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# Laboratorio Didattico di Fisica - Modulo A Lezione 02

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# Argomenti

Cinematica

Dinamica

Energia

Fluidodinamica

Calorimetria/termodinamica

Ottica

Elettrostatica

Magnetismo

Elettromagnetismo

Meccanica quantistica

Relatività speciale e generale

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# Tools per l'Insegnamento della Fisica

Early Physics

Multiple Representations in Physics

Historical approaches

Problem-solving; Jeopardy problems

Physics of everyday Thinking

Project Based Education

Modelling instruction

Simulation for Educational Physics

ISLE - [Investigative Science Learning Environment](#)

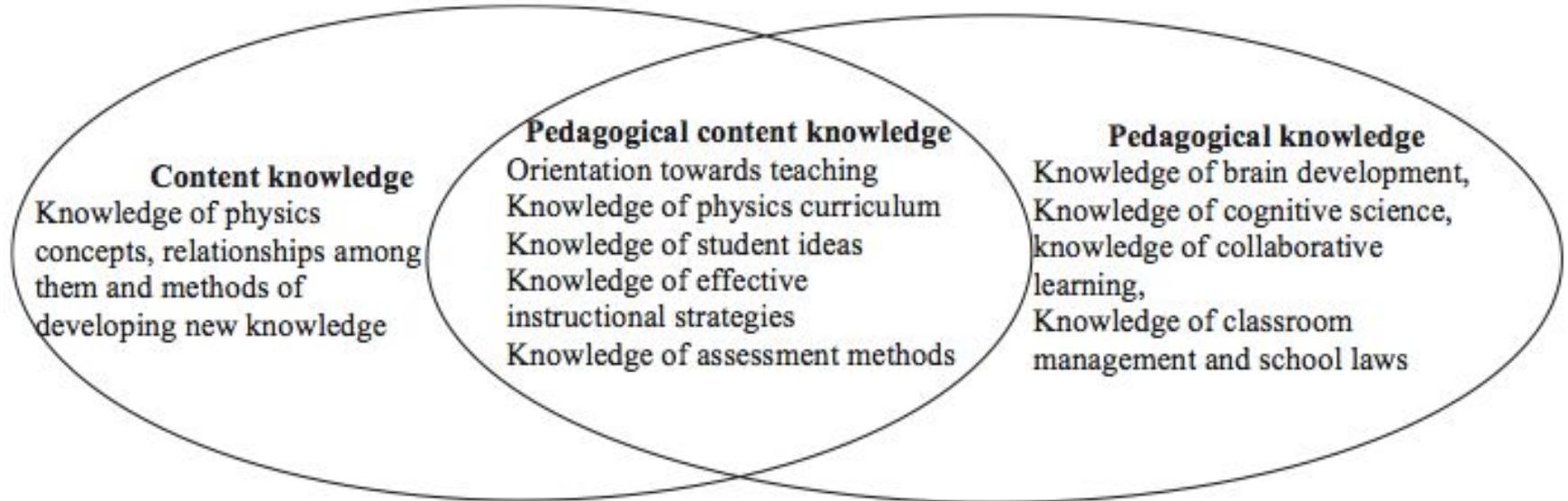
IBSE - Inquiry Based Science Education

Bayesian updating method

On line educational tool-kit

# La struttura della “Teacher Knowledge”

(Fazio, 2010)



# Struttura tripartita

Content Knowledge  
or Subject Matter Knowledge

**Deep content knowledge** is a necessary condition for the development of PCK.

If teachers themselves do not understand the nuances of a concept, the deep relationships between this particular concept and other concepts, and the ways through which this concept was constructed by the physics community, then translating these nuances into students' understanding is impossible.

Pedagogical  
Knowledge

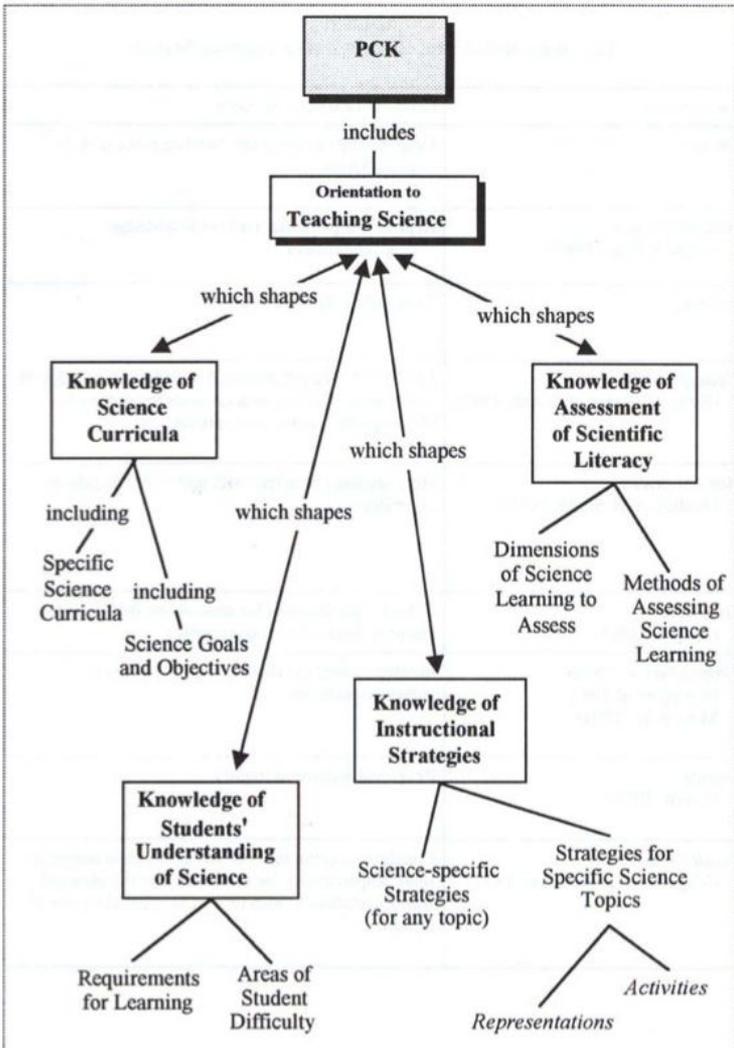
**Understanding of the processes of learning** is crucial for the development of the orientation toward teaching, assessment methods, understanding of the role of student ideas, etc.

For example, the awareness of the complex nature of brain activity should affect how teachers deal with what is widely perceived as “student misconceptions”

Pedagogical Content  
Knowledge

**PCK is highly domain specific;** therefore, it is *critical that future teachers develop teachers' PCK in the specific topics that they will be teaching.*

This is particularly relevant in the sciences; the different disciplines such as biology, physics, and earth science have distinct teaching methodologies, curricula, and instructional sequences.



- orientations toward science teaching
- knowledge and beliefs about science curriculum
- knowledge and beliefs about students' understanding of specific science topics
- knowledge and beliefs about assessment in science
- knowledge and beliefs about instructional strategies for teaching sciences

# Discussione

come recuperare la conoscenza precedente carente? (sportello, informazioni sulle carenze), carenze personali o strutturali? conoscenza del post ..., video tutorial da consigliare + motivazione del singolo ad imparare ...

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# Orientations toward Science Teaching

Beliefs regarding the role of students' prior knowledge in their learning, the purpose of problem solving, the roles of experiments in the classrooms, what motivates students in the classroom, etc.

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# Discussione

Conoscenza delle situazione contingente dei ragazzi, interessi dei ragazzi, relazione tra loro (gruppo classe etc.), predisposizioni, rapporto con la tecnologia ...

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# Knowledge of curricula

The knowledge of the sequence of topics that allows a student to build the understanding of a new concept or skill on what she or he already knows.

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**Knowledge of students'  
prior understandings  
about and difficulties  
with key concepts and  
practices in science.**

Knowledge of students'  
pre-instruction ideas when they are  
constructing a new concept.  
Knowledge of difficulties students  
may have interpreting physics  
language that is different from  
everyday language.

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# Discussione

Confusione: Velocità con  
Accelerazione – massa e peso, spinta  
costante, rigetto verso un linguaggio  
basato sulla matematica, fisica come  
descrizione della realtà, feeling della  
realtà .. problemi astratti nei testi,  
imparare a rappresentare la fisica,  
applicazione da esempi precedenti,  
mancanza di critica ...

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**Knowledge of  
instructional strategies  
to scaffold students'  
learning of key concepts  
and practices in science.**

Knowledge of multiple methods or specific activity sequences that make student learning more successful and an ability to choose the most productive strategy or modify a strategy for a particular group of students or an individual.

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# Discussione

Partecipazione attiva, lavori di gruppo, tempo per rispondere, domande a punti, domanda jolly ..., abitudine comprendere cosa so già dell'argomento nuovo ..

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**Knowledge of what to assess and specific strategies to assess students' understandings of key concepts and practices.**

Knowledge of ways to assess student conceptual understanding and problem solving and general scientific abilities; knowledge of how to help students self-assess their work and to engage in a meaningful reflection.

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# Discussione

Griglie di valutazione da allegare alla prove, autovalutazione di compito non corretto dall'insegnante, autovalutazione anche dell'attività formativa, valutazione gli uni degli altri ... sperimentazioni nei licei ma altrove ..., non valutazione immediata ma discussione, giudizio descrittivo della prova ...

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# Laboratorio Didattico – 2

Create una lezione su un argomento qualsiasi di Fisica a vostra scelta ...

TARGET: III LINGUISTICO / SCIENZE UMANE

CONTESTO: DIFFICOLTÀ vs FISICA

CONTENUTI: VETTORI

SCOPI: SOMMARE VETTORI + SCOMPOSIZIONE VETTORI

METODI: METODO LABORATORIALE (PHET sui VETTORI)

POST: PRODOTTI SCALARE

VALUTAZIONE: FORMATIVA - CONSIDERAZIONE RAPPRESENTAZIONE

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# Laboratorio Didattico – 2

Riflessioni su:

CONTESTO-MOTIVAZIONI:

CONOSCENZA DEL CURRICULUM: PRODOTTO SCALARE

ANALISI DELLE CONOSCENZE “INNATE”: ESEMPI CORDE

STRATEGIE DIDATTICHE: VISUALIZZAZIONE + CARTA

METODI DI VALUTAZIONE: FORMATIVA + RAGIONAMENTO CRITICO

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# Laboratorio Didattico – 2

Create una lezione su un argomento qualsiasi di Fisica a vostra scelta ...

TARGET: III SCIENZE UMANE

CONTESTO: INIZIO FILOSOFIA

CONTENUTI: METODO SPERIMENTALE, CENTRALITA' DELL'ESPERIMENTO

SCOPI: APPRENDERE COME RAGIONA LA FISICA

METODI: BRAINSTORMING (FISICA-FILOSOFIA) - GRUPPI DISCUSSIONE

POST:

VALUTAZIONE: OSSERVAZIONE DEL LAVORO GRUPPO

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# Laboratorio Didattico – 2

Riflessioni su:

CONTESTO-MOTIVAZIONI: DIFFICOLTÀ VS LA FISICA

CONOSCENZA DEL CURRICULUM: RAPPORTO FISICA E FILOSOFIA

ANALISI DELLE CONOSCENZE “INNATE”: ESPERIMENTO “SENSATO”

STRATEGIE DIDATTICHE: DISCUSSIONE

METODI DI VALUTAZIONE:

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# Laboratorio Didattico – 2

Create una lezione su un argomento qualsiasi di Fisica a vostra scelta ...

CONTESTO-MOTIVAZIONI: SCIENZE UMANE - III

CONOSCENZA DEL CURRICULUM: GRANDEZZE FISICHE

PROPORZIONALITA'

SCOPO: MOTO SEMPLICE

STRATEGIE DIDATTICHE: ESEMPI PRATICI - DESCRIZIONE

DISCUSSIONE: QUALI GRANDEZZE IN GIOCO? TIPI DI MOTO (ESEMPI

CONCRETI) - TRADUZIONE IN LINGUAGGIO NATURALE -

RAPPRESENTAZIONE GRAFICA

METODI DI VALUTAZIONE: VERIFICA SU DIVERSI LINGUAGGI

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# Laboratorio Didattico – 2

Riflessioni su:

CONTESTO-MOTIVAZIONI: CHI RISPONDE?

CONOSCENZA DEL CURRICULUM: DIFFICOLTA' VS LA FISICA

ANALISI DELLE CONOSCENZE "INNATE":

STRATEGIE DIDATTICHE: DISCUSSIONE + USO DEL CORPO

METODI DI VALUTAZIONE: COSTRUZIONE A GRUPPI

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# what's next?

Riflessioni su:

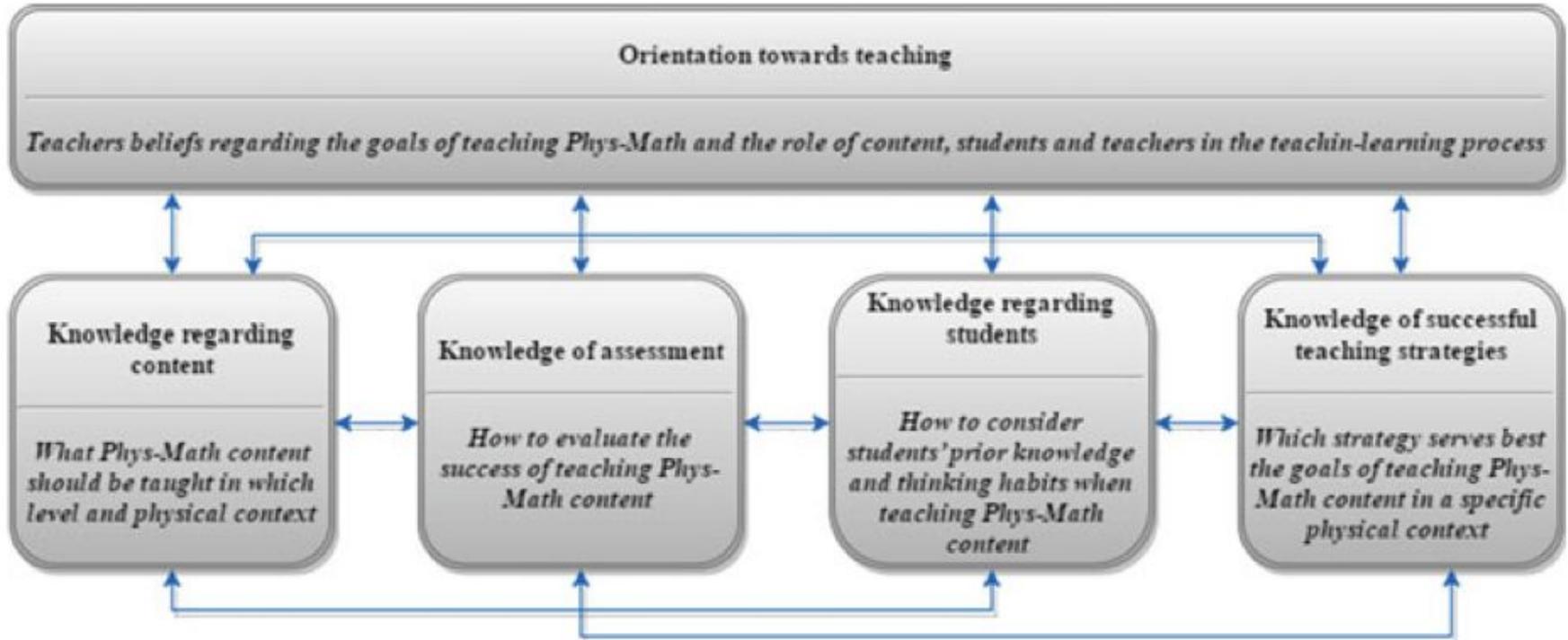
VETTORI + CINEMATICA + DINAMICA

TEOREMA GAUSS – USO DI MODALITA' INNOVATIVA o TRADIZIONALE?  
CALORIMETRIA e TERMODINAMICA

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# Declining PCK for Math-Phys interplay

(Lehavi et al., 2014; 2017)



**Table 1** Phys-Math patterns, teaching goals and teaching practices (note close relations to goals a-f in the Magnusson PCK model)

| Pattern         | The teaching goal  | The teaching practices  |
|-----------------|--|---|
| A. Exploration  | To demonstrate how phys-math is used to explore the behavior of physical systems       | Exploring within math ramifications for the physical system: borders (of validity, of approximation), extreme cases, etc.             |
| B. Construction | To demonstrate how phys-math is used in constructing a model for physical systems      | Constructing and developing (from experiments or from first principles) mathematical tools to describe and analyse physical phenomena |
| C. Broadening   | To demonstrate how phys-math can be used in broadening the scope of a physical context | Adopting a bird's-eye view and employing general laws of physics, symmetries, similarities and analogies                              |
| D. Application  | To demonstrate how phys-math provides aid in problem solving                           | Employing already known laws and mathematical representations in problem solving  |

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# Keep in mind

1

## Exploration

Exploring within math ramifications for the physical system: borders (of validity, of approximation), extreme cases, etc.

2

## Construction

Constructing and developing (from experiments or from first principles) mathematical tools to describe and analyse physical phenomena

3

## Broadening

Adopting a bird's-eye view and employing general laws of physics, symmetries, similarities and analogies

4

## Application

Employing already known laws and mathematical representations in problem solving

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