

# SCIENTIFIC REASONING

**Definition: thinking in terms of abstractions or symbols, being able to think about many variables or dimensions at the same time, being able to think in terms of probabilities and proportions.**

**Systematic hypothesis-testing is the heart of scientific thinking.**

**\*\*\* Most science textbooks (high school and college) assume that students are capable of scientific thinking**

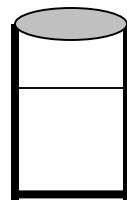
# Classic Problem

## Jean Piaget: Mixing Colors Problem

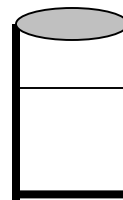
- 1,2,3,and 4 contain colorless, odorless liquids.
- X contains an “activating solution”.
- Some combination of liquids (always including X) will give a YELLOW color.
- How can you find the combination that makes YELLOW?



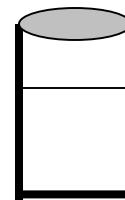
**Jean Piaget (1896-1980)**  
Children's Cognitive Development  
University of Geneva



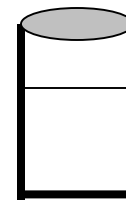
1



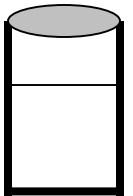
2



3



4



X

# Classic Problem

## Jean Piaget: Mixing Colors Problem

$1+x$	$1+2+x$	$1+2+3+x$	$1+2+3+4+x$
$2+x$	$1+3+x$	$1+2+4+x$	
$3+x$	$1+4+x$	$1+3+4+x$	
$4+x$	$2+3+x$	$2+3+4+x$	
	$2+4+x$		
	$3+4+x$		



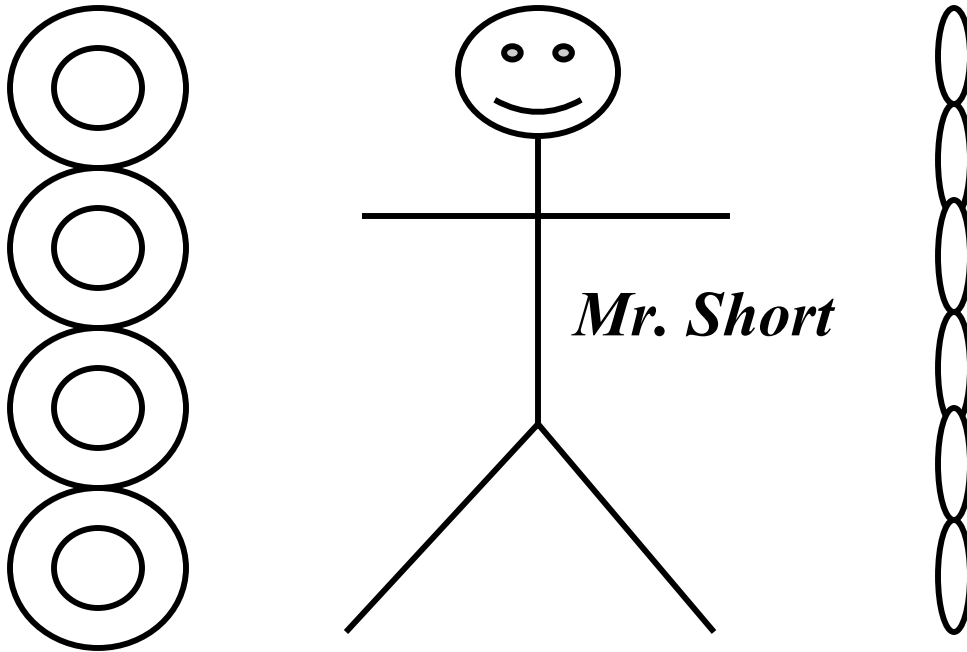
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# PROPORTIONAL REASONING IN ADOLESCENTS

## Sample Problem:

**Mr. Tall is 6 buttons tall. Mr. Short is 4 buttons tall.  
Now measure Mr. Short with paper clips. He is 6 paper  
clips tall. What is Mr. Tall's height in paper clips?**



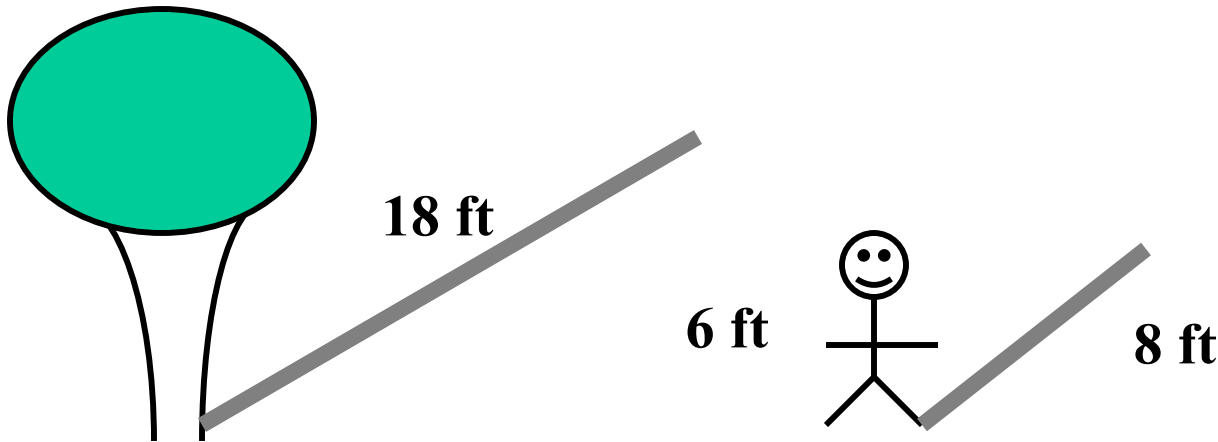
# PROPORTIONAL REASONING IN ADOLESCENTS: THE MR. TALL/ MR. SHORT PROBLEM

<p><b>Intuitive</b></p>	<p>do not use all of data, or used illogically (<i>“just added the 6 &amp; 4”</i> <i>“just doubled 6 buttons”</i>)</p>	<p><b>38%</b></p>
<p><b>Additive</b></p>	<p>uses a single difference, uncoordinated with other differences</p> <p><i>“If Mr. Tall is 6 buttons and Mr. Short is 4 buttons, that is a difference of 2. Now Mr. Short is 6 paper clips, so I took the 2 and added it to 6 and got 8.”</i></p>	<p><b>28%</b></p>
<p><b>Transitional</b></p>	<p>partial ratio</p>	<p><b>18 %</b></p>
<p><b>Ratio</b></p>	<p>correct procedure</p>	<p><b>16%</b></p>

# PROPORTIONAL REASONING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

## Sample Problem:

Walking back to my room after class yesterday afternoon, I noticed my 6 foot frame cast a shadow 8 feet long. A rather small tree next to the sidewalk cast a shadow 18 feet long. My best guess of the height of the tree would be \_\_\_\_\_



# PROPORTIONAL REASONING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: THE TREE/ SHADOW PROBLEM

<b>Intuitive</b>	students either give no response or guess ( <i>“Can’t tell. I’m not good at numbers”</i> )	<b>8%</b>
<b>Additive</b>	the student finds the difference between the two numbers and adds this value to a number  <i>“8 is to 6 as 18 is to 16.”</i>	<b>22%</b>
<b>Transitional</b>	partial ratio  <i>“6/8 is 3/4 but I didn’t know how to find the height of the tree.”</i>	<b>12 %</b>
<b>Ratio</b>	correct procedure	<b>58%</b>