

Monument to Tycho Brahe and Johannes Kepler in Prague, Czech Republic

# Visuospatial models of the Sun-Earth-Moon system

Shamin Padalkar & Jayashree Ramadas International Conference on Physics Education Prague, Czech Republic, August 2013 Yet there exist common false notions... \* Pole Star is the brightest star in the sky. \* Venus is a star. / Andromeda is a star. Shape of the earth is like a disk. \* Day-night occur because the earth moves around the sun.



\* Pole Star is the brightest star in the sky. - Incorrect individual belief \* Venus is a star. / Andromeda is a star. - Category mistake \* Shape of the earth is like a disk. Day-night occur because the earth moves around the sun.

- Flawed mental models (Chi, 2008)

3

## Mental models

- Internal representation of a concept (e.g. the earth), or an inter-related system of concepts (e.g. the solar system) that corresponds in some way to the external structure that it represents (Chi, 2008)
- \* The model can be 'run' mentally to depict changes and generate predictions and outcomes (Gentner & Stevens, 1983)
- Mental models are incomplete, unstable, unscientific and parsimonious (Norman, 1983)
- \* People's ability to run their models is limited

### Children's mental models in astronomy

Earth (Vosniadou & Brewer, 1992)

- Intuitive: Flat earth (square/ disk)
- Synthetic: Dual earth, Hollow earth, Flattened earth
- \* Scientific: Spherical earth
- Day-night cycle (Vosniadou & Brewer, 1994)
  - \* Intuitive: Sun is occluded, moves out into space
  - Synthetic: Sun revolves around the earth, the Earth revolves around the sun

5

\* Scientific: The earth rotates around its axis

- Day-night occur because the earth moves around the sun
- Seasonal changes are due to variation in the distance between the sun and the earth
- Phases of the moon are caused due to shadow of the earth

... Can we call these 'mental models'?

- \* Day-night occur because the earth moves around the sun
- \* Phases of the moon are caused due to shadow of the earth
- Seasonal changes are due to variation in the distance between the sun and the earth
- \* The earth does revolve around the sun
- \* The earth does cast a shadow on the moon
- \* The sun-earth distance does vary over the year
  - ... Correct information but incorrect reasoning

Mental representation (dynamic)
Mental model: Spatial and other physical information

Mental process
Reasoning: Run the mental model, visualize the effects

Mental model combined with visuospatial thinking is a suitable framework to explain and address alternative conceptions (explanations) in elementary astronomy.

Two basic spatial abilities (Hegarty and Waller, 2005)

- Mental rotation
- Perspective taking

are used to mentally simulate or 'run' a mental model.

# Spatial tools

Concrete models & diagrams: commonly used to represent, communicate and think about spatial information, useful in pedagogy

> Diagrams 2-D Abstract Static Transformable

# Spatial tools

Concrete models & diagrams: commonly used to represent, communicate and think about spatial information, useful in pedagogy Concrete Models Diagrams

10

3-D Realistic Movable Rigid Diagrams 2-D Abstract Static Transformable

# Spatial tools

Concrete models & diagrams: commonly used to represent, communicate and think about spatial information, useful in pedagogy Concrete Models Gestures Diagrams 3-D 2-D Realistic •Abstract Movable \_ Static Rigid Transformable

11

## Inclined axis



For 1st part of pedagogy see: Padalkar, S. & Ramadas, J. (2008). Modeling the round earth through diagrams. *Astronomy Education Review*, 6 (2), 54-74. http://dx.doi.org/10.3847/AER2007018.





Phenomenon: Occurrence of seasons Mental model

The earth's axis of rotation is tilted by 23.5 degrees The earth revolves around the sun

### Explanation:

- Allocentric frame: Consider a person at a particular latitude (e.g. on the tropic of cancer) at a given time (e.g. at solstice).
- \* Determine the terminator and mentally rotate the earth.
- Change our frame of reference from allocentric (outside the model) to egocentric (standing on the earth) to visualize path of sun.
- Change orientation on the earth to imagine path of sun from different latitudes.
- \* Change the position of the earth (e.g. at equinox).

# The gesture link



Padalkar, S. and Ramadas, J. (2010). Designed and spontaneous gestures in elementary astronomy education. *International Journal of Science Education*. 33(12), 1703-1739. DOI:10.1080/09500693.2010.520348

# Examples of gestures

Path of the Sun (Phenomenon)...

http://web.gnowledge.org/pedagogic-gestures/



#### Apparent flatness of earth



#### Direction of rotation (Model)...

Orientation change...





# Design

- Pretest in the beginning of the first part (Grades 4, 7)
   Observations, Textbook information, Cultural information, Models and Explanations
- **\*** Three parts of teaching (Grade  $7 \rightarrow 8$ )
  - Part I: Earth (roundness and rotation)
  - Part II: Sun-Earth system (revolution, parallel sun-rays)
  - Part III: Sun-Earth-Moon system
- Post test at the end of the last part (Grade 8 experimental and control)
- Interviews of selected students

## Evaluation

One of the tests was designed to probe students' mental models and explanations based on them

### **\*** Sample questions:

- Draw diagram of the earth and show the direction of rain falling on every place on the circumference of the diagram.
- What changes will take place in the motion of the sun, the moon, stars if the earth stops rotating around its axis?
- Draw a diagram of the earth if it is seen from exactly in the plane of the equator. Draw the axis of rotation of the earth and the equator. Draw a person on equator. Draw a line of horizon for that person. Show 'Up', 'Down', 'North' and 'South' directions for that person. At what angle would a person standing on the equator see the Pole Star?

# Sample

- Grade 7 8 students from three schools in the State of Maharashtra; Medium of instruction: Marathi
  - Urban: Students from a school in slum area of Mumbai volunteered
  - Rural: Class from a school in a single building of a temple in a farming village
  - \* Tribal: Class in a residential school for nomadic tribal children

	Urban	Tribal	Rural	Total
Girls	4	4	12	20 (29%)
Boys	14	13	21	48 (71%)
Total	18	17	33	68

### Results

The sun-earth-moon model



Incoherent diagram



Coherent diagram

Expt (Pre)	Expt (Post)	Control
7	8	8
5.08*	15.97*	2.44
	7 5.08*	Lxpt (ITC)       Lxpt (ITOst)         7       8         5.08*       15.97*

\* significant difference - z test, p<.05





# Results



- Horizon and local directions are not taught in the textbook.
- So none could draw them before the intervention.
- ✤ But more than 75% could draw after intervention.

	Expt (Pre)	Expt (Post)	Control			
Grade	7	8	8			
% Showing parallel rays	20*	36*	16			
* significant difference - z test, p<.05						

Draw diagram of the earth and show the direction of rain falling on every place on the circumference of the diagram.



Grade 8 rural girl (Control)



Grade 8 tribal boy (Experimental Post)

Draw a diagram of the earth if it is seen from exactly in the plane of the equator. Draw the axis of rotation of the earth and the equator. Draw a person on equator. Draw a line of horizon for that person. Show 'Up', 'Down', 'North' and 'South' directions for that person.



Grade 8 tribal girl (Experimental Post)

## Results

- **\*** Grade 7 students' score on the test improved in Grade 8 after the intervention [t(35)=11.01, p<0.001]
- \* For Grade 8, the treatment group performed better than the comparison group [t(128)=11.42, p<0.001]

	Grade	Mean	S.D.
Expt (Pre)	7	17.18	4.03
Expt (Post)	8	31.7	9.41
Control	8	16.57	5.66

24

# References

- Chi, M. T. H. (2008). Three types of conceptual change:Belief revision, mental model transformation, and categorical shift. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- \* Gentner, D. and Stevens, A. L. (Eds.) (1983). Mental Models. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Hegarty, M. and Waller, D. (2005). The Cambridge handbook of Visuospatial Think- ing, chapter Individual differences in spatial abilities, pages 121–169. Number 4. Cambridge University Press.
- Norman, D. A. (1983). Mental Models, chapter Some observations on Mental Models, pages 7– 14. Number 1. LEA Publishers, Hillsdale, NJ, London.
- Padalkar, S. & Ramadas, J. (2008). Modeling the round earth through diagrams. Astronomy Education Review, 6 (2), 54-74. http://dx.doi.org/10.3847/AER2007018.
- Padalkar, S. and Ramadas, J. (2010). Designed and spontaneous gestures in elementary astronomy education. International Journal of Science Education. 33(12), 1703-1739.
- **\*** DOI:10.1080/09500693.2010.520348
- Vosniadou, S. and Brewer, W. F. (1992). Mental models of the earth: A study of conceptual change in childhood. Cognitive Psychology, 24:535–585.
- Vosniadou, S. and Brewer, W. F. (1994). Mental models of the day/ night cycle. Cognitive Science, 18:123–183.



http://web.gnowledge.org/pedagogic-gestures/