TeachME Professional Development

Teaching Science to Elementary Students

1. What is an inquiry-based lesson?

A. One which starts with a question from you about how the world works and why a specific process occurs
B. One where students alternate new concepts with familiar approaches
C. A strategy where new ideas are spread over time, rather than being taught all at once
D. One where students provide written explanations of their thought processes

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2. Why are elementary-aged children perfectly poised to learn about scientific subjects?

A. Students find security in ritual and repetition, which are a intregal part of science exploration
B. Students love to play so science concepts can be incorporated into games and activities
C. They learn through sensory development, which is science based
D. Children of this age are naturally curious, and their brains are bustling with activity at this age

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3. Why is scientific literacy important for children to learn?

A. Because in modern society, our communication and world in general is increasingly tech-based
B. It teaches flexibility
C. Because it stimulates and expands the understanding of surroundings
D. It promotes openmindedness

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4. Why is the scientific process important for modern life?

A. The scientific process promotes objectivity and reliability
B. The scientific process is an intuitive and analytical way to make good decisions
C. The scientific method encourages accuracy and precision
D. The scientific method teaches ethical and honest exploration

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5. What three factors will always help a child be more interested in science?

A. Using models, videos and puzzles
B. Enabling students to be challenged, engaged in meaningful activities, and making connections
C. Incorporating experiments, projects, and nature
D. Introducing fun facts, promoting self-efficacy, and allowing time for play

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6. What is one particularly effective way to integrate STEM subjects into others?

A. Find an imaginative way to address practical problems within the world of the non-STEM subject
B. Present lessons in a way that asks questions to be answered
C. Incorporate technology into all literature, social studies, and art
D. Allow students to design and create somthing that uses math concepts in the building process

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7. Why aren't memorized or simply parroted answers desirable for deep learning?

A. They don't teach a sense of meaning
B. Memorization takes up brain power that could be used to store depth
C. Memorization is only temporary
D. These type of rote answers don't reflect whether or not the student is really understanding the material

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8. What is the best way to approach teaching scientific vocabulary?

A. Use word drawings and games
B. Like you would learning any other language: Conversation, immersion, and even coming up with silly songs about the concept
C. Use concept maps that connect words
D. Create and display a vocabulary mural

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9. According to the course material, how should teachers make up for inadequate representation of some groups in science teaching materials?

A. Find diverse examples to add to the text, and use pronouns that make it clear that anyone can be a scientist
B. Let students point out biases as they notice them, rather than addressing the biases yourself
C. Skip parts of the text that lack diverse representation and focus only on hands-on activities
D. Avoid talking about scientists as people, so the lesson stays on scientific facts

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10. What are the pros of a scientific notebook?

A. They help students process information more efficiently
B. They help sharpen observational and written skills
C. They help keep students organized
D. They enable students to thoroughly record and reflect

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