Ontology in the flesh: Embodied learning activities for conceptual understanding of energy

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Claim

Embodied learning activities (ELAs) can uniquely promote scientific reasoning.

Using the body symbolically to engage a scientific problem

Example: "Energy Theater"

Context: Summer professional development workshops for secondary and elementary teachers at SPU





Challenge: Show what's going on with the energy

Scenario: Box pushed across floor at constant speed.



- Energy flows from hand to box, box to air/floor.
- Constant amount of kinetic energy in the box.
- Constantly decreasing chemical energy in hand.
- Increasing thermal energy in box, air, and floor.





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- · Objects in scenario correspond to areas on floor.







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- You are a chunk of energy.
- 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.













Two Models of Energy

Energy as:	Afforded by using the body to represent:	Supports thinking about:	
"Activation"	an object that "has energy" OR a "type" of energy	what kind of thing energy is (qualitative)	
"Substance"	a chunk of energy	conservation, movement, transformation (quantitative)	







Conceptual Advantages (Affordances) of Energy Theater

- Energy is conserved (people don't appear or disappear)
- Energy is a thing located in an object (bodies are things; they place themselves on object-locations)
- Energy flows among objects
 (they move from one object-area to another)
- Energy can accumulate in objects (they crowd into object-areas)
- Energy has one form at a time (if they use only one sign at once)
- Energy can change form (people change signs)





Theoretical perspective

- We understand our world in terms of bodily experiences. (Lakoff & Johnson)
- II. Mentally taking on the role of an entity is valuable for figuring things out. (Ochs)
- III. Every representation is limited, yet we tend to treat representations as if they were the things they represent. (Lakoff & Johnson)

Deliberate embodiment is a promising approach for conceptual learning in physics.



Different kinds of "Kinesthetic Activities"

1. "Embodied Learning Activity"

Bodies represent abstract entities

Conceptual understanding informs 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

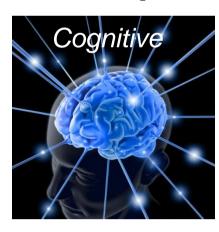








Embodied learning activities: a unique combination of benefits



- → Sensory-motor feedback loop
- Perspectivetaking
- **Embodied** metaphors



- Life-size for big group involvement
- → Forced participation →
- Forced consensus
- Prompts for indiv decision-making
- → Public construction → Flexible suite of symbols



- multimedia technology
- Naturally dynamic
- of tools



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