



Enriching Primary STEAM teaching – Dubai

Agenda

Time	Title	Speaker
08:30 – 09:00	REGISTRATION & COFFEE	
09:00 – 10:30	Integrating STEAM into the 21st Century classroom	Mona Al Rimawi
10:30 – 10:45	COFFEE BREAK	
10:45 – 12:15	Continued session – Integrating STEAM into the 21st Century classroom	Mona Al Rimawi
12:15 – 12:45	Pearson International Primary Science launch – An introduction to PIPS	Kevin Hiatt
1:00 – 2:00	LUNCH	



Integrating STEAM into the 21st Century Classroom

Mona Al Rimawi

Let's
grow
together

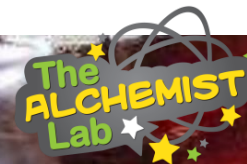
The Agenda

Time Estimated	Topic
12:10	Do we need to improve STEM education in the Middle East? Why?
12:15	STEAM Learning Strategies
12:20	Let's Design it together-Unit Planning
1:20	Let us do a STEAM activity
1:50	Trends in STEM Learning
2.05	Resources supporting STEAM implementation
2:10	What are the challenges in STEAM education?
2.15	Key Learnings from The Alchemist Lab work in the region
2:20	Take away Conclusions



"The future
belongs to the
curious"

The ones who are not afraid to **try**
it, **explore** it, **poke** at it, **question** it
and **turn** it inside out".





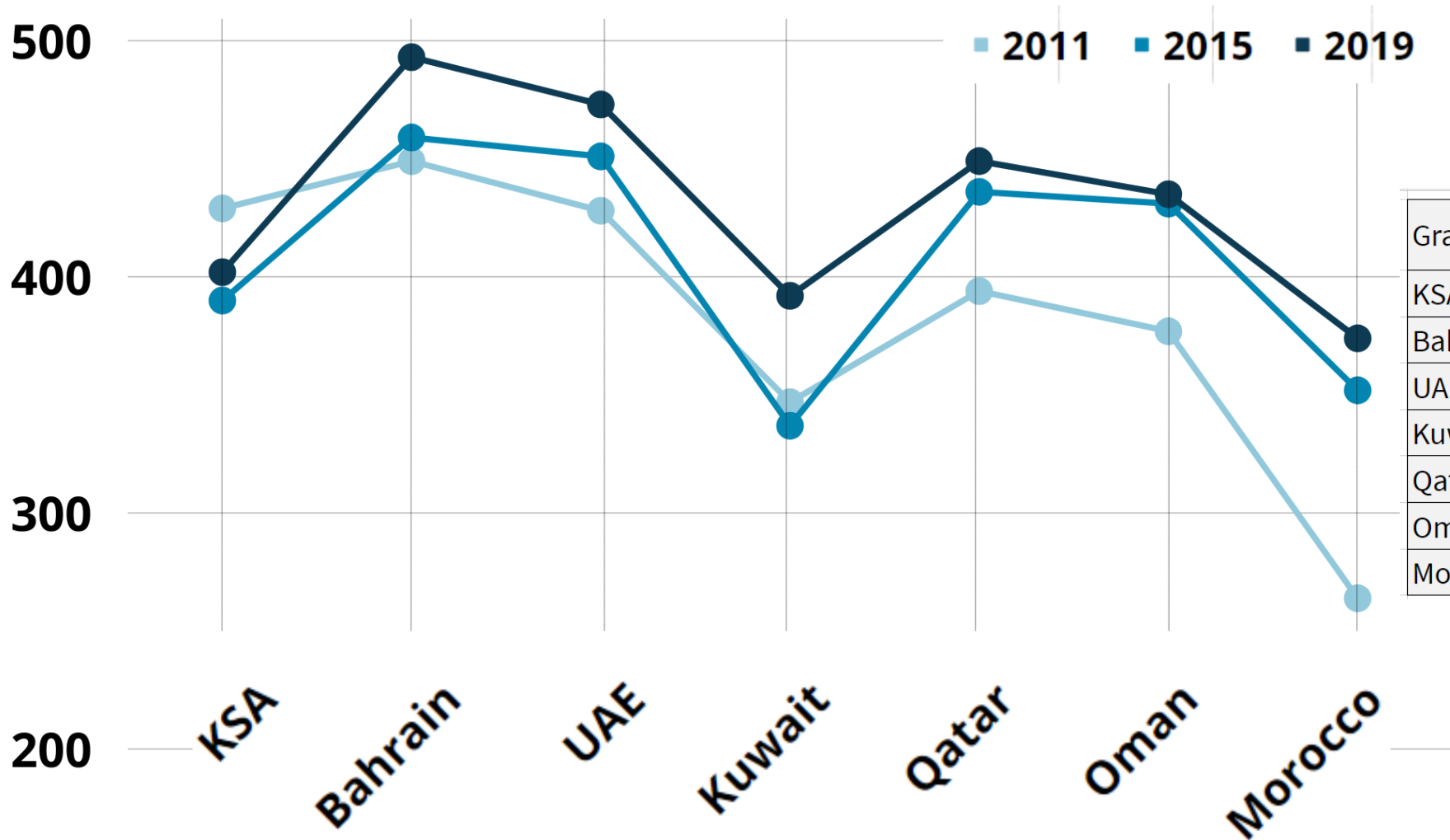
Do we need
to improve
STEAM
Education in
the Middle
East? Why?

- 1 Improve the quality of students experience in STEM and achievements in these subjects.
 - 1.1 Low performance in International exams TIMSS/PISA.
 - 1.2 Relatively small number of students in STEM fields
 - 1.3 High level of scientific illiteracy.
 - 1.4 Low levels of access the internet
 - 1.5 Low number of internationally registered patents and scientific publications.
- 2 "What are we, and we want to become"
- 3 Identifying long-term goals that has great emphasis on STEM

Why STEAM Education is important in the Middle East?

<https://scholarworks.aub.edu.lb/bitstream/handle/10938/23489/STEM%20Education%20in%20Arab%20Countries%20%202021.pdf?sequence=1>

Grade 4 Science TIMSS Scores - Middle East



Grade 4	2011	2015	2019	(2019-2011)/2011 %
KSA	429	390	402	-6.3%
Bahrain	449	459	493	9.8%
UAE	428	451	473	10.5%
Kuwait	347	337	392	13.0%
Qatar	394	436	449	14.0%
Oman	377	431	435	15.4%
Morocco	264	352	374	41.7%

Women in STEM in the Middle East have inspiring stories



According to UNESCO, **34-57** % of STEM graduates in Arab countries are women



“Jordan, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates are the only countries where women test better and feel more comfortable in mathematics than men, according to the OECD”.







Research shows that women in the Middle East and North Africa region earn science and engineering degrees at the same or higher rates than their male peers

Top Jobs Skills of 2025



Type of skill

-  Problem-solving
-  Self-management
-  Working with people
-  Technology use and development

Source: Future of Jobs Report 2020, World Economic Forum.

-  Analytical thinking and innovation
-  Active learning and learning strategies
-  Complex problem-solving
-  Critical thinking and analysis
-  Creativity, originality and initiative
-  Leadership and social influence
-  Technology use, monitoring and control
-  Technology design and programming
-  Resilience, stress tolerance and flexibility
-  Reasoning, problem-solving and ideation

STEM – Employability Skills Prospect

World Economic Forum
Future of Jobs report
Oct 2020
Top Jobs Skills of 2025

Our Focal Point is

Students' Skills & Mindset



Focus on STEAM SKILLS

- Questioning
- Observing
- Creative Thinking
- Critical Thinking
- Problem Solving
- Learn from mistakes
- Learning how to learn
- Love to learn



STEAM Learning Strategies

Start Small

Explore Second

A lab investigation or hands-on activities

Explain

using questions without telling

Focus On

Concepts not the facts

Imagination & Creation

Engage First

Use short activities, questions, problems to promote curiosity and love to learn

Evaluate

Analyze & Interpret data

4. Elaborate & Apply

Solve a problem in a new context

Explore

Before Explain

Making Mistakes

is learning

Make Models & Design Solutions

Integrate, collaborate & communicate



Let's Apply STEAM Strategies

STEAM Engaging Strategies

- Adventure Learning
- Connect to Real Life
- Storytelling
- Games
- Technology Enabled
- Arts Integration
- Problem Solving
- PBL
- Experimental
- Making
- Process Guided
- Collaborative

How to apply it to:

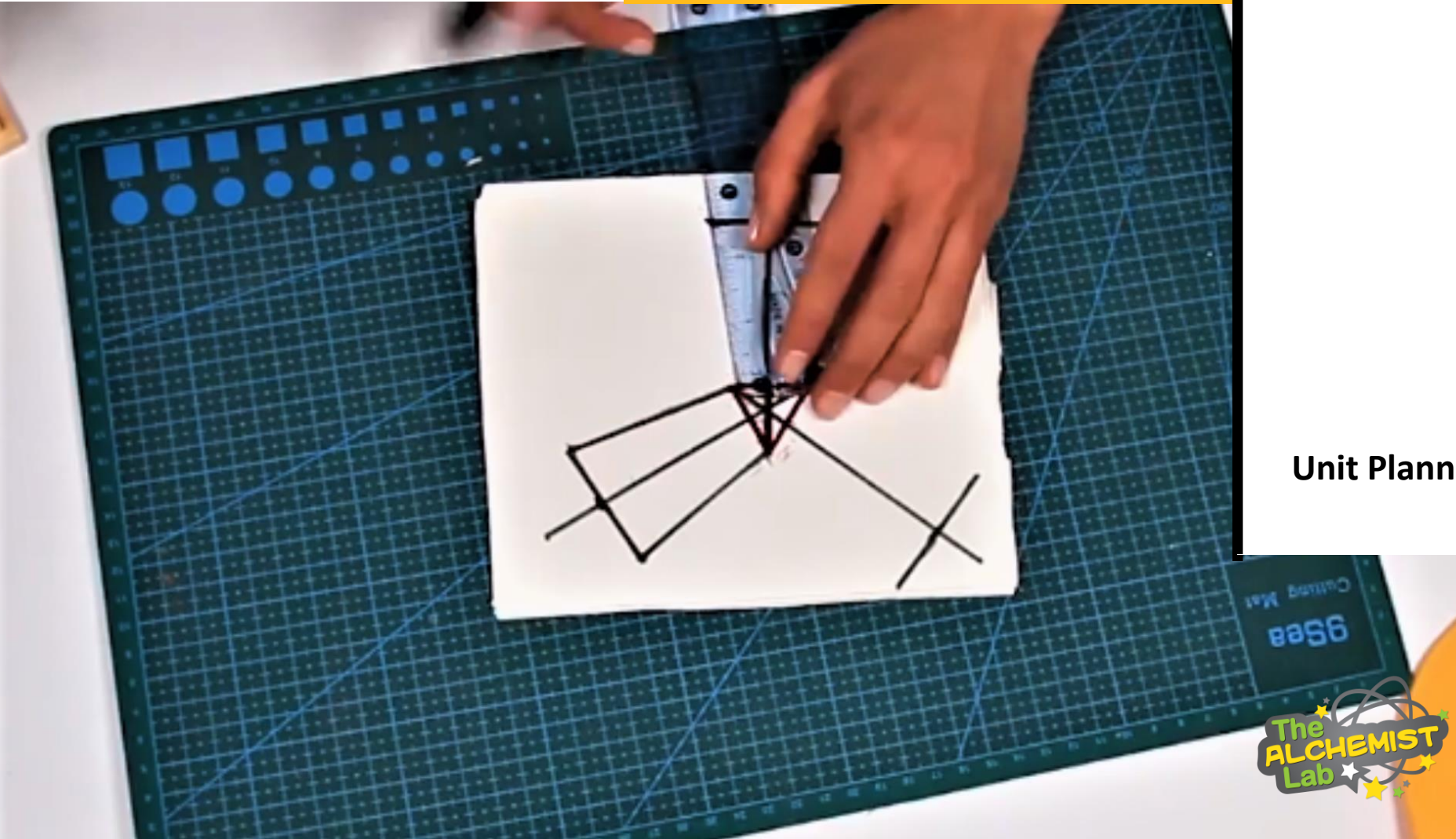
- Physical Vs. Chemical Changes - Grade 5
- Solar System - Grade 2
- Know your senses - Grade 1
- Light - Grade 1
- States of Matter - Grade 3
- Fit for life - Grade 5
- Forces - Grade 4
- Sharing the planet - Grade 3
- Civilizations - Grade 4

Create STEAM Culture

- Inspire teams and build-up confidence, curiosity and interaction.
- Always encourage STEAM, Entrepreneurship, Growth mindset.
- Apply process experience: Scientific, Engineering, Design Thinking.
- Integrate STEAM with other core subjects and with real-life around.
- Boost STEAM culture and support collaboration.
- Encourage team-work, school, and community interconnections.
- Focus on skills always
- Create supporting system, resources and necessary PD.
- As a leader; support, facilitate, steer, coach and mentor.
- As a leader; develop a vision, sustainable goals, norms.

Let's design it together

Unit Planning



Unit Planning

1. **Parts of Plants**
2. **Leaf Shape**
3. **Flower Shape**
4. **Flower Families**
5. **Trees**
6. **Drawing Plants**
7. **Seeds**
8. **Blubs**
9. **Healthy Plants**
10. **Investigating Seeds**
11. **Growing food**





Let us do a
STEAM activity

Future trends in STEAM Education

Panel Discussion

1

The technology is a change maker in all aspects!

How do you think this will affect STEAM Education

2

Do you think?

Coding is going to rule the education sector? Is it worldwide? Why?

3

Should we start STEAM Education before 5 years old? and Why?

4

Can you describe the journey of moving from STEM to STEAM?

5

Please describe


How will project based learning look like in the future?

6

Do you think?

there will be conversion between education and entertainment?





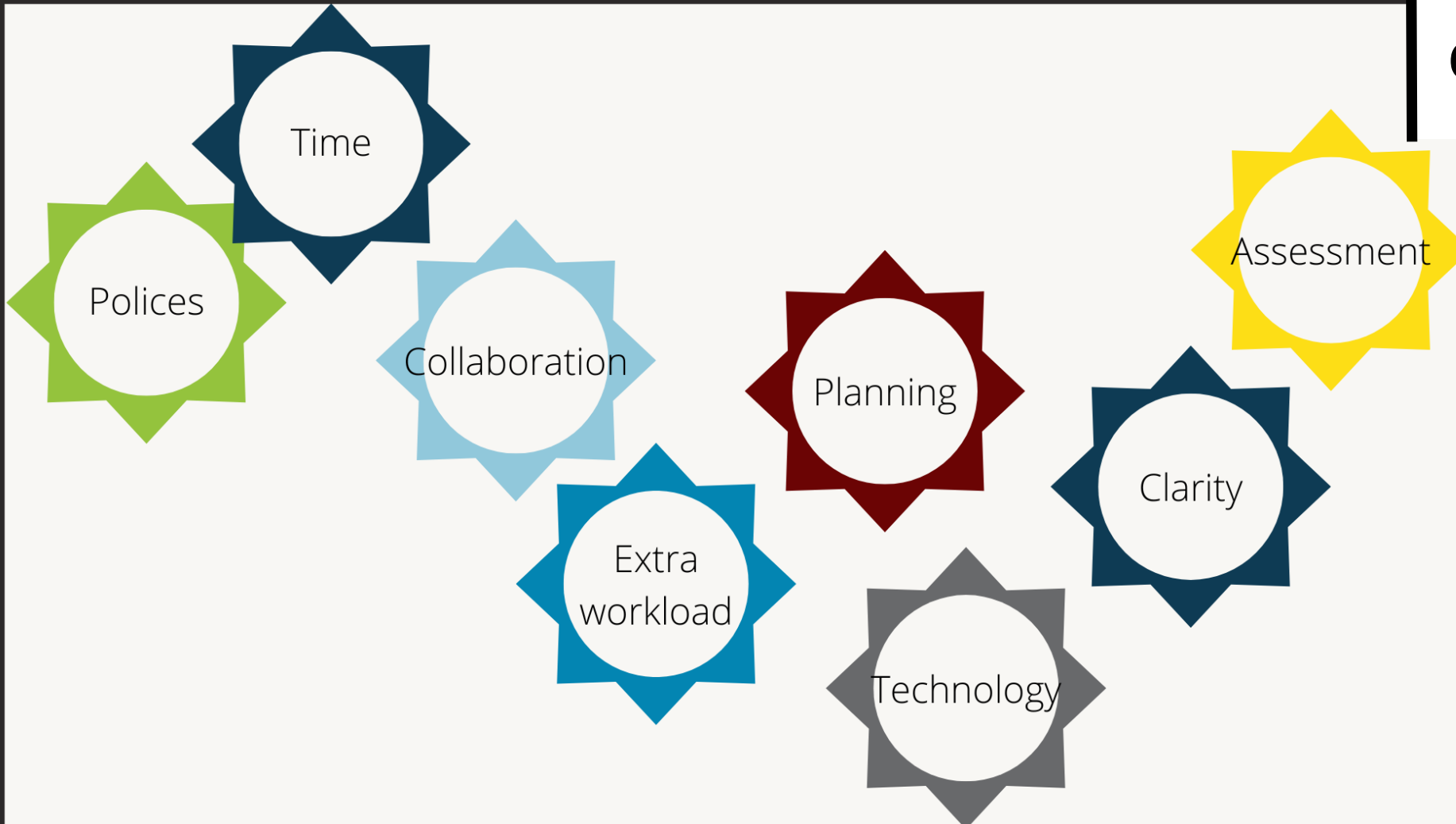
STEAM Resources for Educators

Tools Type	Examples https://blogs.umass.edu/onlinetools/
Assessment Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kahoot, Socrative, Google Forms, ePortfolios • Allow educators to conduct summative assessments.
Community Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media, virtual games, and collaborative design spaces, • Encourage and foster social learning experiences.
Knowledge Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual timeline creators, mind mapping software, and study sites (flashcards, tutorials) • Help students acquire, construct, and organize information.
Learner-Centric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used to personalize, differentiate, and empower learning. • Graphic Design, Multimedia Production, Book or Web design
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Library, Museums, Open Educational Resources, VR/AR trips • NASA , James Dyson Foundation, STEM Learning, TED-Ed, Mystery Science, kide Science, many more



What are the
challenges in
STEAM
education?

Together
let's try to solve
expected
challenges



Key Learnings from The Alchemist Lab work in the region





Asking questions is the key.

It sparks curiosity based on students background, helps students ask better questions, creates science dialogue that helps discovering the information themselves.



Follow a process always and make it structured

The Scientific Methodology, Engineering Design Process and Design Thinking



Make it fun to inspire students waiting for it

3H Engagements- Head (Mind), Hands and Heart!



Always connect the learning experience

Make the connection with real-life, families, school, communities,

Make the connection with other subjects, math, arts, languages, music, drama, social studies, research, imagination.



#STEAMEverywhere

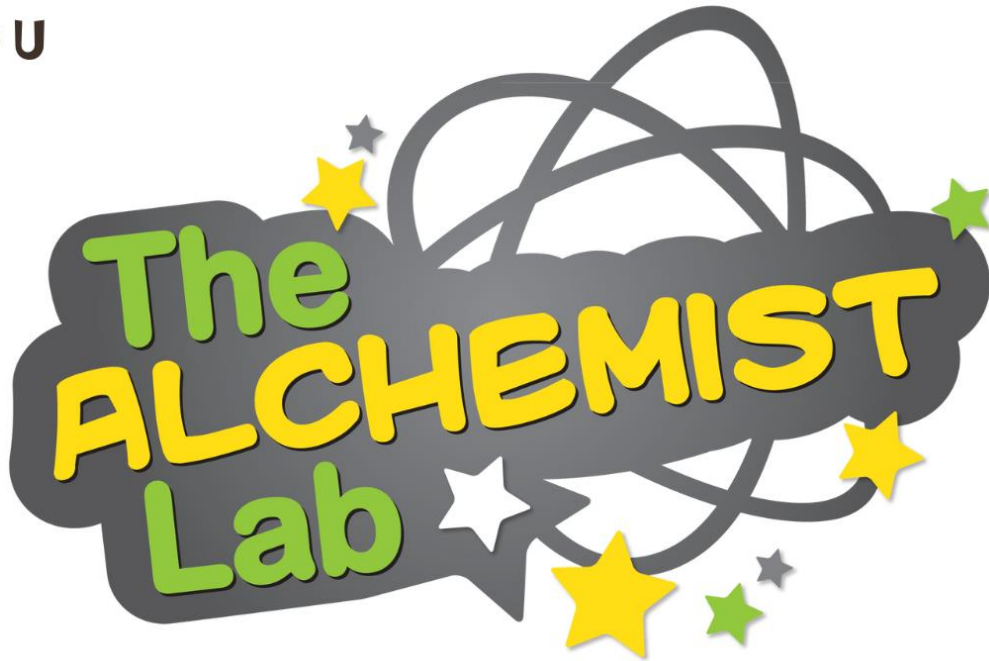
Any opportunity is a learning one and all is part of our students life-skills

Take away Conclusions

Let's list them together!



THANK YOU



[HTTPS://WWW.THEALCHEMISTLABACADEMY.COM/](https://www.thealchemistlabacademy.com/)

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Let's create the Middle East
STEAM Community!





Any questions?

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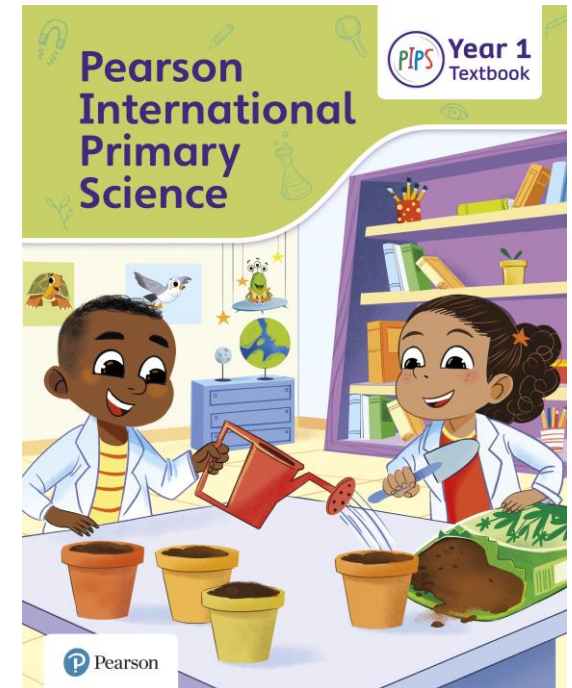
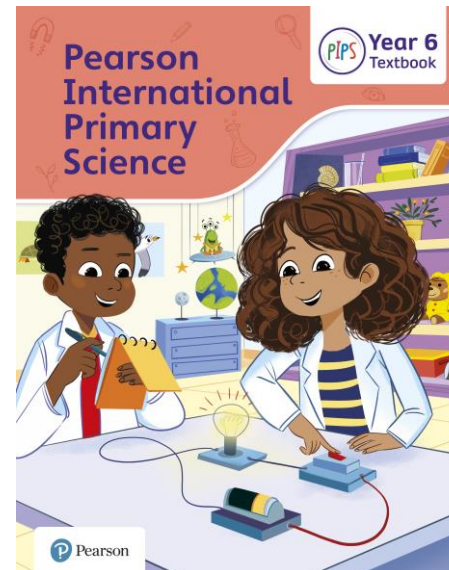
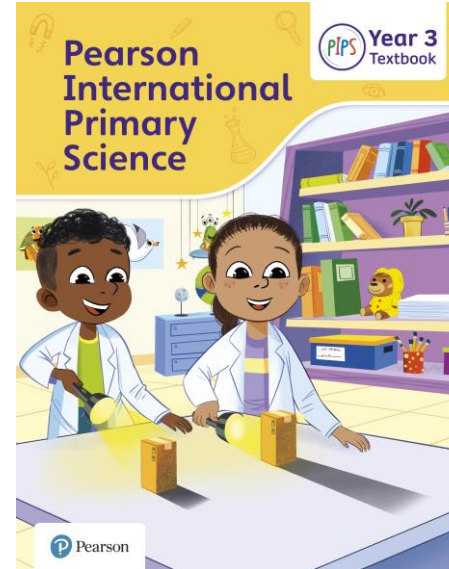


The importance of Primary Science

Kevin Hiatt

The importance of Primary Science

- Why is science important
- What is the goal of Science at Primary level
- What are some of the challenges teaching Science at this age?
- What is 'best practice'?
- How can we best support teaching and learning?
- Pearson International Primary Science



What *is* Science?

“Science is the pursuit and application of knowledge and understanding of the natural and social world following a systematic methodology based on evidence”

And what is a *Scientist*?

“A scientist is someone who systematically gathers and uses research and evidence, to make hypotheses and test them, to gain and share understanding and knowledge”

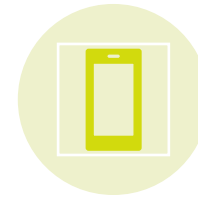
Science – why it matters



Science remains a key subject



It provides the foundations for understanding the world



It creates new technology and applications



It has measurably changed lives



It encourages a critical and curious engagement with the world



It directly supports the development of many of the transferable and soft skills

Primary Science – the challenge

What percentage of children name Science as their favourite subject?



17%



8%



Primary Science – the challenge

"It's too hard"

Technical language can be off-putting

A lack of confidence

"It's not ok to not know something!"

Not understanding how to find things out!

A belief intelligence is unchangeable – but we want students to be able to learn how to understand things

A lack of proper scaffolding – prior learning is not in place

"Why are we learning this? What's the point?"

A lack of confidence that learning is at the correct level

Primary Science – 'best' practice



Effective subject leadership



Celebrate student's curiosity



Accurate and timely assessment



A clear and rigorous structure across the whole school



Well trained and supported staff



Led by an investigative approach



Pearson
International
Primary Science

Scientific enquiry at its core
 A celebration of curiosity
 Clear, structured progression

OVERVIEW

iPrimary Year 1	iPrimary Year 2	iPrimary Year 3	iPrimary Year 4	iPrimary Year 5	iPrimary Year 6
Early scientific enquiry	Early scientific enquiry	Early scientific enquiry	Later scientific enquiry	Later scientific enquiry	Later scientific enquiry
BIOLOGY					
Living things	Health and growth	Animal adaptations	Variation and classification	Plant adaptations	Micro-organisms
Myself	Living things in the environment	Teeth	Growing plants	Living things in danger	Plant life cycles
Animals	Invertebrates	Feeding relationships	Skeleton and muscles	Diet and digestion	Heart, lungs and circulation
Plants					
CHEMISTRY					
Sorting and grouping materials	Materials: properties and uses	Rocks and soils	Solids, liquids and gases	Mixing and separating materials	Reversible and irreversible change
		Using and changing materials			
PHYSICS					
Light and dark	Sound	Light	Making and changing sounds	Earth and space	Forces in air and water
Pushes and pulls	Space	Forces	Electricity: everyday uses and simple circuits	Seeing and reflecting	Electricity: changing circuits
		Friction			
		Magnets			



Textbooks

Supported, investigative approach

Application and embedding key skills and knowledge

A clear progression helps secure understanding

Investigating seeds

Scientists start an **investigation** by asking a question. It must be a question they can find the answer to by doing an investigation.

Scientific question: Do seeds need water to start to grow?

Count some seeds into two equal piles.



Put one pile of seeds on some **wet** cotton wool in a dish.



Put the other pile of seeds on some **dry** cotton wool in a dish.



Put the two dishes in the same place. Check if the wet cotton wool has more water.



Predict what will happen.

What is a fair test?

A fair test means you **change** just one thing and keep everything else the same. In this case, both dishes of seeds.

What was the one thing you changed? Think of three things you kept the same.

Key words

investigation

scientific question

wet

fair test

change

Workbooks

Further development
of independent
thinking

Supporting and
checking
understanding

Further reinforcement
of key skills and
knowledge

Investigating seeds

Zola grows some cress from a packet of seeds. She wants to **investigate** if her cress seeds need to be warm to grow.

First she asks a **scientific question**.

1 Complete the scientific question:

Do _____ need to be _____
to _____?

2 Suggest a warm place and a cold place where Zola could put her cress seeds to grow.

warm _____

cold _____

We are changing how warm it is, so we have to keep **everything** else the **same for both** dishes of seeds.

3 Draw some cress in the two dishes. Go in each dish.



Dish A: warm

4 Should Zola put the seeds in Dish A or Dish B?

5 What will Zola see in each dish?

6 Predict what you think will happen.

Which seeds will grow?

Why do you think this?

Teacher planning

Supported, investigative approach

Misconceptions, progress, and prerequisites all highlighted

Opportunities for linking across curricula highlighted and supported

Clear adaptable support for teaching

Year	Topic No.	Topic Name	Le
1	4	Plants	28
Curriculum objectives		B1.4F – Understand that plants need water, <u>air</u> and light to grow well ESE1.1 – Scientific ideas: Use different types of simple enquiry to answer science questions ESE1.2 – Investigating: Set up simple practical tests ESE1.2 – Investigating: Understand what is meant by a fair test	
Learning focus		What do plants need?	
Key vocabulary		watered; wilted; bright; tomato; investigation; scientific question; wet	
Book references		Student book pages 94-97	
Resources supplied		N/A	
Other resources needed		A display comprising items A, B and C set out as three groups, but in a different order during the introductory discussion (A) Set of three plants: healthy plant, wilted <u>plant</u> and dead plant (B) Piece of pondweed in a beaker of water – with light shining on it (C) Seedlings growing towards window light set up around the time of the lesson Per pair of learners: 20 cress seeds 2 small dishes and a piece of cotton wool to fit each Water 2 sticky labels or a thin permanent marker pen to label dishes Any type of seeds in unopened packet as visual aid for plenary	

Lesson Outline

Before you teach:

Conditions for growth will vary from species to species. The introduction gives the generic conditions that seeds need to grow well. The investigations in the textbook and workbook focus on the conditions that seeds need to *start* (until later in the course). It also introduces the idea of a fair test. Here and in the textbook, they look at how to set up a fair test for them to plan (warm/cold).

Assessment

Formative assessment opportunities highlighted throughout

Regular informative summative assessment opportunities

End of topic questions

The pictures show different foods we get from plants. Look at both sets of pictures.



What have I learned?

1 I know which living things are plants when I go outside or when I see pictures.

I know this because I can draw three different plants.

--	--	--

2 I know the names of some parts of a plant.

I know this because I can list six different

4 I understand that plants have roots and bulbs.

I know this because I can draw a bulb.

seeds

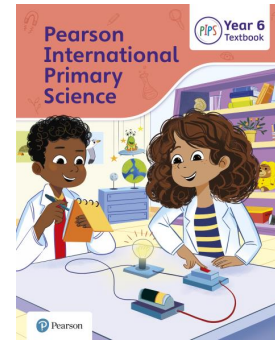
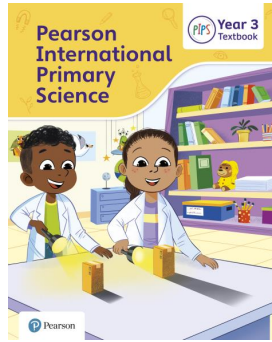
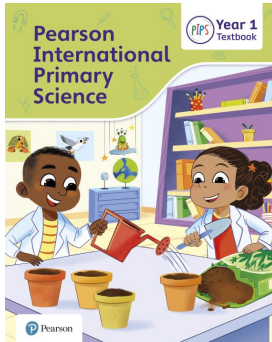
5 I know what plants need to grow.

I know this because I can list the things plants need to grow well.

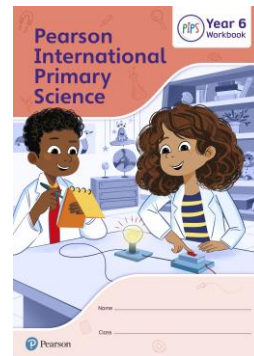
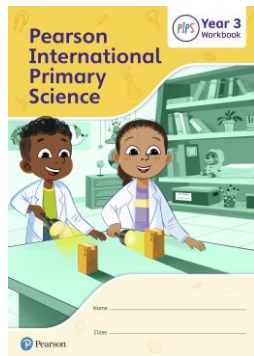
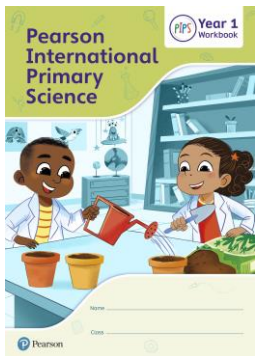
I _____ 2

Course Structure –print and digital components

Textbooks



Workbooks



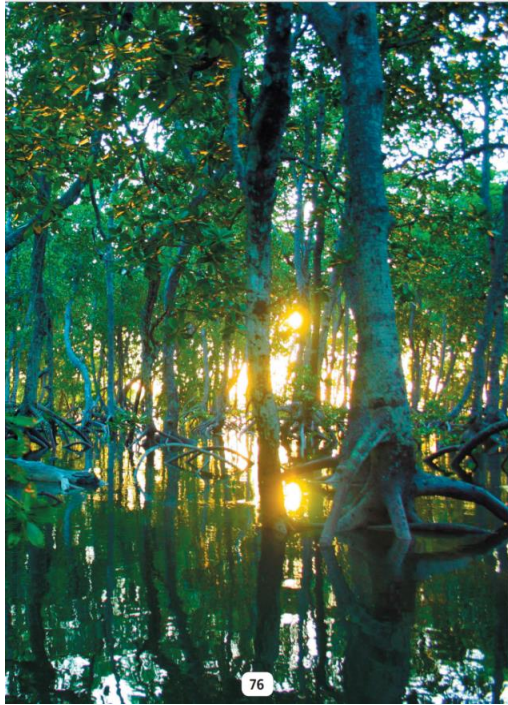
4 Plants

Plants can be very big or quite small. They can live for a year or for hundreds of years. Let us find out more about the variety of plants in our world.



Most plants are green.
Some plants have bigger leaves than others.
Many plants have flowers, but some do not.
Some plants are tall and woody – we call these trees.

This flower is called a donkey orchid.
Can you see the petals that look like a donkey's ears?



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4 Plants

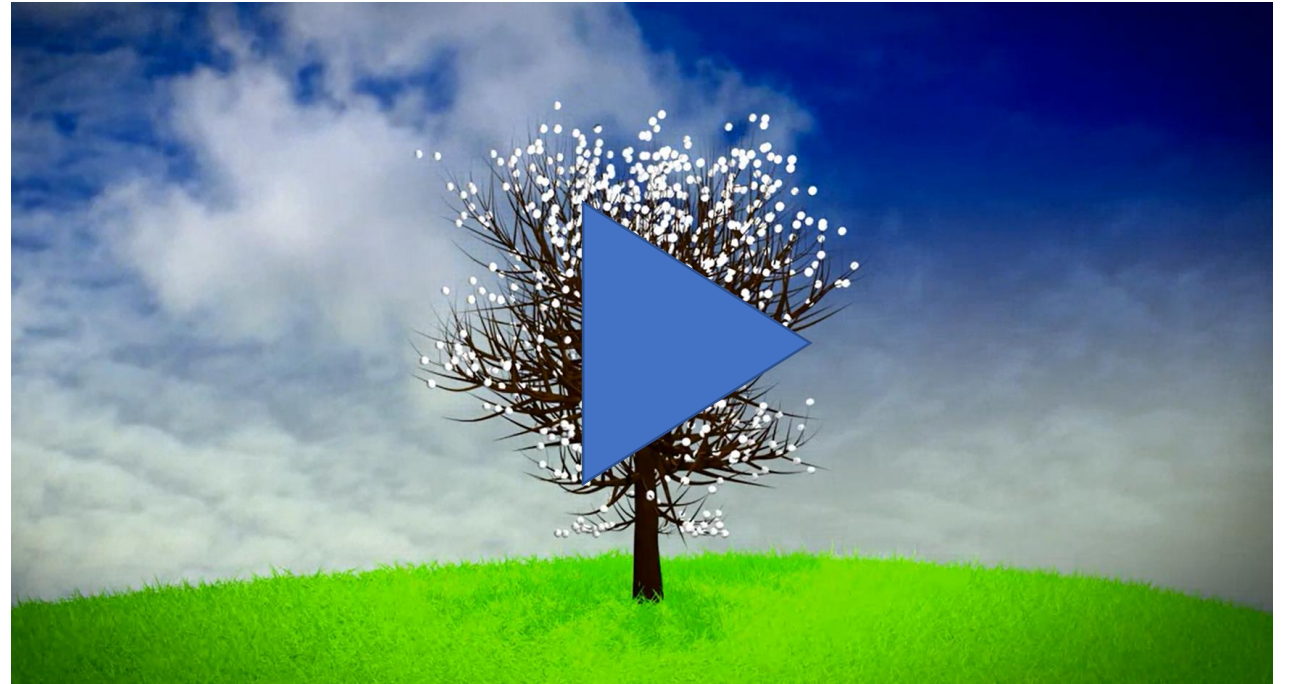
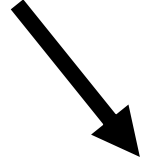
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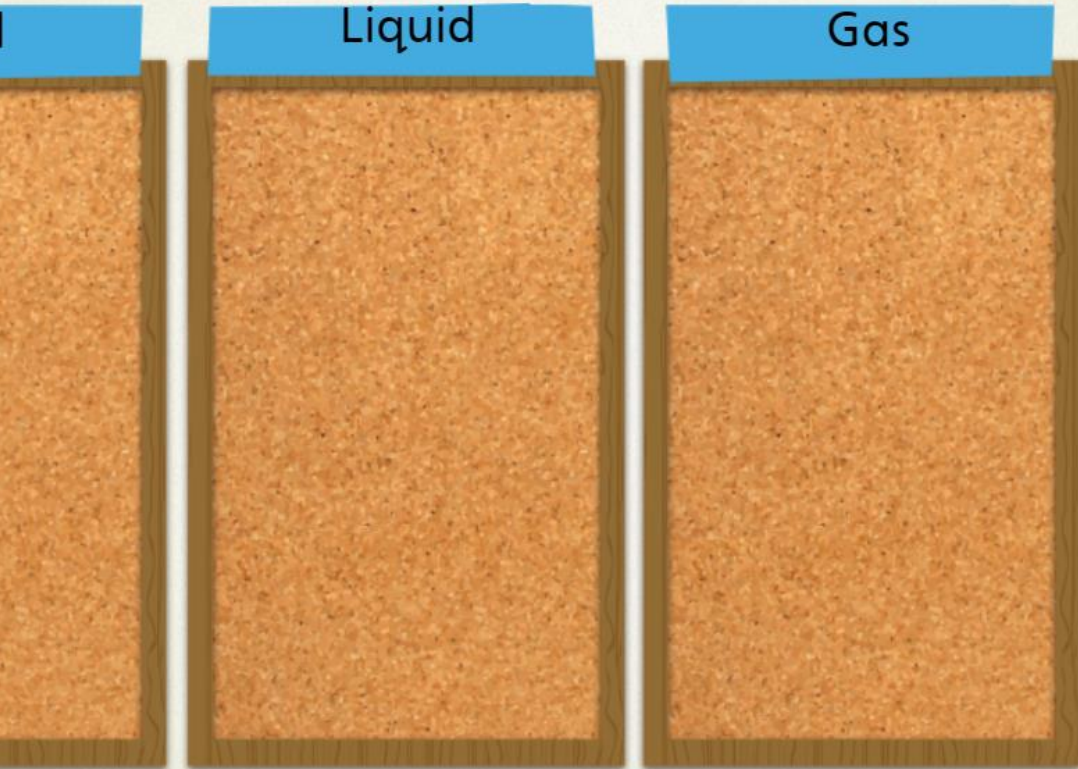
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Sort the materials to show whether they are solids, liquids or gases.



Look at this sand.

Compare it to the liquid.





Sand

Liquid

Sand looks a bit like a liquid.

Sand is not a liquid. Look closely at the sand.

Each grain is a solid.



Liquids make a liquid pile. Look at juice.

Liquids make a liquid pile.

Sand makes a **pile**. It is a pile of lots of tiny solids.

Liquids make a liquid pile.

Key words

50

Biology Laboratory



Course Structure –print and digital components



Log in

[Forgotten password?](#)

[Will it work on my computer?](#)

Pearson International Primary Science



Available from March 2023

Talk to your local Pearson representative for more detail

Any questions?



Thanks for listening
Please enjoy lunch