When accomplished STEM teachers press students for evidence-based explanations,

they may do one or more of the following:

Model what a "good" justification, evaluation, or revision of a model, argument, or idea looks/sounds like (T39)
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Model what constitutes an evidence-based explanation in STEM disciplines (T40)
Model what drawing a conclusion looks/sounds like (T41)
Ask many "why?" questions that require justification or elaboration (T2)
Ask probing questions and follow-up questions of all students (T5)*
Ask questions that cannot easily be reduced to closed questions (T8)
Ask questions that will help students go deeper in their explanation (T9)
Avoid explaining or evaluating models, arguments, and ideas for students (T23) Δ^*
Avoid providing, justifying, or confirming conclusions for students (T25) Δ
Make clear that all student ideas are "fair game" for examination and discussion (T58) O Δ *
Provide just enough information, encouragement or questions to keep students thinking (e.g.,
praise-prompt-leave interaction) (T87)
Take all student ideas and contributions seriously (T82) 🛇 *
Ask students to clarify and expand on their thinking and the thinking of others (T104)
Consistently clarify and expand on student thinking (T93)
Hold students accountable to asking and responding to challenging questions (T112)
Provide consistent, diverse opportunities for students to consider the reasonableness of their explanations
(T114)

Provide consistent, diverse opportunities to offer evidence-based explanations (T118)

In these classrooms we expect to see a diverse range of students...

Articulating why they agree or disagree with a presented/shared claim (S21) O	
Clearly expecting and ready to be asked questions about their thinking (S45) 🛇 *	
Initiating talk with other students (S49)	
Making and defending all evaluative claims with mathematical or scientific evidence (S6) O	
Repeating and/or following-up their own or others' questions until satisfied with peers' answers (S56) 🖸
Using language support structures (e.g., sentence stems, word lists, etc.) to start and participate in sn	nall group
conversation (S40) Δ^*	
Using non-judgemental language (i.e. focusing on ideas, not people sharing them) (S41) Δ^*	

When accomplished STEM teachers press students for evidence-based explanations,

they may do one or more of the following:

ALWAYS		STRATEGICALLY	
More Straightforward:Ask many "why?"	More Challenging:	More Straightforward: Model what constitutes	More Challenging:
questions that require justification or elaboration (T2) Ask probing questions and follow-up questions of all students (T5)* Ask questions that cannot easily be reduced to closed questions (T8) Ask students to clarify and expand on their thinking and the thinking of others (T104)	evaluating models, arguments, and ideas for students (T23) Δ^* Avoid providing, justifying, or confirming conclusions for students (T25) Δ Take all student ideas and contributions seriously (T82) * Provide just enough information, encouragement or questions to keep students thinking (e.g., praise-prompt-leave interaction) (T87) Consistently clarify and expand on student thinking (T93)	an evidence-based explanation in STEM disciplines (T40) Model what drawing a conclusion looks/sounds like (T41) Model what a "good" justification, evaluation, or revision of a model, argument, or idea looks/sounds like (T39) Make clear that all student ideas are "fair game" for examination and discussion (T58)	diverse opportunities for students to consider the reasonableness of their explanations (T114) Ask questions that will help students go deeper in their explanation (T9) Hold students accountable to asking and responding to challenging questions (T112) Provide consistent, diverse opportunities to offer evidence-based explanations (T118)

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Using language support structures (e.g., sentence stems, word lists, etc.) to start and participate in small group
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