

Effective Vocabulary Instruction in Science

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- Overview of research related to vocabulary instruction/learning
- Strategies matched to research
- Marzano's Six Step process for Vocabulary Instruction
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The Role of Science Vocabulary

“Scientific investigations,” Neils Bohr pointed out, “are not exclusively formal, mathematical affairs for they also involve informal discussions in which key concepts are explored and understood.”

Foundations of Physics Vol 18, p. 1233

TIERS of Vocabulary

Tier III -Domain Specific

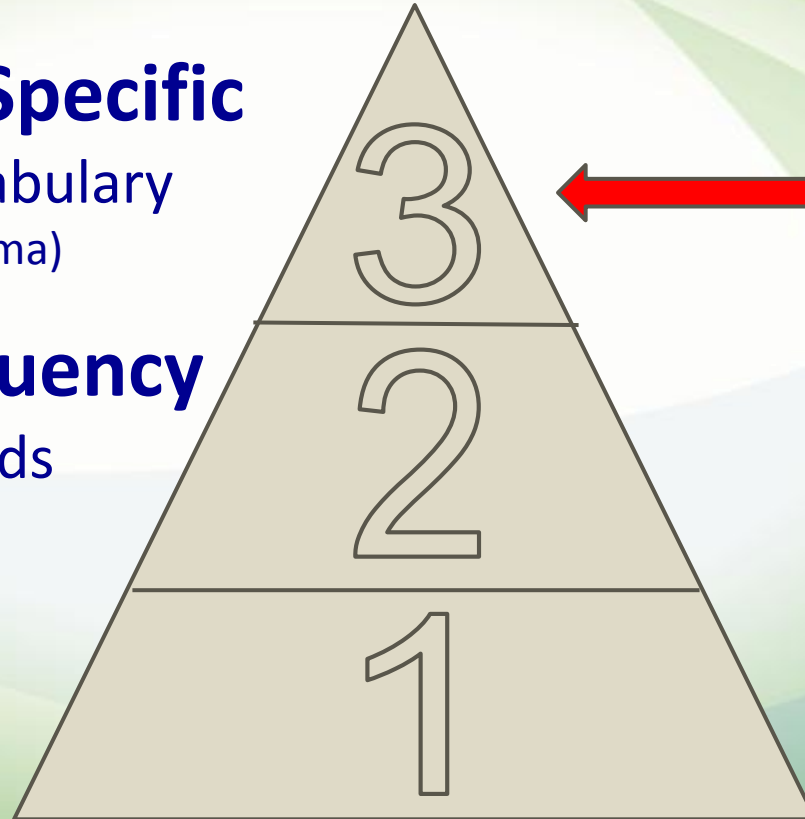
Discipline Specific Vocabulary
(chlorophyll, isotope, magma)

Tier II -High Frequency

Multiple Meaning Words
(analyze, calculate)

Tier I - Basic

General Words
(has, take, boat)



**Science
Vocabulary**

Explicit Vocabulary Instruction

Research indicates that direct instruction in vocabulary can increase vocabulary learning and comprehension.

Effect Size = .97 SD
(John Hattie, 2009)

Elements of Effective Vocabulary Direct Instruction

- **Presenting individual terms and their descriptions in rich contexts**

(Graves, 2000; National Reading Panel, 2000; Stahl & Fairbanks, 1986) • Asking students to generate information about terms (Anderson & Reder, 1979; Graves, 2000; Nagy, 2005; National Reading Panel, 2000; Scott et al., 2003; Stahl & Clark, 1987; Stahl & Fairbanks, 1986; Vogel, 2003)

- **Using multimedia methods (words, pictures, animations, etc.) to introduce and practice terms**

(Mayer, 2001; Mayer & Moreno, 2002; National Reading Panel, 2000; Neuman et al., 2011; Sadoski & Paivio, 2001)

- **Asking students to relate new terms to words they already know**

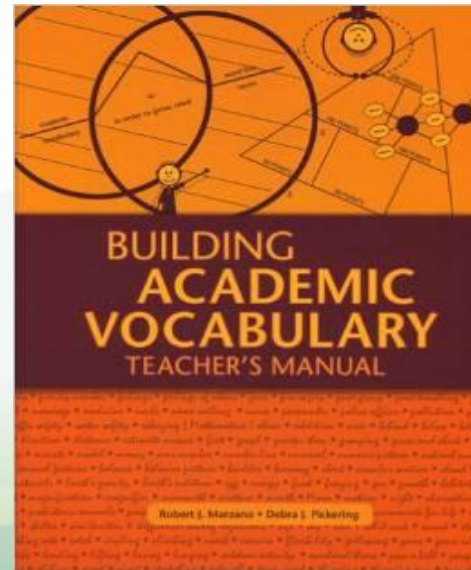
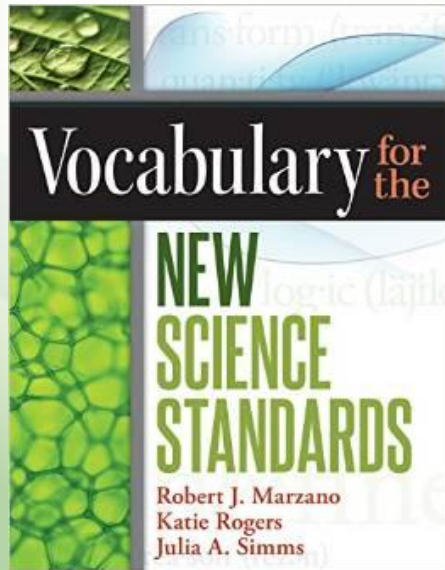
(Anderson & Reder, 1979; Booth, 2009; Chi & Koeske, 1983; Entwisle, 1966; Glaser, 1984; Levelt, Marzano, Robert J.; Rogers, Katie (2014-12-10). Roelofs, & Meyer, 1999; Scott et al., 2003; Stahl & Murray, 1994; Stahl & Nagy, 2006; Tinkham, 1997)

- **Providing multiple exposures to new terms and opportunities to use those terms in the classroom**

(Beck, McKeown, & Kucan, 2002; Beck et al. 1982; Bowman, Donovan, & Burns, 2000; Brophy & Good, 1986; Daniels, 1994, 1996; Dole, Sloan, & Trathen, 1995; Hoffman, 1991; Leung, 1992; McKeown et al., 1985; McKeown, Beck, & Sandora, 2012; National Reading Panel, 2000; Pressley, Allington, Wharton-McDonald, Block, & Morrow, 2001; Rosenshine, 1986; Scott et al., 2003; Sénéchal, 1997; Snow, Burns, & Griffin, 1998; Stahl & Fairbanks, 1986; Wharton-McDonald, Pressley, & Hampston, 1998) Marzano, Robert J.; Rogers, Katie (2014-12-10).

Marzano's Six Step Process

Based on the research, Marzano developed a process for building academic vocabulary.



Marzano's 6-Step Process

**1) Provide a description, explanation, or example.
Include a visual representation.**

(Flaw with relying on dictionary definitions)

Marzano's 6 Steps Cont'd

2) Ask students to put the term into their own words.

3) Ask students to construct visual.

Figure 2.1

Sample Vocabulary Notebook Page

Term:		
Subject:	Topic/Category:	Level of understanding: 1 2 3 4
Description in words: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	Synonyms:	
	Antonyms:	
	Picture:	

MarzanoResearch.com

Marzano's 6 Step Process

4) Engage students periodically in adding experience with the words.

Examples include:

- Phenomenon Exploration/Explanation
- Modeling
- Inquiry
- Videos
- Labs
- Field Trips
- Demonstrations
- Reading/Research

[Vocabulary for the New Science Standards: Marzano's Resource Site:](#)

Marzano's 6 Steps Cont'd

5) Students should **USE/SPEAK** the words often.

Examples Include:

- Argument/Debate
- Summarizing
- Discourse Structures
- Word Walls, modeling, notebooking
- Writing

Productive Talk

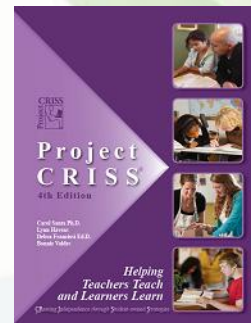
“*Through well-structured talk, students are guided—or apprenticed—into fundamental practices of science.*”

[Terc - Inquiry Project in Science Talk](#)

Pause and Chunk

Pause and Chunk Information Regularly:

- Keep your 'lectures' short
Pause every 5 to 8 min. in ES
& 8 to 12 min. in MS/HS



- Have students 'chunk' or process the information through strategies such as summarization, think-pair-share, or compare and contrast.

Scientific Writing

Informational Writing & Persuasive Writing Examples:

- Research Proposals
- Editorials
- Article Reviews
- Letters to the Editor
- Commentary Forums
- Research Articles
- Letters to community members or govt
- Blogs
- Lab Reports

Marzano's 6-Steps Cont'd

6) Involve students periodically in games that allow them to play with terms.

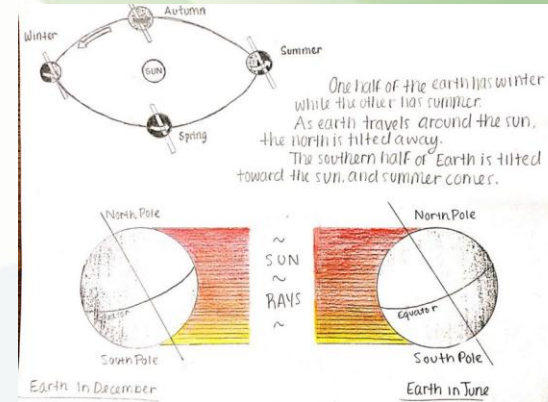
- Games for the Science Curriculum by Norman Herr PH.D.
- Metaphors and Analogies Power Tools for Teaching Any Subject by Rick Wormeli
- Vocabulary Games for the Classroom Lindsay Carleton and Robert Marzano

George A. Miller: Psychology Research

When we process information, we do so spatially. The brain likes to put things into categories.

Implications for Student Learning:

- Allow for the categorizing of terms
- Label authentic objects, specimens, or visuals
- Use graphic organizers and concept maps
- Identify missing pieces to a 'grouping'
- Lists: beneficial primarily for short term memory



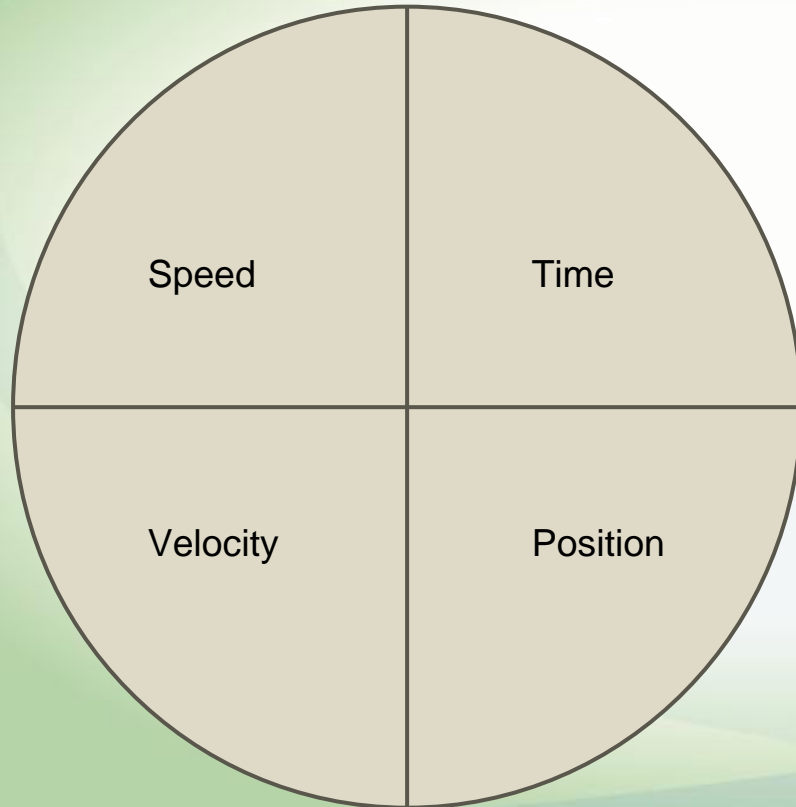
Primary Grades

Place pictures or actual objects into categories based on some identified characteristic or quality while verbally using the words represented.

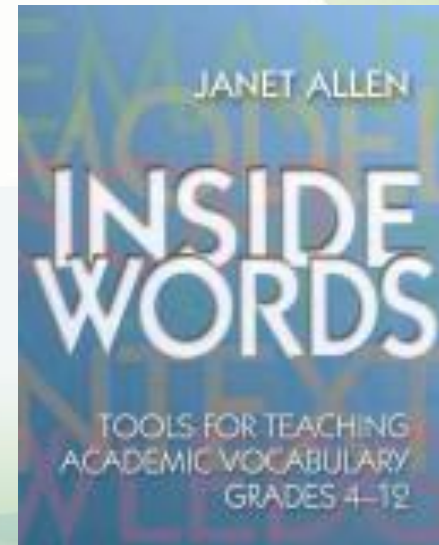


topicresources.com -
Google images

Concept Circles, Janet Allen



[Template for Concept Circles](#)



CLOZE - Activity

System	Key Words	System Features
atmosphere		1) dust storms 2) 3)
	land	1) mountains 2) volcanoes 3)
hydrosphere		1) lakes 2) 3)
	life	1) plankton 2) coral reefs 3)

Word bank: *Glaciers* *Hurricanes* *Water* *Clouds* *Oceans*
 Forests *Biosphere* *Impact Craters* *Air* *Litho/Geosphere*

Activity - Connections Across Disciplines

This activity promotes connections across disciplines relating to word parts.

peri -	-pod
iso-	-path
bio-	-ize
-cise	-chrome
-graph-	-port
-pend-	-meter

iso-	
Physical Ed.	isometric exercise
Geography	isoline
Meteorology	isobar
Physics	isotope
Mathematics	isosceles triangle
Visual Arts	isochromatic
Biology	isopod

Greek and Latin Foundations

[Science Root & Affix List](#)

[Etymology Dictionary](#)

[Biology and Medical - Root and Affix Dictionary](#)

[Root Words Frequently used in Chemistry](#)

Activity for A Science Dept.



Discuss:

- How do we have students learn science vocabulary (tier III words)?
- How important is it to explicitly teach tier II or process words?
- Do we have specific discourse structures or protocols in place?

Word Knowledge in Stages...

Edgar Dale's Degrees of Knowing Word Meanings (1965)

Stage 1: I never saw or heard the word before.

Stage 2: I know there is such a word but I don't know what it means.

Stage 3: I've heard it and seen it. I know what it has to do with but I can't tell you what it means specifically.

Stage 4: I know what it means, I'll recognize it whenever I see it or hear it, I can use it.

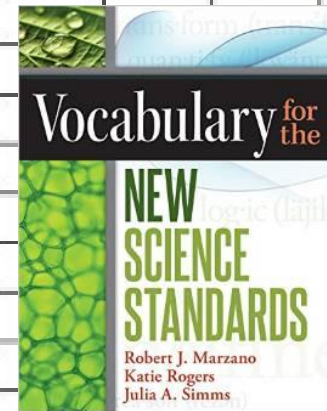
[Sample Rating Scales to Use w/Students](#)

Engagement in Scientific Practices Provides the Context for Vocabulary Development

- Engaging Tasks allow for a deep building of concept development and vocabulary use
 - investigation -discourse -modeling & representations -analysis -explanations -argument -application -extended research
- Multiple encounters with vocabulary in a variety of contexts allow words to go from the receptive level of understanding to the productive level
 - categorize -compare/contrast -identify similarities and differences -deconstruct -analogies and metaphors

Maps of Next Generation Science Standards Vocabulary by Grade

Term	Part of Speech	K	1	2	3	4	5	6-8	9-12
land	noun	X							
plant	noun	X	X						
rock	noun	X	X						
Earth	noun	X	X	X					
river	noun	X	X	X					
age	noun		X	X					
mammoth	noun		X	X					
shell	noun		X	X					
space	noun		X	X	X				
lifetime	noun			X	X				
prehistoric animals	noun			X	X				
time period	noun			X	X				



ACT Science Vocabulary List

- [ACT Science Vocabulary list](#)
- [Test Prep Coach - ACT Vocabulary](#)

The ACT does not expect you to know the exact definition as much as the general concept and the context of the terms used in the passages.

SAT Vocabulary Change 2016

As part of the SAT redesign there will be less of an emphasis on vocabulary terms with little context such as the sentence completion questions and there will be a greater emphasis on the meaning of words in extended contexts and on how word choice shapes meaning, tone, and impact.

[Specifications for the New SAT](#) (pg. 10)

Language of Science

Although some might question whether the time spent on vocabulary instruction is worthwhile, Judith Scott, Dianne Jamieson-Noel, and Marlene Asselin (2003) explained that “when conceptual understanding is central, the time devoted to understanding the vocabulary is well worth the effort....”

Marzano, Robert J.; Rogers, Katie (2014-12-10). Vocabulary for the New Science Standards

Review and Contact Info

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