

Advances in knowledge building
theory, pedagogy, and technology
throughout the international
Institute for Knowledge Innovation
and Technology

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Institute for Knowledge Innovation and Technology
University of Toronto



Centre for
Information Technology
in Education

Faculty of **Education**
The University of Hong Kong



**Empowering Communities
Transforming Learning**

CITE Research Symposium 2008

5 - 7 June 2008

Empowering Communities and Transforming Learning

CITE Research Symposium 2008

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Knowledge Society: *Bringing Ideas Into the World*

- Philosopher--Pierre Lévy
Emergence in cyberspace: A new 'knowledge space' linked to the evolution of *new knowledge*
- Economist--Paul Romer
Health and wealth of nations: Economic viability tied to the generation of *new knowledge*
- Management Guru--Peter Drucker
Social transformations: "Education will become the center of the knowledge society"

How are “*Knowledge Creation*” and “*Knowledge Building*” Related?

- They are synonymous.
- “Knowledge creation” (1 million Google references) is the term commonly used in business and research laboratory contexts.
- “Knowledge building” (.5 million Google references) is more commonly used in educational and NGO contexts.
- We prefer “knowledge building” in educational contexts: it is less difficult to believe children can build knowledge than that they can create it; the [process](#) is the same.

Pedagogical Shift of Greatest Consequence: From Guided Discovery to Knowledge Creation

Guided Discovery is Essentially **Belief
Mode** Activity: Hypothesis Testing

Knowledge Creation is Working with
Ideas in **Design Mode**: Theory
Development and Explanatory Coherence

Beyond Learning to Knowledge Building

- Beyond an effort to keep abreast of advancing knowledge to contributing to its advancement
- Beyond cultural replication and lifelong learning to lifelong innovation

Education for Sustained Innovation

Ideas

Education for Sustained Innovation

```
graph TD; A[Ideas] --> B[Sustained Innovation]
```

Ideas

Sustained Innovation

Education for Sustained Innovation

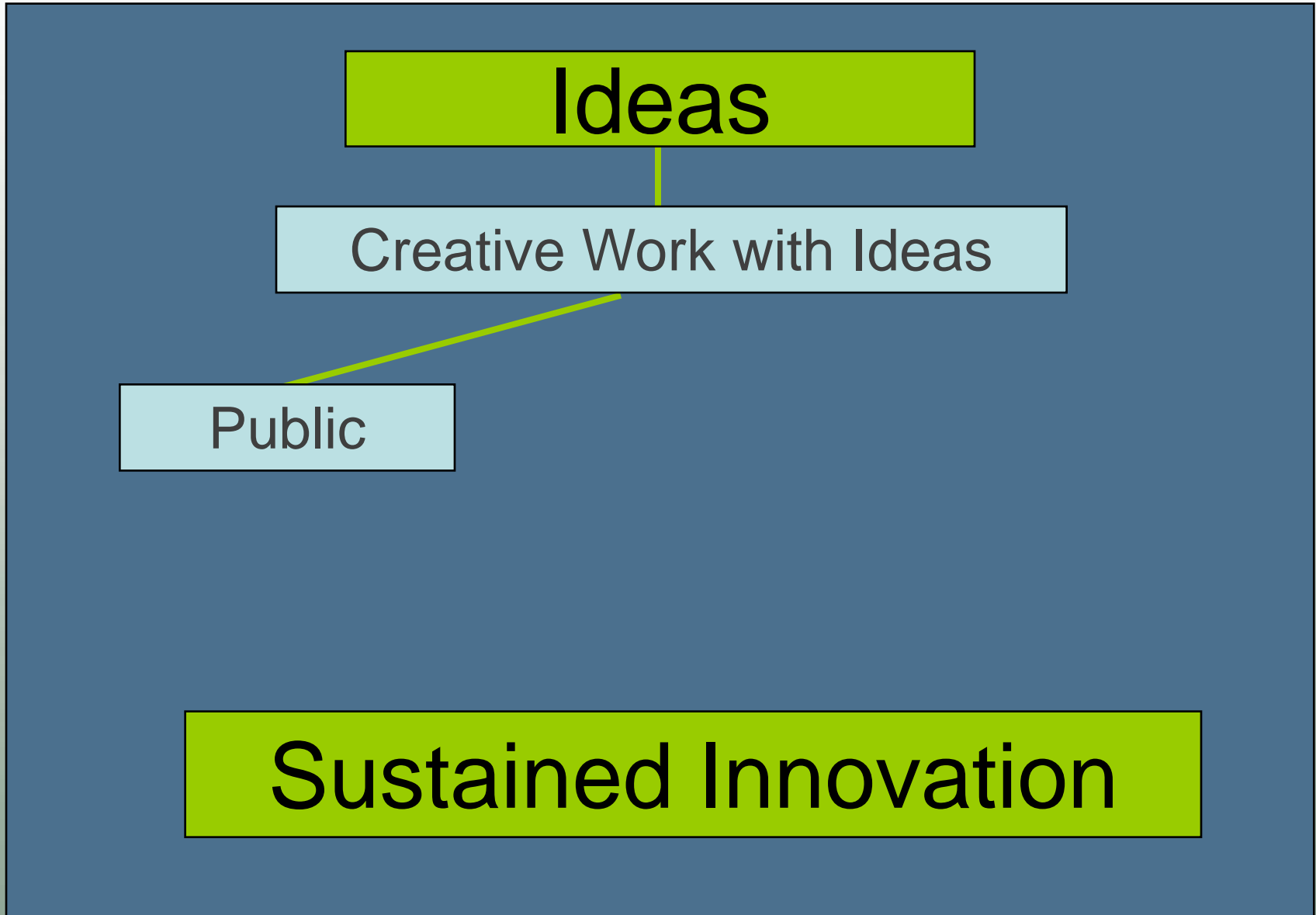
Ideas

```
graph TD; A[Ideas] --- B[Creative Work with Ideas]; B --- C[Sustained Innovation];
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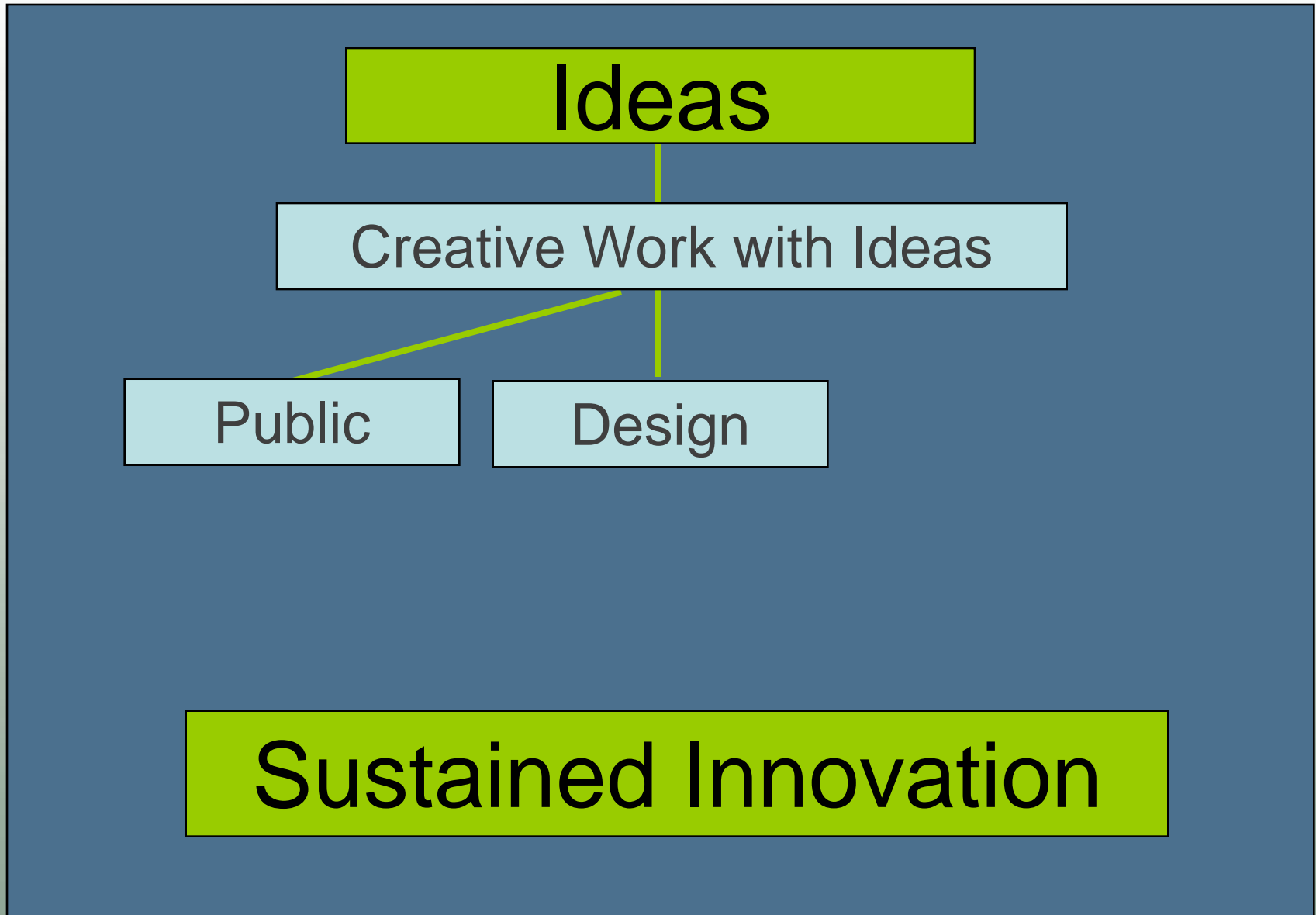
Creative Work with Ideas

Sustained Innovation

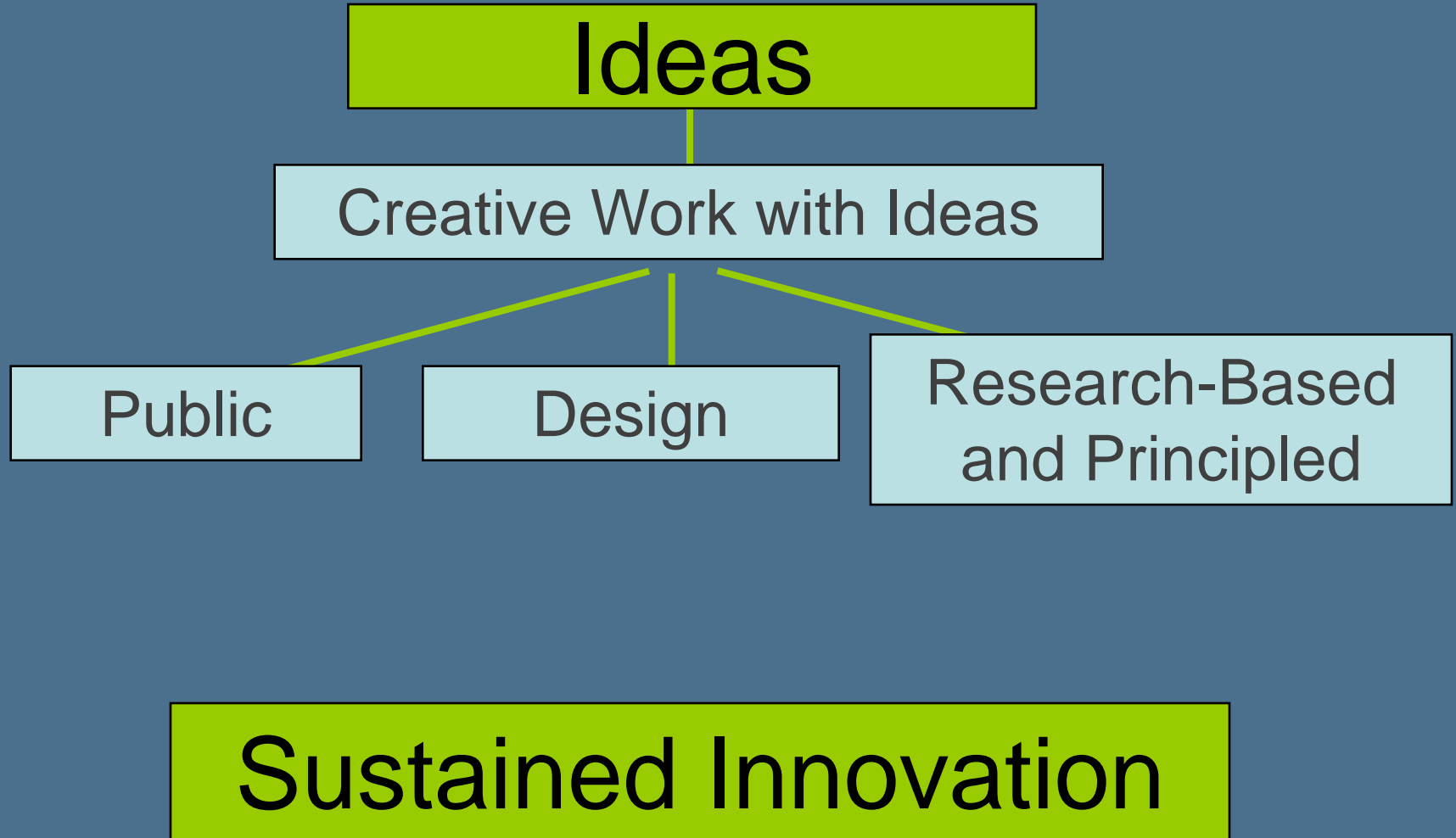
Education for Sustained Innovation



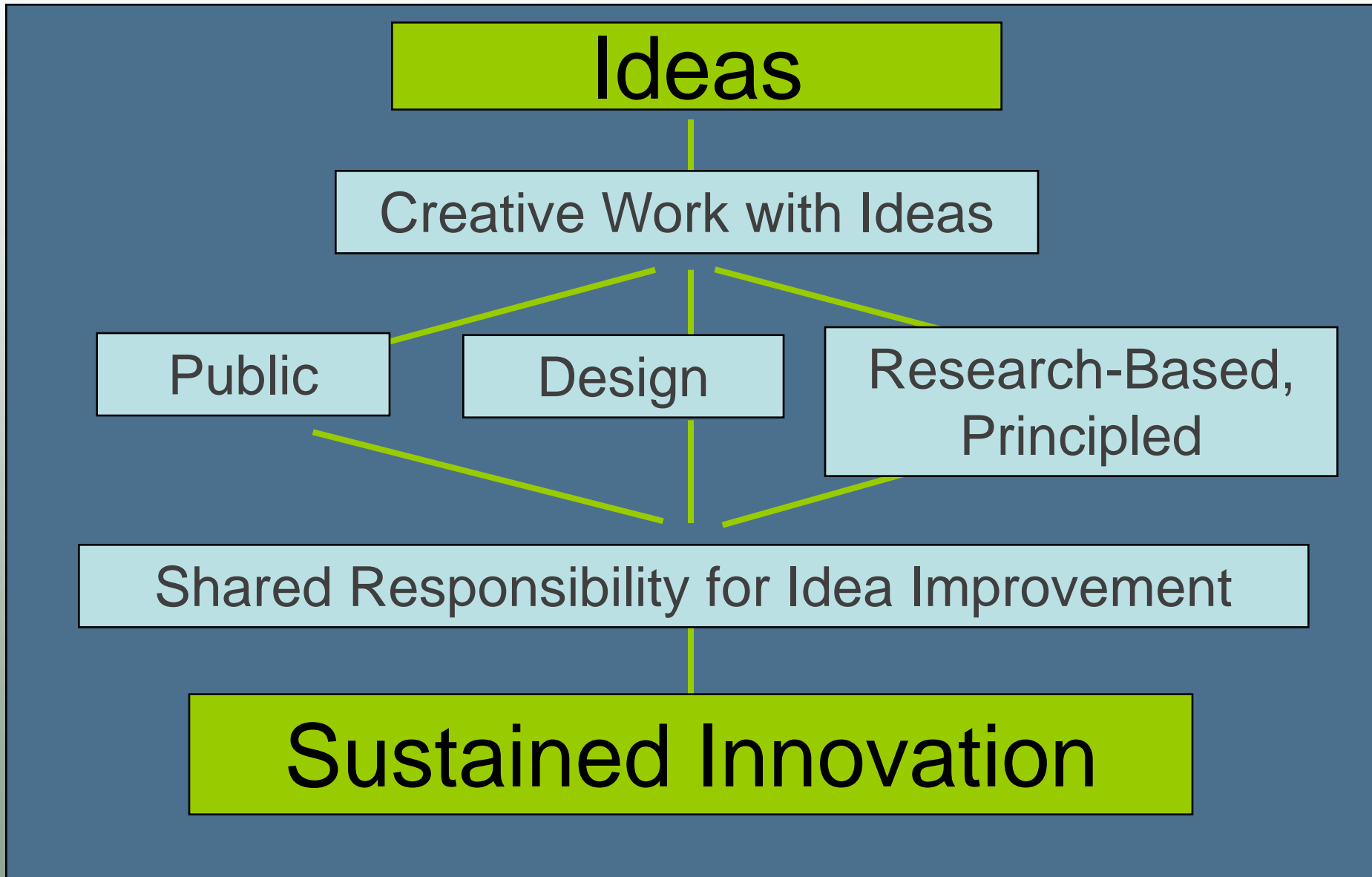
Education for Sustained Innovation



Education for Sustained Innovation



Education for Sustained Innovation



Scientists, scholars, and employees of highly innovative companies engage in knowledge building as a normal part of their work.

A growing number of innovative teachers are creating knowledge building communities in their classrooms, and demonstrating significant advances in areas across the curriculum, along with basic literacy, graphical and computer literacy, and a host of 21st-century abilities such as team-work, problem solving, idea creation and improvement.

Knowledge Building: Transforming Educational Dynamics

Local Communities: Producing knowledge of value to their community, and continually improving it

Globally Linked Communities: Producing knowledge of value to communities beyond the local community, and enjoying symmetries of knowledge advancement

Transformation I:
Educational Experience
Centred on *Creative Work with
Ideas*—Not Tasks or Activities

Rise-above note on "Rainbows"

Rainbow rise-above

by [REDACTED], [REDACTED]

Last Modified: Aug 05 2002 (23:41:46)

Problem: how are rainbows made?



Our Understanding is there is 7 colors Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Rainbows are made by leftover raindropes on bushes and trees that act like a prism that casts a rainbow. ▶

What we still do not understand is that why are raibows so big on such small raindrops but so small on a prism that's bigger than a raindrop. ▶



Rise-Above for "Rainbow rise-



[Light is like a ball](#)

by: [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Last modified: May



[Rainbow](#)

by: [REDACTED] Last modified: Feb 15 2002



[How are rainbows made](#)

by: [REDACTED] Last modified: Feb 18 2002



[How a rainbow works](#)

by: [REDACTED], [REDACTED] Last modified: Feb



[what are rainbows?](#)

by: [REDACTED] Last modified: Mar 08 2002



[What are Rainbows made out of?](#)

Transformation II:
Knowledge Work Conducted
in *Design Mode* As Well
As *Belief Mode*

Design mode and belief mode are
distinguished mainly by the kinds
of questions asked

Belief Mode

- What does this statement mean?
(comprehension)
- Is it true?
- Is it logical?
- What's the evidence?
- What are the arguments for and against?

Design Mode

- What is this idea good for?
- What does it do and fail to do?
- Does it have a future?
- How could this idea be improved?

Help students work in design mode by contributing to the collective creative effort

- asking stimulating questions
- finding answers to questions on the Web
- explaining
- theorizing
- using analogies
- identifying possible causes
- thinking of design improvements
- developing half-baked ideas into well-worked-out ideas
- constructive criticism
- using diagrams to communicate and analyze
- negotiating and persuading
- anticipating problems
- restating others' points of view
- combining seemingly unrelated ideas
- producing realistic action plans
- seeking alternative solutions to problems

Advantages of Focus on “Ways of Contributing” to Public Knowledge

- Focus is on observable things that people do in creative knowledge work
- Student are engaged in ways they can reasonably *try* to get better at

Implication:

- Engage ALL students in collaborative creative knowledge building
- Call attention to ways different students are contributing
- Help students recognize ways they could improve their overall contributions
- Develop ways of contributing that draw on their unique strengths and inclinations.

Transformation III:
Emphasis on *Research-Based
and Principled Knowledge
Work, with Shared
Responsibility for Idea
Improvement*

Ways of Contributing:

Democratization of Knowledge


Collective Responsibility for Idea Improvement

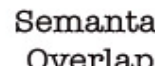
Link Types


<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Read	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Build-On	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Reference	1
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotation	1


Applet List


<http://builder.ikit.org/appletlist?DB=IC> Google

 [Contribution](#)
by Paul Johnson

 [Semanta: Overlap](#)
(alpha version) by Chris Teplovs

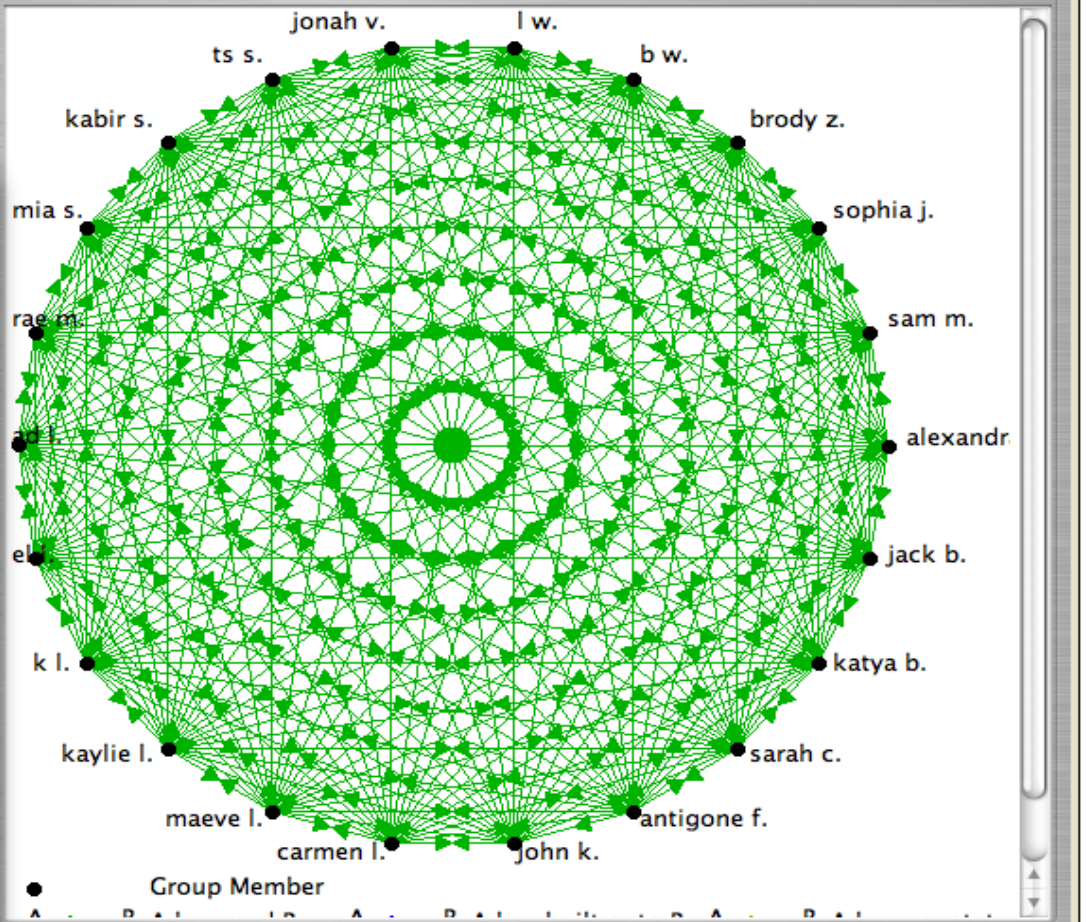
 [SocialNetwork](#)
by Paul Johnson

 [VocabularyGrowth](#)
by Jud Burtis

 [Writing](#)
by Ben Smith Lea

Applet: SocialNetwork

Graph Data Help



Group Member

Shallow Constructivism	Rating/ Example	Deep Constructivism	Rating/ Example
Collaborative Learning --> Community Knowledge			
COLLABORATIVE LEARNING		COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE; COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY	
Differential Participation-- > Equitable Participation in Knowledge Work			
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES		DEMOCRATIZING KNOWLEDGE	
Authenticity: Teacher--> Student Point of View			
MEANINGFUL ACTIVITIES		REAL IDEAS, AUTHENTIC PROBLEMS	
Canonical Knowledge --> New Knowledge			
CURRICULUM		IDEA DIVERSITY	
Belief Mode/Right-Wrong--> Design Mode/ Continual Improvement			
INQUIRY: QUESTION-ANSWER		IMPROVABLE IDEAS	
Comprehending/Finding Answers--> Advancing the State of Knowledge			
UNDERSTANDING GIVEN INFORMATION		CONSTRUCTIVE USES OF AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES	
Self-Regulation/Student Choice --> Taking Charge at the Highest Levels			
STUDENT INPUT /CHOICE		EPISTEMIC AGENCY	
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DISCIPLINED DISCOURSE		KNOWLEDGE BUILDING DISCOURSE	
Best Practice --> Beyond Best Practice			
CONSENSUS		RISE ABOVE	
Guided Discovery --> Knowledge Creation			
HIGHER-ORDER THINKING		PERVASIVE KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	
Externally Defined Benchmarks --> Self Organization			
STANDARDS		CONCURRENT, EMBEDDED AND TRANSFORMATIVE ASSESSMENT	
Local Community --> Global Community			
HIGH-PERFORMING CLASSES		SYMMETRIC KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENT	

Technology Innovation Knowledge Forum



Knowledge-based societies and economies need to engage in practices fine-tuned to knowledge creation

Advanced Information Technology Specially Designed for Knowledge Creation

Knowledge Building Social Innovation

Principle-Based Dynamics of Knowledge Building

Jianwei Zhang, Marlene
Scardamalia, Richard Reeve,
Richard Messina

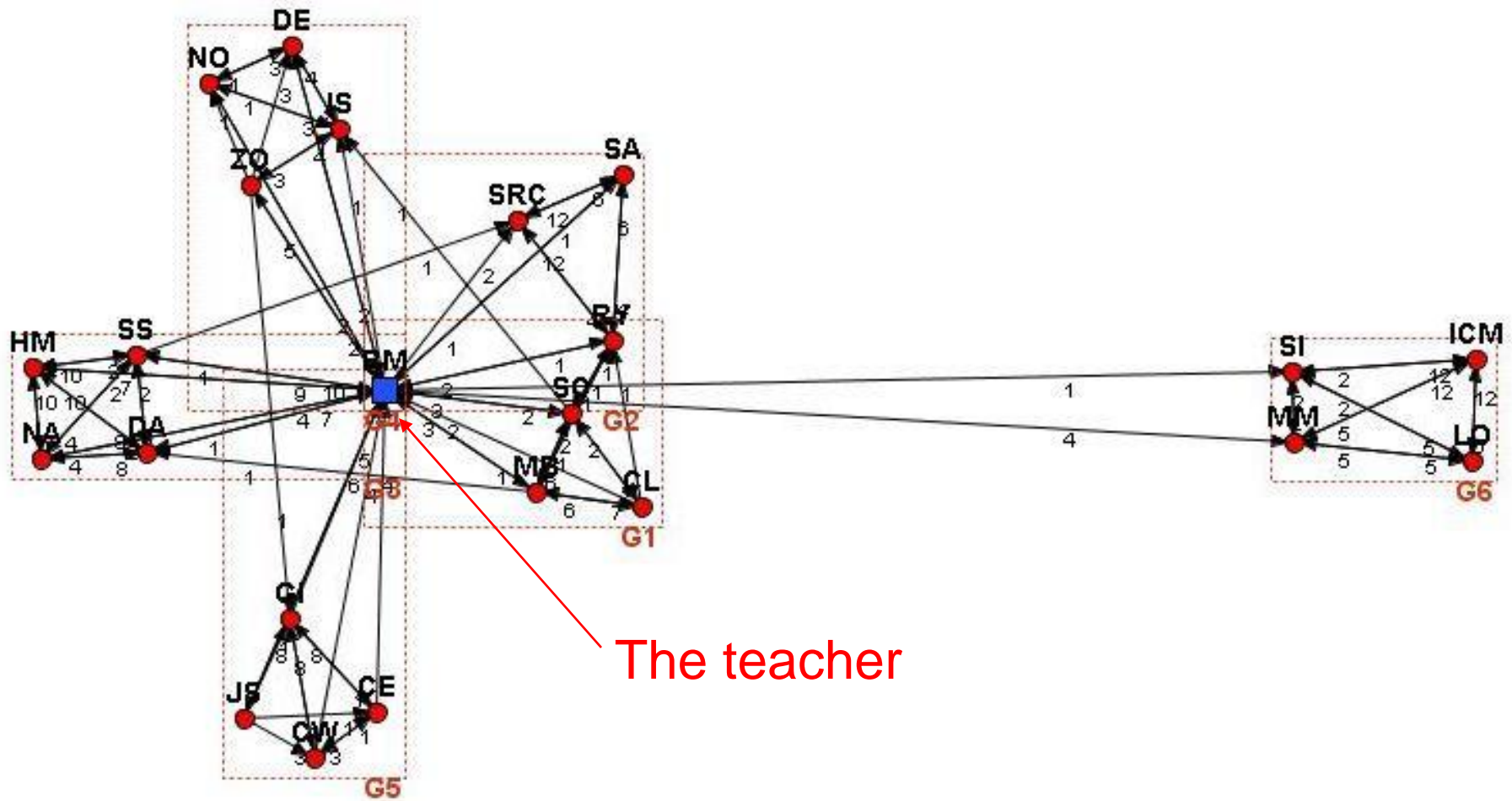
Collective Responsibility for Idea Improvement

- Social dynamics in knowledge creation (e.g., Csikszentmihalyi, 1999; Brown & Duguid, 2000).
- Sustained, creative knowledge work can be better supported through distributed, flexible, adaptive, social structures (Amar, 2002; Chatzkel, 2003; Sawyer, 2003; Williams & Yang, 1999).

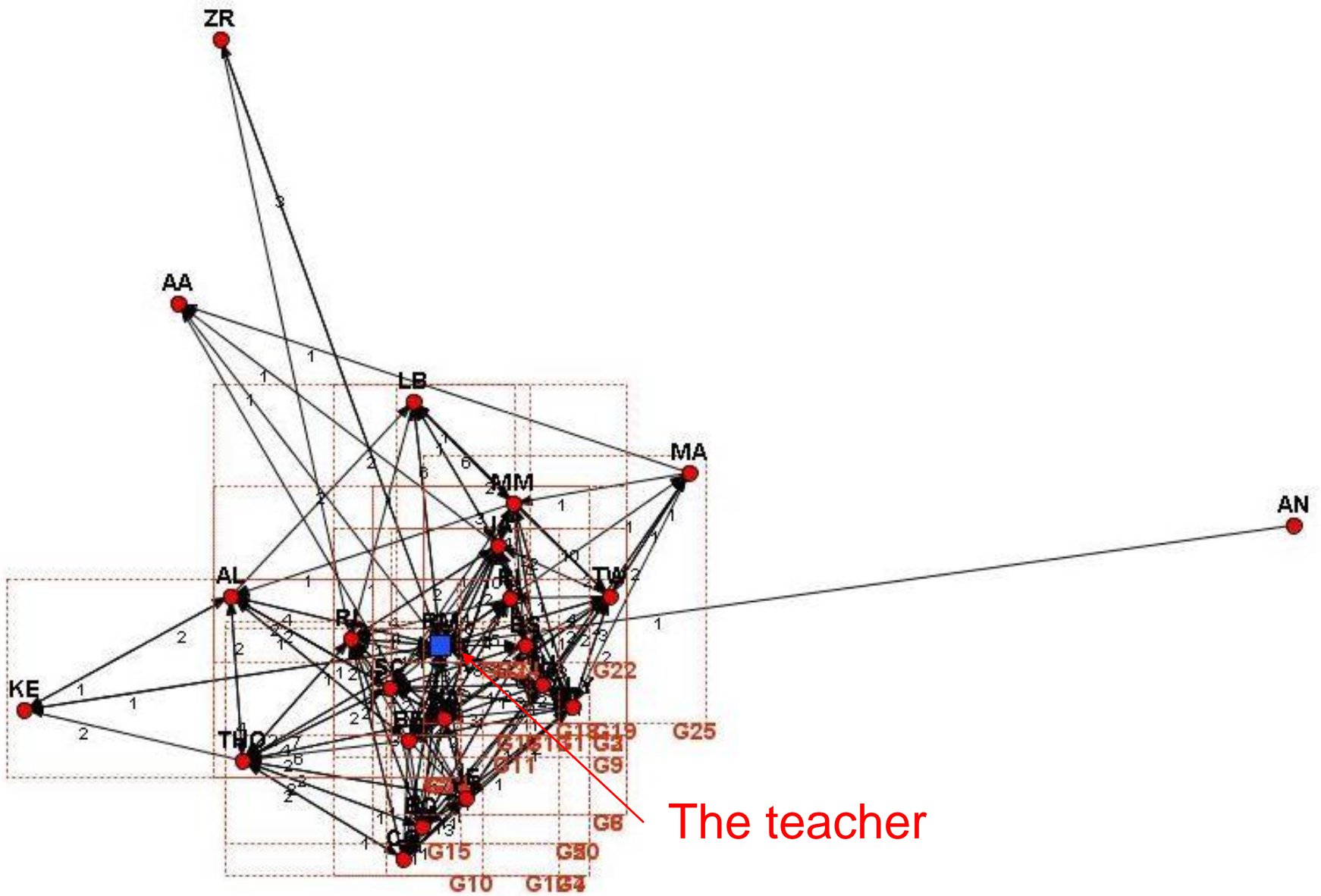
A Spectrum of Designs

Fixed Small-Groups	Opportunistic-Collaboration
Specialized-Group	Interacting-Group

Cliques (sub-communities)



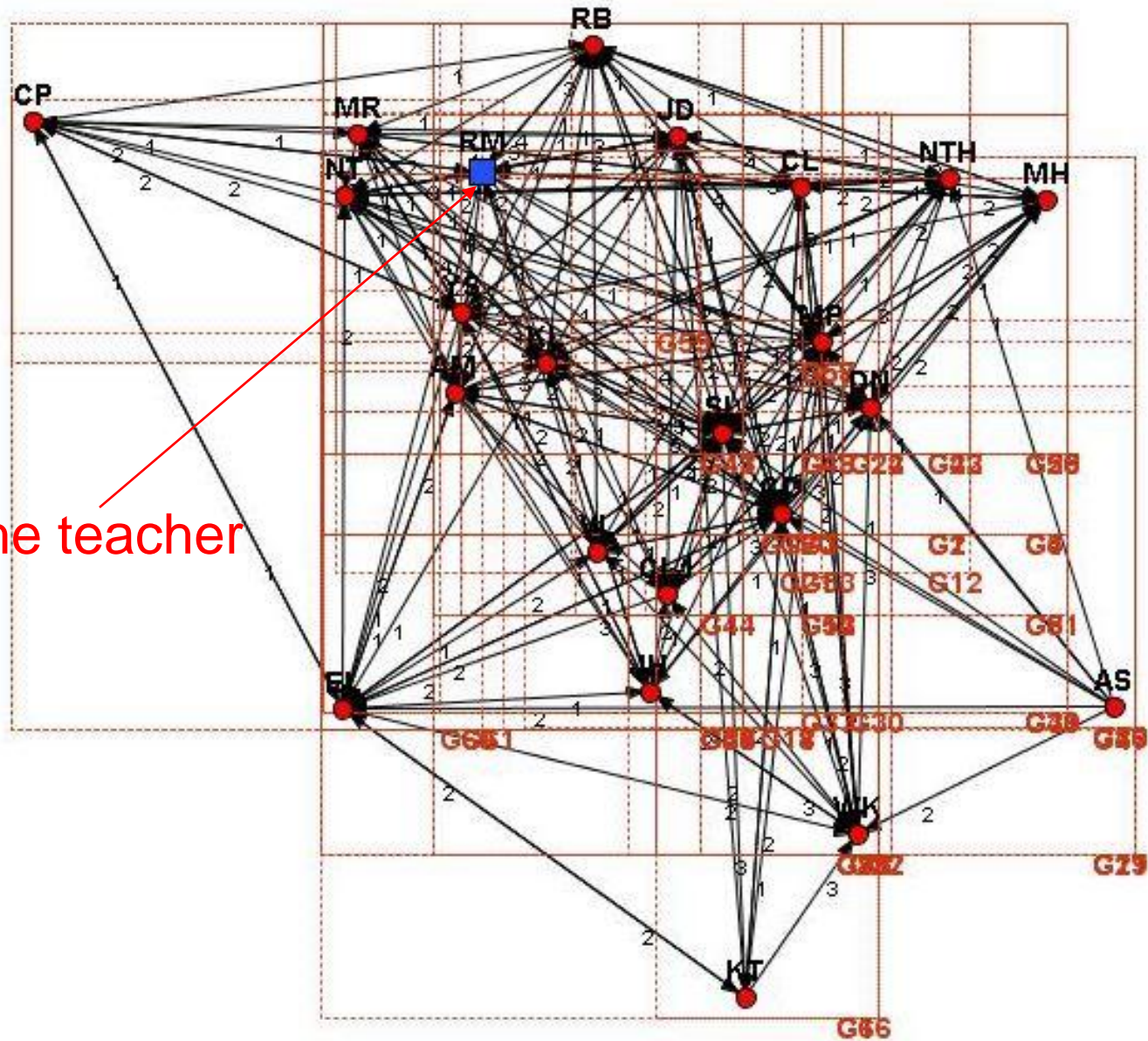
Year 1: Specialized-group



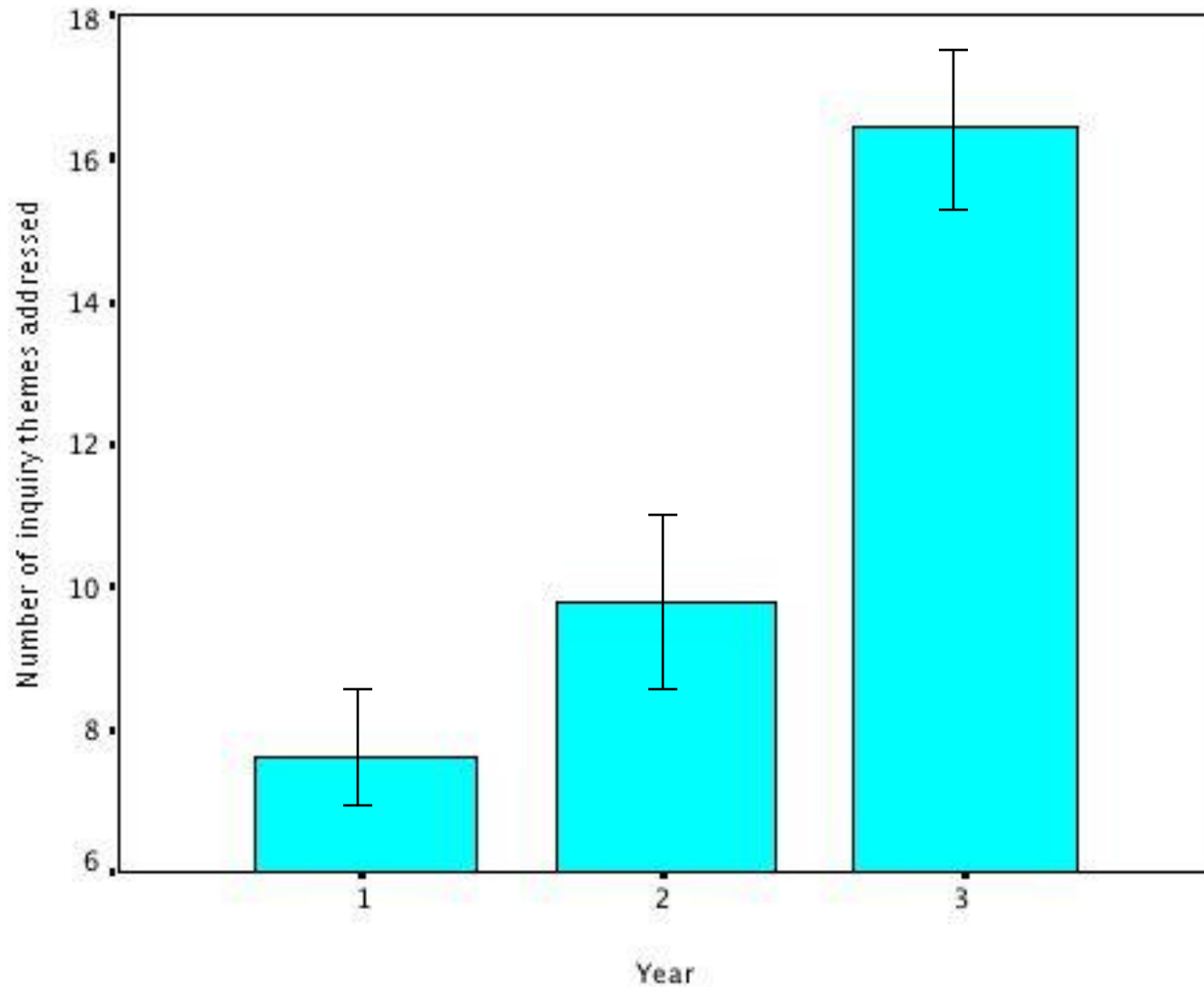
The teacher

Year 2: Interacting-group

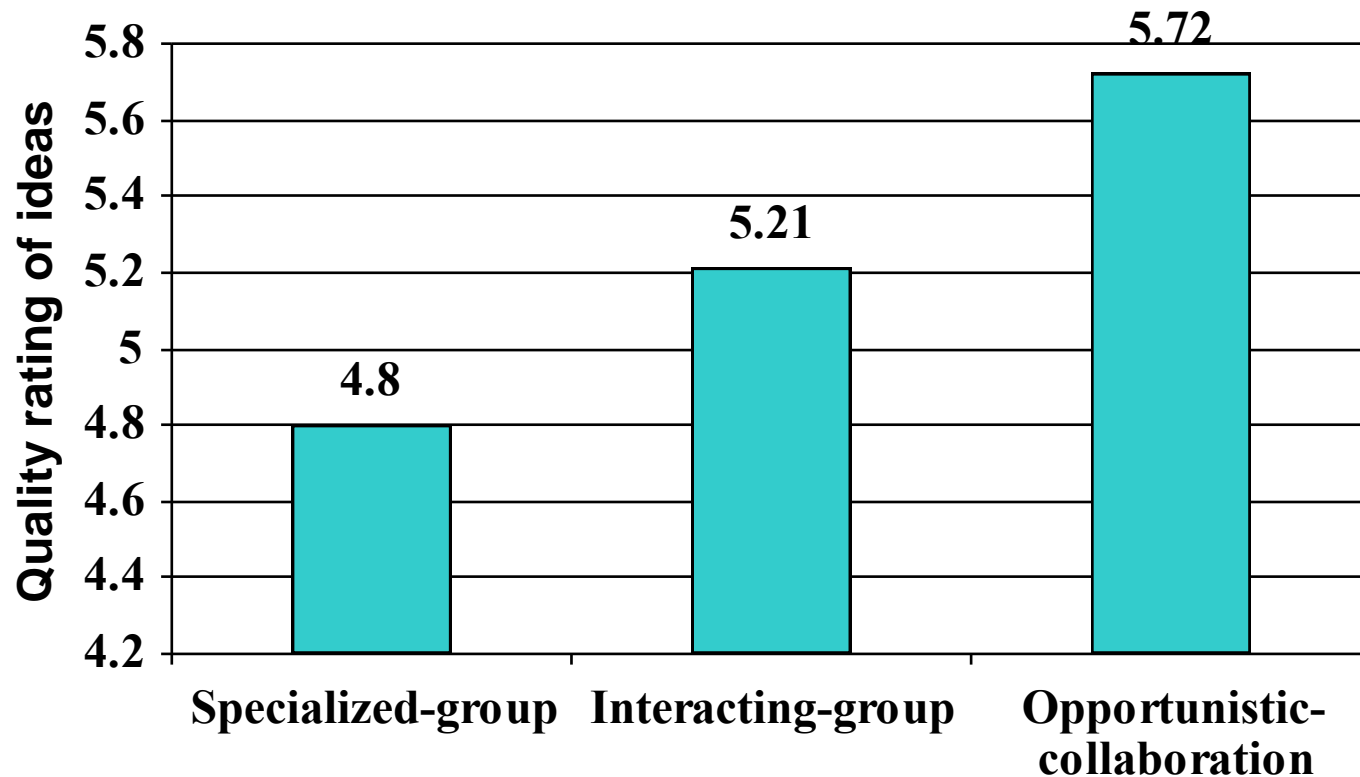
The teacher



Year 3: opportunistic-collaboration



Mean number of inquiry themes about which a student reported knowledge advances in his/her portfolio note ($F(2, 63) = 64.14, p < .001$).



Student ideas were rated based on scientificness and depth/complexity. ($F(2, 63) = 5.69, p < .01, \eta^2 = 0.15$).

Innovation Must Become Part of the Normal Way of Life in Education at All Levels

Peter Drucker:

*“When innovation is perceived... as ...
a heroic achievement, there will be no
innovation. Innovation must be part
and parcel of the ordinary, the norm, if
not routine.”*

Knowledge Society: *Beyond Brainstorming to Bringing Ideas Into the World*

The **challenge** in all knowledge-based organizations is *sustained creativity*.

Working with and developing ideas into powerful and useful processes, products, or theories.

Coming up with the initial idea represents one small step; creative knowledge workers are able to make something of the idea.

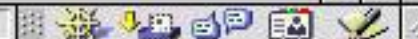


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What's Related



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Knowledge Building in Singapore



“Ideas First” Research Site: Singapore Primary School



- ⌘ Ideas First is a two-year science curriculum developed for Primary 3 and Primary 4 classrooms developed by researchers at the Singapore Learning Sciences Lab in collaboration with teachers at a primary school
- ⌘ 11 teachers (6 P3 and 5 P4) using IDEAS First model since January 2006 (500+ students)
- ⌘ Science Head-of-Department is a former P6 teacher who used Knowledge Forum in his own classes
- ⌘ Because computers are not part of the classroom, we introduce physical transitioning mechanisms in the first 6 months of P3 as a way of supporting the development of a knowledge building culture. In this way, the everyday functioning of the classroom changes, rather than knowledge building being something “outside of class, down in the lab”

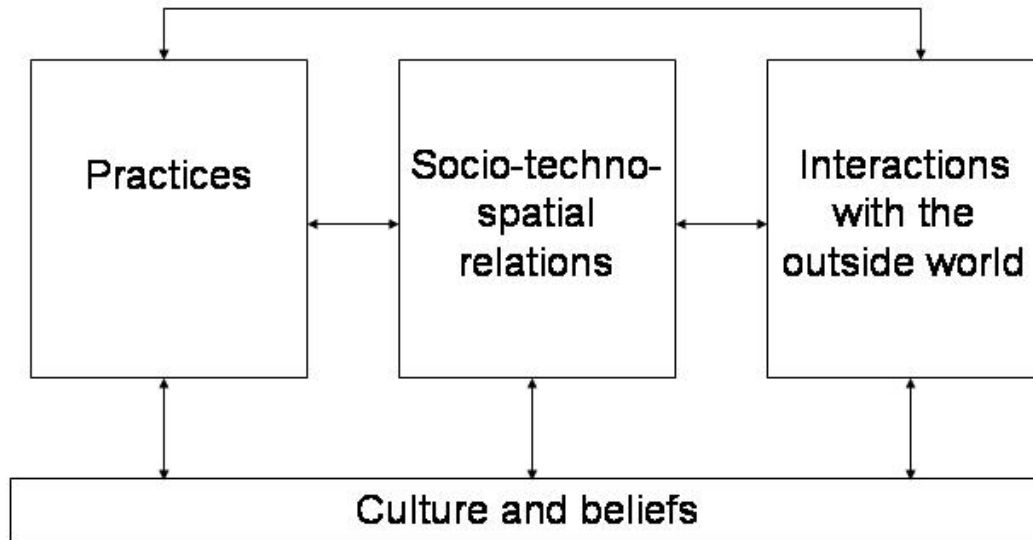
Researching Knowledge Building Communities in Classrooms

Can we build a theory of how to support teachers and students in making a transition from Knowledge Telling Classrooms (KTC) to KBC?



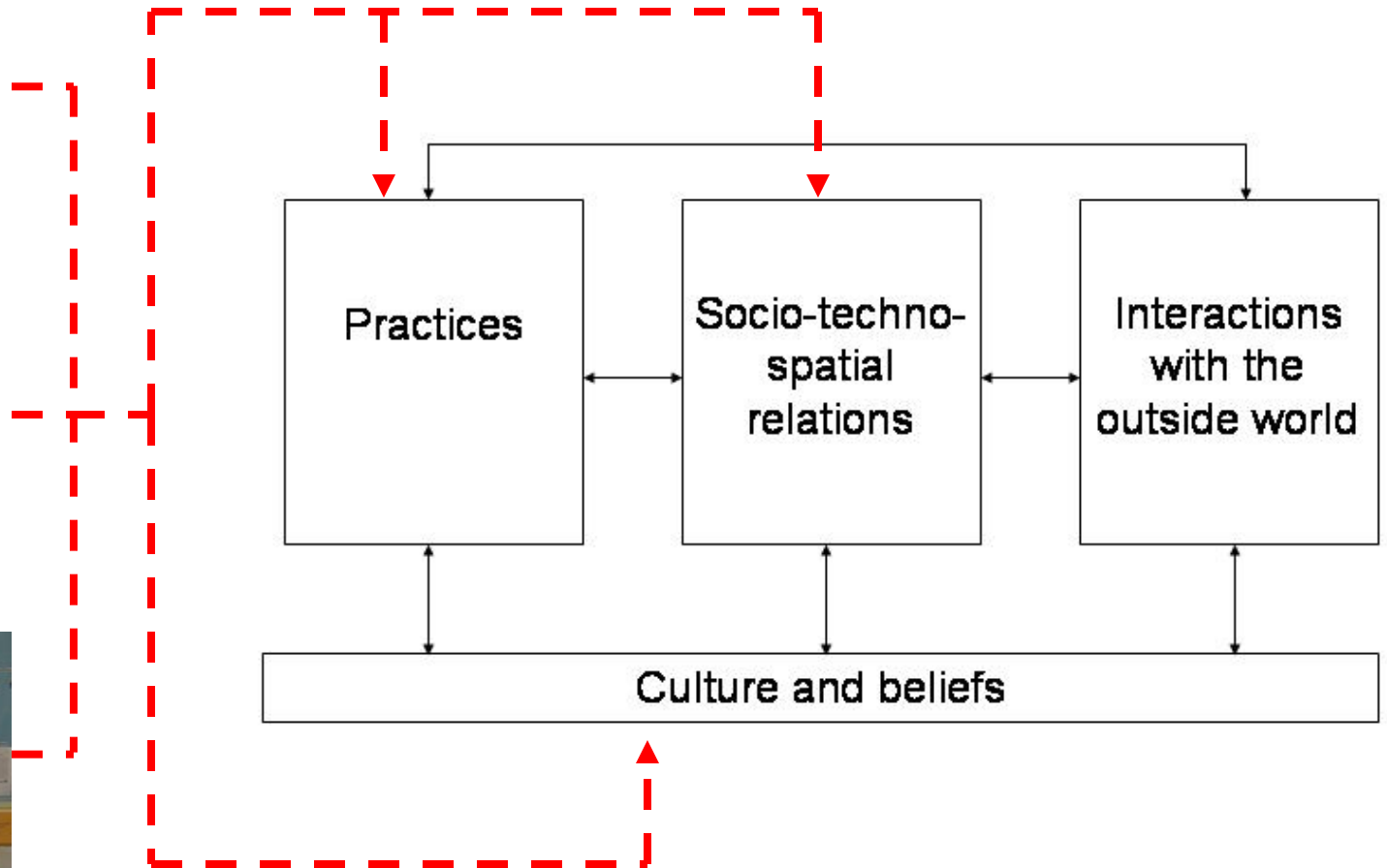
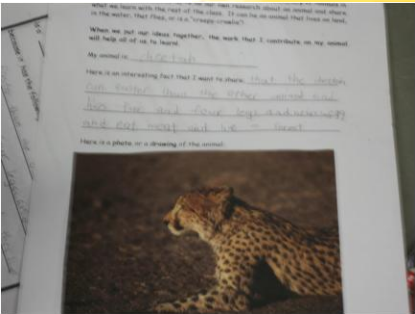
Our Research is Guided the Social Infrastructure Framework

Social Infrastructure Framework



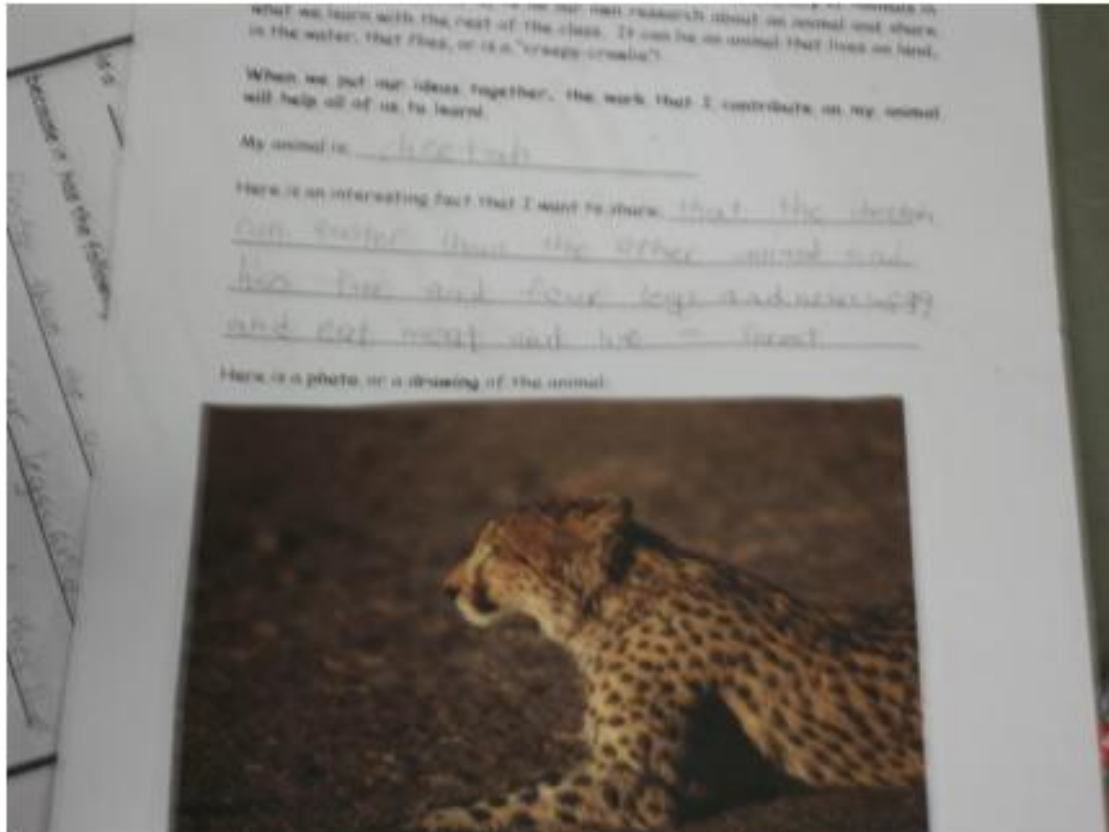
(Bielaczyc, 2006;
Bielaczyc & Collins, 2006)

Shifting the Social Infrastructure of the Classroom



Shifting the Culture

New Curriculum and Classroom Practices that Embody KB Principles



Ideas at
the Center

Transitioning Mechanisms to Support Shifting the Culture

“Think Cards”



My idea is

Something I wonder about

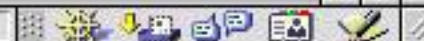


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Knowledge Building Norway – status 2008

- Looking back:
 - Presenting Knowledge Building principles as part of large scale development programs since 2000.
 - One project Univ. of Oslo and Bergen + schools 2000-2003, using FLE.
 - Two lower secondary schools using KF as part of project based learning 2005-2006.



Initiatives at present

- Research project funded by Research Council, title 'StudentResearch' (ElevForsk) (2007-2011)
- Knowledge building has become a central part of a large scale development program for Norwegian schools called 'Learning Networks', combining 10 schools and one teacher training college to collaborate in networks. All together about 500 schools and 21 teacher training colleges have taken part in this until now.
- Several sub-projects:
 - For example, Upper Secondary schools are using KF and knowledge building principles across the curriculum, mainly science. Researchers from University of Oslo. Piloting 2007-08, full scale 2008-11.





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Literacy as a By-Product of Knowledge Building

Yanqing Sun, Jianwei Zhang, Marlene Scardamalia

Institute for Knowledge Innovation and Technology, OISE/UT

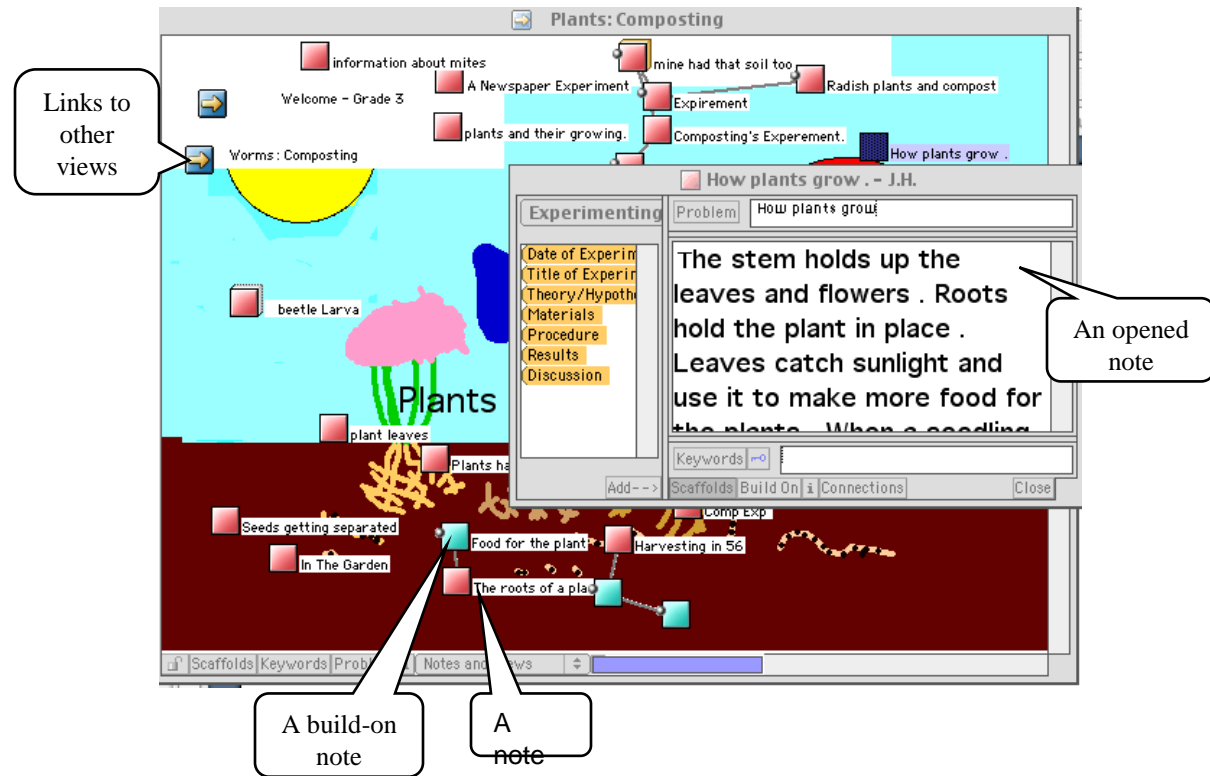
Rather than treating literacy as a prerequisite for knowledge work, we treat knowledge work as the preferred medium for developing the many literacies that support it.

Rationale

- Two challenges facing education:
 - To raise literacy of all students, close gaps;
 - To develop creative capacity
- Literacy as a complex social practice is best learned through dialogic communication and apprenticeship into literate discourse communities (Applebee, Langer, Nystrand, & Gamoran, 2003).
- Knowledge building: Engage students in creative knowledge work, with literacy as a by-product.

Contexts

- A class of 22 students in Grade 3 and then 4;
- KB/KF over two school years.



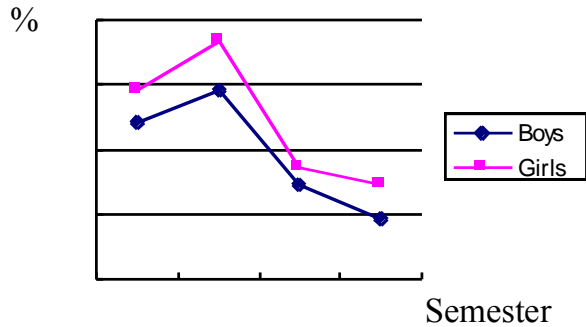


Figure 2. The percentage of the 1st 1000 words in each student's writing.

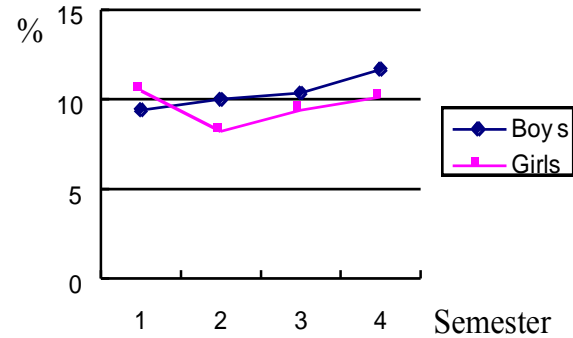


Figure 3. The percentage of the 2nd 1000 words in each student's writing.

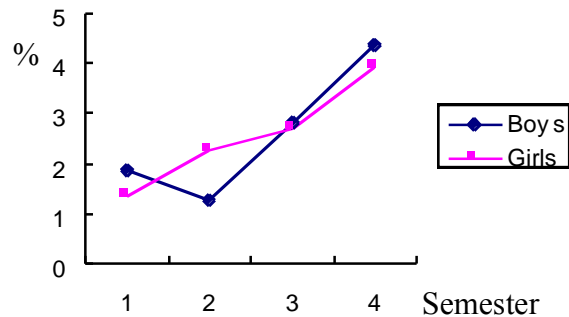


Figure 4. The percentage of academic words in each student's writing.

e.g., theory, evidence, hypothesis, approach, challenge, clarify, identify, expand, adjust, category, conclude

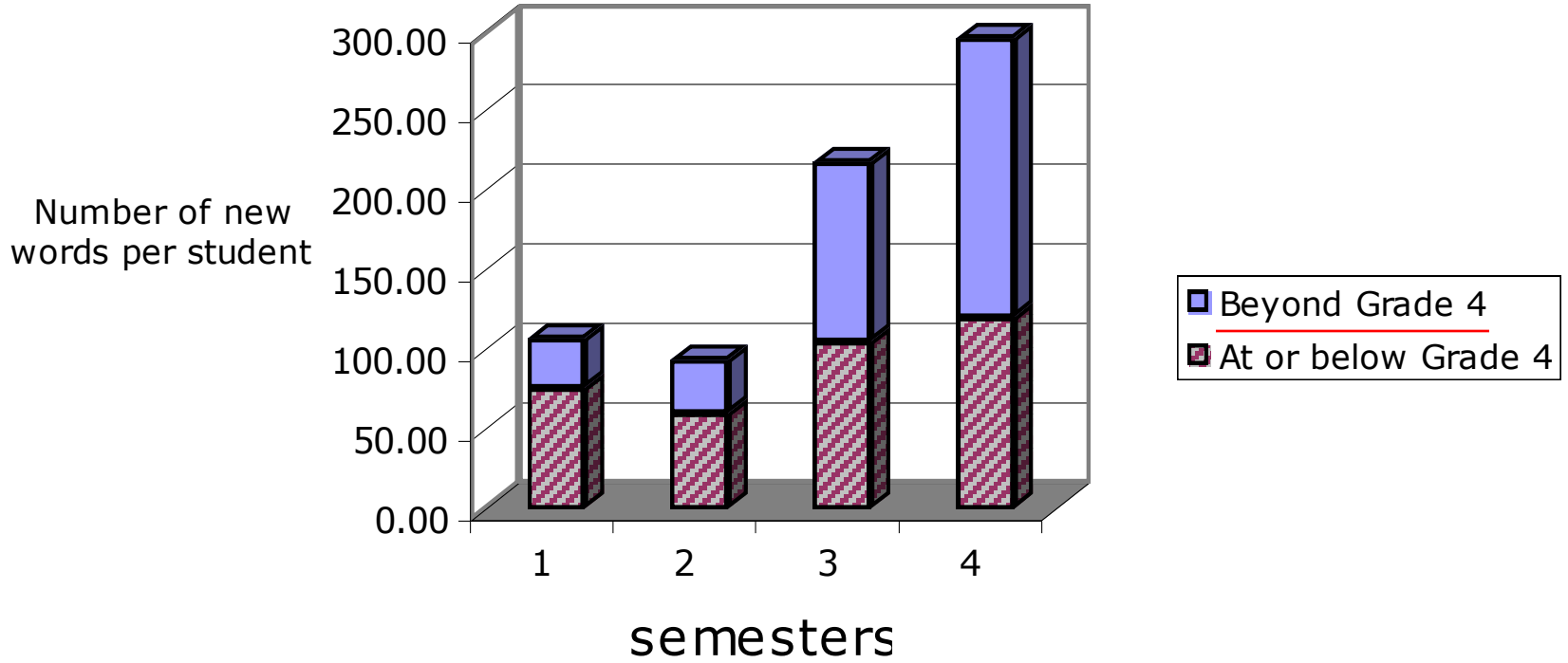


Table 6. Correlations (Pearson r and p) between Students' Spelling and Vocabulary Scores on CTBS (Grade 4) and the Lexical Frequency Profiles of Their Online Discourse in the First and Second Half of Grade 4.

	% of 1st 1,000 words (1 st half)	% of 2nd 1,000 words (1 st half)	% of academic words (1 st half)	% of 1st 1,000 words (2 nd half)	% of 2nd 1,000 words (2 nd half)	% of academic words (2 nd half)	# of words beyond Grade 4 (1 st half)	# of words beyond Grade 4 (2 nd half)
Spelling	-.51*	.42	.44*	-.45*	.43*	.23	.38	.43*
score	(.015)	(.054)	(.042)	(.034)	(.047)	(.307)	(.086)	(.049)
Vocabulary	-.27	.36	.03	-.52*	.38	.01	.40	.58**
score	(.226)	(.099)	(.904)	(.012)	(.083)	(.979)	(.063)	(.005)

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$ (two-tailed).

**Correlations (Pearson r and p) between Students' Literacy Scores
on CTBS (Grade 4) and Their Participation in Online Knowledge
Building Discourse over the Two School Years.**

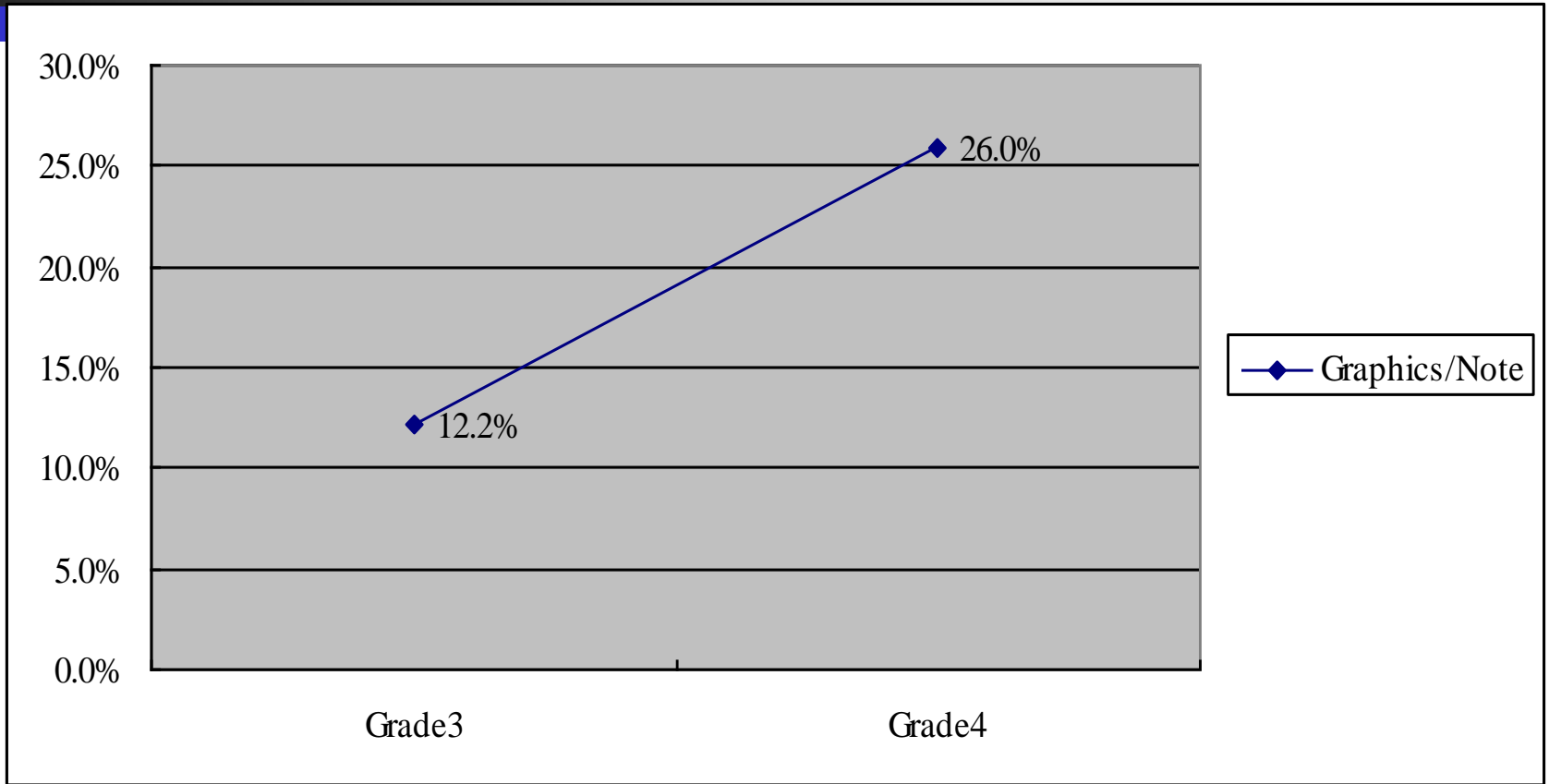
	% of notes	# of notes	# of words
	read	written	written
Spelling score	.39	.38	.49*
	(.074)	(.081)	(.021)
Vocabulary	.41	.39	.53*
score	(.056)	(.070)	(.012)
Reading score	.41	.36	.45*
	(.058)	(.097)	(.036)

* $P < .05$ (two-tailed).

Graphical Literacy

Yongcheng Gan

% of graphics to total notes



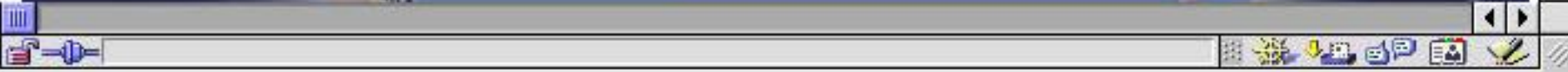


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Bringing Teachers to Summer Institute

- Establishing connections
- Planning for international collaboration



International Student Conference

- Students as scholars
- Working with ideas in international knowledge building community



Tomorrow's Innovators @ Summer Institute

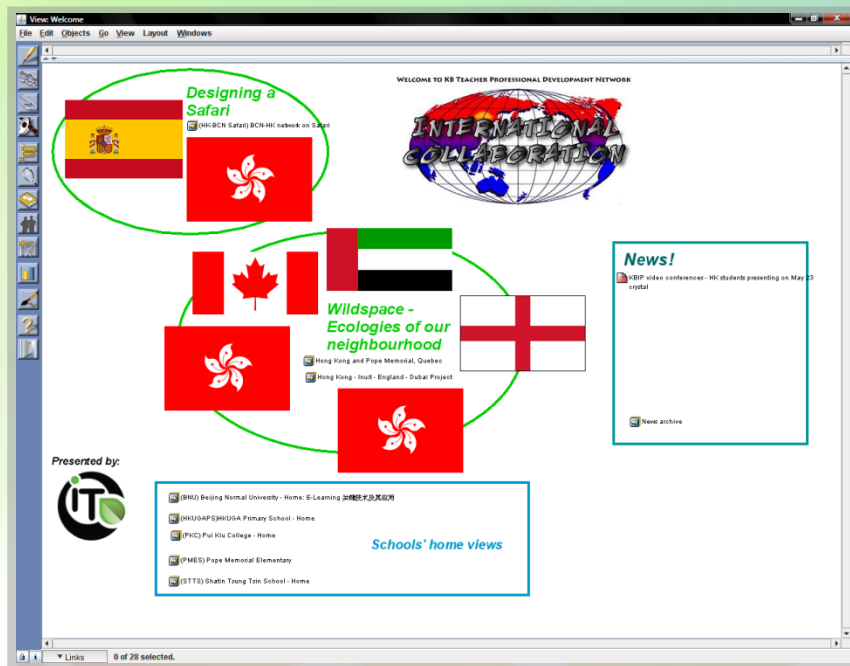
- Face-to-face chance for students to build knowledge with peers around the world



Teacher Professional Development

- Accumulate curriculum integration models
- Scalable and sustainable international teacher and school network





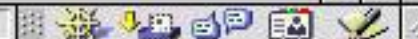


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Knowledge Building Workshop

Taller de la Construcción del Conocimiento


Dimensions of Difference

 Dimensions of Difference

Scenarios

-  Scenario #1 - Situación #1
-  Scenario #2 - Situación #2
-  Scenario #3 - Situación #3
-  Scenario #4 - Situación #4
-  Scenario #5 - Situación #5
-  Scenario #6 - Situación #6

Proyecto Bicentenario

 Bicentenario

Shallow Constructivism	Rating/ Example	Deep Constructivism	Rating/ Example
Collaborative Learning --> Community Knowledge			
COLLABORATIVE LEARNING		COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE; COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY	
Differential Participation-- > Equitable Participation in Knowledge Work			
INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES		DEMOCRATIZING KNOWLEDGE	
Authenticity: Teacher--> Student Point of View			
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CURRICULUM		IDEA DIVERSITY	
Belief Mode/Right-Wrong--> Design Mode/ Continual Improvement			
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Self-Regulation/Student Choice --> Taking Charge at the Highest Levels			
STUDENT INPUT /CHOICE		EPISTEMIC AGENCY	
Truth --> Ever-Advancing Understanding			
DISCIPLINED DISCOURSE		KNOWLEDGE BUILDING DISCOURSE	
Best Practice --> Beyond Best Practice			
CONSENSUS		RISE ABOVE	
Guided Discovery --> Knowledge Creation			
HIGHER-ORDER THINKING		PERVASIVE KNOWLEDGE BUILDING	
Externally Defined Benchmarks --> Self Organization			
STANDARDS		CONCURRENT, EMBEDDED AND TRANSFORMATIVE ASSESSMENT	
Local Community --> Global Community			
HIGH-PERFORMING CLASSES		SYMMETRIC KNOWLEDGE ADVANCEMENT	

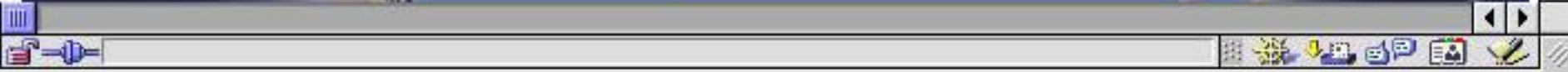


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Baccalaureate in Knowledge Building: A year of principle-based design with professors and students, 2007-2008

Issues Arising:

- all subjects? --all professors ?
- saturation on parallel discussions across courses taken simultaneously?
- if innovation must be "part and parcel" of the process, how is it possible to innovate in several subjects simultaneously?



Context:

240 students in Puebla, 60 in Tlaxcala and 90 in Veracruz

Knowledge Building possibly introduced into the system of Jesuits schools in Mexico with near 12 000 students.

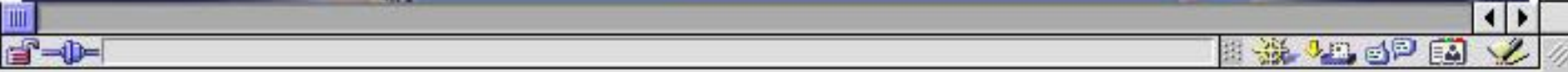


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Animator

 **Laferrière, Thérèse**
 Professeure
 Université Laval
 Activity information
 Now:
 05/23/2008 - 08:03.29
 Elapsed time:
 02:50.43

Personal options

Status Options




Participants (13)

- Laferrière, Thérèse
- Aguera, Ana Silvia
- Cacciamani, Stefano
- Chiu, Crystal
- Grégoire, Véronique
- Lamon, Mary
- McGuire, James
- Montane, Mireia
- Perpinyà, Damià
- Sharkaway, Azza
- Swan, Steve
- Yuen, Johnny
- Bujold, Édith

Interactions

Received messages:

students or there where some constraints?
 <Stefano Cacciamani - To all> sorry I mean "were the animals..."
 <Steve Swan - To all> To all...Are these presentations the final product of work done in Knowledge Forum?



How do Barcelona students' note help my inquiry?

Eg 1

Note: our safari - Yiatgers Yiatgers

File Edit Style Objects Publish Windows

Note Authors Connections Info History

Theory Building

- My theory
- I need to understand
- New information
- This theory cannot explain
- A better theory
- Putting our knowledge together

Problem

(My theory)

We would like to design a safari in a natural protected area where animals could live in a similar habitat as their normal life.

We would organize different parts:

One for lions, giraffes, elephants, tigers

Another for pandas and gorillas

One for foxes, turtles, kangaroos and platypus

A water habitat for dolphins

Keywords: habitat, life

Note: problems about lions and dolphin - Leo Ng

File Edit Style Objects Publish Windows

Note Authors Connections Info History


Theory Building

- My theory
- I need to understand
- New information
- This theory cannot explain
- A better theory
- Putting our knowledge together


Problem


(I need to understand How do we keep the lion away from others because the lions may eat others.)

(I need to understand How do we make a lake for dolphins? How big is it?)



BCN students started the discussion and HK students extended it.





02:33.29 / 05:01.46

How do Barcelona students' note help my inquiry?

Note: animal for world - Anna Anna

File Edit Style Objects Publish Windows

Note Authors Connections Info History

▼ Theory Building

Mytheory

I need to understand

New information

This theory cannot explain

A better theory

Putting our knowledge together

Problem

(My theory)

We would like to travel from one country to another observing the animals in their own habitat.

We will start in Asia, and together, we will see pandas, tigers and elephants, after we will travel to Australia where platypus and kangaroos live. The next country would be Africa, there, we could see lions, gazelles, panthers and giraffes. In Europe foxes and turtles. In the Mediterranean sea we will see dolphins. The end of our trip would be in Barcelona.

Keywords Australia, Asia, Africa, Europe

Add Insert Drawing Build-on



HK students didn't know about *platypus*.
BCN students stimulated HK students to find about *platypus* in internet.



KNOWLEDGE FORUM



Sharing of Hong Kong students



02:34.56 / 05:01.46

restaurant | cafe | entrance

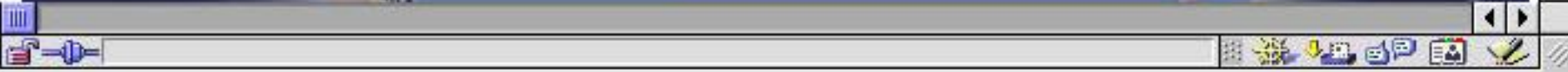


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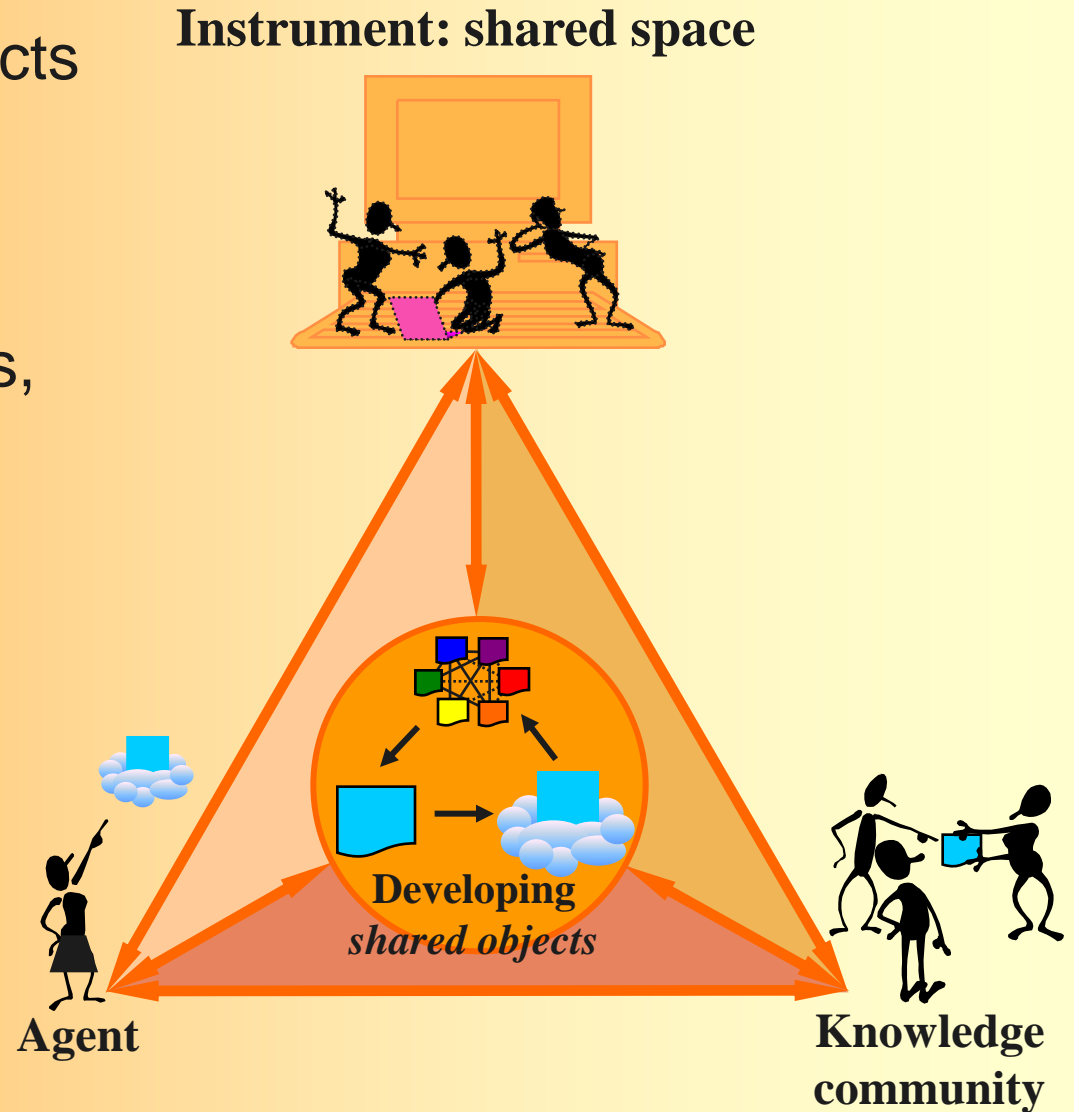
(2006-2011)

**EC's Information Society Technologies program,
Technology-Enhanced Learning**

www.kp-lab.org

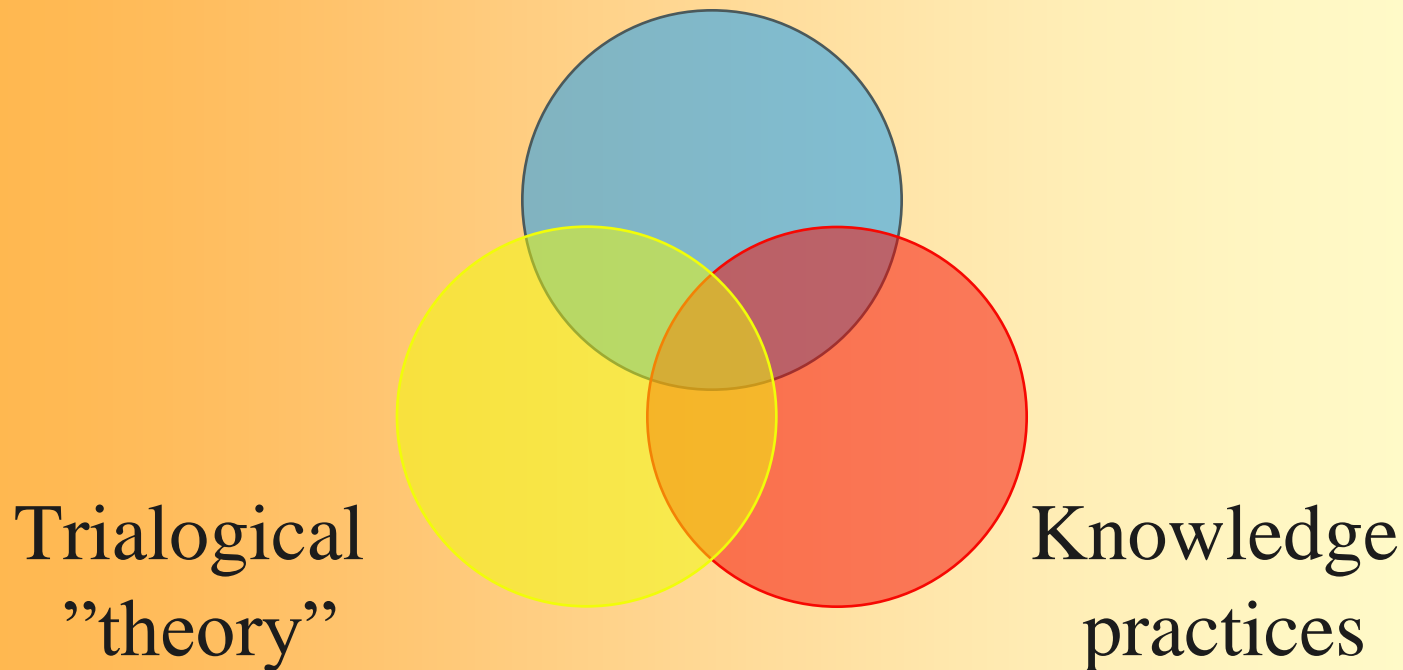
Knowledge-creation perspective: Trialogic Model

- Developing shared objects (epistemic artefacts) in long-term processes
- Ideas (questions, theories), plans, designs, products, or practices being reflected on
- Extended, sustained process
- Rely on technology-mediation
- Trialogue between individual, community, and objects



Elements of KP-Lab project

Technology development



- *Coherence of KP-Lab requires integration of these three fundamental aspects.*
- *It is a disturbance if only one or two of them are addressed in epistemic artifacts created in the KP-Lab project*

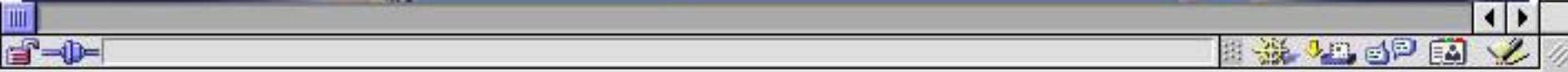


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UNIVERSITÀ
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sf

Facoltà di Scienze della Formazione

Dipartimento di Scienze dell'Educazione

Psychological, pedagogical and sociological models for learning and assessment in virtual communities of practice



6-7 marzo 2008
Aula Nievo – Cortile Antico
Palazzo del Bo
Via VIII Febbraio, 2 Padova

Aim

The
Edu

technologists of e-learning and health care services workers, has more than one

ity of
s, IT

English Italian

congress

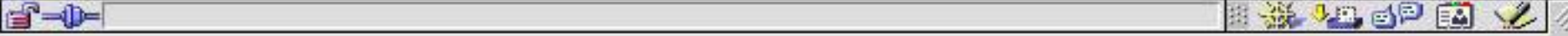


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What's Related



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Knowledge Building Communities in Louisville

- District has selected three elementary schools, with Knowledge Building integral to the curriculum
- Knowledge Building Summer School in Louisville in July
- Focus on the history
- The last five decades. Students select a decade and build

question:

knowledge through a lens of a simple

“What effect(s) has this Decade had on life today”





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What's Related

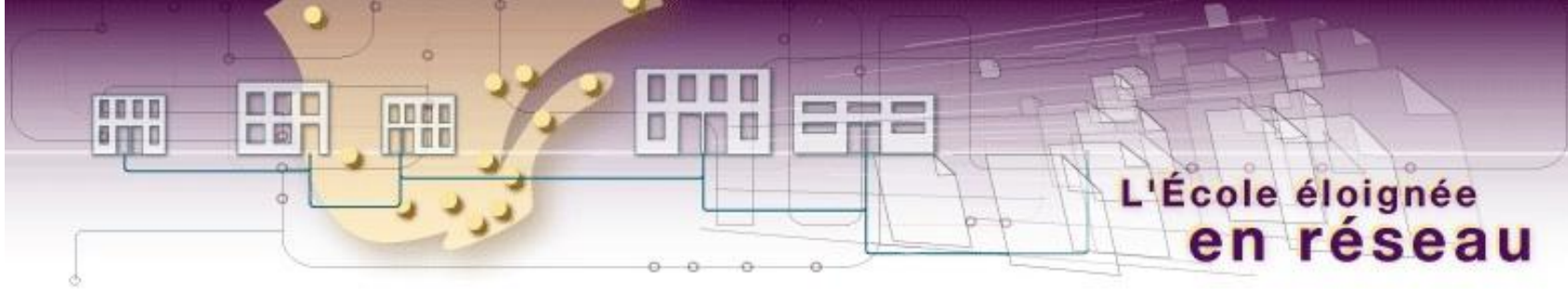


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Quebec, Canada

- The learning environment of elementary school learners in remote rural areas is enriched by the use of collaborative technologies. When students engage in inquiry and knowledge building with students from other schools, learning outcomes include heightened motivation (in progress), 4th graders better results at the PIRLS, and a higher presence of explanation (Bordage, 2007) in students' written discourse.
 - Participating teachers and other actors of the educational system are to be credited for their openness in engaging students in creative thinking.
 - Exemplars of use of Knowledge Forum with a focus on real problems and authentic questioning are provided at the following url:
<http://www.eer.qc.ca/projets/sciences.html>



L'École éloignée en réseau

- [Knowledge Forum](#) 
- [iVisit](#) 
- [Pour nous joindre](#) 
- [ÉÉR - Site principal](#) 

Premier cycle

- [Projet sur le système solaire](#)
- [Les insectes](#)
- [La neige](#)

Deuxième cycle

- [Bibi la bille](#)
- [Coco le héros](#)

Troisième cycle

- [Gravité](#)
- [Robotique](#)
- [Comment les oiseaux et les avions font-ils pour voler?](#)
- [Un oeuf à la mer!](#)
- [Acides et bases](#)
- [Les changements climatiques](#)

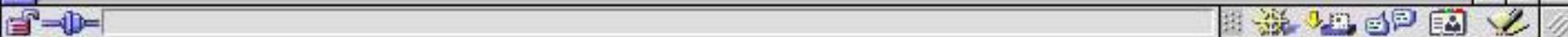


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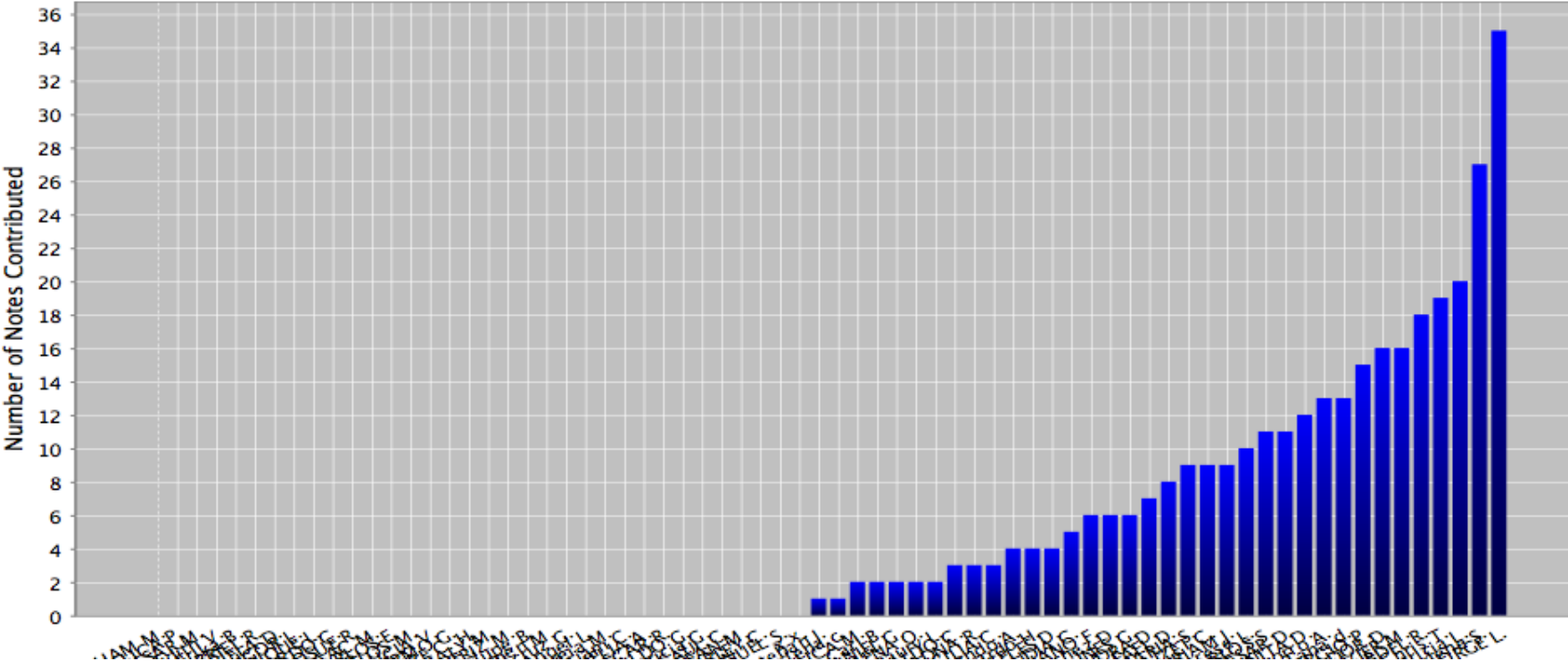
Knowledge Society Network



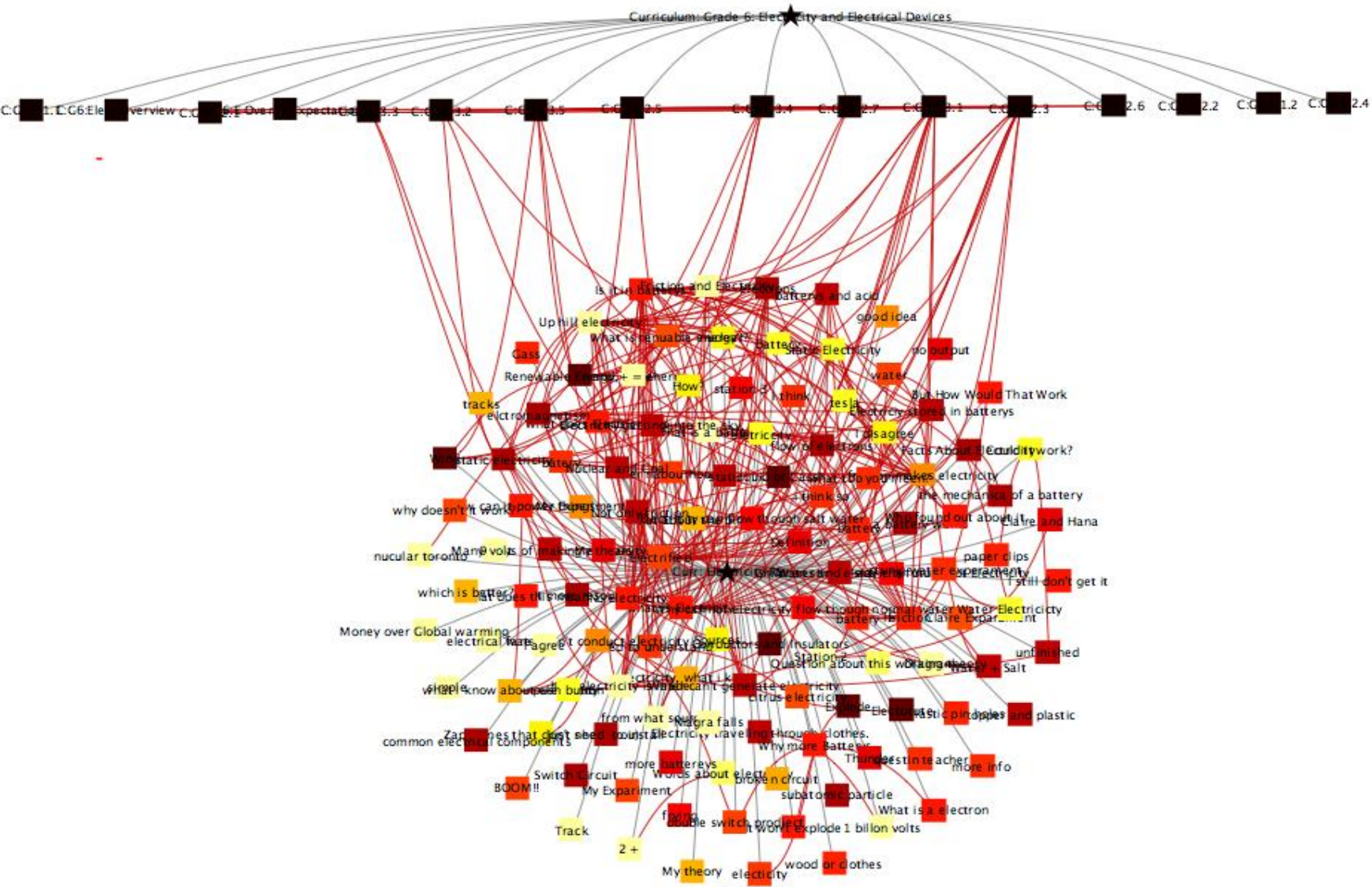
Tools to Support Concurrent, Embedded and Transformative Assessment

	AnalyseLexicale <i>by Marc Lalancette</i>
	Contribution <i>by Paul Johnson</i>
	LexicalAnalysis <i>by Marc Lalancette</i>
	SemanticOverlap <i>by Chris Teplovs</i>
	SocialNetwork <i>by Paul Johnson</i>
	VocabularyGrowth <i>by Jud Burtis</i>
	Writing <i>by Ben Smith Lea</i>

Results for the Group "Iberopuebla" (Total Note Contributions = 283)

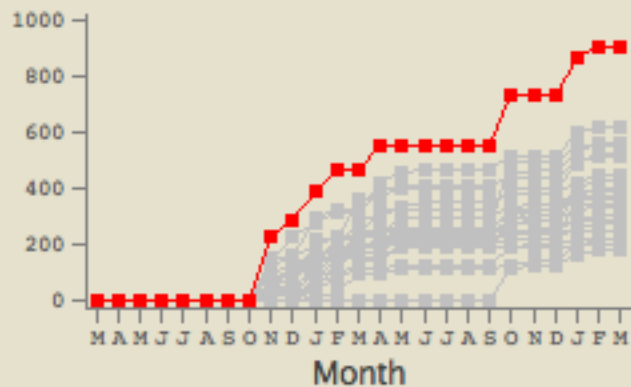


Expert Corpus



Student

Vocabulary Growth



- e j
- ah
- sl
- jk
- bb**
- em
- se
- n

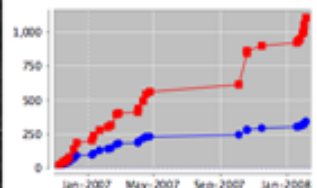
Select A Group

New Words

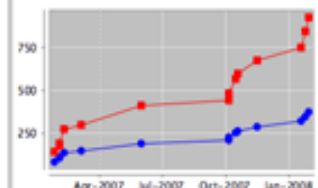
Roll over the red curve to see the number of new words added during each time period. Click on a point to show the new words below.

Basic (1)	Advanced (105)	Misspelled? (24)
again	acid	ergs
	ally	george
	alternating	hotbead
	amps	imposrtant
	anode	joules
	aren't	kilowatts
	atom	nikola
	away	pasteboard
	bad	rechargeable
	batteries	rection
	battery	tesla
	becomes	unefective
	between	volta
	bush	voltaic
	calm	waaaaaaaaaaaaa
	carbon	watts
	cathode	

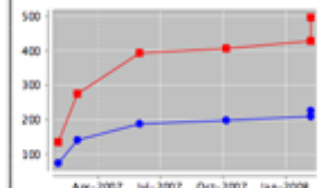
Writing Measure for emily h.
Writing Measure for eh.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 4, 2008)



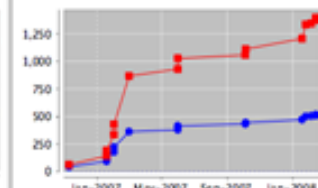
Writing Measure for kayla g.
Writing Measure for kg.
(Jan 25, 2007 to Jan 29, 2008)



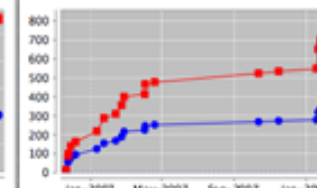
Writing Measure for joshua l.
Writing Measure for jl.
(Feb 1, 2007 to Feb 6, 2008)



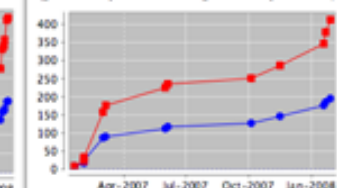
Writing Measure for i p.
Writing Measure for ip.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 13, 2008)



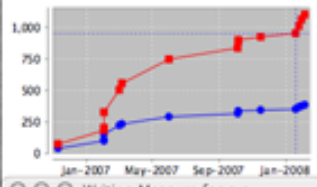
Writing Measure for a g.
Writing Measure for a g.
(Nov 20, 2006 to Jan 31, 2008)



Writing Measure for alexandra j.
Writing Measure for aj.
(Jan 18, 2007 to Jan 28, 2008)



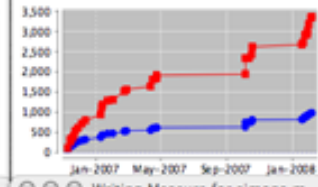
Writing Measure for melissa b.
Writing Measure for mb.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 4, 2008)



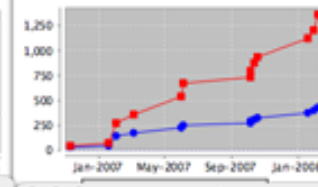
Writing Measure for e m.
Writing Measure for e m.
(Nov 6, 2006 to Feb 13, 2008)



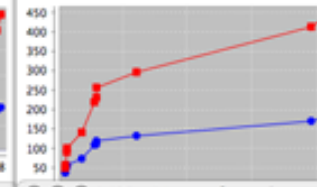
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Writing Measure for bl.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 6, 2008)



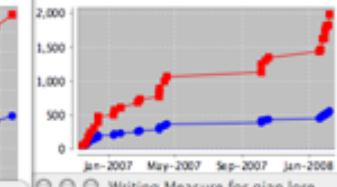
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Writing Measure for kr.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 6, 2008)



Writing Measure for jh.
Writing Measure for jh.
(Oct 4, 2007 to Feb 6, 2008)



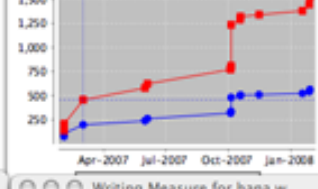
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(Nov 14, 2006 to Feb 6, 2008)



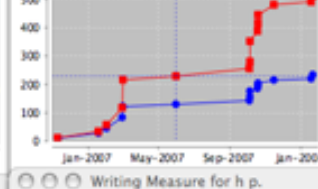
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(Nov 9, 2006 to Jan 29, 2008)



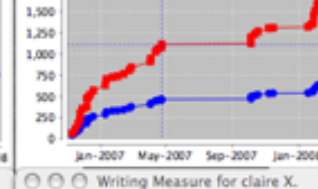
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Writing Measure for s k.
(Feb 1, 2007 to Jan 29, 2008)



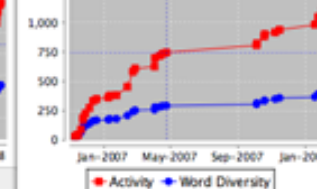
Writing Measure for simona m.
Writing Measure for sm.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Jan 21, 2008)



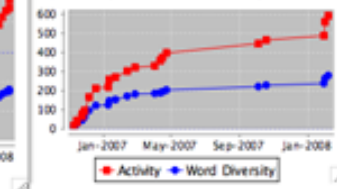
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Writing Measure for s s.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 6, 2008)



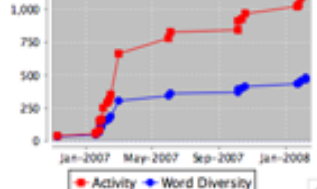
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(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 6, 2008)



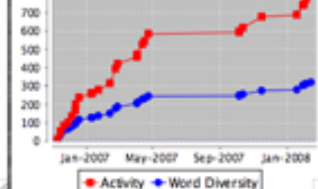
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Writing Measure for lg.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 6, 2008)



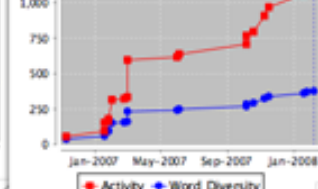
Writing Measure for shane f.
Writing Measure for sf.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 6, 2008)



Writing Measure for hana w.
Writing Measure for h w.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 13, 2008)



Writing Measure for hp.
Writing Measure for hp.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 6, 2008)



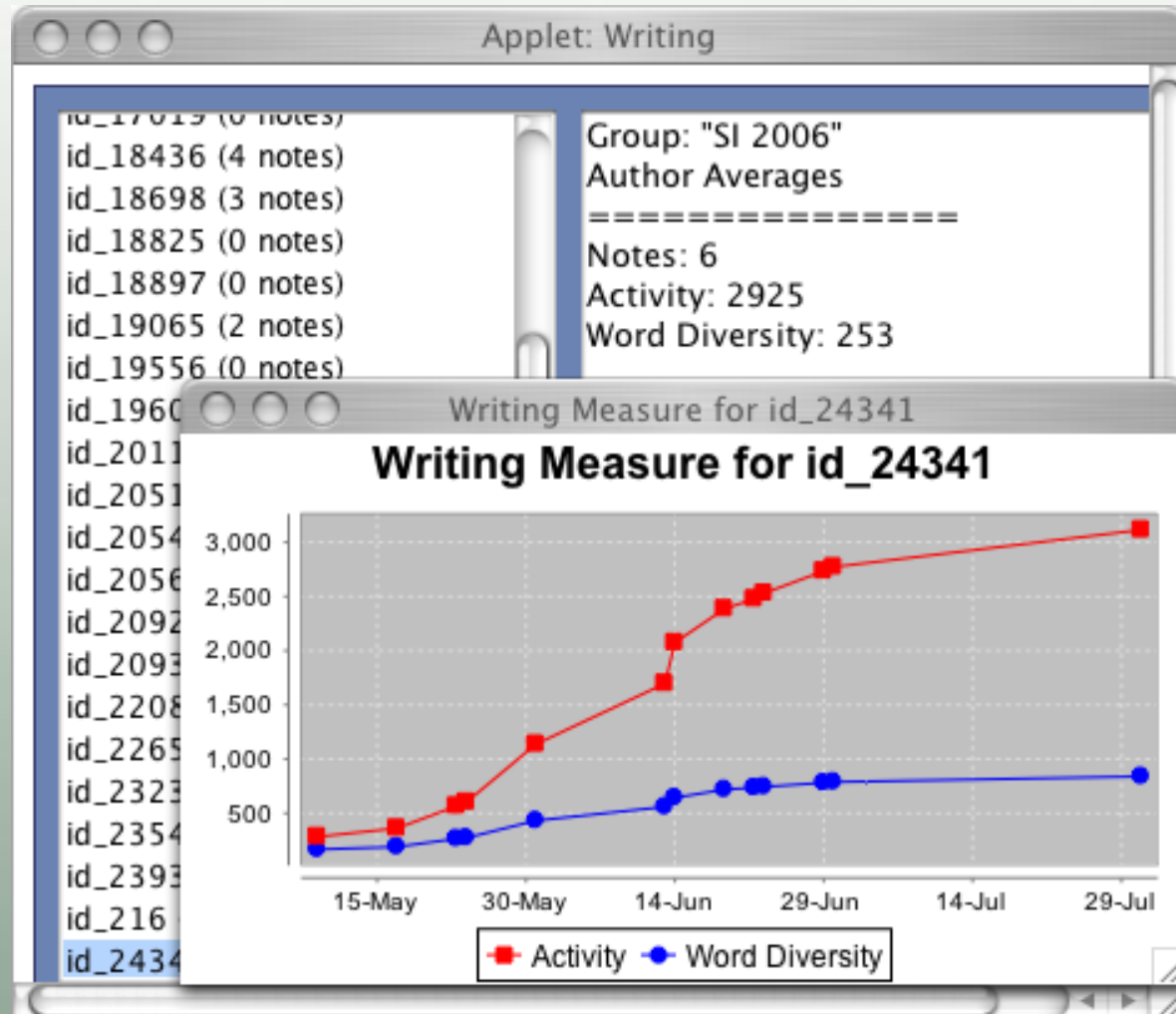
Writing Measure for claire X.
Writing Measure for cX.
(Nov 9, 2006 to Feb 6, 2008)



Activity Word Diversity

Activity Word Diversity

Writing



Facts

- * the trees in the wood chips next to the school were in blossom.
- * the trees in the wood chips near the climbers were not in bloom
- * the first trees had leaves and flower blossoms
The second trees didn't have leaves or blossoms
- * Spring is when things are supposed to blossom

Explanations

- * maybe the Sun was more facing to one bunch of trees
- * maybe they are different kinds of trees
- * maybe they are different ages
- * maybe some of the trees got not as much sun or rain
- * maybe some of the trees died in the winter
- * maybe they were planted at different times
- * sprinklers might not have worked

View: Improving our theory on how Batteries work view

File Edit Objects Go View Layout Windows

working theory of K, the equilibrium constant

TO BE EXPLAINED

- I need to understand: forward rate = reverse rate
- equilibrium is dynamic
- weak electrolytes
- A different equilibrium answer
- Negative charge
- Dissociation
- CH₃COOH
- Conjugate Base
- Equilibrium constant
- equilibrium constant
- acetic acid

start | 7 Internet Explorer | 6 Microsoft Offic... | 2 Java(TM) Platf... | untitle - Paint | 54%

_Rise-Above_Reader

File Edit Objects Layout

Sort by: Title Date Modified

- weak electrolytes
- A different equilibrium answer
- equilibrium constant
- Negative charge
- CH₃COOH
- Conjugate Base
- acetic acid
- Equilibrium constant

Knowledge Building, as far as we know, stands alone among educational approaches in relying primarily on work in design mode to engage students with deep disciplinary knowledge and to overcome misconceptions and wrong beliefs.



Netsite: <http://ikit.org/ksn>

What's Related



Knowledge Society Network

