Making the abstract concrete with a kinesthetic activity for energy

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Outline (tentative)

- Background
- Energy Activity
 - Demonstration
 - Small groups
- Discussion
- Diagraming
- Writing
- More discussion



Energy Project (NSF DRL 0822342)





Professional development program for K-12 teachers on the learning of **energy** and practices of **formative assessment**

Research program on:

- teaching and learning of energy
- embodied cognition
- proximal formative assessment
- Rogerian relational discourse

Different kinds of "Kinesthetic Activities"

1. "Embodied Learning Activity"

Bodies represent physics entities

Conceptual understanding

movement

Structure supports learning specific concepts



Using a physical sensation to help internalize intuition about a science concept

3. "Wiggling"

Getting blood flowing to brain by moving body Movement not directly related to target concept









- 1. You are a chunk of energy.
- 2. Objects in the scenario correspond to areas on the floor.
- 3. You indicate your form in some way.
- 4. You move to different locations on the floor to show when energy is transferred among objects.



"Energy Theater" features

- You are a chunk of energy → energy is conserved (neither created nor destroyed).
- Objects in the scenario correspond to areas on the floor → energy is found in objects.*
- 3. You indicate your form in some way → energy always has a form; the form can change (energy can transform).
- 4. You move to different locations on the floor to show when energy is transferred among objects → energy can transfer from one object to another.



Scenario 1

A box is pushed across the floor at constant speed.

Challenge: Show what's going on with the energy.



Rules (restated from previous slide):

- Each person is a unit of energy
- Regions on the floor correspond to objects in the scenario
- Each person has one form at a time (indicate somehow)
- Show what happens in scenario by moving around and changing your form

Discussion questions

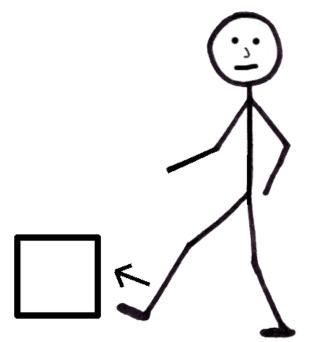
- What forms of energy are relevant to this scenario?
- How are we showing that the speed of the box is constant?
- How would we show that the box is slowing down?



Scenario 2

A box is kicked across floor, slows down and stops.

Challenge: Show what's going on with the energy.



Rules (restated from previous slide):

- Each person is a unit of energy
- Regions on the floor correspond to objects in the scenario
- Each person has one form at a time (indicate somehow)
- Show what happens in scenario by moving around and changing your form

Scenario 3

A cold-pack is put into a bowl of room-temperature water.

Challenge: Show what's going on with the energy.





Rules (restated from previous slide):

- Each person is a unit of energy
- Regions on the floor correspond to objects in the scenario
- Each person has one form at a time (indicate somehow)
- Show what happens in scenario by moving around and changing your form

Advantages of Energy Theater

In Energy Theater, you can:

- 1. Show what you know
- 2. Learn new things
- 3. Ask new questions
- 4. Connect abstract concepts to physical experience



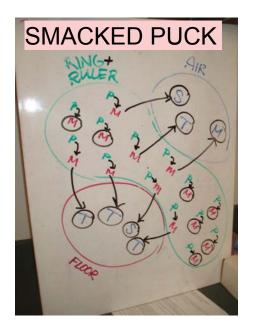


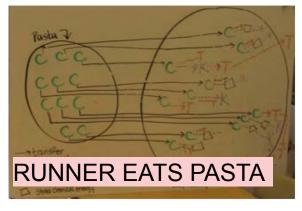
Assessment of energy learning

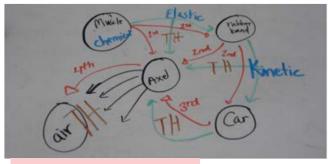
After acting out the Energy Theater, draw and label one or more diagrams that show what your group did.



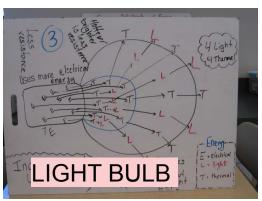
Learner-invented representations

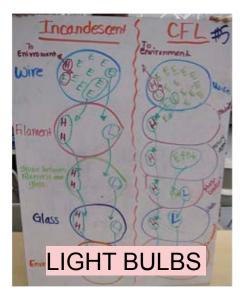


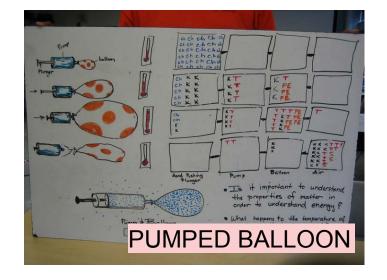




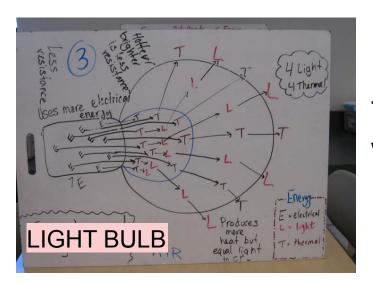
PULLBACK CAR



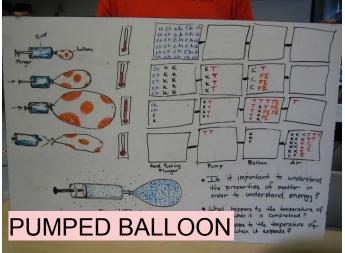




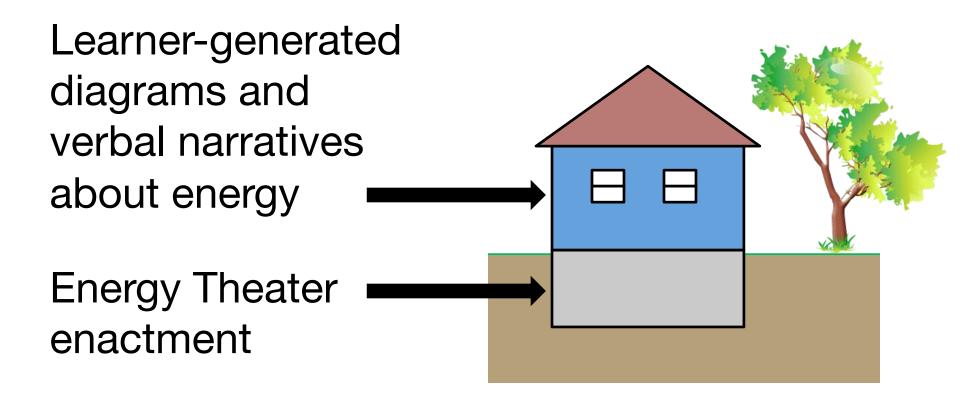
Learner-invented representations



Each energy unit is a letter that traces a path through the system; when form changes, letter changes



Energy units are colored letters; objects are schematic areas; time sequence is diagram sequence; coordinated with observable state of system (volume, temperature)





THE END



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- · Objects in scenario correspond to areas on the floor.
- You indicate your form in some way.
- As energy is transferred among objects, you move to different locations on the floor.



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