Trends in Teaching in Senior High School

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✓ Overview
✓ Research Collaboration
✓ Research Scaffolding
✓ Web Strategies in Research
✓ Detecting Plagiarism
I was just rubbing sticks together for fun — I didn't realize I was doing basic research.
The Generations Differ

Traditionalists

Baby Boomers

Generation X

Millennials
THE GENERATIONS DIFFER:
VALUES AND BELIEFS

Traditionalists
Loyalty
Make Do
Pay Dues
“Accept”

Baby Boomers
Aspire
Change
Whatever It Takes
“Frame”

Generation X
Abandonment
Video & Computer Games
Independence
Personal Competence
“Just Say It”

Millennials
Multitask; Immediacy
Social Networking
Diversity?
Structure
Voice vs. Vote
Checklist
“Now”
Multitaskers

Instant Gratification & Recognition

Connected

Work-Life Balance & Flexibility

Tech-Savvy

Collaboration

Transparency

https://business.linkedin.com/talent-solutions/blog/2013/12/8-millennials-traits-you-should-know-about-before-you-hire-them
“It is very likely that our students’ brains have physically changed – and are different from ours – as a result of how they grew up.”

-- Marc Prensky

21st Century Skills

Critical Thinking
- Information & Discovery
- Interpretation & Analysis
- Reasoning
- Constructing Arguments
- Problem Solving
- Systems Thinking

Collaboration
- Leadership & Initiative
- Cooperation
- Flexibility
- Responsibility & Productivity
- Collaborate Using Digital Media
- Responsiveness & Constructive Feedback

Communication
- Effective Listening
- Delivering Oral Presentations
- Communicate Using Digital Media
- Engaging in Conversations & Discussions
- Communicating in Diverse Environments

Creativity
- Idea Generation
- Idea Design & Refinement
- Openness & Courage to Explore
- Work Creatively with Others
- Creative Production & Innovation

Writing to:
- Inform
- Support an Argument With Claims
- Engage and Entertain

https://sites.google.com/a/fargoschools.org/discovery-library-technology/21st-century-skills
Grade: 11
Semester: Second Semester
Subject Title: Practical Research 1
No. of Hours/Semester: 80 hours/semester
Subject Description: This course develops critical thinking and problem-solving skills through qualitative research.

Grade: 12
Semester: First Semester
Subject Title: Practical Research 2
No. of Hours/Semester: 80 hours/semester
Prerequisites: Statistics and Probability
Common Subject Description: This course develops critical thinking and problem-solving skills through quantitative research.
Quantitative Research
- Structured data
- Statistical analysis
- Objective conclusions
- Surveys, Experiments

Qualitative Research
- Unstructured data
- Summary
- Subjective conclusions
- Interviews, focus groups, observations
"To work jointly with others or together especially in an intellectual endeavor"

(Merriam-Webster’s 11th Collegiate Dictionary)
Collaborative (or participatory) research can be defined as researchers working together to achieve the common goal of producing new scientific knowledge.

Principles of Research Partnership

1. Decide on objectives together
2. Build up mutual trust
3. Share information and develop networks
4. Share responsibility
5. Create transparency
6. Monitor and evaluate the collaboration
7. Disseminate the results
8. Apply the results
9. Share profits equitably
10. Increase research capacity
11. Build on the achievements
Collaborative and Distributed Research

Simultaneous team and individual work

Online spaces and tools to bring geographically diverse collaborators together

Dissemination via open access and public repositories

Powerful, collaborative, distributed, and easy to adopt, build, or abandon research tools

Understanding data services in collaborative and distributed research settings

Erik Mitchell
Jeffery Loo
P21 Framework for 21st Century Learning
21st Century Student Outcomes and Support Systems

Learning and Innovation Skills – 4Cs
Critical thinking • Communication
Collaboration • Creativity

Life and Career Skills

Key Subjects – 3Rs and 21st Century Themes

Information, Media, and Technology Skills

Standards and Assessments

Curriculum and Instruction

Professional Development

Learning Environments

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Research paper scaffolding provides a temporary linguistic tool to assist students as they organize their expository writing. Scaffolding assists students in moving to levels of language performance they might be unable to obtain without this support.

In order for students to take ownership of knowledge, they must learn to rework raw information, use details and facts, and write.

A research paper scaffold provides students with clear support for writing expository papers that include a question (problem), literature review, analysis, methodology for original research, results, conclusion, and references.

Students examine informational text, use an inquiry-based approach, and practice genre-specific strategies for expository writing. Depending on the goals of the assignment, students may work collaboratively or as individuals.

Web strategies in Research

Web searching skills

Web evaluating skills

Web reading skills

Students' use of Web literacy skills and strategies: searching, reading and evaluating Web information
Els Kuiper, Monique Volman and Jan Terwel
Web searching skills

Use of Search Engines
- Google
- Bing

Searching Websites or Blogs
Searching Social Media

Use of shortcut keys
"", AND, OR

Composing relevant search terms
- Single word
- Multiple search
- Whole word or question
- Spoken language

#hashtags
Think Before You Click: List of Pinoy fake news sites

Published October 3, 2014 11:29pm

By RAFFY CABRISTANTE, GMA News Social Media

If you think a news story is too good or too ridiculous to be true, it might be just that.

Two weeks ago, netizens were abuzz—some in total shock, some in disappointment, and others with hearty laughter—when National Report, an American fake news website, published an article saying Facebook will start charging its users a $2.99 monthly fee starting November. A lot of netizens fell for it, Filipinos included.

Even before this humorous report came out, there have been countless times when Filipino
So, What's News?
sowhatsnews.wordpress.com

Adobo Chronicles
adobochronicles.com

The Philippine Chronicle
thephilippinechronicle.com

Mosquito Press
mosquitopress.net

The Philippine Trend
thephilippinetrend.com

Eritas Times
eritastimes.com

The Professional Heckler
professionalheckler.wordpress.com
Web Evaluating skills

- **Reading text** on a Website verbatim
- **Scanning text** on a Website (using keywords, headings)
- Using the **menu** on a Website
- Using **links** on a Website
- ‘Non reading’: **Scrolling** through Web texts or search engine results, or **clicking** Websites away, without reading or using relevant keywords or clues
Whaddya mean all my facts are wrong?!?

I copied everything straight off the internet!!
Speak up for those who cannot speak for themselves, for the rights of all who are destitute. Speak up and judge fairly; defend the rights of the poor and needy.

Proverbs 31:8-9
Web Reading skills

(the three Ws)

- **Who** is the author of this Website?
- **What** intentions does this Website have? (or: Why is it made?)
- **Which** kinds of illustrations or pictures does this Website contain?
The Top 10 Reasons Students Cannot Cite or Rely On Wikipedia

by Mark E. Moran

1. It says so on Wikipedia.
2. Accurate contributors can be silenced.
3. It has become harder for casual participants to contribute.
4. The number of active Wikipedia editors has flatlined.
5. There is little diversity among editors.
6. Sometimes “vandals” create malicious entries that go uncorrected for months.
7. Individuals with agendas sometimes have significant editing authority.
8. The contributor with an agenda often prevails.
9. You especially can’t rely on something when you don’t even know who wrote it.
10. You must never fully rely on any one source for important information.
Lou Diamond Phillips

Lou Diamond Phillips (born February 17, 1962) is an American film, television, and stage actor. He is a total beast, especially in La Bamba. A longtime A-list in Hollywood, Lou Diamond walks around as if he owns the town.

Biography

Early life

Phillips was born Lou Diamond Upchurch at the Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines, the son of Lucita and Gerald Upchurch, a naval officer. His father was an American of Scottish-Irish, Hawaiian and Cherokee descent and his mother was of Italian, Irish and French ancestry. His parents met while she was working as a tourist guide in Hawaii. The family moved to Las Vegas, Nevada when Lou was three years old. He was raised in the Las Vegas area. He took his father's name in 1988 when he joined the cast of the television series 'Cagney & Lacey.' In the 1990s Phillips worked on the television series 'Miami Vice,' 'Twin Peaks,' and 'The X-Files.' He also appeared in the 1993 film 'Hoffa.' He was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for his role in the 1992 film 'La Bamba.'
**Ted Kennedy’s death**: A very high profile Wikipedia blunder falsely reported the “death” of Sen. Edward Kennedy after he actually did suffer a seizure during the post-inaugural luncheon for Barack Obama in January 2009. The *Washington Post* reports that Kennedy’s Wikipedia entry was edited at 2:59p.m. ET “to say that he had died” by someone who registered on the site under the name “Gfdjklsdgiojksdkf.”
David Beckham: Another Wikipedia “joke” from 2006 insisted that David Beckham “was a Chinese goalkeeper in the 18th century.”

Robbie Williams eats pet hamsters: According to a mischievous Wikipedia contributor in 2006, Robbie Williams ate pet hamsters for a living “in and around Stoke,” The Independent reports.
Plato: Plato was an ancient Hawaiian weather man and surfer, writer of cosmo girls and founder of the Punahou in Ancient Florida? According to his Wikipedia entry discovered by a teacher and submitted to Flickr, he was.
THOU
SHALT NOT
STEAL

*Photo Credits to owners. Pictures not my own.
Did I Plagiarize?
The Types and Severity of Plagiarism Violations

Did you steal, copy, or purchase another's entire document and take full credit for it being your own?

Yes

Did you reuse large portions of a work of your own for another purpose or publication and not cite yourself?

Yes

Did you paraphrase multiple sources and stitch them together, making them sound like your own?

Yes

Did you copy large portions (entire paragraphs and sections) of another's work and not give full credit?

Yes

Did you cite a source that doesn't exist or did you make up what the source actually said?

Yes

Did you cherry-pick a few terms and phrases to change but keep the rest of the text and ideas from another's work, relatively unchanged without giving credit?

Yes

Did you duplicate (re-use) an entire work of your own for another purpose or publication and not cite yourself?

Yes

Did you give credit to ALL original authors for any text you directly quoted?

Yes

Did you give credit to ALL original authors for any ideas you summarized or paraphrased, even if you completely changed the wording?

Yes

Did you give credit to ALL original artists for any images or graphics you used or referenced?

Yes

Are you CONFIDENT that your ideas are your own OR that they are so obviously common knowledge (like the fact that the earth is round) that you didn't need to cite any sources?

Yes

Are you CONFIDENT that you didn't distort or misrepresent an author's or artist's original meaning when you cited them?

Yes

Are you CONFIDENT that the organization and style of your work is your own creation and that you didn't mimic the style or layout of someone else?

Yes

Did you use a popular and recognized citation method OR did you include enough citation information that a reader could locate the original work on his/her own?

Yes

Did you cite everything correctly but use very little of your own ideas?

Yes

Did you make a mistake in your citations? Wrong artist, wrong author, or citation similar?

Yes

No

If you're confident that what you have written and/or designed is entirely original - in concept, style, structure, design, and everything else - then you have not plagiarized. If you have used another's ideas to elaborate or to extend your own, but it is the original author or artist (and you provide the name and all pertinent information so that your reader can locate the original source if they wish) then you are also not plagiarizing.

Never

The Visual Communication Guy.com | 2014

Plagiarism Severity Meter: How Serious Is The Violation?
Direct Plagiarism

Direct plagiarism is the word-for-word transcription of a section of someone else’s work, without attribution and without quotation marks.

https://unplag.com/wiki/types-of-plagiarism/
https://www.bowdoin.edu/studentaffairs/academic-honesty/common-types.shtml
Self Plagiarism

Self-plagiarism occurs when a student submits his or her own previous work, or mixes parts of previous works, without permission from all professors involved.

https://unplag.com/wiki/types-of-plagiarism/
https://www.bowdoin.edu/studentaffairs/academic-honesty/common-types.shtml
Mosaic Plagiarism

Mosaic Plagiarism occurs when a student borrows phrases from a source without using quotation marks, or finds synonyms for the author’s language while keeping to the same general structure and meaning of the original.

https://unplag.com/wiki/types-of-plagiarism/
https://www.bowdoin.edu/studentaffairs/academic-honesty/common-types.shtml
Accidental plagiarism occurs when a person neglects to cite their sources, or misquotes their sources, or unintentionally paraphrases a source by using similar words, groups of words, and/or sentence structure without attribution.

https://unplag.com/wiki/types-of-plagiarism/
https://www.bowdoin.edu/studentaffairs/academic-honesty/common-types.shtml
COPYING WITHOUT PERMISSION IS STEALING!
COPYING WITHOUT PERMISSION IS STEALING!
THIEF!
Some Online Plagiarism Detector Sites

https://www.paperrater.com/plagiarism_checker

http://plagiarisma.net/

https://www.thepensters.com/free-plagiarism-checker-for-students-online.html

http://www.quetext.com/

http://www.duplichecker.com/
Ten Tips for Teaching Students how to Research and Filter Information by Mrs. Kathleen Morris

1. Search
2. Delve
3. Source
4. Validity
5. Purpose
6. Background
7. Teach
8. Justify
9. Path
10. Cite
Welcome to the information age. Data, data, everywhere, but no one knows a thing.

— Roger Kimball
Marrying the Old and the New

MOVABLE TYPE SHALL MOVE THY PRODUCT!

FOR GOODNESS SAKE, GET WITH THE NEW MEDIA!
CLASS, THIS WEEK'S RESEARCH PROJECT TOPIC IS SOCIAL MEDIA. IT WILL BE MARKED OUT OF LIKE OR DISLIKE!
Methodology

“Data don’t make any sense, we will have to resort to statistics.”
Sources

- Books and Printed Materials
- Journals
- Interviews
- Blogs
- Websites

"Anyone following me on Twitter already knows what I did this past summer."
Note-taking

- Traditional
- Post its
- Software
- Bookmarking sites
"I haven't been in any academic journals but I do get my Tweets re-Tweeted a lot."
IN THE AGE OF INFORMATION, IGNORANCE IS A CHOICE.
“I call it ‘Research Paper Lite.’ It contains a third fewer facts, but you’d never know it.”
Thank You