Partnership

	or	
MCST	THE MALTA COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	Malta
Partners HSci	ASSOCIACAO HANDS-ON SCIENCE NETWORK	Portugal
KATH0	KATHOLIEKE HOGESCHOOL ZUID-WEST-VLAANDEREN	Belgium
JYU	JYVASKYLAN YLIOPISTO	Finland
UJEP	UNIVERZITA JANA EVANGELISTY PURKYNE V USTI NAD LABEM	Czech Republic
UFR	JOHANN WOLFGANG GOETHE UNIVERSITAET FRANKFURT AM MAIN	Germany
UCY	UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS	Cyprus
BM:UKK	Bundesministerium für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur	Austria
UoC	PANEPISTIMIO KRITIS (UNIVERSITY OF CRETE)	Greece
PdF TU	Trnavská Univerzita v Trnave	Slovakia
UM	UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO	Portugal
I0E	INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION,	United Kingdom
	UNIVERSITY OF LONDON	
UOS	UNIVERSITY OF LONDON UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON	United Kingdom
UOS MUGLA		-
	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON	United Kingdom
MUGLA	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON MUGLA UNIVERSITESI UNIVERSITE PARIS 8 VINCENNES	United Kingdom Turkey
MUGLA UP8	UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON MUGLA UNIVERSITESI UNIVERSITE PARIS 8 VINCENNES SAINT-DENIS	United Kingdom Turkey France





Become affiliated to the project

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Malta Council for Science & Technology

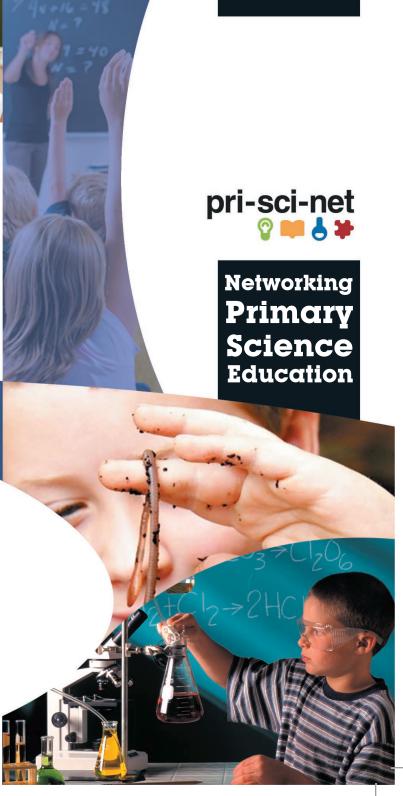
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pri-sci-net







Inquiry-based science at primary level is a teaching and learning framework with implications about learning science, learning to do science, and learning about science.

In this framework:

Children

- engage actively in the learning process with emphasis on observations and experiences as sources of evidence;
- tackle authentic and problem based learning activities where the correctness of an answer is evaluated only with respect to the available evidence and getting to a correct answer may not be the main priority;
- practice and develop the skills of systematic observation, questioning, planning and recording to obtain evidence;
- participate in collaborative group work, interact in a social context, construct discursive argumentation and communicate with others as the main process of learning:
- develop autonomy and self-regulation through experience

Teachers

The teacher scaffolds and guides learning by providing a role model of an inquiring learner. The teacher does not function, in the eyes of the children, as the sole bearer of expert knowledge. Instead, the main role of the teacher is to facilitate negotiation of ideas and to highlight criteria for formulating classroom knowledge.

Assessment

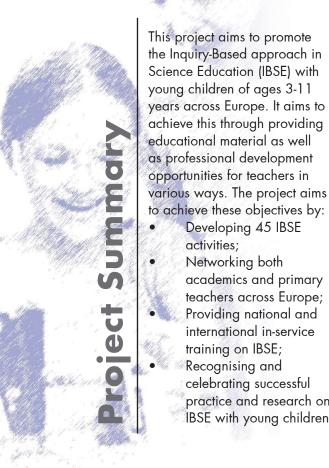
Assessment is mainly formative, providing feedback to the teaching and learning process for all classroom participants.

Benefits to schools and those interested in Primary Science Education.

The project is relevant to primary teachers interested in science as it will offer, downloadable teaching material, training courses, online collaboration and networking, as well as opportunities to attend the international activities being organised by the project.

Project Outputs

- 45 science teaching activities using IBSE for ages 3-11 years in 15 different languages;
- Recognition of Excellence for teachers implementing IBSE successfully at primary;
- Two International Conferences (Cyprus and Malta);
- Four 20-hour national training on IBSE for teachers in 13 countries:
- Three international teacher-training courses;
- Two virtual European network platforms for teachers and researchers in IBSE:
- An online newsletter and a research journal on IBSE in primary science; and
- Opportunities for teachers and researchers to attend the international training courses and conferences.



Developing 45 IBSE

academics and primary

teachers across Europe;

Providing national and

international in-service

celebrating successful

practice and research on

IBSE with young children.

Networking both

training on IBSE;

Recognising and

activities;