

STEAM

Project Based Learning

Teori dan Penerapan di Sekolah Dalam
Mencapai Kompetensi Minimal
Literasi Sains dan Literasi Numerik

Ahmad Riza Wahono
Madrasah Internasional
TechnoNatura

Over View

- Kebutuhan skill/keterampilan Dunia di masa depan
- Peran Sekolah menyiapkan masa depan generasi Indonesia 2045
- 4 skill dan 4 learning experience
- Literasi Sains dan Numerikal
- Mengapa Project based learning sebagai Learning Experience
 - Peran PBL
 - Element PBL
 - Proses PBL
 - Penggabungan PBL dengan klasikal
- Sample PBL di Technonatura



The Future World of Work

IN MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Creative
Work

- Research
- Development
- Design
- Marketing and Sales
- Global Supply Chain Management

Routine
Work

DONE BY
PEOPLE

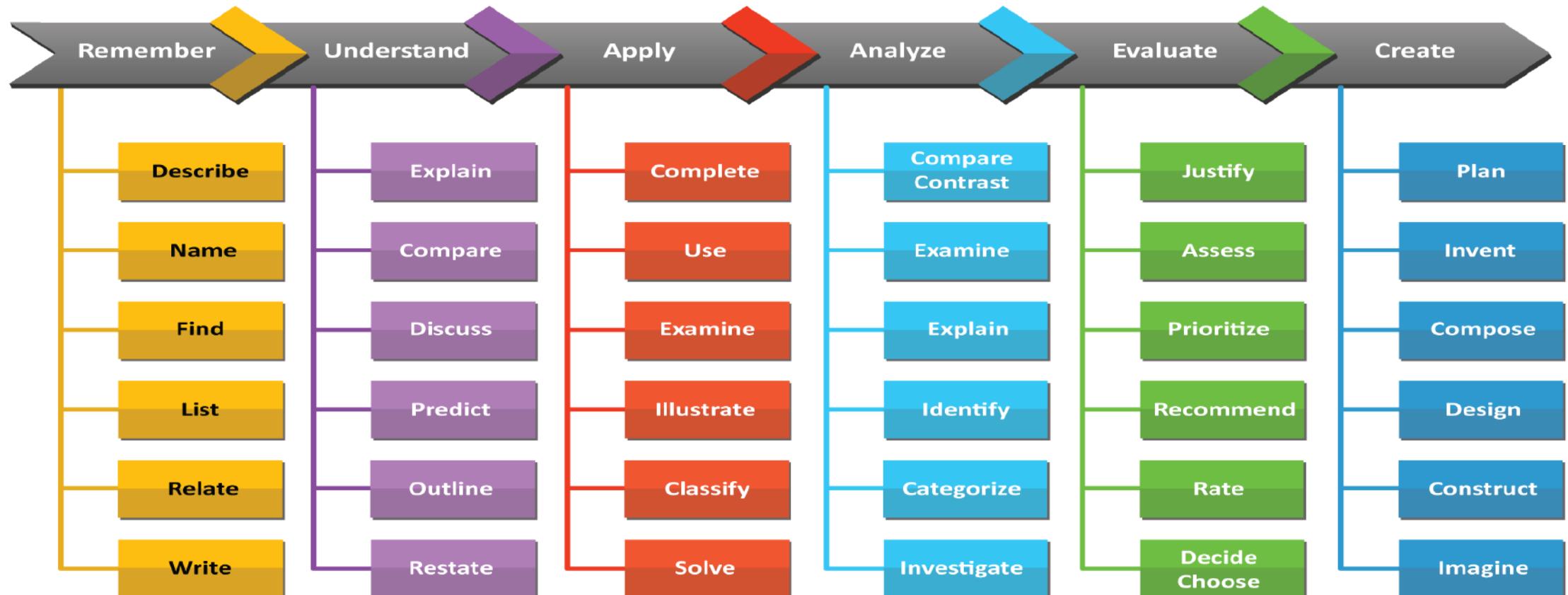
Routine
Work

DONE BY
MACHINES

IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Establishing Education Vision

Cognitive Domain



HIGH ORDER THINKING , HOT

January 2020



Platform for Shaping the Future of the New Economy and Society

Schools of the Future

Defining New Models of Education
for the Fourth Industrial Revolution

In the context of job disruption, demand for new skills and increased socioeconomic polarization, primary and secondary school systems have a critical role to play in preparing the global citizens and workforces of the future

Education models must adapt to equip children with the skills to create a more inclusive, cohesive and productive world.

EDUCATION 4.0 : A Global Framework for Shifting Learning content and Experiences Towards the Needs of The Future

Content (built-in mechanisms for skills adaptation)

Global citizenship skills

To include content that focuses on building awareness about the wider world, sustainability and playing an active role in the global community.



Innovation and creativity skills

To include content that fosters skills required for innovation, including complex problem-solving, analytical thinking, creativity and systems-analysis.

Technology skills

To include content that is based on developing digital skills, including programming, digital responsibility and the use of technology.

Interpersonal skills

To include content that focuses on interpersonal emotional intelligence (i.e. empathy, cooperation, negotiation, leadership and social awareness).

Personalized and self-paced learning

From a system where learning is standardized, to one based on the diverse individual needs of each learner, and flexible enough to enable each learner to progress at their own pace.

Accessible and inclusive learning

From a system where learning is confined to those with access to school buildings to one in which everyone has access to learning and is therefore inclusive.

Problem-based and collaborative learning

From process-based to project and problem-based content delivery, requiring peer collaboration and more closely mirroring the future of work.

Lifelong and student-driven learning

From a system where learning and skilling decrease over one's lifespan to one where everyone continuously improves on existing skills and acquires new ones based on their individual needs.

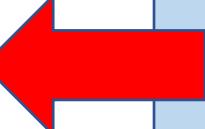
Experiences (leveraging innovative pedagogies)

Skills needed for the future

Content (built-in mechanisms for skills adaptation)

Global citizenship skills

To include content that focuses on building awareness about the wider world, sustainability and playing an active role in the global community.



GLOBALISASI

bukan hanya local test, global test kolaborasi dunia hanya setara jika kompeten

Innovation and creativity skills

To include content that fosters skills required for innovation, including complex problem-solving, analytical thinking, creativity and systems-analysis.



Keteramplan berInovasi Dan Berfikir kreatif

berfikir Kritis, Problem solving, analytical thinking, system analisis

Technology skills

To include content that is based on developing digital skills, including programming, digital responsibility and the use of technology.



Keterampilan Technology

Programming, Digital, use of technology

Interpersonal skills

To include content that focuses on interpersonal emotional intelligence (i.e. empathy, cooperation, negotiation, leadership and social awareness).



Keterampilan Sosial InterPersonal

Empathy, negosiasi, kolaborasi, kepemimpinan kepekaan sosial

LITERASI
SAINS DAN
NUMERIK

SOSIAL
EMOSIONAL

GLOBAL PROFESSIONAL OF 21ST CENTURY

INVENTOR INNOVATOR ENTREPRENEUR

COMPETENCE

TRUSTED **LISTENED**

SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE **GIVEN ROLE MODEL**

NETWORKED
SELF-CONFIDENCE
ENTHUSIASTIC
ACCOUNTABLE
CONFIDENCE
SELF-AWARE **RELIABLE** **ETHICS**

EMPOWERED
FAIRLY THREATENED
MAINTAIN YOUR POISE

LISTENER
ATTITUDE
GOAL FOCUSED
SELF-DISCIPLINE

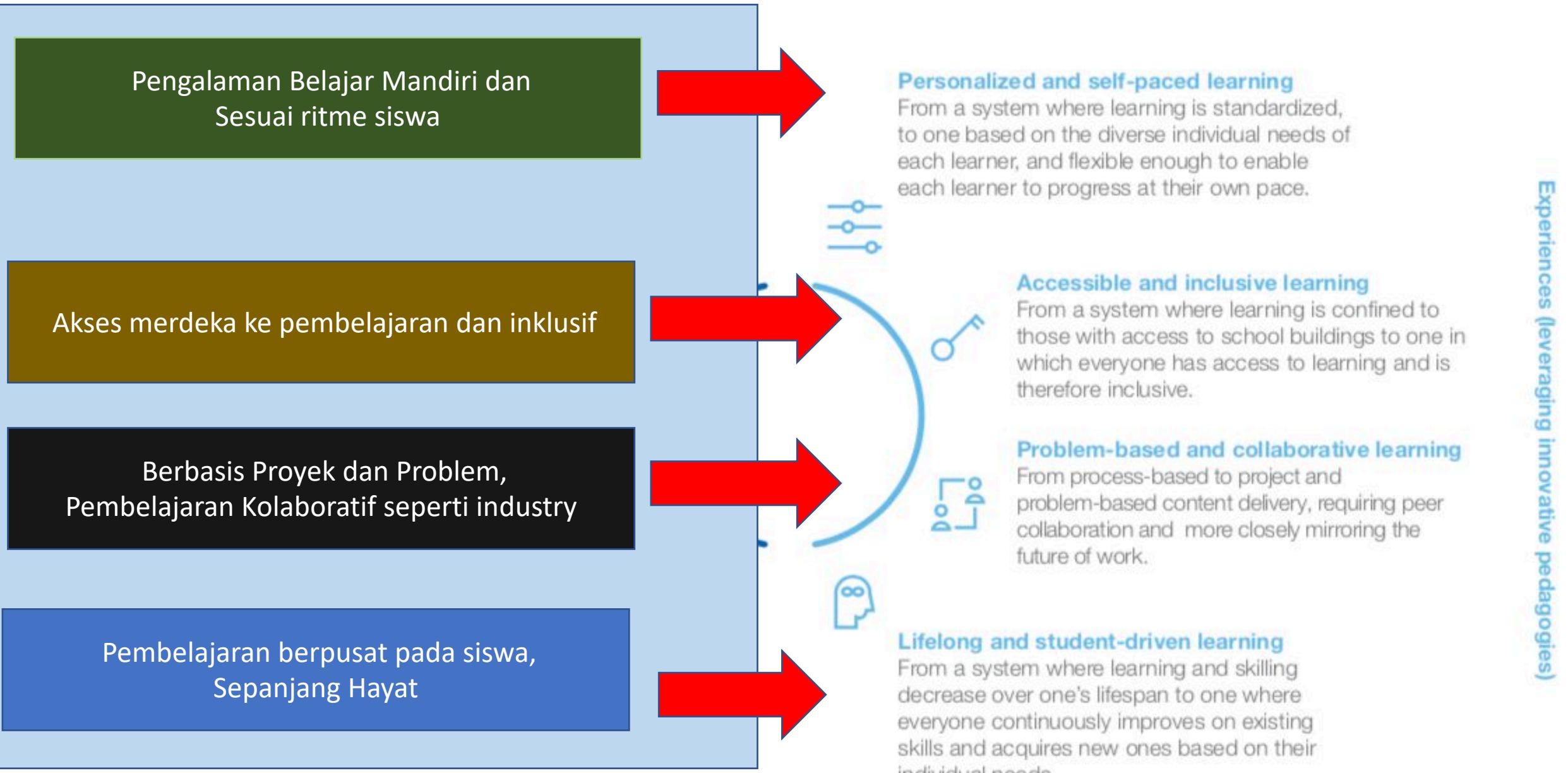
NEAT
ETHICAL
PERSISTENT

COMMUNICATE EFFECTIVELY
ON A MISSION

Active Role
Global Community

TechnoNatura
Preparing The Next Generation

Learning Experience needed for the future



How Learning is Changing: Mega Trend #1. Learner Engagement



KETERLIBATAN SISWA

semakin intens hands on, dengan kaya multimedia melalui teknologi digital

How Learning is Changing: Mega Trend #2. Pervasive Access



AKSES PEMBELAJARAN

semakin luas lingkungan global melalui teknologi digital akses langsung kepada yang empunya informasi secara fresh

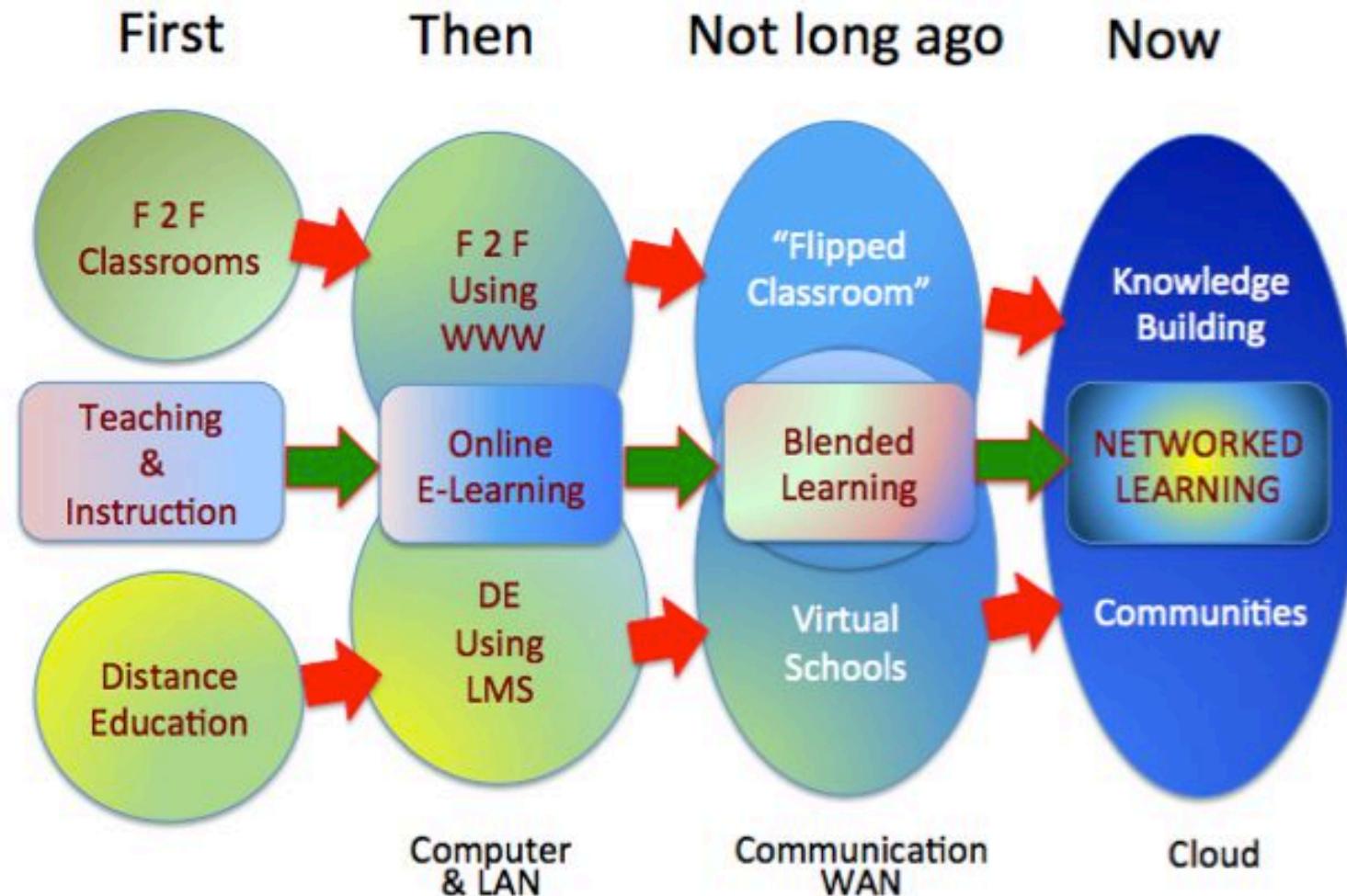
How Learning is Changing: Mega Trend #3. Customization



KESESUAIAN SISWA

Pola belajar yg semakin adaptif
sesuai dengan minat dan bakat siswa
Terkustomisasi sesuai kebutuhan

The Emerging Education Paradigm



NEW WAY OF LEARNING

| Old Way | New Way | Process Implication |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Didactic based on textbook and teachers | Based on rich multimedia resources | Printing, Computer Networking, Multimedia |
| Passive Learning | Active Learning | Collaboration, Support Communication |
| Individual Work | Individual and Team | Collaboration Tools Interactive Media |
| Static learning materials | Dynamic learning materials | Network, Just In Time Method |
| Homogeneous | Vary in development | Rich variation of method, tools, and resources |
| Full-frontal learning | Just In Time Mentoring | Access to expert through net |
| Learning while at school | Lifetime learning | Access to expert through net |
| Learning must be seated | Mobile learning | Mobile gadget, learning materials |

CREATING STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING

| | SD/MI | | | MTs/SMP - MA /SMA | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Traditional Hands-on (Verification of Facts) | Novice (Factual Knowledge) | Informed Novice (Understand facts/ideas in context of conceptual framework) | Expert (Adapts conceptual frameworks through transfer) | Researcher (Creation of new knowledge and/or conceptual frameworks) |
| Standards- based Assessment | State/ Teacher | State/ Teacher | State/ Teacher | State/ Teacher | State/ Teacher |
| Topic Chosen | Teacher | Teacher | Teacher | Teacher | Student/Researcher/Community |
| Task Definition | Teacher | Teacher | Teacher | Student | Student/ Community |
| Resources Planning | Teacher | Teacher | Teacher | Student/ Community | Student/ Community |
| Procedures/ Design Development | Teacher | Teacher | Teacher/ Student | Student/ Community | Student/ Community |
| Artifacts/ Analysis | Teacher | Teacher/ Student | Student/ Community | Student/ Community | Student/ Community |
| Outcomes | Teacher/ Student | Student | Student/ Community | Student/ Community | Student/ Community |

STUDENT CENTERED LEARNING

30

Prakash Nair

Strategies for Education Innovation

| Number | Innovation Strategy | Pedagogy | Organization | Non-Academic | TechnoNatura | CyberMadrasah |
|--------|--|----------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Personalization | X | | X | 4 Quadrant | YES |
| 2 | Multi-age Classes | X | X | X | Mixed | YES |
| 3 | Small Learning Communities | | X | X | YES | YES |
| 4 | Student Advisories | | X | X | YES | YES |
| 5 | Small Learning Communities with Academies | | X | X | 16 Students/Group | YES |
| 6 | Multidisciplinary Curricula with Block Scheduling | X | X | | PROJECT BASED | YES |
| 7 | Cooperative Learning | X | | X | YES | YES |
| 8 | Project-Based Learning | X | | X | 5 PROJECT TYPES | YES |
| 9 | Peer Tutoring | X | | X | YES | YES |
| 10 | Peer Instruction | X | | | YES | YES |
| 11 | Team Teaching | X | X | | YES | YES |
| 12 | Community Service Learning | X | X | X | YES | YES |
| 13 | Looping | | X | | YES | YES |
| 14 | Business Partnerships for Assessment, Resources and Funding | X | X | | YES | YES |
| 15 | Global Connections | X | X | X | YES | YES |
| 16 | Internships | X | X | X | YES | YES |
| 17 | The Resurgence of Art | X | | X | YES | YES |
| 18 | Laptops and Wireless Technology for Anytime, Anywhere Learning | X | X | X | YES | YES |
| 19 | Parent Involvement | | X | X | TO BE OPTIMISED | YES |
| 20 | Student-Led Performances | X | | X | YES | YES |
| 21 | Non-Academic Life Skills Curricula | X | | X | YES | YES |
| 22 | Meaningful Career Counseling | | | X | YES | YES |
| 23 | Social/Emotional Counseling | | | X | YES | YES |
| 24 | Physical Fitness Programs - Beyond Sports | | | X | YES | |
| 25 | Outdoor Learning | | X | X | YES | |
| 26 | Student-Run Independent Newspaper | | | X | | YES |
| 27 | Relevant Staff Development and Adequate Staff Preparation Time | | X | | NOT OPTIMUM | YES |
| 28 | "Rubrics" and Portfolio-Based Assessments | X | X | | YES | YES |
| 29 | New Paradigm School Buildings | | X | | YES | YES |
| 30 | After School Programs and Community Use of Schools | | X | X | | |

HOW TO MASTER 21st skills





Science Project



Engineering Project



Social Project



Entrepreneur Project



Art & Design Project

LIFE AND CAREER SKILLS

Project Based Learning

aRithmetics

Reading

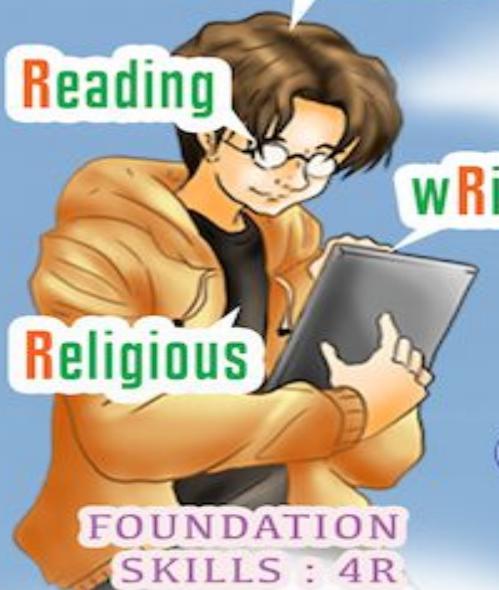
wRiting

Religious

FOUNDATION
SKILLS : 4R



21st CENTURY CLASSROOM



INNOVATION
SKILLS : 5C



ICT & MULTIMEDIA SKILLS

Life & Career Skills

FLEXIBILITY AND ADAPTABILITY

*Adapt to Change
Be Flexible*

INITIATIVE AND SELF-DIRECTION

*Manage Goals and Time
Work Independently
Be Self-directed Learners*

SOCIAL AND CROSS-CULTURAL SKILLS

*Interact Effectively with Others
Work Effectively in Diverse Teams*

PRODUCTIVITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

*Manage Projects
Produce Results*

LEADERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITY

*Guide and Lead Others
Be Responsible to Others*



PROJECT BASED LEARNING





Project-Based Learning

- **Project-based learning** adalah sebuah pendekatan instruksi pembelajaran yg didesain untuk memberikan siswa peluang untuk mengembangkan pengetahuan dan keterampilan secara mandiri melalui keterlibatan dalam sebuah proyek yg di set berkisar antara tantangan dan permasalahan yang ada dihadapi dalam dunia nyata

Mengapa Project-Based Learning

lebih baik daripada Traditional Classroom Learning.

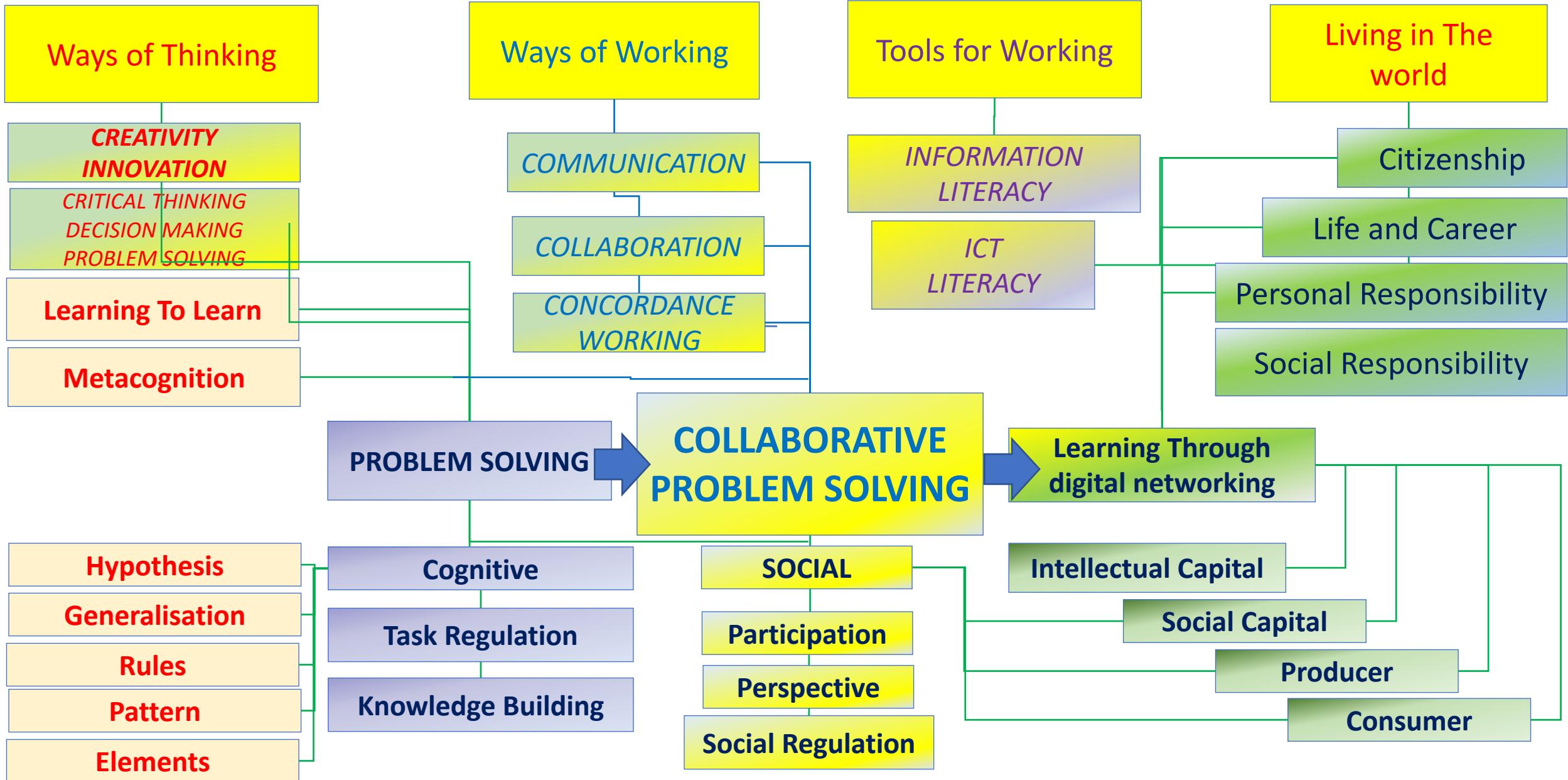
Project-based learning memfokuskan siswa pada pengembangan berfikir kritis /critical thinking dan kemampuan menyelesaikan masalah /problem solving.

Sebuah proses **inquiry-based** method dalam pembelajaran untuk menyelesaikan masalah yg diberikan sebagai sebuah projek kepada siswa dan mengaktifkan siswa dalam pola belajarnya.

- PBL Membantu Siswa Mengembangkan Keterampilan untuk Hidup dalam Masyarakat Berbasis Pengetahuan dan Berteknologi Tinggi
- Model sekolah lama yang mempelajari fakta secara pasif dan melafalkannya di luar konteks tidak lagi cukup untuk mempersiapkan siswa untuk bertahan hidup di dunia saat ini.
- Memecahkan masalah yang sangat kompleks mengharuskan siswa memiliki keterampilan dasar (membaca, menulis, dan matematika) dan keterampilan abad ke-21 (kerja tim, pemecahan masalah, pengumpulan penelitian, manajemen waktu, sintesis informasi, memanfaatkan alat teknologi tinggi).
- Dengan kombinasi keterampilan ini, siswa menjadi direktur dan manajer proses pembelajaran mereka, dibimbing oleh seorang guru yang terampil.

Keterampilan Abad 21

- Keterampilan abad ke-21 ini termasuk
 - perencanaan, pemikiran kritis, penalaran, dan kreativitas
 - tanggung jawab pribadi dan sosial
 - keterampilan komunikasi yang kuat, baik untuk kebutuhan interpersonal maupun presentasi
 - pemahaman lintas budaya
 - visualisasi dan pengambilan keputusan
 - mengetahui bagaimana dan kapan menggunakan teknologi dan memilih alat yang paling sesuai untuk tugas tersebut



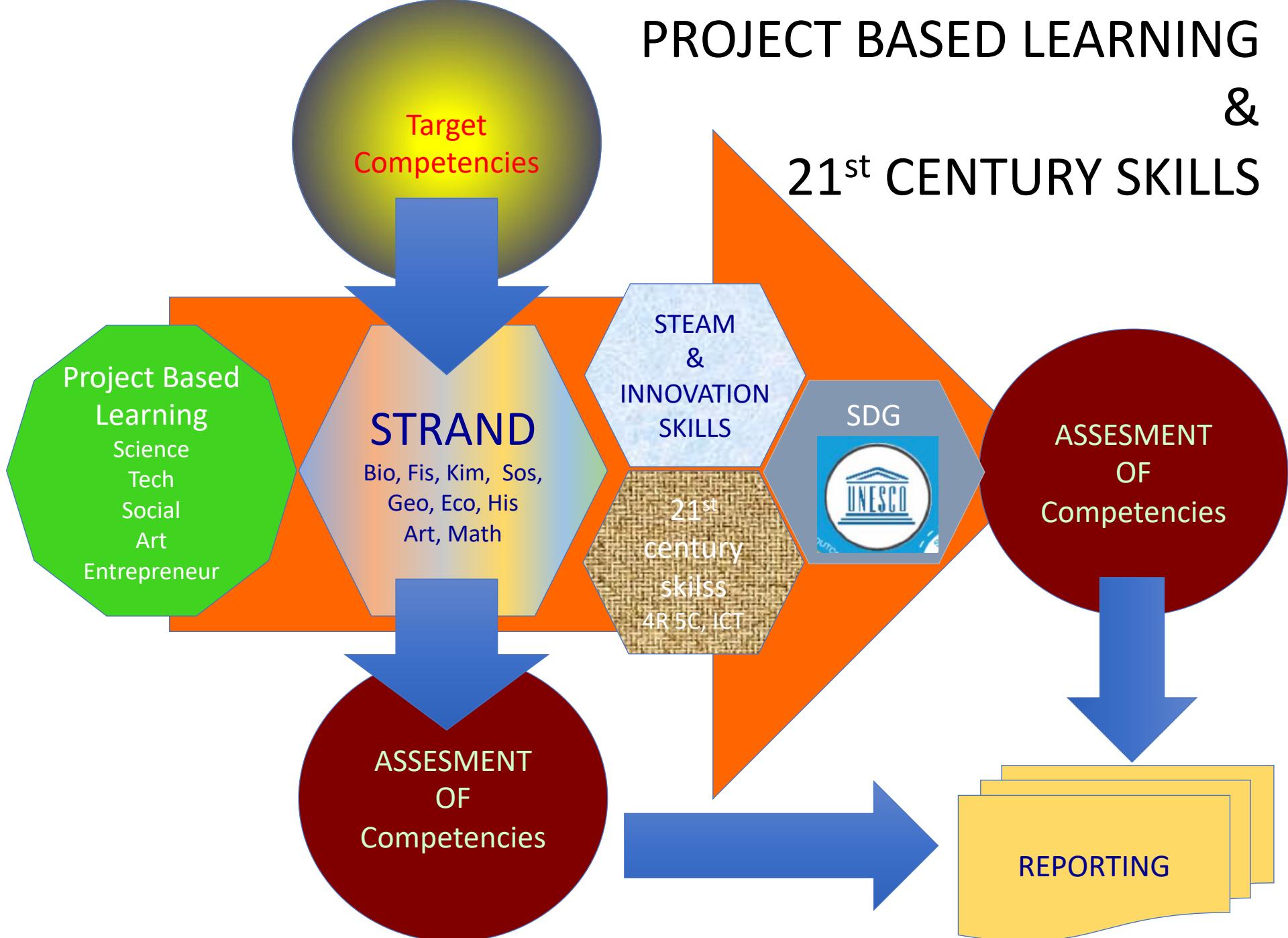
- "One of the major advantages of project work is that it makes school more like real life. It's an in-depth investigation of a real-world topic worthy of children's attention and effort."

-Education researcher Sylvia Chard

Project Based Learning Berbasiskan pada Standar Kompetensi

- PBL Berbasis Kurikulum dan Standar Nasional
 - Pembelajaran berbasis proyek membahas keterkaitan proyek dengan standar konten Isi dan Kompetensi yang diperlukan.
 - Dalam PBL, standar numerical, matematika, literasi, Sains, Teknologi hingga sosial menjadi orientasi dari pelaksanaan proyek.
 - Proses penggerjaan proyek yang mengintegrasikan berbagai mata pelajaran dalam kurikulum. Pertanyaan pertanyaan diajukan yang mengarahkan siswa untuk menghadapi elemen utama dan prinsip suatu disiplin keilmuan yang terukur dan terkait dengan kehidupan.

PROJECT BASED LEARNING & 21st CENTURY SKILLS



"PBL mengokohkan peran pada Penilaian Otentik

Penilaian dan evaluasi otentik memungkinkan kita mendokumentasikan kemajuan dan perkembangan anak secara sistematis.

PBL mendorong hal ini dengan melakukan hal berikut:

1. guru memiliki banyak alternatif dalam penilaian.
2. memungkinkan seorang anak untuk menunjukkan kemampuannya saat bekerja secara mandiri.
3. menunjukkan kemampuan anak untuk menerapkan keterampilan yang diinginkan seperti melakukan penelitian (kemampuan literasi numerical dan sains).
4. mengembangkan kemampuan anak untuk bekerja dengan teman sebayanya, membangun kerja tim dan keterampilan kelompok.
5. memungkinkan guru untuk belajar lebih banyak tentang anak sebagai pribadi yang unik.
6. membantu guru berkomunikasi secara progresif dan bermakna dengan anak atau sekelompok anak tentang berbagai masalah.

- "PBL Mendorong Pembelajaran Seumur Hidup
- PBL mempromosikan pembelajaran seumur hidup karena
 - PBL dan penggunaan teknologi memungkinkan siswa, guru, dan administrator untuk menjangkau pembelajaran di luar gedung sekolah.
 - Siswa terlibat dalam pembangun basis pengetahuan baru dan menjadi pembelajar aktif seumur hidup.
 - PBL mengajarkan siswa untuk mengontrol pembelajaran mereka, langkah pertama sebagai pembelajar seumur hidup.
 - Dalam mengejar pengetahuan baru, teknologi memungkinkan siswa mengakses penelitian dan pakar, dari sumber seperti akun orang pertama dari sejarah masa lalu hingga obrolan secara online dengan ahli diluar negeri.

Akomodasi Gaya Belajar pada Project Based Learning

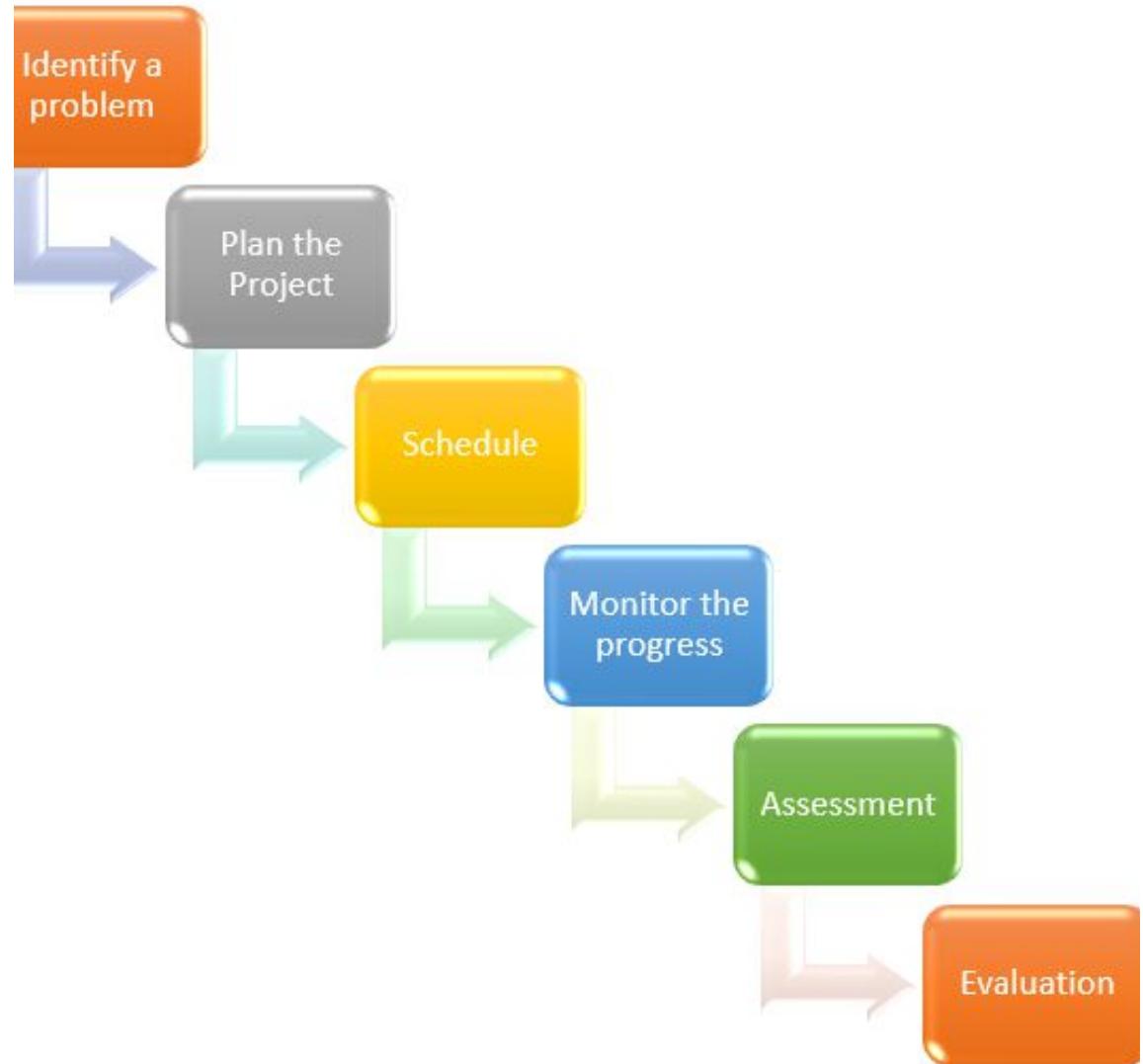
Penilaian Luaran PBL



- Penilaian melengkapi banyak aspek pembelajaran, baik Cognitif, Afektif maupun Motorik dan ketercapaian Skills baik sesuai standar nasional atau sesuai dengan Keterampilan abad 21
- memberikan umpan balik diagnostik.
- membantu pendidik menetapkan standar.
- memungkinkan seseorang untuk mengevaluasi kemajuan dan menghubungkan kemajuan itu dengan orang lain.
- memberikan umpan balik kepada siswa tentang seberapa baik mereka memahami informasi dan tentang apa yang perlu mereka tingkatkan.
- membantu guru merancang instruksi untuk mengajar dengan lebih efektif.

Project Based Learning

- Evaluasi Pengalaman Belajar Siswa
 - Ada Sedikit waktu untuk refleksi perlu tersedia dalam jadwal sibuk hari sekolah, karena refleksi adalah komponen kunci dari pembelajaran.
 - Bagaimana kita mengharapkan siswa kita untuk mensintesis pengetahuan baru jika mereka tidak diberi waktu untuk merenungkan apa yang telah mereka temukan?
 - Tentukan waktu untuk refleksi aktivitas sehari-hari. Memungkinkan refleksi individu, seperti penjurnal, serta refleksi dan diskusi kelompok. (Misalnya, validasi apa yang telah dipelajari siswa dan buat saran untuk perbaikan.)
- Untuk mengaktifkan evaluasi diri yang efektif, ikuti langkah-langkah berikut:
 - Luangkan waktu untuk berefleksi, secara individu dan sebagai kelompok.
 - Bagikan perasaan dan pengalaman.
 - Diskusikan apa yang berhasil dengan baik.
 - Diskusikan apa yang perlu diubah.
 - Bagikan ide yang akan menghasilkan pertanyaan baru dan proyek baru.





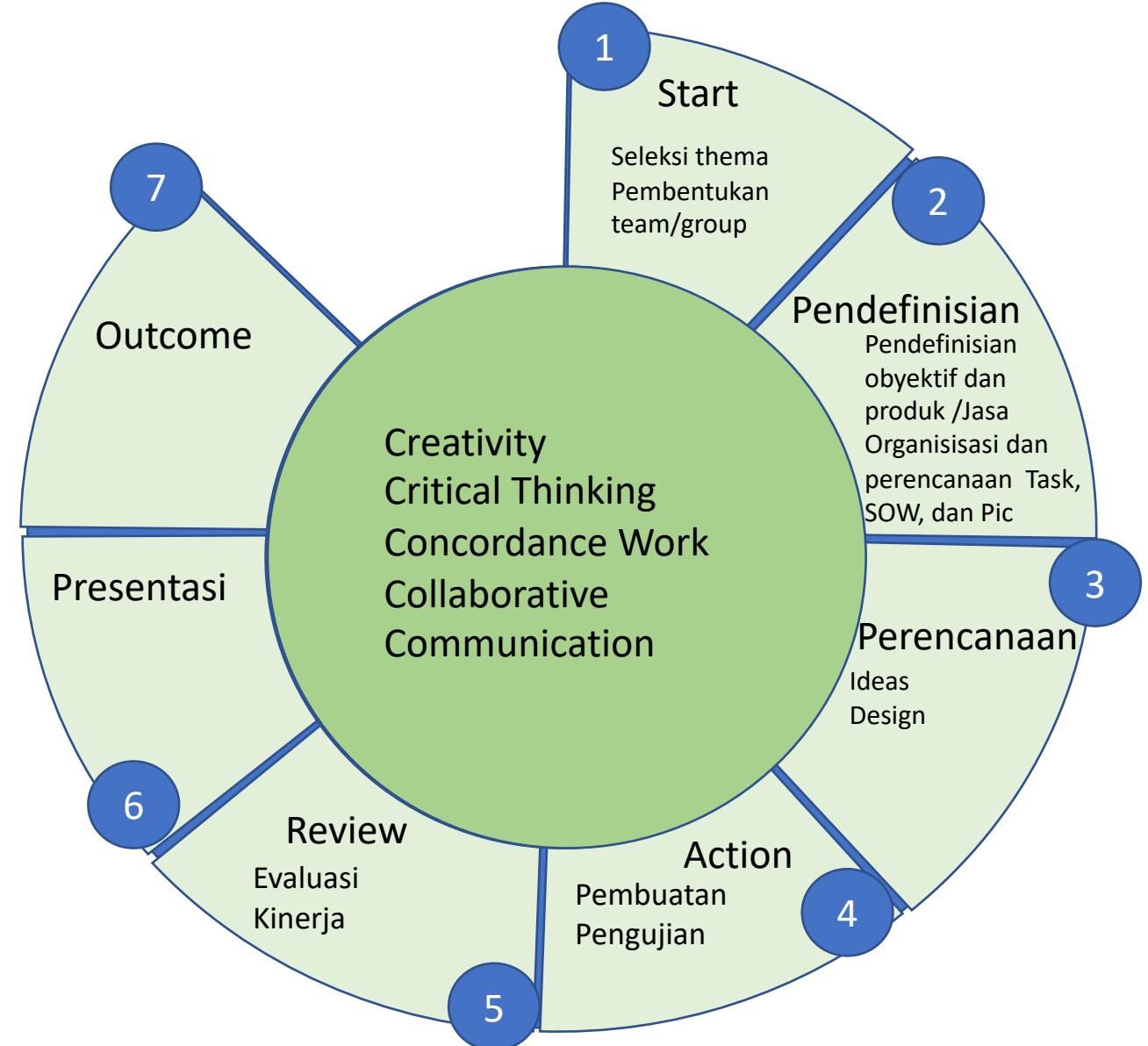
Beberapa Aspek dalam PBL

- Pengetahuan dan keterampilan
- Kaitan tantangan proyek dengan kehidupan nyata
- Proses inquiry
- Suara Siswa dan pilihan siswa
- Kolaborasi antara siswa local maupun internasional
- Kemampuan pekerja
- Partnership dengan komunitas
- Feed bak dan revisi
- Presentasi proyek di public
- Refleksi diri

Langkah Project Based Learning

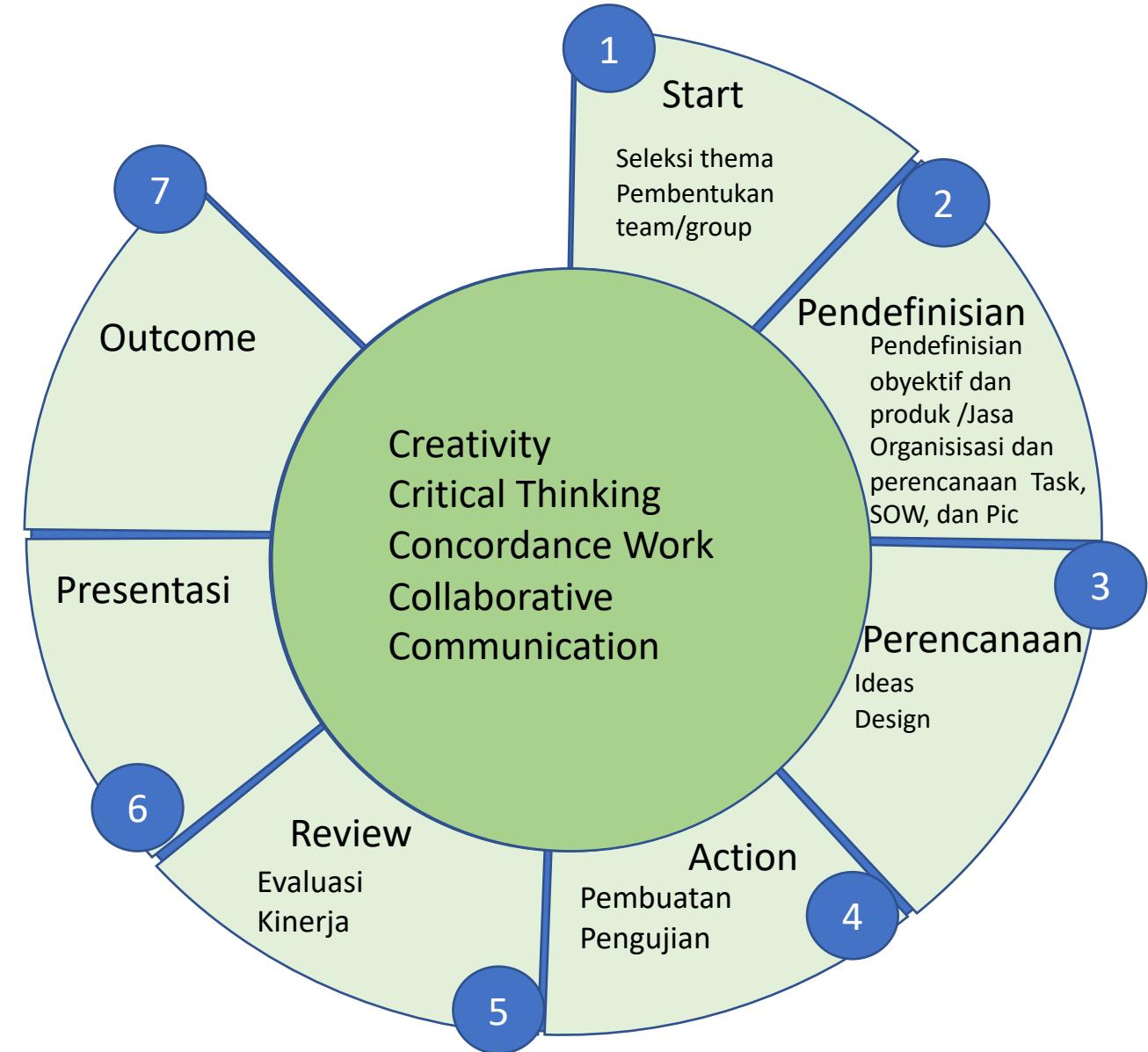
Berikut langkah-langkah penerapan PBL yang dirinci di bawah ini:

- Seleksi thema
- Pembentukan team/group
- Pendefinisan obyektif dan produk /Jasa yang hendak dikembangkan
- Organisasi dan perencanaan Task, SOW, dan Pic
 - Rancang Rencana Proyek
 - Buat Jadwal/skedul proyek
- Riset dan kompilasi informasi, Review Obyektif
- Laksanakan pembuatan proyek
- Review Project
- Presentasikan
- Pantau Siswa dan Kemajuan Proyek
- Ukur dan Nilai luaran
- Evaluasi Presentasi dan self appraisal



Inti dan Tujuan Project Based Learning

- Pada intinya, PBL memungkinkan siswa memperoleh pengetahuan dan keterampilan inti melalui pengembangan proyek yang menanggapi masalah di kehidupan nyata.
- Tujuannya adalah untuk meningkatkan otonomi siswa dan menjadi protagonis dari proses pembelajaran mereka sendiri.
- Setiap kelompok siswa harus merencanakan, menyusun, membuat/melaksanakan dan mempresentasikan produk yang harus menjawab pertanyaan panduan yang dipilih (lihat infografik di bawah).
- Sementara itu, guru memiliki tanggung jawab untuk membimbing dan mendukung siswa selama proyek berlangsung.



Madrasah Internasional

TechnoNatura



REKAYASA ULANG SISTEM PENDIDIKAN

An alternative model of "Fun n Joyful" Learning,
and Meaningful Project Based Learning experience
for youth to embrace 21st century skills,
4Rs (Religious, Reading, 'Riting, Rithmetic) and
5Cs (Creativity, Critical thinking, Concordance work
Communication and Collaboration)

Level/class

| Science Project | Engineering Project | Art Project | Social Project | Entrepreneurship Project | STEAM Project |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Science Project 1 | Engineering Project 1 | Art Project 1 | Social Project 1 | Entrepreneurship Project 1 | STEAM ROBOTIC Project |
| Science Project 2 | Engineering Project 2 | Art Project 2 | Social Project 2 | Entrepreneurship Project 2 | STEAM Game Design Project |
| Science Project 3 | Engineering Project 3 | Art Project 3 | Social Project 3 | Entrepreneurship Project 3 | |
| Science Project 4 | Engineering Project 4 | Art Project 4 | Social Project 4 | Entrepreneurship Project 4 | |
| Science Project 5 | Engineering Project 5 | Art Project 5 | Social Project 5 | Entrepreneurship Project 5 | |
| Science Project 6 | Engineering Project 6 | Art Project 6 | Social Project 6 | Entrepreneurship Project 6 | STEAM IOT Project |
| Science Project 7 | Engineering Project 7 | Art Project 7 | Social Project 7 | | |
| Science Project 8 | Engineering Project 8 | Art Project 8 | Social Project 8 | | |
| Science Project 9 | Engineering Project 9 | | Social Project 9 | | |
| Science Project 10 | Engineering Project 10 | | Social Project 10 | | STEAM Artificial Intelligence Project |

STUDENT HAPPINESS



Promoted



On a mission



Empower



Valued



Listened



Clear Plan



Fairly Treated

STUDENT SMILE @ SCHOOL

TechnoNatura



Preparing The Next Generation



Challenged



Involved



Trusted



Appreciated



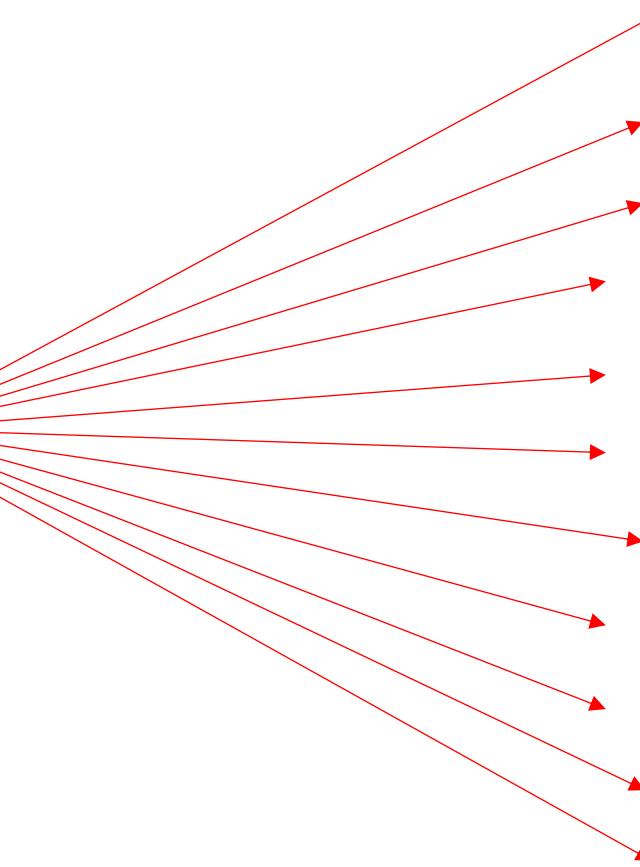
Given role model



Mentored

ELEMENT OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING

Project Description



PROJECT ABOUT

INTRODUCTION

PROCESS

OBJECTIVES

COMPETENCIES

EVALUATION

CHALLENGE

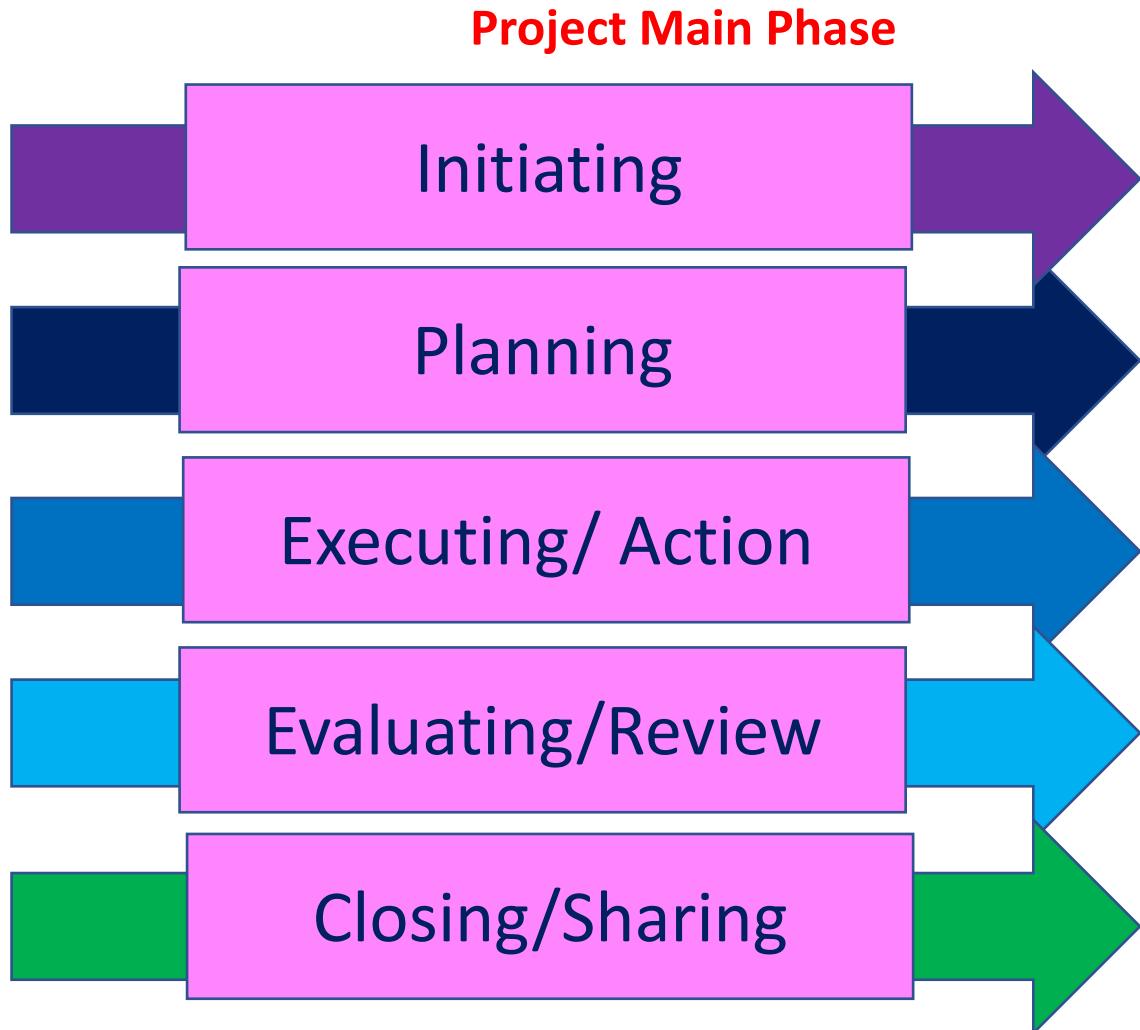
DELIVERABLES

CRITERIA

CONSTRAINTS

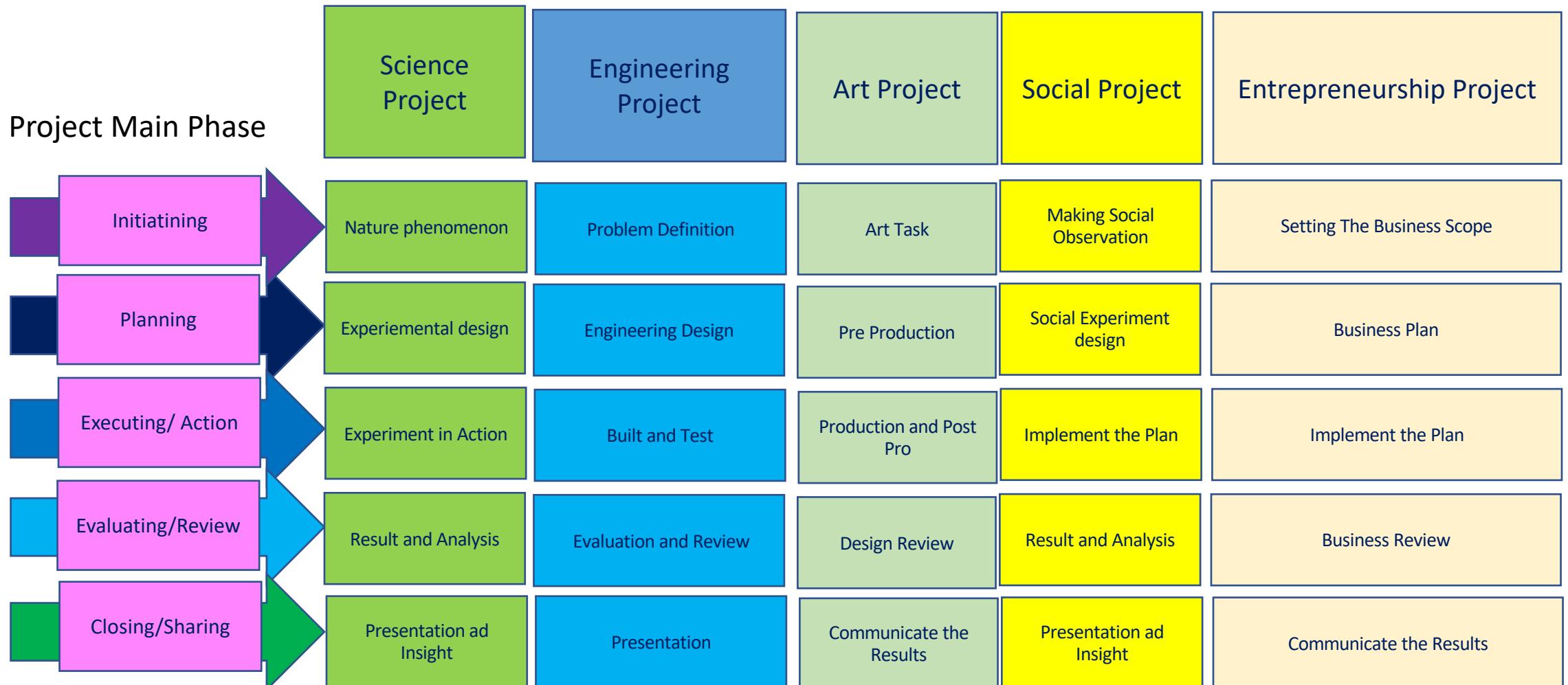
TEAM ROLES

ELEMENT OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING



- Project CYCLE
- 1. **Initiating** – Articulate your vision for the project, establish goals, and define expectations and the scope of your project.
- 2. **Planning** – Refine the scope, assemble your team, identify specific tasks and activities to be completed, and develop a project plan, schedule, and budget.
- 3. **Executing** – Accomplish your goals by developing and leading your team, solving problems, and building your project.
- 4. **Evaluating/Controlling** – Monitor changes to the project, make corrections, adjust your schedule to respond to problems, or adjust your expectations and goals.
- 5. **Closing** – Deliver your project to your audience, acknowledge results, and assess its success. Take the time to compose a written evaluation of the project and the development effort.

ELEMENT OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING



ELEMENT OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING

Detail steps

| TDA | Art & Design | Art and Design Project | Date dan duration | | |
|-----|--------------|------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | Project Step | Description | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Initiating | | | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Detail step | Description | Type | Weight |
| | | Detail step | menjelaskan tugas yang akan dikerjakan pada | Process | 1 |
| | | Detail step | | Process | 2 |
| | | Detail step | | Process | 3 |
| | | Detail step | | Process | 4 |
| | | Detail step | | Result | 5 |
| | | Planning | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Executing/ Action | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Evaluating/ Review | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | Closing/ Sharing | | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

ELEMENT OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING

Deliverables

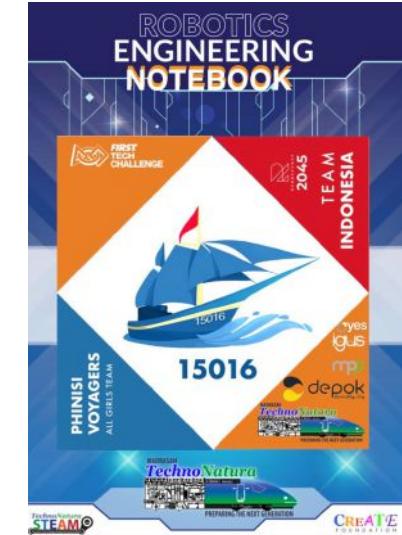
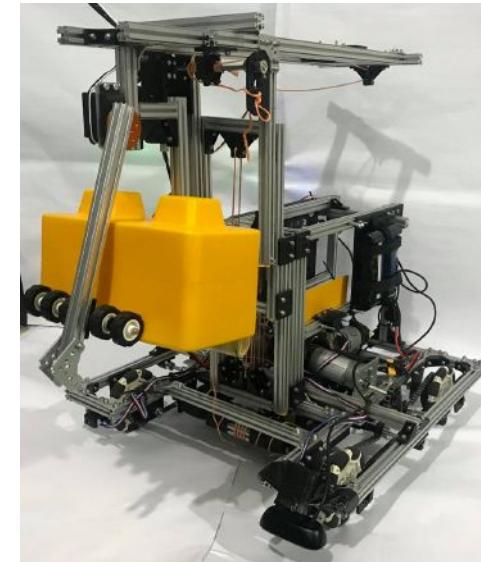
Artifact/ working prototype / Art masterpiece / product / service / Patents / company secret / Procedure / logo/ brands

Engineering Notebook/ Scientific Paper/ Article/ Business plan / proposal plan / social Review / Report / Journal /science lab book / books / Patents

Brochure/ banner / flyer / video product / website / marketing kits

Outreach / public speech / learning material presentation

Tv Publication, Radio Publication, Web Publication, Instagram Publ journal publ, magazine, newspaper, Vlog/ Youtube etc



ELEMENT OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING

Student role

Managerial

Project Lead

Secretary

Engineering

Design lead

Mech Engineering

Electrical Engineering

Programmer

Business

Treasurer

Fund Raiser

Outreach manager

Sponsor Liasson Officer

Public relation

Speech person

PR person

Publication

Media

Publication



ELEMENT OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING

Schedule

Managerial

Engineering

Business

Public relation

Publication

Project Schedule

Team Name:

| Team Member | Team Role |
|-------------|-----------|
|-------------|-----------|

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Project Manager | |
| Business Lead | |
| Design Lead | |
| Development Lead | |

Deadlines Assigned by Teacher

| Deliverable | Due Date |
|-------------|----------|
|-------------|----------|

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

Week 1 – ending Friday MM/DD

| Task | Assigned To | Progress Update |
|------|-------------|-----------------|
|------|-------------|-----------------|

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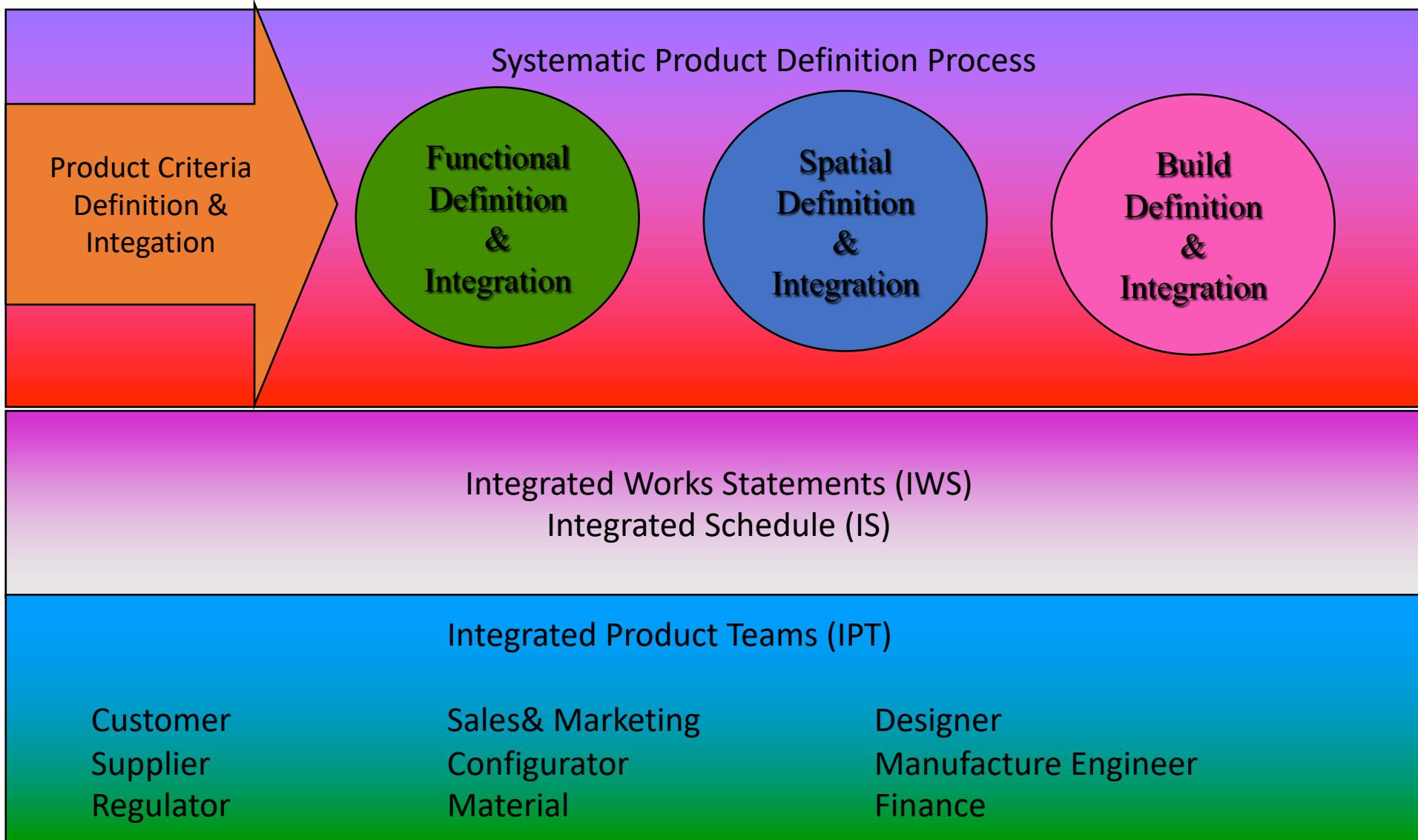
Week 2 – ending Friday MM/DD

| Task | Assigned To | Progress Update |
|------|-------------|-----------------|
|------|-------------|-----------------|

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ELEMENT OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING

Schedule



=

PROCESS

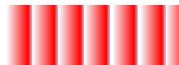
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PLANS

+

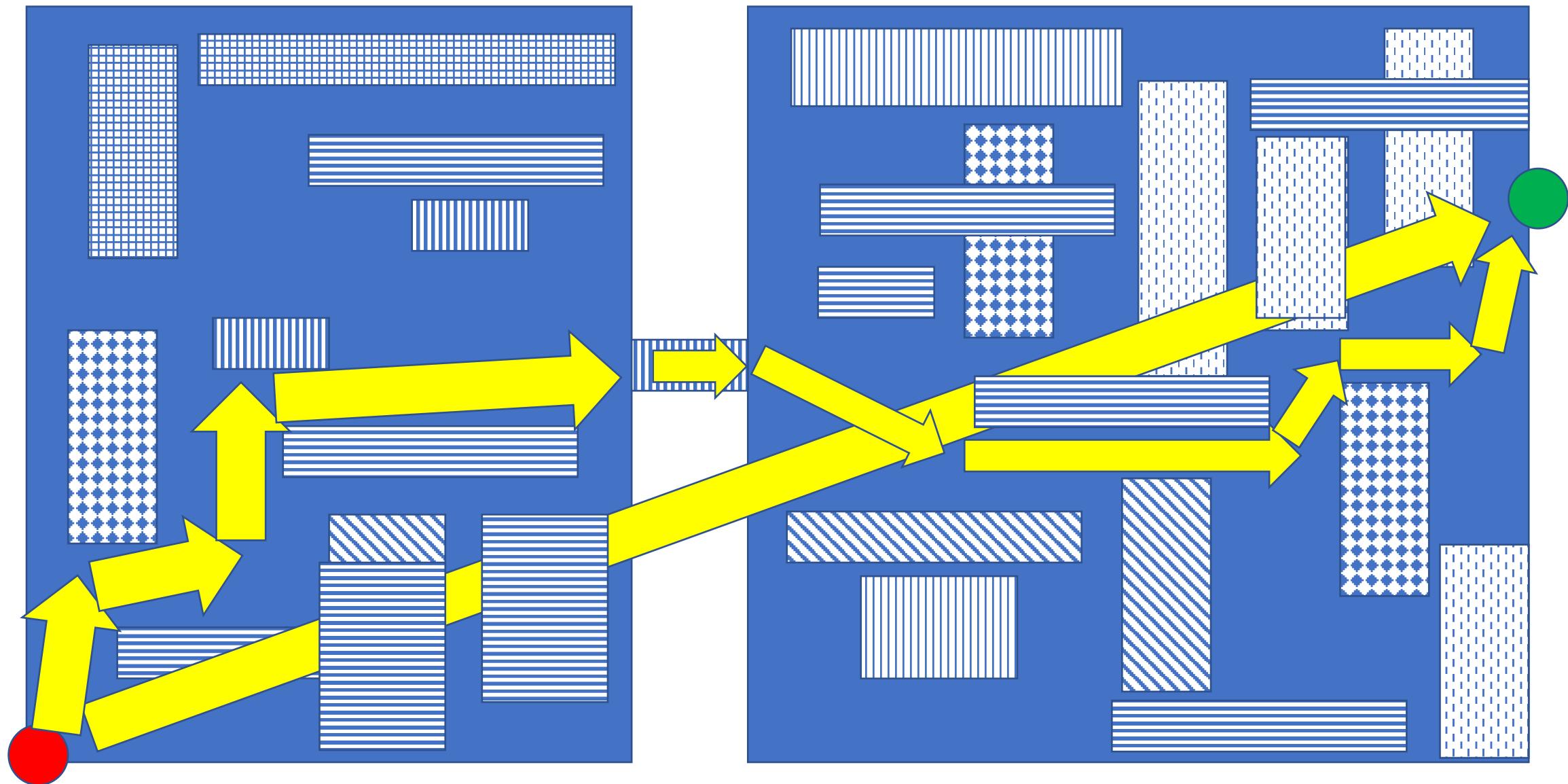
PEOPLE

ELEMENT OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING



| Schedule | | week 1 | week 2 | week 3 | week 4 | week 5 | week 6 | week 7 | week 8 |
|----------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Step 1 | Define the Problem | | | | | | | | |
| Step 2 | Generate Specifications | | | | | | | | |
| Step 3 | Specification Ranking | | | | | | | | |
| Step 4 | Generate Concepts & Alternatives | | | | | | | | |
| Step 5 | Prototyping | | | | | | | | |
| Step 6 | Choose a Concept | | | | | | | | |
| Step 7 | Detailed Design | | | | | | | | |
| Step 8 | Design Presentation, Review, and Approval | | | | | | | | |
| Step 9 | Manufacturing & Implementation | | | | | | | | |
| Step 10 | Testing & Analysis | | | | | | | | |

SCAFFOLDING



Project Scaffolding

Shared understanding of the goal of the activity

Tools of work

Working Reference

Ongoing diagnostic

Interactive nature scaffolded instruction

Fading The support

Project Charter

project management

Paper and pencils tool

Software tools

Technological resource

New Curricula

Syllabus

Learning Materials

Online Manual guide

Working Prototype

Working model

Standards

Patents

Calibrated Support

Graduated assistance

Teacher led discussion

Group Work

Peer interaction

Invited expert lecture

Focus Group discussion

Questioning and Answer

tutorial

individual projects

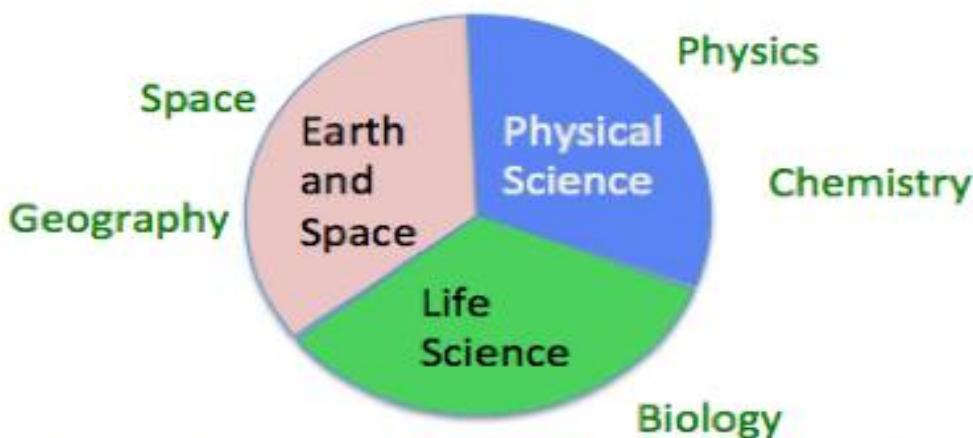
Peer interaction

competition project

educational environment

Revised Science Education

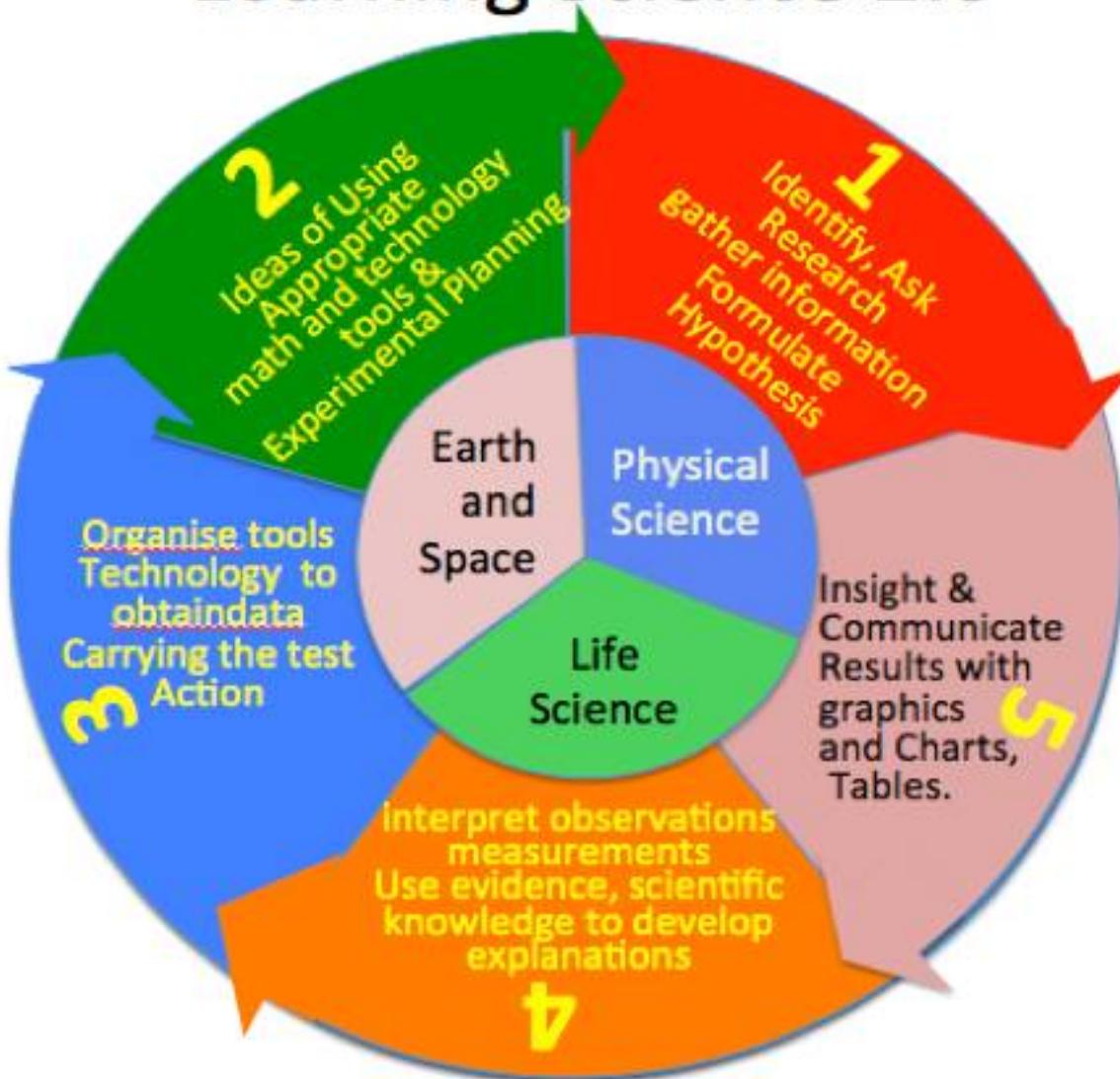
Learning Science 1.0



1. **Learning on** content The focus is on what students must know to master the specific grade-level content. The *Expectations for Learning* cognitive demands provide the means by which students can demonstrate this grade-level mastery
2. **Segmented**
3. **Rote based learning : Information retained**
4. **Potential Outcome : Science Olympic Champion**

Revised Science Education

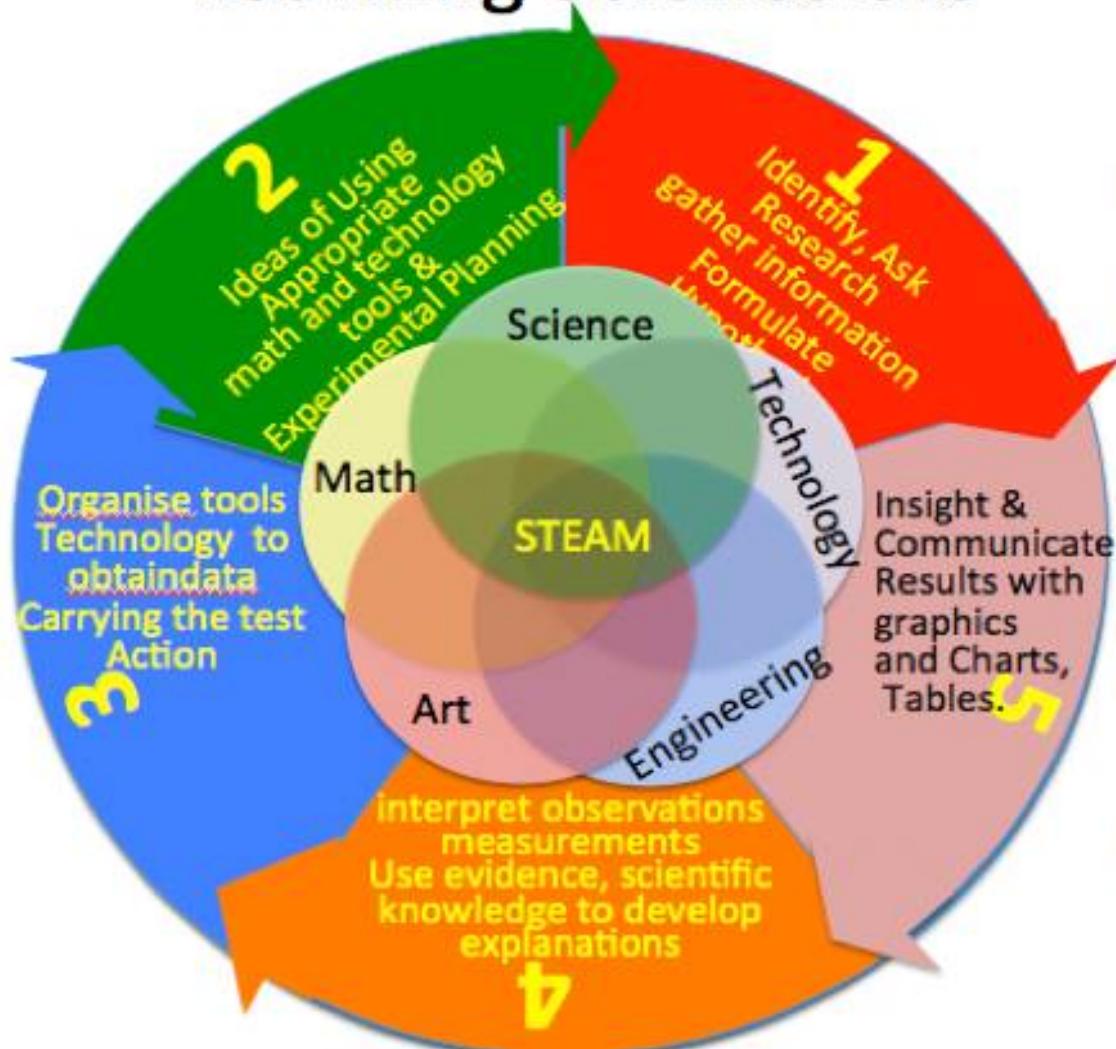
Learning Science 2.0



1. Learning process of inquiry to produce science
2. mastering content
3. Hands on learning,
4. Segmented,
5. Potential: Noble Champion

Revised Science Education

Learning Science 3.0



PROJECT BASED LEARNING

1. Science 3.0 : STEAM.
2. Learning on Project
3. Learning process of inquiry to produce science
4. Mastering Content
5. Hands on learning,
6. Multi Disciplines,
7. mastering inquiry and 21st century skills
8. Potential : Future Innovator

OBSERVING**PLANNING****EXPERIMENTING****ANALYSIS****COMMUNICATING**

NATURAL PHENOMENON

DEFINING ALL VARIABLES

ACQUIRING DATA

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis

Introduction

Guessing Predicting next event

Measurement Target

Observation Data

Comparison Other Test & Theory

Presenting Idea

LITERATURE SURVEY
WHAT?
WHERE?
HOW?

Sample and Apparatus

Measuring Data

Error Identification

Subject Mastering

HYPOTHESIS

Procedures

Organising Data Table & Graph

Cause and Effect Analysis

Discussion

MONDAY

PLAN

RESULTS

CONCLUSION

REPORT/
POSTER

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

10 SCIENCE PROJECTS Dalam Setahun untuk Kelas 2 SD/MI

| KELAS | UNIT Code | Process | Strand Content | JUDUL | keterangan deskripsi project |
|-------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 2 | 2TNS01 | Scientific Phenomenon | Human Endeavour | Natural Phenomenon 2: Dirty Hands | To explain how bacteria spread and why it's important to wash your hands well and often. Teacher asked kids with various levels of hand cleanliness to touch 5 pieces of white bread that were taken from the same loaf, at the same time. Then, they put the bread in individual plastic bags to observe what would happen over the course of two weeks until one month. The first piece was rubbed on all of the classroom laptops. The second one was a control piece — it wasn't touched, it was placed immediately in the plastic bag and labeled "Fresh & untouched." The third piece of bread was touched by the whole class using unwashed hands. For piece #4 the whole class washed their hands with warm water & soap and, again, touched the slice. And for bread piece #5, they cleaned their hands with hand sanitizer and then touched it. |
| | 2TNS02 | Hypothesis | Biology | Minibeast | Minibeasts are 'small creatures', like worms, snails, insects and spiders. The scientific term for them is 'invertebrates' – a creature without a backbone. Because they don't have a backbone, minibeasts tend to have other structures which support and protect them. Snails have shells, while many insects and spiders have an 'exoskeleton', which is a hard casing on their outside |
| | 2TNS03 | Research Methodology | Chemistry | All things changed | In this science project, your child will learn that some objects changed when they're bent, squashed, or stretched and then return to their former shapes. For each object, your child will check the box if it can be squashed, mark the box with an x if the object can stretch, or color the object if it can bend. Understanding the term: bend stretch twist squash |
| | 2TNS04 | Procedure and Planning | Physisc | Ice cream in bag | Have you ever made ice cream? It can be a lot of fun, and you end up with a tasty frozen treat! There is actually a lot of interesting chemistry that goes on behind making ice cream. For example, think about how you start out with refrigerated (or room-temperature) ingredients and then need to cool them down to turn them turn into ice cream. How do the ingredients change during this process? |
| | 2TNS05 | Measurement | Earth and Space | Day and Night / Science Exhibition | The Earth both rotates about its own axis and also revolves around the Sun. Imagine the Sun in the center of a flat piece of paper, and the earth's orbital path tracing a circle around it in the course of a year. At any given time, exactly half of the Earth should be in sunlight, and the other half will be in darkness. Children will learn all about objects in the daytime and nighttime sky, human and animal activites in night and daytime. |
| | 2TNS06 | Observation | Human Endeavour | Plactis Planet | Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced every year for use in a wide variety of applications. At least 8 million tons of plastic end up in our oceans every year, and make up 80% of all marine debris from surface waters to deep-sea sediments. |
| | 2TNS07 | Graphycal Analysis | Biology | Outing | In ecology, a habitat is the type of natural environment in which a particular species of organism lives. A species's habitat is those places where the species can find food, shelter, protection and mates for reproduction. It is characterized by both physical and biological features. Observation and identification of animals and their habitat |
| | 2TNS08 | Result Analysis | Chemistry | Orange Candle | One blessing from Allah is the senses. With the senses, humans can see, hear, and feel. There are 5 human senses, namely hearing, sight, smell, touch, and taste. Humans can see with their eyes. With light, humans can see. But when in a dark place, humans cannot see anything. |
| | 2TNS09 | Conclusion | Physisc | <u>Evaporation (Chemistry)</u> | Evaporation is a process where liquids change to a gas or vapor. Water changes to a vapor or steam from the energy created when molecules bounce into one another because they're heated up. Sweat drying from our body is a great example of evaporation. |
| | 2TNS10 | Presentation | Earth and Space | Moon in the box (Earth and Space) | The phases of the Moon are the different ways the Moon looks from Earth over about a month. As the Moon orbits around the Earth, the half of the Moon that faces the Sun will be lit up. The different shapes of the lit portion of the Moon that can be seen from Earth are known as phases of the Moon. Each phase repeats itself every 29.5 days. The same half of the Moon always faces the Earth, so the phases will always occur over the same half of the Moon's surface. |

Projek pekan ini

Kita akan sama-sama membuktikan adanya kuman penyakit pada tangan yang tidak dicuci.

Proyek Sains Dirty Hands

Level 2 TechnoNatura



Dirty Hands

**Project Explanation
Science Project Level 2
MI TechnoNatura**

Introduction background

- To explain how bacteria spread and why it's important to wash your hands well and often. Teacher asked kids with various levels of hand cleanliness to touch 4 pieces of white bread that were taken from the same loaf, at the same time. Then, they put the bread in individual plastic bags to observe what would happen over the course of two weeks until one month.

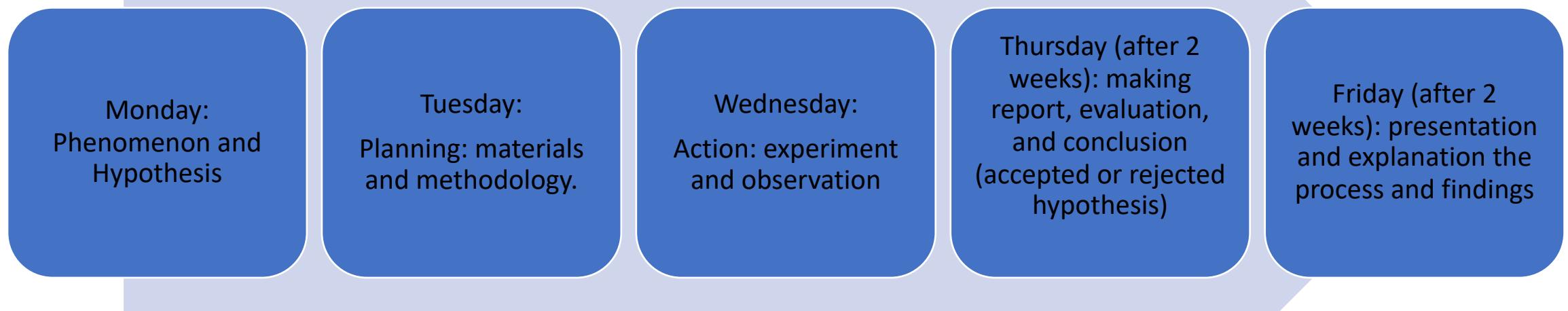
Objectives

- To show the importance of washing hands with soap. This also a clear example that hand sanitizer can't replace proper hand-washing with soap.

Process

- There are four breads. The first one was a control piece — it wasn't touched, it was placed immediately in the plastic bag and labeled "Fresh & untouched." The second piece of bread was touched by the whole class using unwashed hands. For the third piece the whole class washed their hands with warm water & soap and, again, touched the slice. And for last bread piece, they cleaned their hands with hand sanitizer and then touched it.

Project Description



Monday

- Phenomenon (COVID-19): the impact for health, social
- Reading an article to know the differences between virus and bacteria.
- Watching videos about virus and bacteria.
- Quran Surah and Hadist (cleanliness).
- Making hypothesis.

1

Membaca Hadis Tentang Kebersihan

عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَاصٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ : إِنَّ اللَّهَ طَيِّبٌ يُحِبُّ
الطَّيِّبَ نَظِيفٌ يُحِبُّ النَّظَافَةَ كَرِيمٌ يُحِبُّ الْكَرَمَ حَوَادٌ يُحِبُّ الْحَوَادَ
فَنَظِفُوا أَفْنِتُكُمْ (رواه الترمذى)

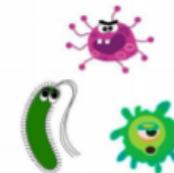
Artinya : "Diriwayatkan dari Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas dari bapaknya, dari Rasulullah saw. : Sesungguhnya Allah SWT itu suci yang menyukai hal-hal yang suci, Dia Maha Bersih yang menyukai kebersihan, Dia Mahamulia yang menyukai kemuliaan, Dia Maha Indah yang menyukai keindahan, karena itu bersihlah tempat-tempatmu" (HR. Tirmizi)"



Ternyata tangan yang terlihat bersih, jika tidak dicuci tetap menyimpan kuman penyakit.



Penyakit pada Manusia Bisa Disebabkan oleh Virus dan Bakteri,
Apa Beda Keduanya?



Bobo.id - Mencuci tangan adalah kegiatan sederhana yang harus rutin kita lakukan, gunanya untuk mencegah penyakit masuk ke dalam tubuh. Hal ini disebabkan karena pada tangan kita terdapat berbagai mikroorganisme penyebab penyakit, seperti virus dan kuman.

Yap, ada penyakit yang disebabkan oleh bakteri, tapi ada juga yang disebabkan oleh serangan virus. Contohnya seperti batuk, demam, lemas, maupun flu yang berbahaya maupun flu ringan. Kedua mikroorganisme ini memang menyebabkan penyakit di tubuh manusia, tapi bakteri dan virus adalah jenis mikroorganisme yang berbeda, lo.

Bakteri Bisa Hidup di Mana Saja

Nah, pertama kita cari tahu dulu soal bakteri, yuk!

Biasanya, setelah bermain bersama teman-teman di luar rumah, orang tua akan meminta kita untuk segera mandi, agar bakteri yang menempel saat kita bermain bisa hilang dan tubuh menjadi bersih. Sebenarnya, meskipun kita sudah mandi dengan sangat bersih, bakteri tetap akan ada di tubuh kita, lo, teman-teman.

Tuesday

- Planning: materials and methodology for experiment.
- Observing 5 dirty tools at house. (ex: closet, laptop, phone).
- Designing observation form.

| Alat dan bahan | Contoh Hipotesis |
|--|--|
| Roti minimal 4 lembar | Roti yang disentuh tangan yang sudah dicuci dengan sabun, memiliki jamur yang paling sedikit |
| Plastik bening 5 lembar | Roti yang disentuh tangan yang memegang gagang pintu, memiliki jamur yang paling sedikit |
| Spidol hitam / kertas label | Roti yang disentuh tangan yang tidak dicuci, memiliki jamur yang paling banyak |
| Tisu kering 5 lembar | Tangan yang tidak dicuci memiliki bakteri yang paling banyak |
| Hand sanitizer | Tangan yang dicuci dengan sabun, memiliki bakteri yang paling sedikit |
| Sabun tangan anti bakteri | |
| Strepler untuk menutup plastik | |
| Prosedur | |
| Siapkan alat dan bahan. | |
| Cuci tanganmu dengan sabun minimal 20 detik | |
| Gunakan tisu kering untuk mengeringkan tangan, masukan roti pertama ke dalam plastik bening tanpa disentuh tangan. | |
| Berikan label dan tandai plastik pertama dengan nama roti 1: tanpa disentuh tangan | |
| Pegang lima benda di rumahmu masing-masing selama 60 detik (yang disarankan: meja ruang tamu, gagang pintu toilet, handphone/laptop, keran air, dan mainan). | |
| Pegang roti kedua dengan tanganmu selama 100 detik. Masukan ke dalam plastik bening. | |
| Berikan label dan tandai plastik kedua dengan nama roti 2: memegang benda di rumah. | |
| Bersihkan tangannya dengan hand sanitizer minimal 20 detik. | |
| Pegang roti ketiga dengan tanganmu selama 100 detik. Masukan ke dalam plastik bening. | |
| Berikan label dan tandai plastik ketiga dengan nama roti 3: hand sanitizer. | |
| Bersihkan tangannya dengan sabun cuci tangan. | |
| Pegang roti keempat dengan tanganmu selama 100 detik. Masukan ke dalam plastik bening. | |
| Berikan label dan tandai plastik keempat dengan nama roti 4: cuci tangan. | |
| Simpan selama dua pekan. | |

Tabel Observasi

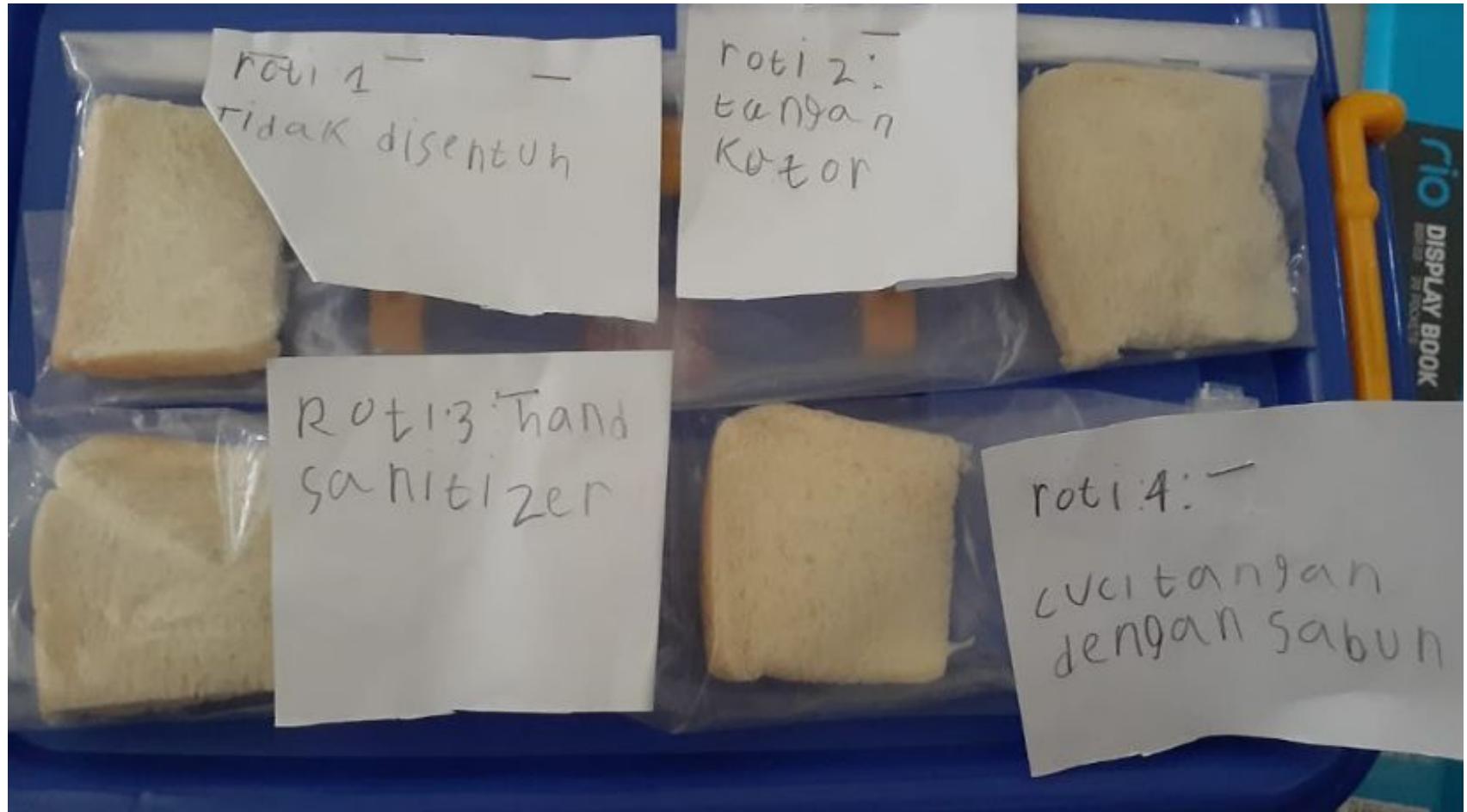
| Nomor | Kondisi Roti | Gambar roti hari ke-2 | Gambar roti hari ke-8 | Gambar roti hari ke-14 |
|-------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Tidak disentuh | | | |
| 2 | Disentuh tangan kotor | | | |
| 3 | Disentuh tangan yang dicuci dengan hand sanitizer | | | |
| 4 | Disentuh tangan yang dicuci dengan sabun | | | |

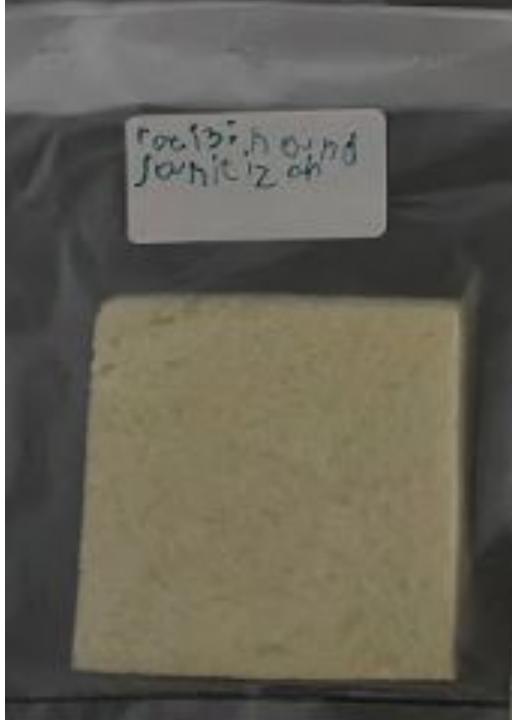
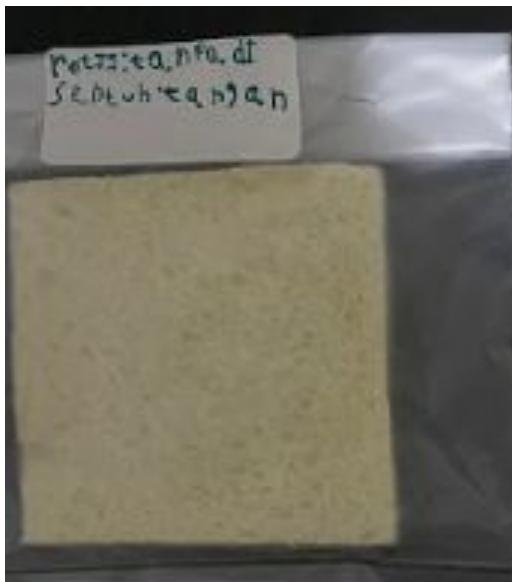
Sample of Hypothesis:

- 1. Roti yang disentuh tangan yang sudah dicuci dengan sabun, memiliki bakteri yang paling sedikit.
- 2. Roti yang disentuh tangan yang memegang gagang pintu, memiliki bakteri yang paling sedikit.
- 3. Roti yang disentuh tangan yang tidak dicuci, memiliki bakteri yang paling banyak.
- 4. Tangan yang tidak dicuci memiliki bakteri yang paling banyak.
- 5. Tangan yang dicuci dengan sabun, memiliki bakteri yang paling sedikit

Wednesday

- Experiment
- Observation

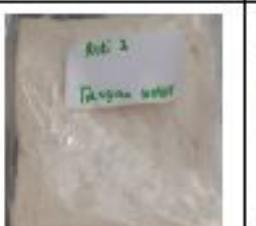




Tabel Observasi

Tabel Observasi Calief 2, 2 Bilal

| Nomor | Kondisi Roti | Gambar roti hari ke-2 | Gambar roti hari ke-8 | Gambar roti hari ke-14 |
|-------|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Tidak disentuh |  |  |  |
| 2 | Disentuh tangan kotor |  |  |  |
| 3 | Disentuh tangan yang dicuci dengan hand sanitizer |  |  |  |
| 4 | Disentuh tangan yang dicuci dengan sabun |  |  |  |

| No | Kondisi Roti | Gambar roti hari ke-2 | Gambar roti hari ke-8 | Gambar roti hari ke-14 |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tidak disentuh |  |  |  |
| 2 | Disentuh tangan kotor |  |  |  |
| 3 | Disentuh tangan yang dicuci dengan hand sanitizer |  |  |  |
| 4 | Disentuh tangan yang dicuci dengan sabun |  |  |  |

Thursday (after 2 weeks)

- Making report
- Evaluation
- Accept or reject the hypothesis and the explanation

LAPORAN SAINS LEVEL 2 (Dirty Hands)

Nama:

Level:

Tanggal:

Hipotesis:

Alat dan bahan:

Prosedur (digambar):

Kesimpulan: hipotesis diterima atau ditolak?

Perasaan:

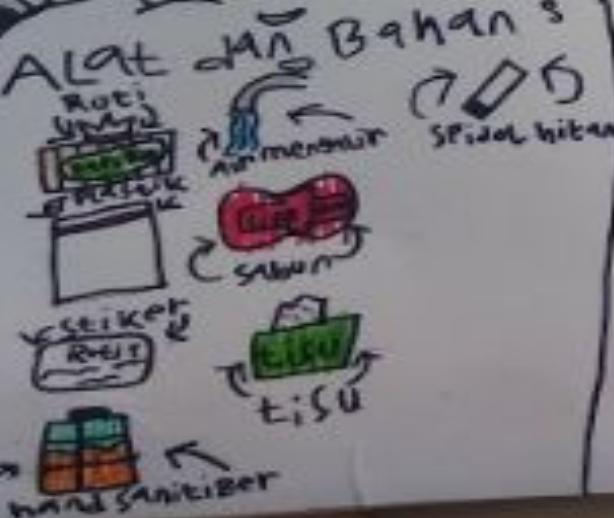
Tanggal: Kamis 16-
8-2020

Name: AQILAH
LV: 2 Bilal

Laporan Sains: Dirty hands

Hipotesis: ROTI yang dipegang tangan kotor memiliki Bakteri yang PALING banyak

3.



Prosedur:

1. Alat dan Bahan
2. Cuci tangan
3. Tisu
4. Cuci
5. Pegang roti
6. Pegang roti
7. Cuci

Kesimpulan: hipotesis di terima

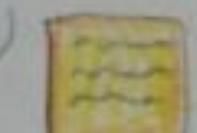
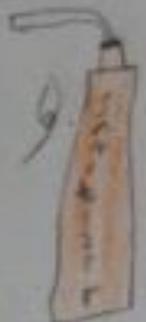
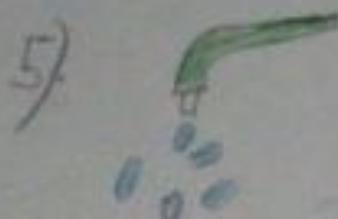
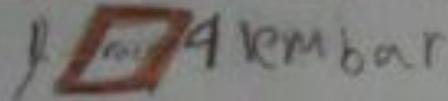
- Nama: ZAM ZAM

- LEVEL: 2

- Tanggal: 6/08/2020

- Hipotesis: Rui yang dipegang tangan yang tidak dicuci memiliki bakteri yang paling banyak

- Alat dan bahan:



- Prosedur :



- Kesimpulan hipotesis diterima atau ditolak

Friday (after 2 weeks)

- Presentation.
- Explain the process, methodology, material, and the final conclusion of the hypothesis.
- Teacher gives the feedback for each student.



Science activities at TechnoNatura







Leak, Sock or Repel

Tujuan project
untuk mengetahui material mana yang
merembas, menyerap dan tidak menyerap

Alat dan bahan

- Gelas plastik
- kain planel
- kain baju bekas
- karet
- plastik
- kertas
- pewarna makanan
- papet
- tisu
- air



Prosedur

- Siapkan Alat dan bahan
- Siapkan gelas yang berisi air
- Siapkan 2 gelas yang tidak berisi air
- gelas dengan material (sisir, kain planel, plastik, kertas)
- gelas dengan karet
- gelas dengan air

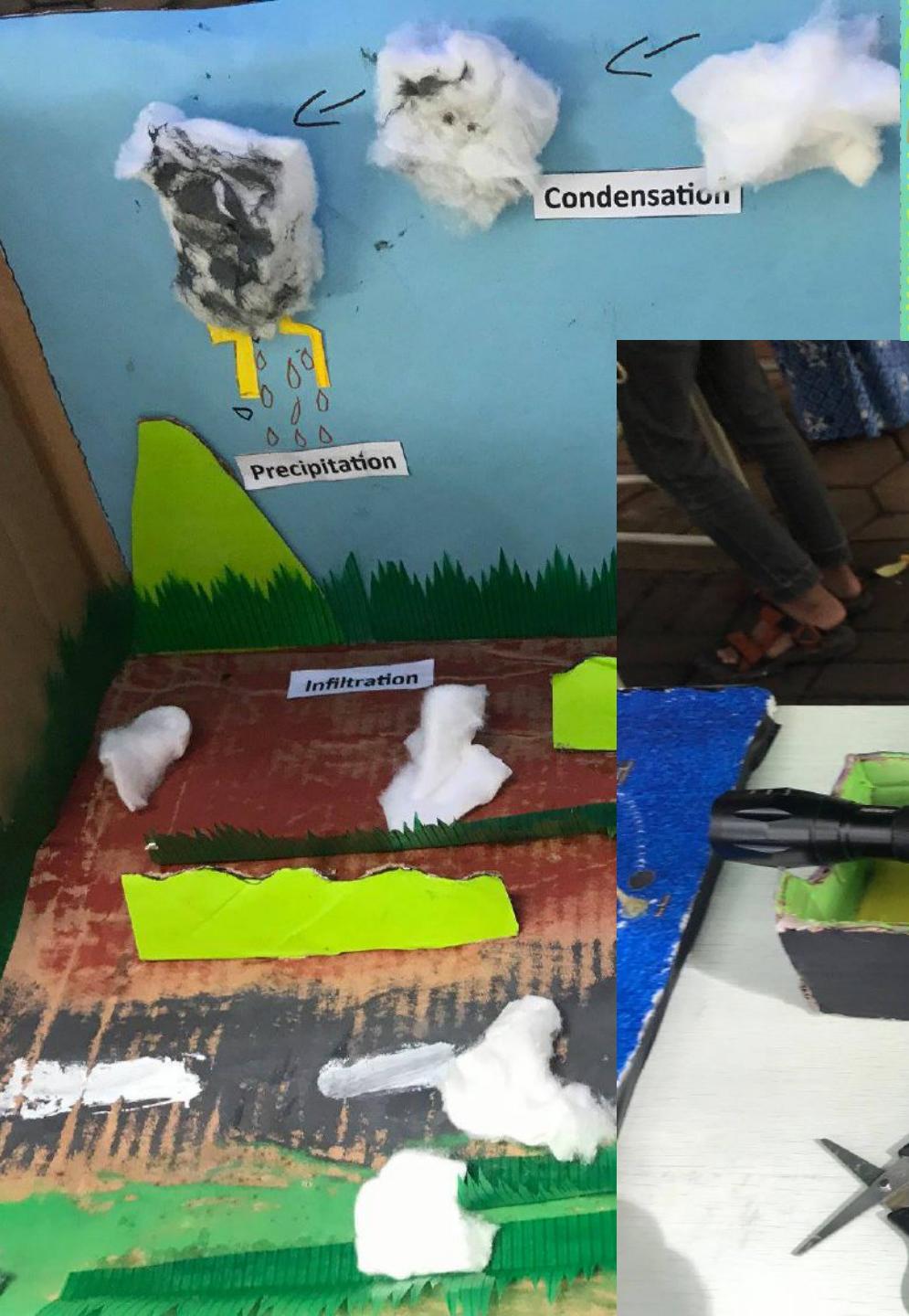
Hasil project

| Type of material | Tally | Conclusion |
|------------------|-------|---|
| Kertas | Tally | write about and draw your observations of what happened ternyata kertas menyap |

| Type of material | Tally | Conclusion |
|------------------|-------|--|
| bahan bekas | Tally | write about and draw your observations of what happened ternyata bahan bekas menyap |

| Type of material | Tally | Conclusion |
|------------------|-------|--|
| kain planel | Tally | write about and draw your observations of what happened ternyata kain planel menyap |







• KONSERVASI ANGGREK INDONESIA

- Stock Solution Preparation
- Media Preparation
- Sterilization
- Reflasking
- Acclimatization
- Compotting
- Pollination Technique & Pod Harvesting
- Inoculation
 - 1. Green Pod Culture technique
 - 2. Dry Pod Culture technique
 - a. Using test tubes
 - b. Using Petri Dish and filter paper envelope



SAMPLE PROJECT BASED LEARNING IN TECHNONATURA

- **KONSERVASI ANGGREK INDONESIA : Pembuatan Media Tanam Kultur Jaringan**
 - Komponen dasar dari medium kultur dapat bermacam-macam, secara umum medium kultur jaringan harus mengandung unsur-unsur sebagai berikut:
 - 1. Garam-garam anorganik:
 - a. Unsur makro:C,H,O,N,S,P,K,Ca dan Mg
 - b. Unsur Mikro : Cl, B, Mo, Zn, Cu, Fe dan Co
 - 2. Zat-zat organic
 - Gula, Myo-Inositol, Vitamin, Asam-asam amino, Zat pengatur tumbuh
 - 3. Substansi organik komplek:
 - Air kelapa , Ekstrak buah-buahan, Ekstrak yeast, Pepton, Tripton, Hydrolisat kasein, dll
 - 4. Bahan pematat
 - Agar-agar,Gelrite,Phytogel, Sea Plaque Agarose, dll.



SAMPLE PROJECT BASED LEARNING IN TECHNONATURA

• KONSERVASI ANGGREK INDONESIA

- Aklimatisasi anggrek
 - On the flask
 - on Aquarium
 - on Field
 - On Green House



SAMPLE PROJECT BASED LEARNING IN TECHNONATURA

- KONSERVASI ANGGREK INDONESIA

- indonesia diperkirakan memiliki sekitar 5.000 jenis anggrek spesies tersebar di hutan-hutan Indonesia. Menurut saya ini potensi besar untuk pengembang anggrek di Indonesia. Sayangnya keaneragaman itu terancam kelestariannya. Banyak pencurian liar oleh orang-orang asing dari hutan Indonesia. Salah satu yang kami bisa lakukan adalah melakukan Kultur jaringan. Insya Alloh kita dapat melakukan pengembangan anggrek banyak dan insya Alloh dalam waktu yg singkat.

Arie Nurul Hatta, Kepala MTs TechnoNatura



Techno
Natura

TechnoNatura

FRESHWATER FISHERIES RESEARCH LABORATORY



SAMPLE PROJECT BASED LEARNING IN TECHNONATURA

- FRESH WATER FISHERIES
 - Pembuatan water culture
 - Aquascape Terarium
 - Filter dan water quality
 - Stingrays, Nila Gurame and Arwana
- IOT for Fisheries



Aquascape merupakan konsep keindahan yang sebenarnya terdapat banyak fenomena didalam sebagai bahan belajar.. Aquascape ini menjadi project 3 mingguan dan bisa dikatakan sebagai STEAM project.. Karena didalam nya terdapat banyak keilmuan yang dipelajari.

- Science-biologi: konsep klasifikasi makhluk hidup, memahami ikan, karakteristik, & lingkungan hidup nya, serta bagaimana interaksi yang terjadi antara komponen biotik & abiotik sehingga terjadi keseimbangan ekosistem air buatan. memahami tanaman & karakteristik kebutuhan tanaman agar dapat tumbuh & berkembang..
- Science-kimia : Konsep nitrifikasi siklus air aquascape, menyaring air dengan mempertimbangkan filter mekanik, filter biologis, dan filter kimiawi, mempertimbangkan proses nitrifikasi daur amoniak nitrat nitrit. Sehingga filter adalah upaya merawat kualitas air dengan memahami konsep unsur kimia..
- Science-fisika. : Tanaman khususnya.. Membutuhkan cahaya... Konsep cahaya dalam aquascape,, secara teori.. Jenis cahaya yang dibutuhkan, besar daya cahaya yang ideal & sesuai kebutuhan aquascape,, jenis lampu bahkan bagaimana rangkaian listrik yang tepat..
- Engineering: bagaimana tank, aquascape, rangkaian filter, mekanisme filter, pencahayaan yang tepat.. Bekerja saling berkaitan sinergi menjadi 1 kesatuan sistem aquascape... Memilih cara dari sekian banyak cara yang lebih tepat untuk diterapkan di aquascape..
- Art. :Target nya adalah memikirkan pada saat awal yaitu hardscape... Memikirkan sisi keindahan dengan mempertimbangkan konsep keruangan. Zona umum, zona private,, zona hijau,, zona terbuka,, zona teduh.. Dll Konsep zoning pada seni tata letak keruangan..
- Matematika.. Banyak yg dilakukan pada project aquascape kali ini. Konsep bangun ruang 3 dimensi dalam menyiapkan aquarium/tank.. Panjang lebar tinggi, luas permukaan, volume tank, volume air, massa air, massa total tank,, Menghitung kebutuhan cahaya dengan rumus tertentu Sehingga cahaya yang digunakan pas tepat sesuai konsep kebutuhan..



Dan sebenarnya jika mau digali lebih dalam.. Amat sangat sangat banyak fenomena & konsentrasi keilmuan yang terdapat pada aquascape..
Karena aquascape adalah menghadirkan ekosistem air buatan dengan menjaga kualitas air & keseimbangan interaksi komponen biotik & abiotik.

Ka Wahyu Setiaji, Mentor Level 8



SAMPLE PROJECT BASED LEARNING IN TECHNONATURA

- FRESH WATER FISHERIES
 - Pembuatan water culture



SAMPLE PROJECT BASED LEARNING IN TECHNONATURA

- FRESH WATER FISHERIES
 - Filter dan water quality

Chamber 4
Air bersih setelah kena sinar UV

Chamber 1
Pembersihan filter mekanik



Chamber 3
Filtered aerator Bio Bacteria

Chamber 2
filter Static Rumah BioBacteria

SAMPLE PROJECT BASED LEARNING IN TECHNONATURA

• FRESH WATER FISHERIES

- Stingrays, Nila Gurame and Arwana



Kisah dari Finland

- Peserta didik dari Finland merupakan peserta didik yang nilai tes standar PISAanya masuk kelompok yang tertinggi di dunia.
- Tetapi mereka tidak pernah memperoleh tes standar di sekolah.
- Para guru mendapatkan pemahaman tentang peserta didiknya dari proses pembelajaran dan hasil pekerjaan peserta didik, itu yang menjadi laporan ke para orang tua.

Riset Jo Boaler

- Jo Boaler mengadakan studi longitudinal di Inggris terhadap peserta didik usia 13-16 th yang akan mengikuti ujian nasional
- Para peserta didik itu mendapatkan pembelajaran berupa projek dengan pertanyaan terbuka selama 3 tahun.
- Hasil kerja mereka tidak dinilai dan mereka tidak mengikuti ujian apapun di sekolah, kecuali ujian akhir tersebut.
- Satu pekan sebelum ujian nasional mereka baru dikenalkan dengan tes standar.
- Hasil tes mereka lebih tinggi dari pada peserta didik yang mengikuti sekolah secara biasa serta mengikuti tes standar di sekolahnya.