



# The use of ICT to support the development of high order thinking skills

Ari Myllyviita, MSc, social pedagogy  
Lecturer, Chemistry and mathematics,  
Viikki Teacher Training School of University of Helsinki  
Senior Educator, ChemEdu – Myllyviita, e-Bookwriter, e-Oppi



# Abstract

Using ICT, especially modeling has been begun a crucial part of chemistry education. While the content and dimensions of the chemistry education have been broadening the need for deeper understanding of ICT and the use of ICT has begun almost requirement for chemistry teachers.

More experimental works (and more authentic approach) in chemistry is not enough - school chemistry is not only exciting phenomenas or making cool things.

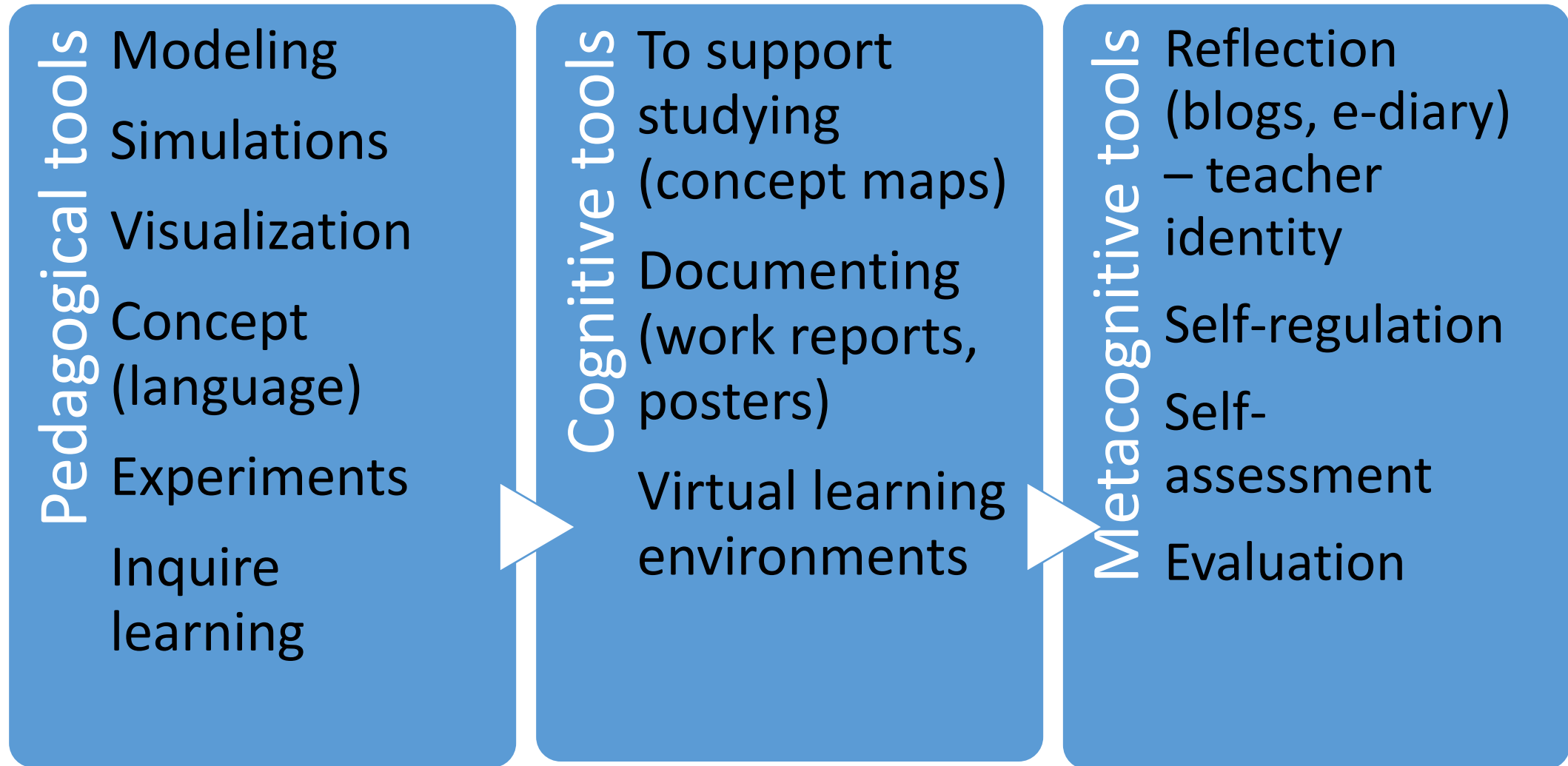
Modeling and animations support learning when we are focusing and describing the sub-microscopic level of chemistry world.

To support all this, you need to focus seriously teacher's further education.

There is a huge need for professional development and support for chemistry teachers.



# The whole picture of Chemistry education



Nature of Science

# THE SAMR MODEL

Dr. Ruben R. Puentedura



## S

### SUBSTITUTION

Technology acts as a direct substitute, with no functional change

## A

### AUGMENTATION

Technology acts as a direct substitute, with functional improvement

## M

### MODIFICATION

Technology allows for significant task redesign

## R

### REDEFINITION

Technology allows for the creation of new tasks, previously inconceivable

ENHANCEMENT

TRANSFORMATION

# TPACK-approach

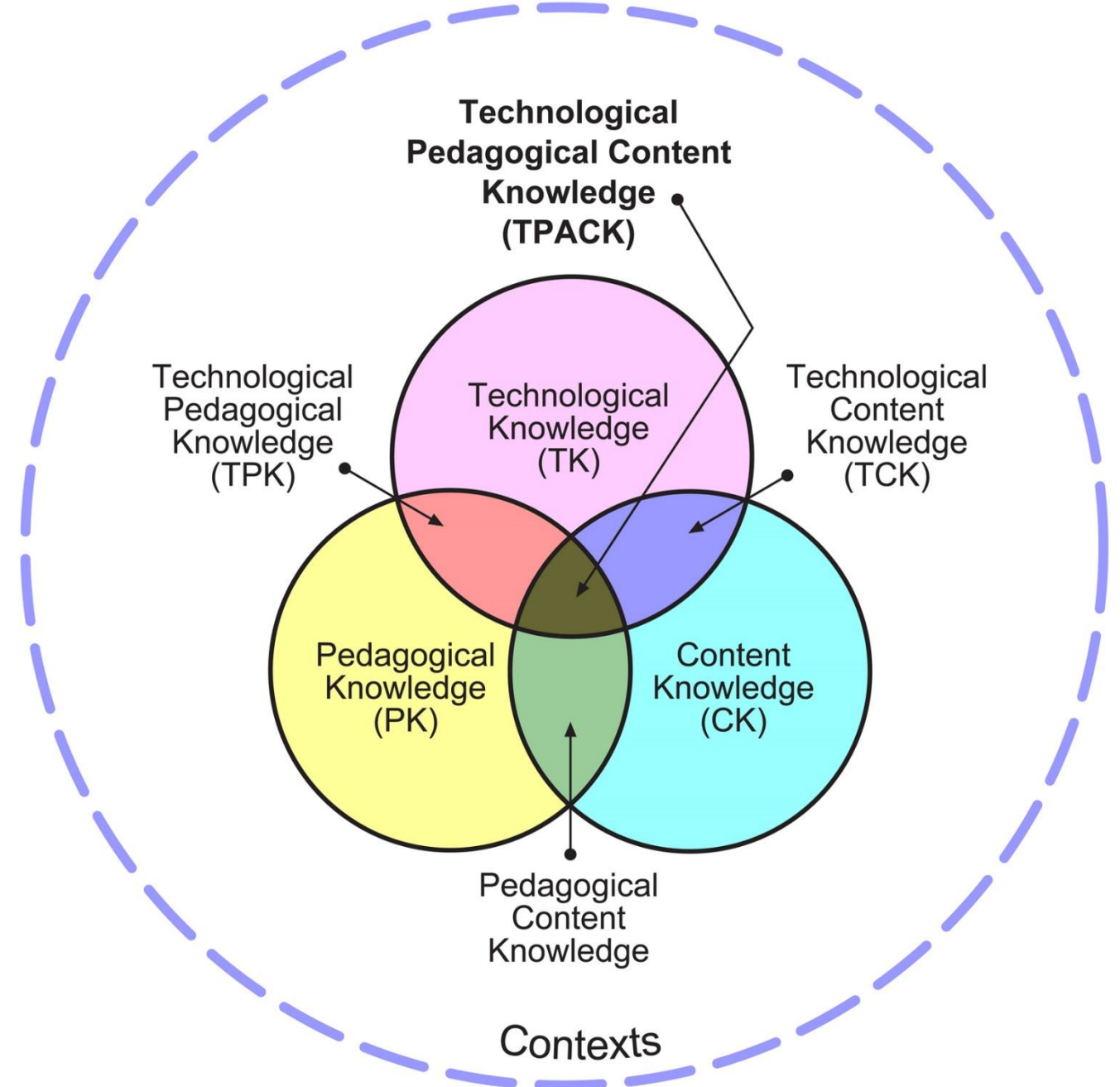
TK, PK, and CK – are thus combined and recombined in various ways within the TPACK framework.

Technological pedagogical knowledge (TPK) describes relationships and interactions between technological tools and specific pedagogical practices, while

pedagogical content knowledge (PCK) describes the same between pedagogical practices and specific learning objectives; finally,

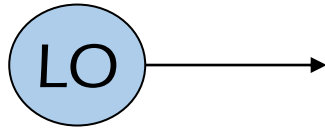
technological content knowledge (TCK) describes relationships and intersections among technologies and learning objectives.

These triangulated areas then constitute TPACK, which considers the relationships among all three areas and acknowledges that educators are acting within this complex space.

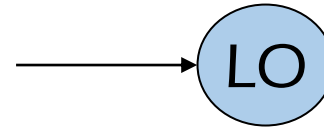


# Theory about Learning Objects

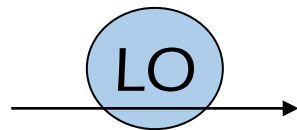
1) LO as a starter for a process



2) LO as a target

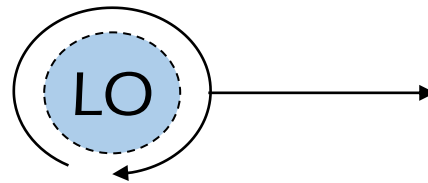


3) Mind tools, which support learning processes and guide information processing



- a) Context-based tools
- b) Context-free tools

4) Editable materials – Teachers (and perhaps students) can edit LO:s



Contextual  
Situating in  
real life  
Scaffolding  
Constructing  
Modeling

# Teachers Professional Development

(Loughran, 2002; Lavonen, et al., 2006; Borg, 2011; Avalos, 2011; van den Bergh, Ros, & Beijaard, 2015)

Professional Development (PD) should

- ▶ be teacher-led,
- ▶ be continuous (long term),
- ▶ be situated in or connected to the classroom context,
- ▶ be collaborative (**Community of Practices**)
- ▶ include reflective practices



Many short-term PD projects fail to foster teachers' deep understanding of instructional practices and their influence on students' learning and engagement: teachers do not have enough time to reflect on and discuss their experiences of different instructional practices in different contexts

# ICT in teaching and learning

## Headlines yesterday and already learned

- ▶ BYOD, Cloud computing
- ▶ Social networks, Collaboration tools, Sharing knowledge, (Community of Practice, CoP)
- ▶ Curation tools, Personal info systems
- ▶ Blogging
- ▶ Flipped learning (classroom)

## Headlines today and tomorrow

- ▶ Gamification
- ▶ Augmented reality, virtual reality and mixed reality
- ▶ Internet of Things, IoT
- ▶ Hybrid teaching (F2F and online)
- ▶ Computational thinking



# Hybrid teaching

**Now:**

**F2F-teaching**



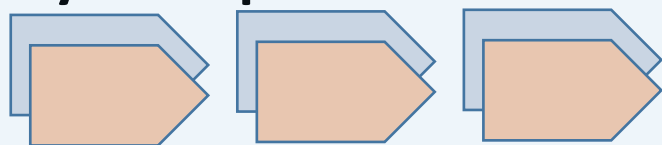
**Online teaching**



**Blended learning**



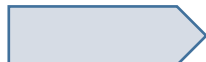
**Hybridiopetus**



**F2F-teaching**



**Online teaching**



**Earlier:**

same time  
synchronous

different time  
asynchronous

same place  
colocated

**Face to face interactions**  
decision rooms, single display  
groupware, shared table, wall  
displays, roomware, ...

**Continuous task**  
team rooms, large public display,  
shift work groupware, project  
management, ...

**Time/Space  
Groupware Matrix**

different place  
remote

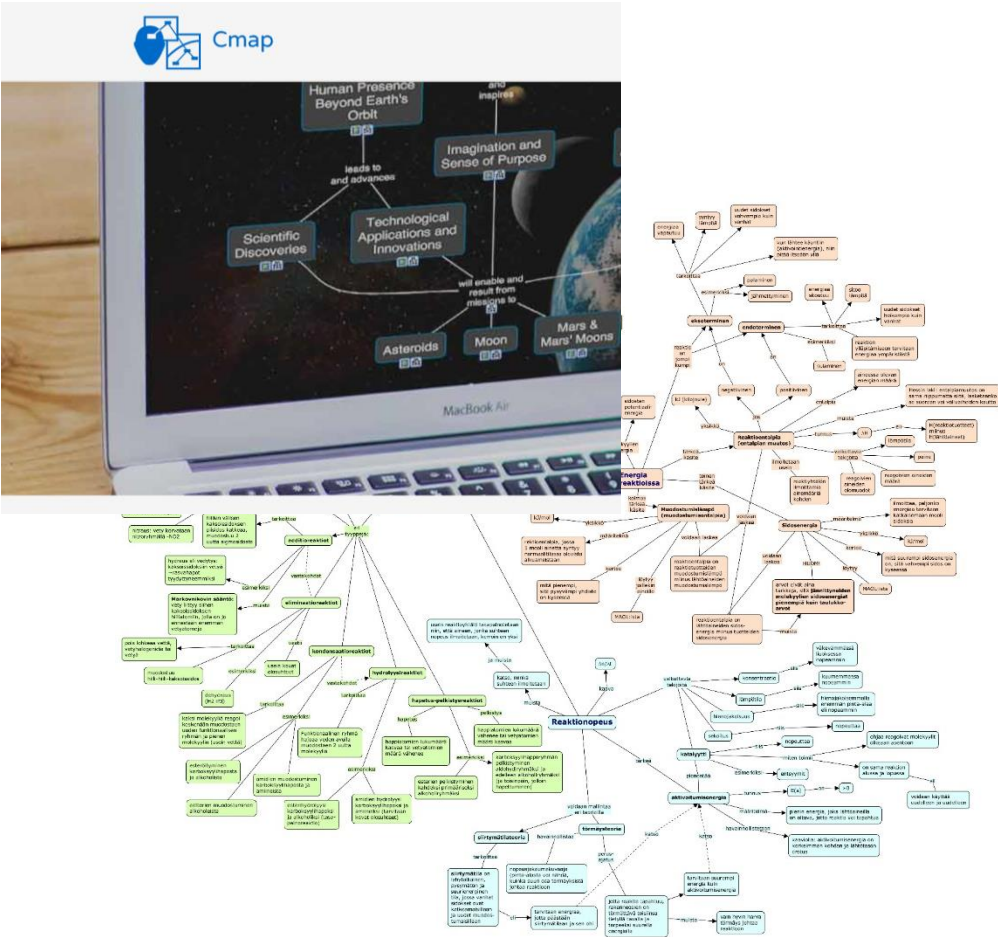
**Remote interactions**  
video conferencing, instance  
messaging, chats/MUDs/virtual  
worlds, shared screens, multi-user  
editors, ...

**Communication + coordination**  
email, bulletin boards, blogs,  
asynchronous conferencing, group  
calendars, workflow, version control,  
wikis, ...



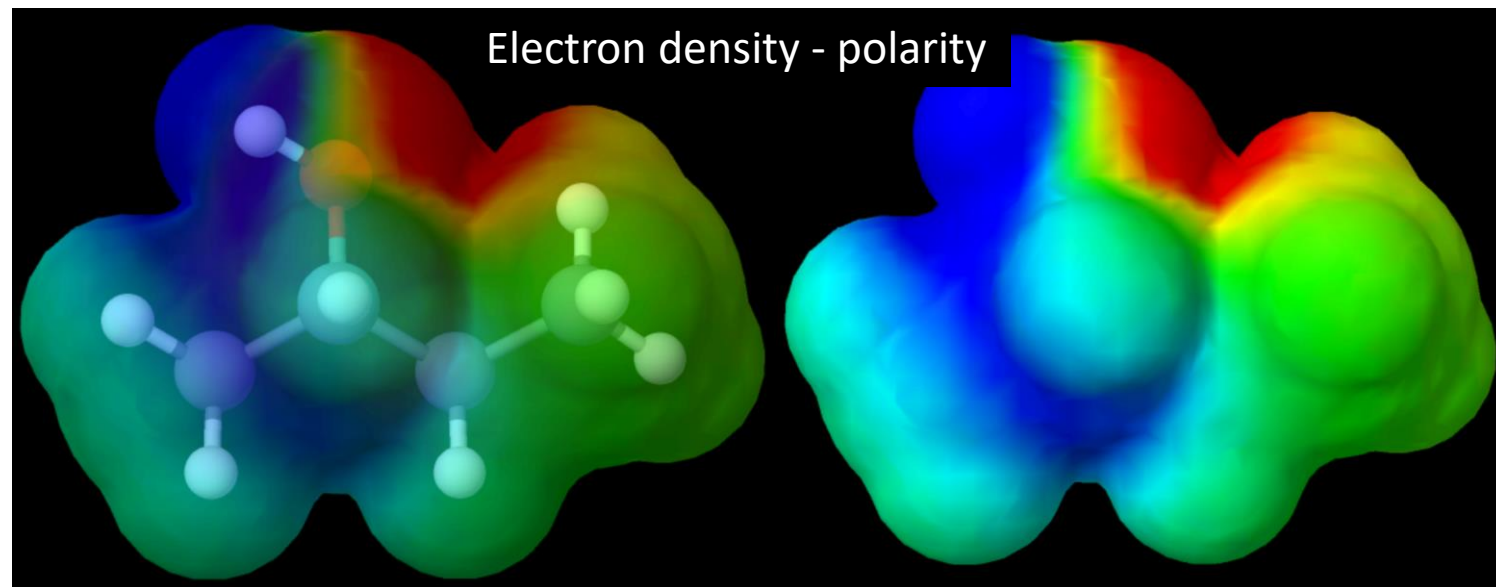
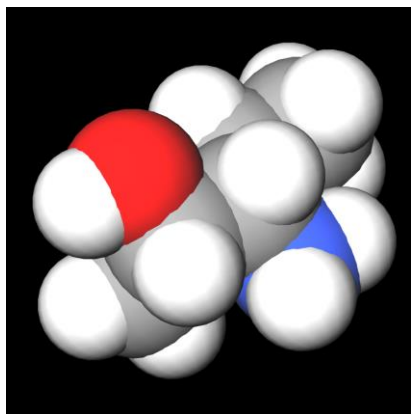
# Digital Tools – Pedagogical reasoning

- ▶ Cognitive tools – Conceptual thinking
  - ▶ Concept maps – CmapsTools
  - ▶ MindMaps – FreeMind
- ▶ Modeling – Animating
  - ▶ 3D-modeling programs (MarvinSketch)
  - ▶ Animations – ChemSense Amimator (Java)
  - ▶ Simulations – [PhET](#) – [Algodoo](#)
  - ▶ Videos
- ▶ Augmented / Virtual reality

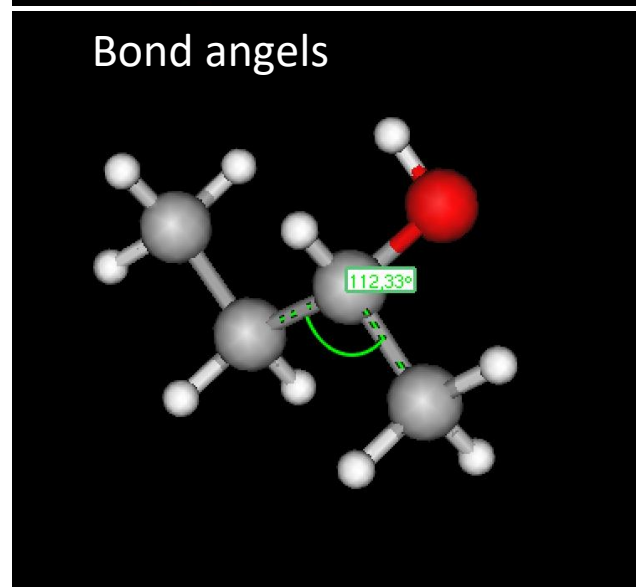


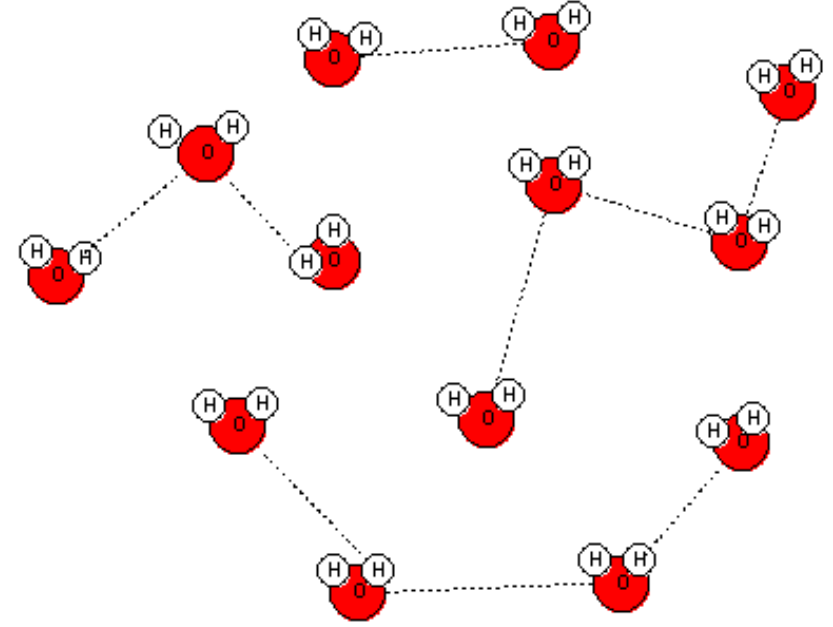
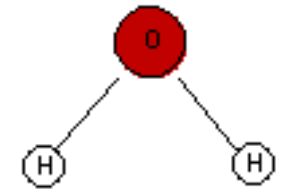
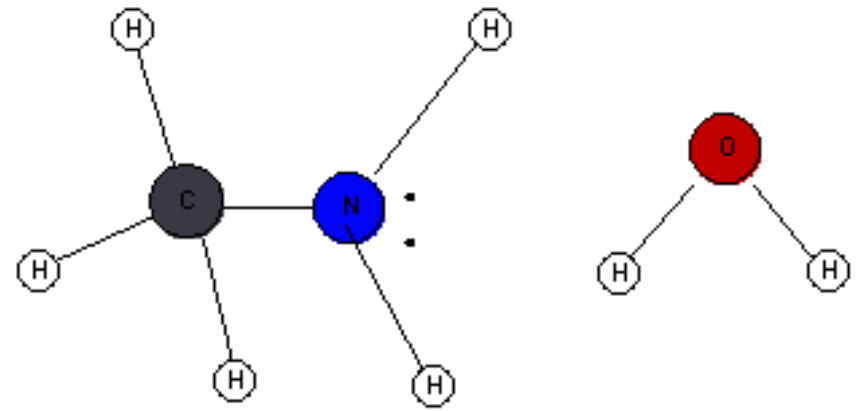
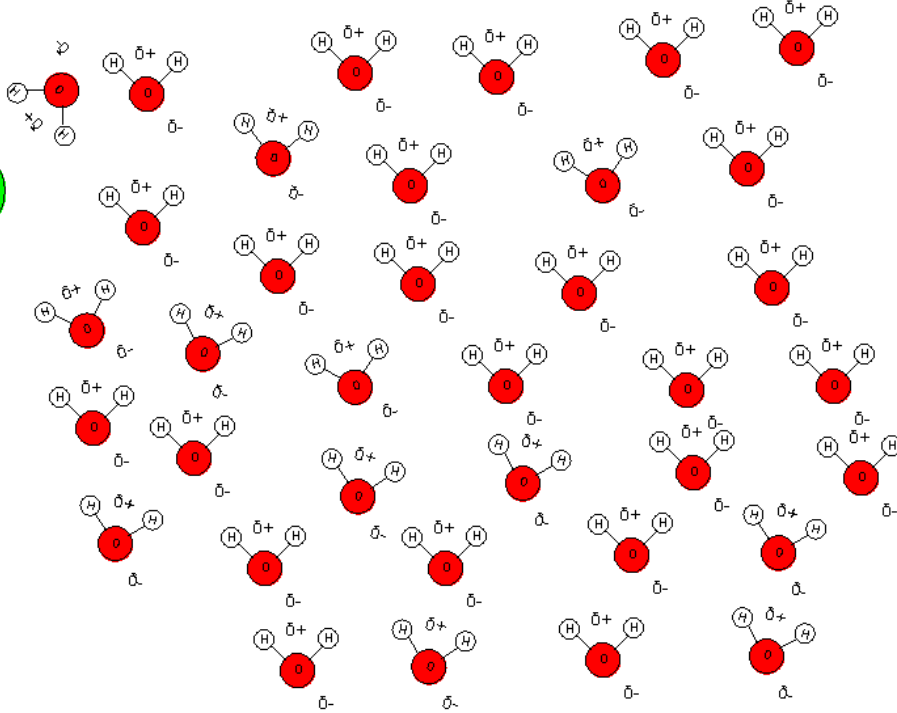
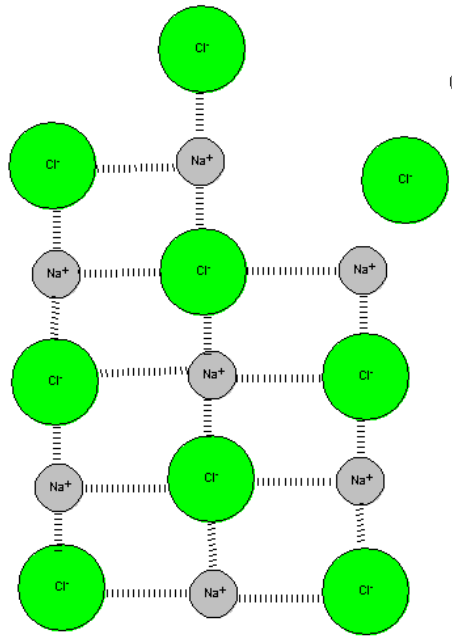
# Modeling in Chemistry (3D-modeling)

- ▶ Molview.org –program



- ▶ MarvinSketch -program







Animation –  
ChemSence Animator

(Computational thinking)

## Spectroscopy and use of data (spectral) libraries

Spectral Database for  
Organic Compounds SDBS
[Japanese](#) [Introduction](#) [Disclaimer](#) [HELP](#) [Contact](#) [What's New](#) [RIO-DB](#) [FAQ](#) [LINK](#) 

SDBS Compounds and Spectral Search

Spectral Database for  
Organic Compounds SDBS
[Japanese](#) [Introduction](#) [Disclaimer](#) [HELP](#) [Contact](#) [What's New](#) [RIO-DB](#) [FAQ](#) [LINK](#) 

Compound Name:

Atoms:

Sp


match partial

C(Carbon)

to

Ch

SDBS Search Results

[Ascending Order](#)  Search
SDBS Information 

SDBS No.: 7931

Compound Name:  
5-amino-1-pentanolMolecular Formula: C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO

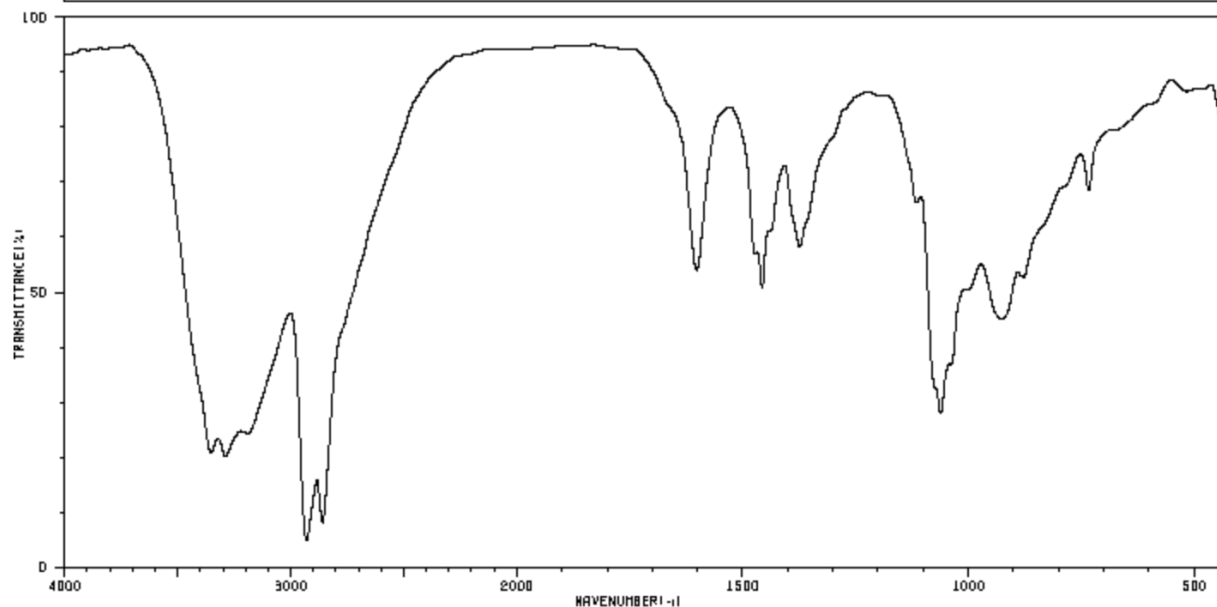
Molecular Weight: 103.2

CAS Registry No.:  
2508-29-4

Spectral Code:

[Mass :](#)[<sup>13</sup>C NMR : in CDCl<sub>3</sub>](#)[<sup>1</sup>H NMR : 90 MHz in CDCl<sub>3</sub>](#)[IR : liquid film](#)[Raman : 4880 A,200 M,liquid](#)[Chemical Information:](#)[Return to Search:](#)[Return to Result:](#)

URL for this Compound:

 HIT-NO=3868 SCORE= ( ) SDBS-NO=7931 IR-NIDA-58119 : LIQUID FILM  
 5-AMINO-1-PENTANOL
C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO

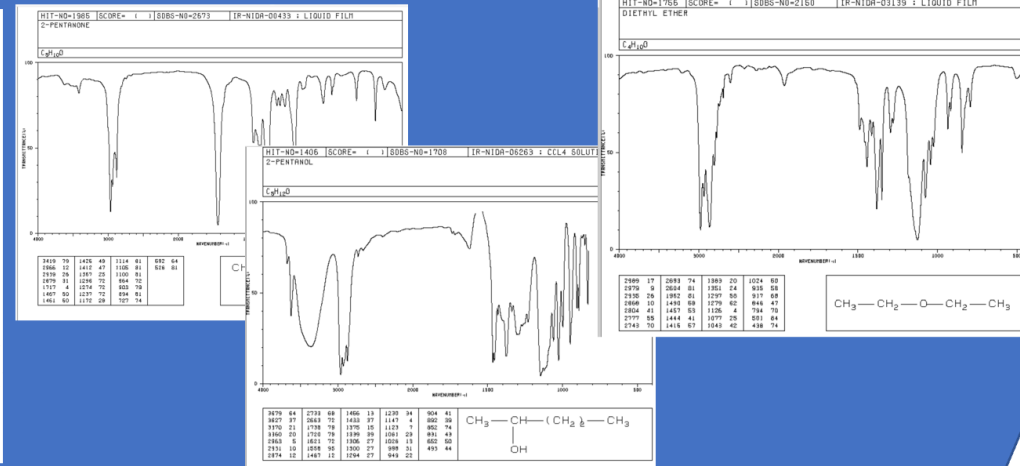
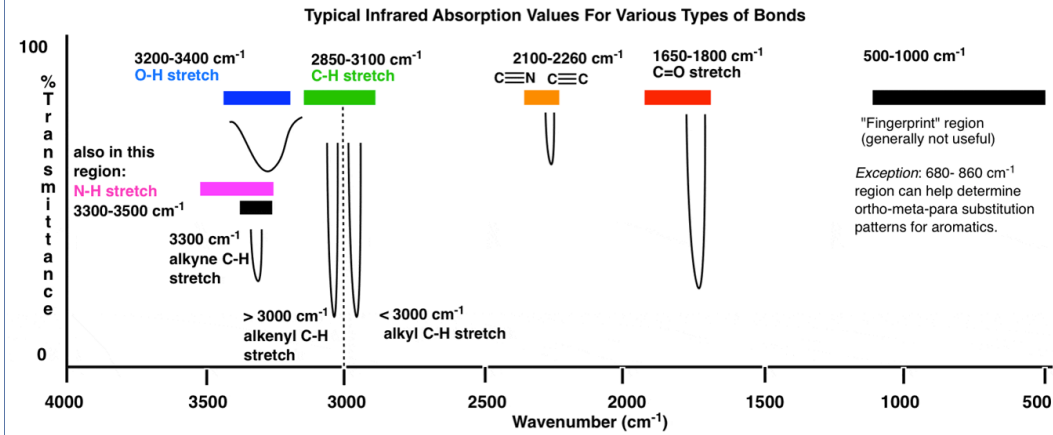
3364	20	1374	66
3289	19	1115	64
2930	4	1062	26
2868	7	928	49
1602	52	734	66
1474	55	443	79
1457	49		

man	ESR	Compound Name
Y	N	3-ethoxypropylamine
N	N	3-amino-2,2-dimethyl-1-propanol
Y	N	5-amino-1-pentanol
Y	N	1-(methoxymethyl)propylamine
Y	N	3-dimethylamino-1-propanol
N	N	1-dimethylamino-2-propanol
N	N	2-methoxydiethylamine
Y	N	L-2-amino-3-methyl-1-butanol
N	N	2-isopropoxyethylamine
N	N	2-propoxyethylamine
N	N	DL-2-amino-1-pentanol
N	N	2-(propylamino)ethanol
N	N	(+)-2-amino-2-methyl-1-butanol oxalate (1:1)
N	N	(S)-2-amino-2-methyl-1-butanol oxalate (1:1)
N	N	2-(isopropylamino)ethanol
N	N	(R)-4-amino-2-methylbutanol
N	N	4-amino-2-methylbutanol
N	N	n-(trimethylsilyl)acetamide
N	N	L-2-amino-4-methylthio-1-butanol

# Traditional

## Spectral library (ready made)

## Spectral interpretation



## Modeling – Algorithmic thinking

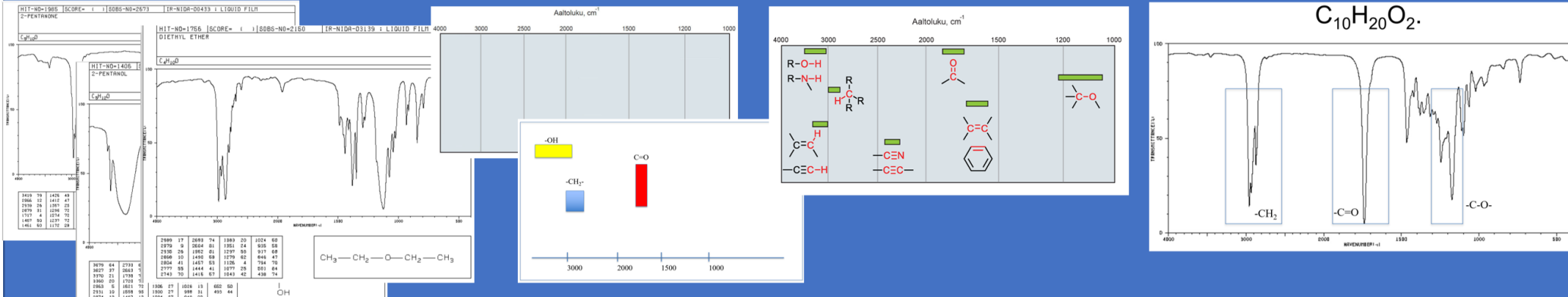
### Spectral interpretation Spectral database

### Scientific Practice - Modeling

### Spectral library (own)

### Spectral library (group)

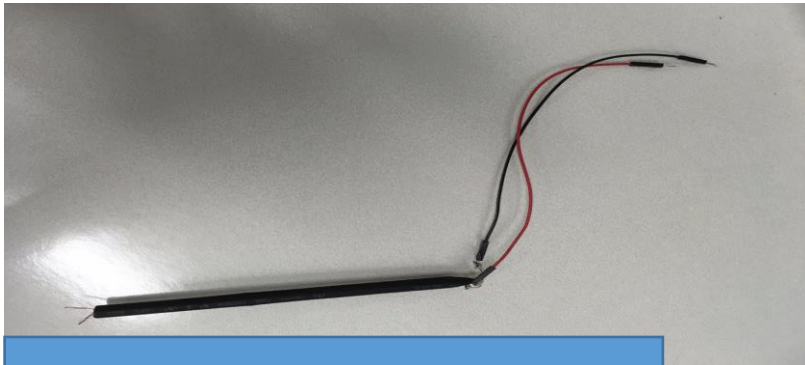
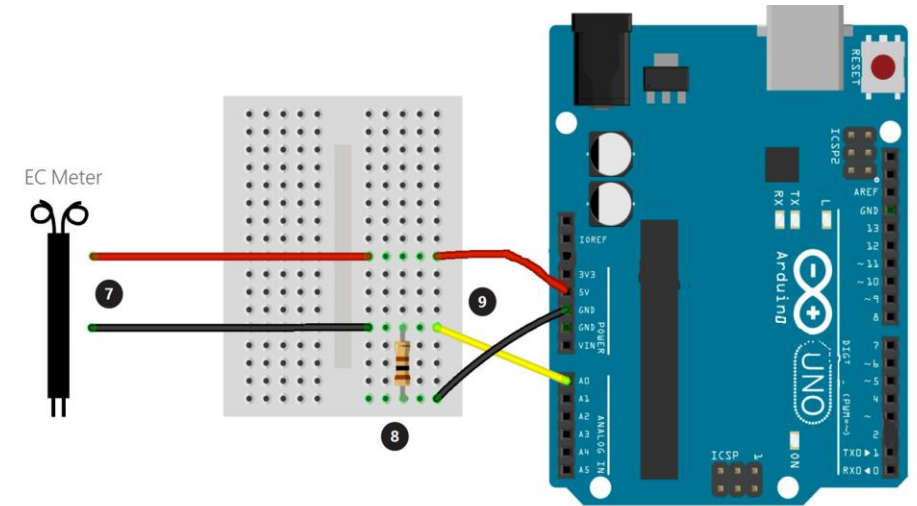
### Spectral library (testing)



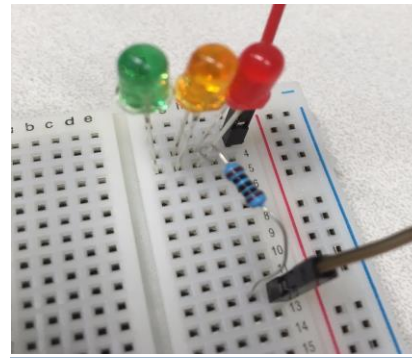
# Spectroscopy – new approach

# Making Electrical Conductivity Sensor and use it

PROBLEM, DRIVING QUESTION: We have some glasses of water-like liquids. Can You drink them?



Building a sensor stick



Using LEDs

Using Arduino and programming

loitsu | Arduino 1.8.3

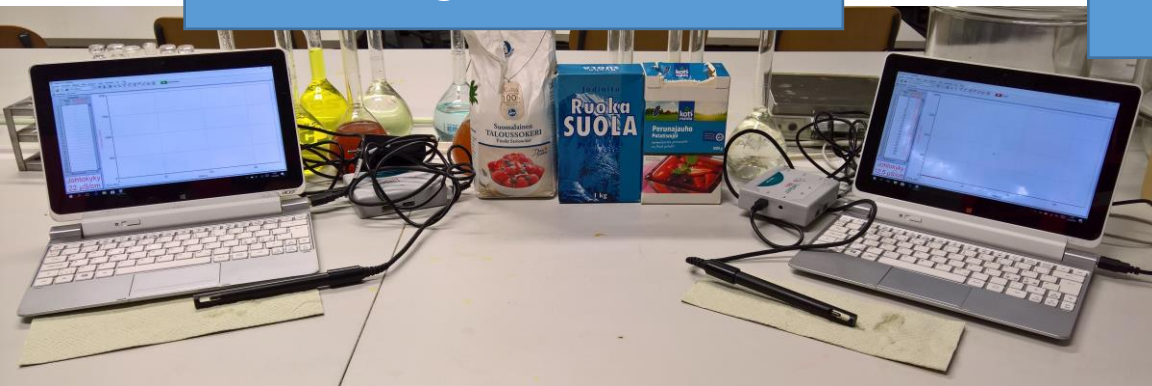
File Edit Sketch Tools Help

loitsu

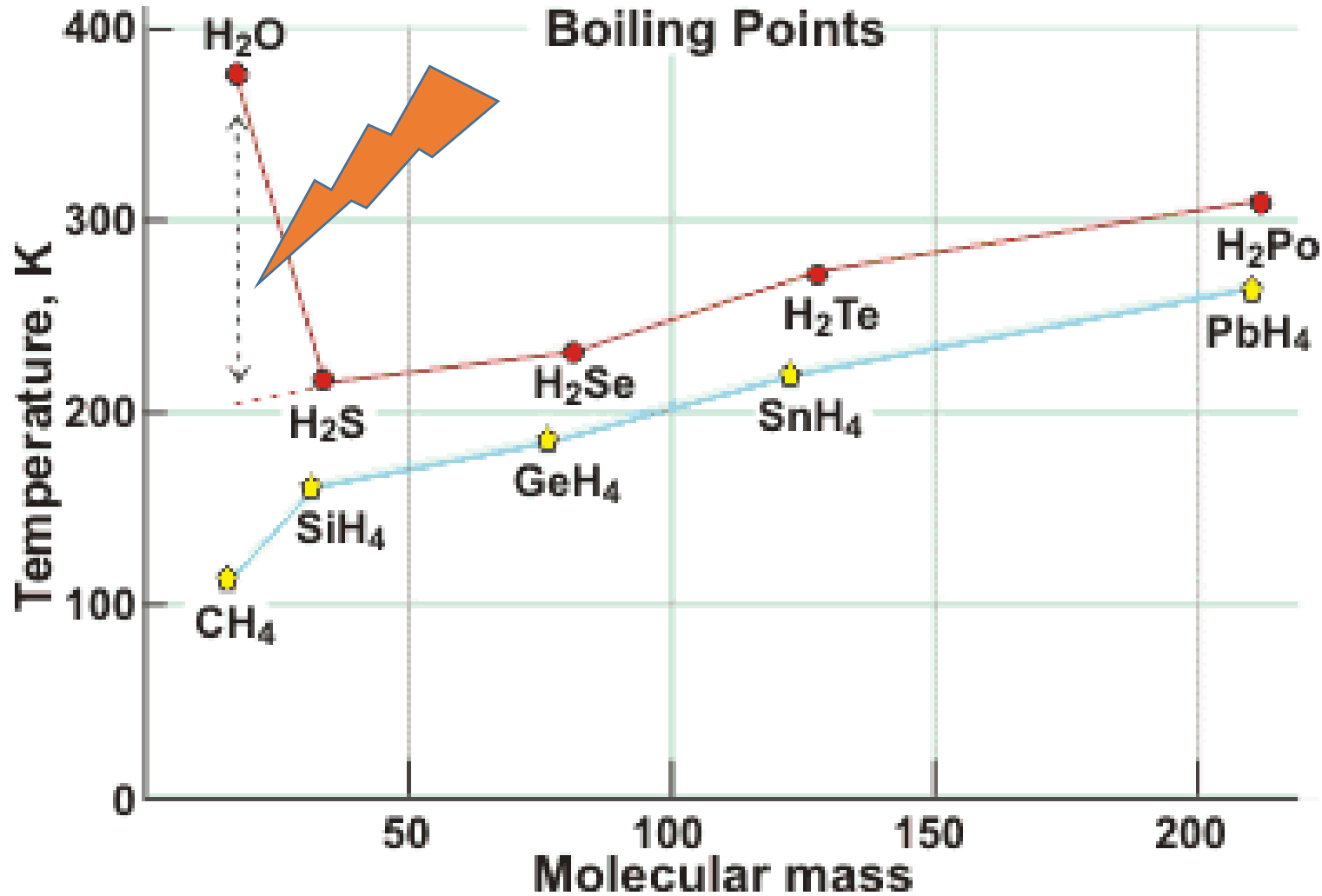
```
int sensorPin = A0;
int sensorValue = 0;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(57600);
}

void loop() {
  sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin);
  Serial.println(sensorValue);
  delay(50);
}
```



# Analyzing and interpreting data



Different Compounds with hydrogen

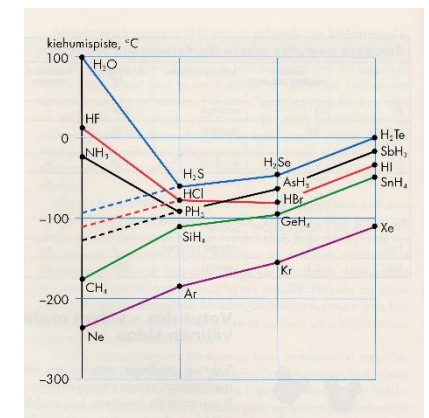
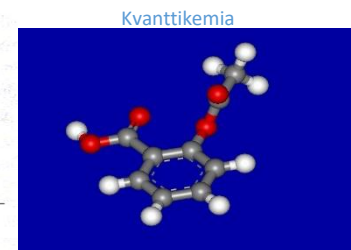
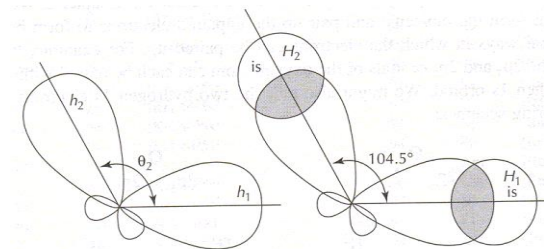
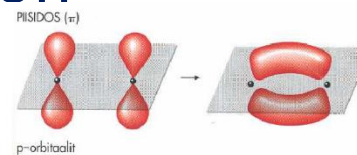
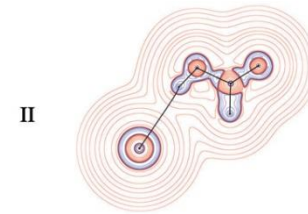
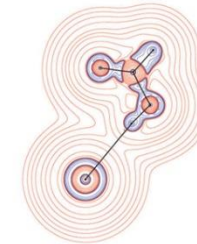
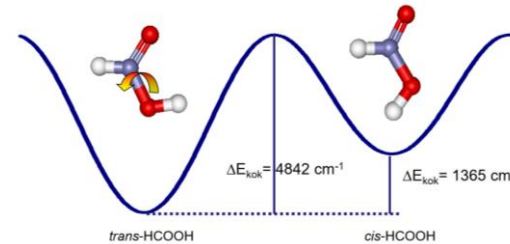
Different boiling points and huge exceptions of water molecule

**Explain the data?**



# Computational chemistry in teaching and learning

- ▶ Symmetry ja conformation
- ▶ Chemical bond theories - modeling
- ▶ Orbital Theory and Hybridization
  - ▶ Atomic orbitals, hybridization,
  - ▶ Molecular orbitals
- ▶ Spectroscopy – spectral databases
- ▶ Quantum Mechanics (quantum chemical calculation)
- ▶ IT IS NOT just Computer Aided Chemistry
  - ▶ simulations, measuring machines, internet
  - ▶ searching, producing, analysing and reporting of data



# Thanks for Your attention

- ▶ Ari Myllyviita, MSc, social pedagogy
- ▶ Lecturer, Chemistry and mathematics, Viikki Teacher Training School of University of Helsinki
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[ari@myllyviita.fi](mailto:ari@myllyviita.fi)

[www.myllyviita.fi](http://www.myllyviita.fi)



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