



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
FACULTY OF EDUCATION
NOVEMBER EXAMINATION 2014

PROGRAMME: B Ed (HONS) Science Education (BED047)
MODULE: CURRENT ISSUES IN SCIENCE EDUCATION
CODE: CIS0027
TIME: 3 hours
MARKS: 100
EXAMINER: Prof J de Beer
 Prof U Ramnarain
MODERATOR: Dr N Petersen (North-West University, Potchefstroom)
 (This paper consists of 3 pages)

INSTRUCTIONS:

You need to answer any **THREE (3)** of the five questions. Read each question carefully before answering it. The question that you answer best, will count 34 marks, and the other two each 33 marks. We will be guided by the following rubric when assessing your answers:

Criteria	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Introduction	-weak introduction of topic -thesis is weak and lacks an arguable position	-adequate introduction that states topic, thesis and some of the subtopics - thesis is somewhat clear and arguable	-proficient introduction that states background information, controversial question, topic, thesis, and all subtopics in proper order - thesis is a clear and arguable statement of position	-exceptional introduction that grabs interest of reader and states background information, controversial question, topic, thesis, and all subtopics in proper order - thesis is exceptionally clear, arguable, well developed, and a definitive statement
Quality of Information / Evidence	-limited information on topic or inaccurate information	Some accurate evidence but still inadequate	Detailed information with accurate & critical evidence	extremely detailed and accurate with critical evidence from a variety of sources
Support of Ideas /	-limited connections made	-some connections made between	-consistent connections made	-exceptionally critical, relevant and

Analysis	between evidence, arguments and counter-arguments -lack of analysis	evidence, arguments and counter-arguments -showing analysis	between evidence, arguments and counter-arguments -showing good analysis	consistent connections made between evidence, arguments and counter-arguments -showing excellent analysis
Organization / Development of Ideas	-paper lacks clear and logical development of ideas with weak transition b/w ideas and paragraphs	-somewhat clear and logical development of subtopics with adequate transitions b/w paragraphs	-clear and logical subtopic order that supports thesis with good transitions b/w paragraphs	-exceptionally clear, logical, mature, and thorough development of subtopics that support thesis with excellent transition b/w paragraphs
Conclusion	-lack of summary of topic, with weak concluding ideas	-adequate summary of topic, with some final concluding ideas	-good summary of topic, with clear concluding ideas	-excellent summary of topic (with no new information), in proper order with concluding ideas that leave an impact on reader
Language Conventions	- inconsistent grammar, spelling and paragraphing throughout paper	-paper has some errors in grammar, spelling and paragraphing	-paper is clear, with mostly proper grammar, spelling and paragraphing	-paper is very concise, clear, with consistently proper grammar, spelling and paragraphing

Answer **any THREE (3) questions**. Your essays should provide evidence of critical thinking, and provide as many examples and references to relevant research as possible. Each essay should be 4 – 5 pages long.

QUESTION 1

Scholars in science education differ in opinion regarding the status of indigenous knowledge systems in the science classroom. Views range from that indigenous knowledge is pseudo-science, to views considering IK as rigorous science, whereas other researchers view IK as a “missing link” in science education. Critically reflect on the inclusion of indigenous knowledge (IK) in the school science curriculum. Address the following in your answer:

- What is meant by IK?
- Are IK and so-called ‘western science’ in conflict?
- Do you view IK as science, pseudo-science or a “missing link”?
- Why should IK be included in science education?
- Defend the inclusion of IK in the curriculum by referring to the learning theories discussed in this module
- Give practical examples from the Natural-, Life- and/or Physical Sciences, on how a teacher can incorporate IK in science education.

[33]

QUESTION 2

Critically reflect on the nature and role of scaffolding in supporting learners to construct scientific knowledge. In your answer address the following issues:

- Engage conceptually with the notion scaffolding.
- Discuss from literature/research forms of scaffolding that have been identified in science teaching.
- Draw on your own use of scaffolding, and cite examples of where scaffolding supported learners in science concept formation.

[33]

QUESTION 3

Inquiry is a key curriculum imperative in the South African school science curriculum. Research that has been conducted in the South African landscape informs us that implementation has been varied across classroom. Outline and discuss what the factors that have stifled the uptake of inquiry. In your discussion invoke the findings of research studies that have taken place in this country. Thereafter offer recommendations on how challenges in the implementation of inquiry may be overcome.

[33]

QUESTION 4

Discuss the role of language in science learning by identifying how language can act as a barrier to science learning. Also, suggest how teachers can support learners in acquiring the linguistic features of scientific language. Provide examples.

[33]

QUESTION 5

In this module we looked at Cultural-Historical Activity Theory (CHAT) as a lens to view and interpret science teaching and learning in the classroom. Write an essay, in which you reflect on CHAT as a research lens in science education. In your answer, you should refer to the contributions of, amongst others, Vygotsky, Veresov and Engeström. Also reflect on the importance of having intermediate theories as “filters” accompanying CHAT as a lens.

[33]

TOTAL: 100

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