

# Leveraging Engineering Curricula to Attract a Broader Audience



-OR-

**HOW THE WEST WILL BE WON:  
NEW INROADS TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS**

Bill McKenna, 2010  
william@math.utexas.edu

# What's the difference between science and engineering? What about technology?

- Empedocles



- Theodorus



# Modern Perspectives



- “Engineering experimentation is framed by producing a desired outcome, whereas scientific experimentation is framed by understanding causes and effects. (Shulman, 2005)”

# Play time!



**PLEASE GET IN PAIRS OR SMALL GROUPS  
AND HAVE A REPRESENTATIVE GO TO THE  
TABLE AND SELECT AN ITEM.**

**IN YOUR GROUPS TALK ABOUT EACH ITEM  
FROM AN ENGINEERING PERSPECTIVE AND A  
SCIENTIFIC PERSPECTIVE.**

# Your Thoughts



The ant:

Sci: understanding laws and theories and how they apply.

Eng: taking those to apply; use of sensors for docking systems, cars, etc.

Bubbles:

sci: chemical composition, wind speed and shape,

eng: wand shape, ridges, how to make better bubbles

Flying thingy:

sci: experimentation, lift,

eng: how parts fit, display and function, wing shape, size v. power

# Engineering in High School



**TRAINING**

**LEARNING THEORY**

**OPPORTUNITIES**

# Training



- UTeach Engineering
- 5 year NSF grant entering 2<sup>nd</sup> year
- 2<sup>nd</sup> cohort of teachers about to enter summer institute
- Replication sites at UT Dallas and UT El Paso
- General Goals
  - Increase representation of women and minorities in engineering
  - Foster learning environments that reflect authentic engineering practices

# What do you mean “authentic engineering practices”?



- Interviews of 100+ registered engineers (Jonassen, 1996)
  - Workplace problems are ill-structured with multiple competing goals and multiple solutions.
  - Constraints are often not engineering constraints.
  - Problem solving knowledge is distributed among team members.
  - Most projects require extensive collaboration.
  - Engineers recommend more communication skills in engineering curricula.
  - Engaging in iterative design processes.

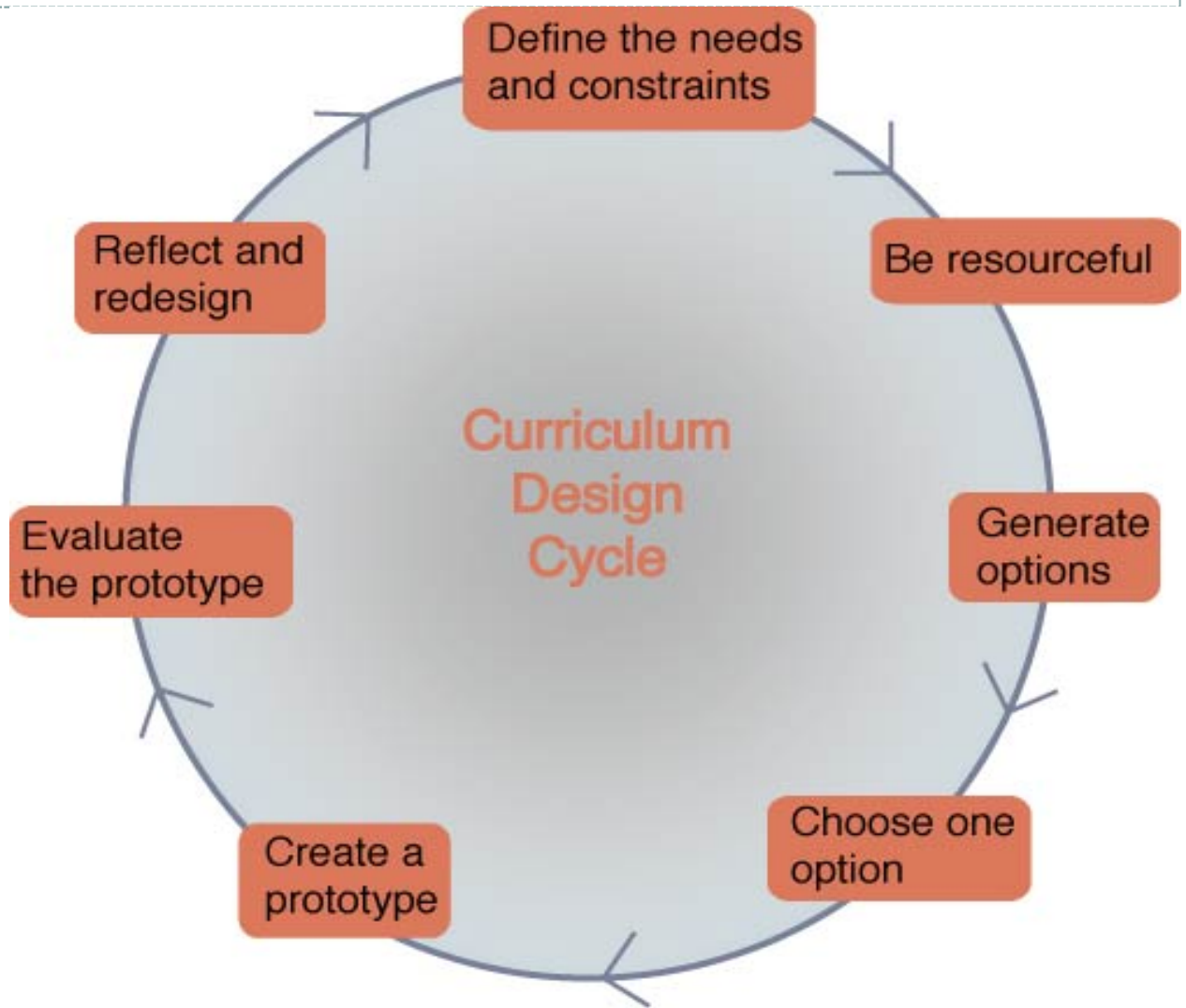
# Design-based Learning

Constructivism

Constructionism

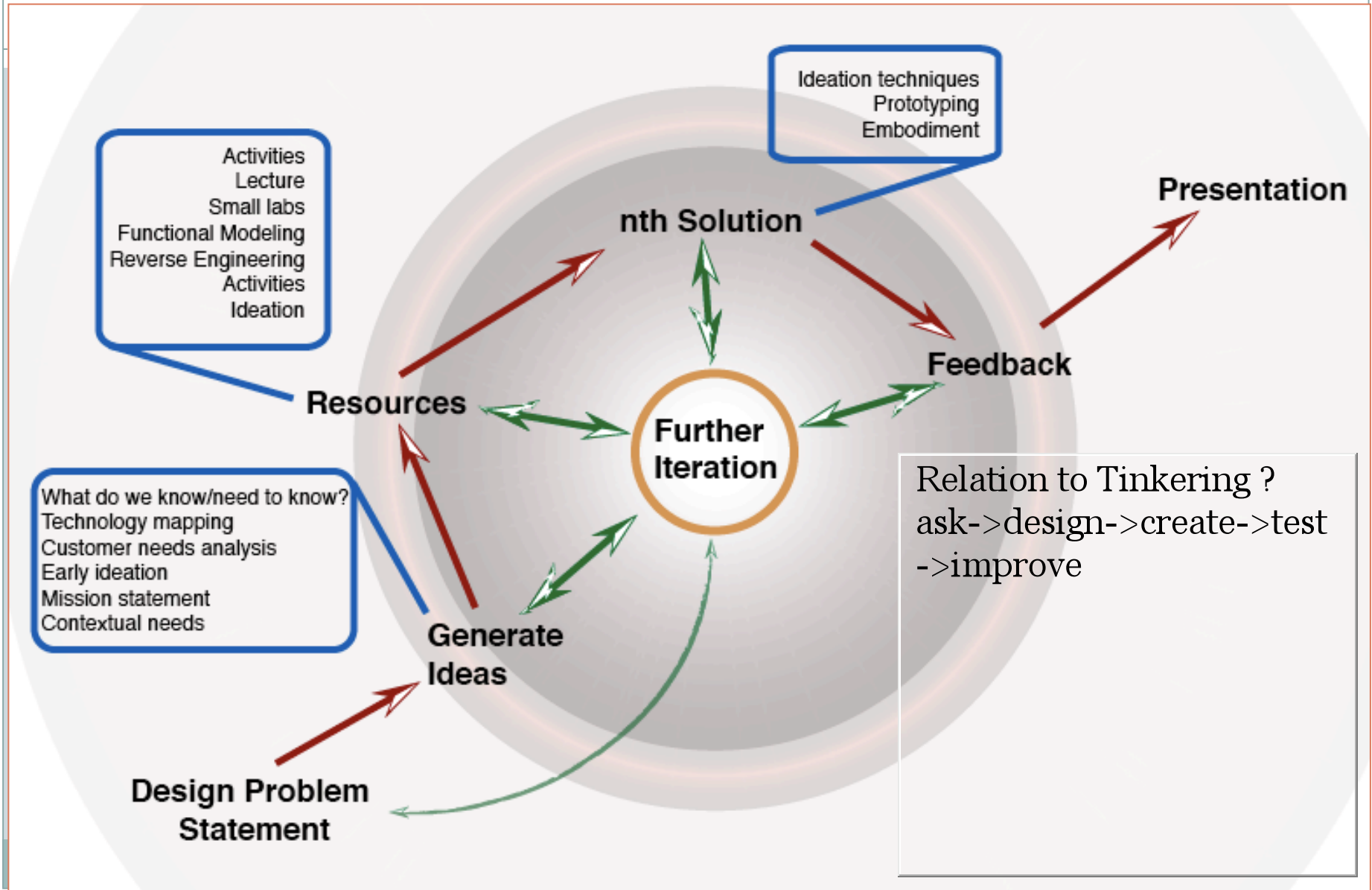
PBI

CBR



**Methods**

# Design is usually messier though...



# Opportunities



- Engineering TEKS written to allow diverse content
- As of yet, no standardized test for engineering!!
- It's not that we need to bring engineering to diverse communities, it's that we need to recognize that engineering design is a culturally and value laden enterprises.
- Diverse cultural knowledge is essential to the future of this profession.

# Engineering as Experiential and Communicative



- **Fostering collaboration in the classroom**
  - Extended projects
  - Group work with defined roles and responsibilities
  - Open discussion about acceptable norms and behaviors (student led—teacher guided)
  - Teacher modeling of supportive and respectful language
- **Constructive student discourse practices**
  - Use claims, evidence, warrants, rebuttals (Toulmin, 1964)
  - Have many opportunities to give and receive criticism

# Developing Habits of Mind



**LANGUAGE AND THOUGHT ARE  
INEXTRICABLY LINKED.**

**TO DEVELOP HABITS OF THOUGHT, WE MUST  
CONCURRENTLY DEVELOP HABITS OF COMMUNICATION.**

**WHAT CAN YOU DO TO GET YOUR  
VISITORS TALKING TO EACH OTHER?**

**Thank you!**

# References



- Jonassen, D., J. Strobel, et al. (2006). "Everyday Problem Solving in Engineering: Lessons for Engineering Educators." Journal of Engineering Education **95(2)**.
- Shulman, L. (2005). "If Not Now, When? The Timeliness of Scholarship of the Education of Engineers." Journal of Engineering Education **94(1): 11-12**.
- Toulmin, S. E. (1964). The uses of argument. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.