Curriculum overview, page 6

#### **Inquiry in Science:**

"The redesigned Science curriculum is rooted in inquiry. Inquiry is the tool with which students gain knowledge, learn the habits of mind and skills and processes associated with the doing of science, develop a deeper understanding of science concepts through big ideas, and acquire core competencies as scientifically educated citizens."

-Introduction to Science curriculum, page 4

#### **Curricular Competencies:**

- Questioning and predicting
- Planning and conducting
- Processing and analyzing data and information
- Evaluating
- Applying and innovating
- Communicating

#### **Inquiry in Social Studies:**

"Throughout the Social Studies curriculum, students investigate significant issues so they can make informed decisions... [Students reach] deeper understandings by investigating open-ended questions; debating and discussing historical and contemporary issues; and developing and supporting their own hypotheses, solutions, and conclusions."

-Introduction to Social Studies curriculum, page 2

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Curricular Competency for every grade K-9:

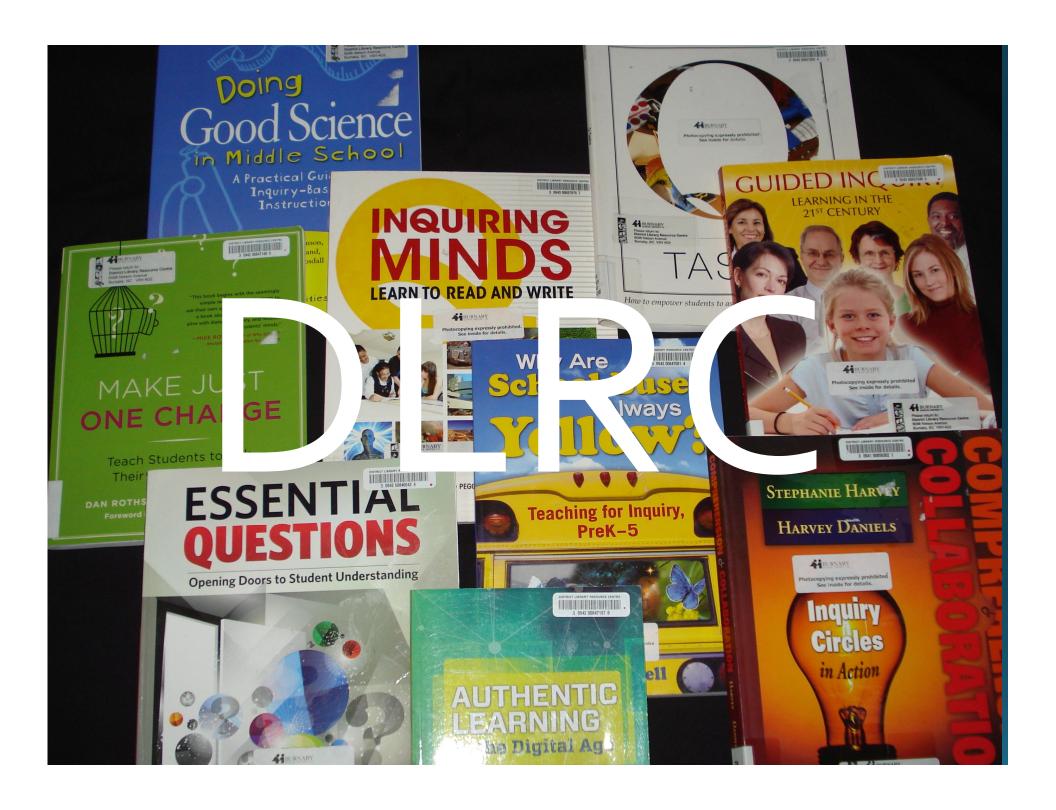
 Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to: ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyze ideas; and communicate findings and decisions

#### **Inquiry in Mathematics:**

"The redesigned Mathematics curriculum continues to support the application of foundational math skills to problem solving."

-Introduction, page 4

# Resources





# What questions do you still have? (sticky notes – parking lot)

#### Compass:

- what Excites you about Inquiry?
- what Worries you?
- what Needs do you have?
- next Steps?

#### **Ed Camp**

#### What is it?

 This is a valuable opportunity to collaborate on a topic that is important to you with your colleagues from across the district

#### When is it?

• 1:15 pm – 2:30 pm

#### What to do I need to do?

- Sign up for a topic (North north cafeteria; Byrne atrium) and note the room
- Bring your thoughts, questions, ideas, and/or resources connected to this topic

#### What do we talk about?

- Conversations grow naturally and organically from your topic
- To help you, we have created a list of Starting-Point questions that you may use