

## LLBG-Bibliographie / LLBG-Bibliography

Ludwigsburg-Luzerner Bibliographie zur Alltagsvorstellungsforschung in den Geowissenschaften  
*Ludwigsburg-Lucerne Bibliography on Conceptual Change Research in the Geosciences*

## Schlagwortsystematik / Keywords

Sibylle Reinfried & Stephan Schuler

[www.ph-ludwigsburg.de/llbg](http://www.ph-ludwigsburg.de/llbg)

Stand: 18.08.2009

### Anmerkungen:

- Bei der Verschlagwortung werden bei einem niederrangigen Schlagwort stets auch alle übergeordneten Schlagworte mit aufgenommen.
- Seit dem 31.7.2007 wird in der Endnote-Datenbank unter „Notes“ immer das Datum der Aufnahme in die Datenbank eingetragen (Format: 2007-07-31). Wenn Schlagworte („keywords“) verändert wurden, wird dies ebenfalls unter „Notes“ vermerkt.
- Zusätzlich zu den Schlagworten der nachfolgenden Systematik wurden auch einige Schlagworte aus der STCSE-Bibliographie (Duit 2009) übernommen, die am Ende dieses Dokumentes aufgeführt sind. Dafür gelten folgende Regeln:
  - Bei Einträgen, die aus der STCSE-Bibliographie (Duit 2009) übernommen werden, werden auch alle darin bereits enthaltenen STCSE-Schlagworte übernommen.
  - Bei selbst recherchierten Einträgen werden nur einige grundlegende Schlagworte aus der STCSE-Bibliographie (Duit 2009) eingetragen. Im Wesentlichen sind dies die Schlagworte g1, g6, g7, g8 (s.u.).

Kurzform	Schlagworte (keywords)	Erläuterungen
<b>ASTRO</b>	<b>Astronomie (astronomy)</b>	Nur Themen mit Relevanz für den Geographieunterricht
SEASON	- Revolution (revolution), Jahreszeiten (seasons)	
ROTEARTH	- Rotation (rotation), Tag- und Nacht (day and night)	
SHAPEEARTH	- Form der Erde (shape of the earth)	
MOON	- Mond (the moon)	z.B. Mondphasen, Gezeiten, ...
STARS	- Sterne (stars)	z.B. Sichtbarkeit von Sternen, Sonnen
<b>EARTHSYS</b>	<b>System Erde (the Earth system)</b>	
SYSPROP	- Systemeigenschaften (system properties)	z.B. Vernetzungen zwischen Sphären, Rückkopplungen, Gleichgewichtszustände
GEOECO	- (Geo-) Ökologie ((geo-) ecology)	sphärenvernetzende Themen, z.B. Desertifikation, Weideökologie, Regenwald
CYCLE	- Stoffkreisläufe	z.B. Kohlenstoff-, Stickstoff-, Sauerstoffkreislauf
<b>ATMOS</b>	<b>Atmosphäre (Atmosphere)</b>	
STRUCATM	- Aufbau der Atmosphäre (vertical structure of the atmosphere)	
ELEMCLIM	- Klimaelemente (elements of climate)	z.B. Temperatur, Luftdruck, Luftfeuchtigkeit, Wind, Strahlung, ...
CIRCPAT	- Atmosphärische Zirkulation (circulation patterns)	

CLIM	- Klima (climate)	
CLIMREG	o Klimazonen (climatic regions)	Einzelne Klimazonen (Tropen, Polare Zone, ...) Klimazonierung der Erde, Klimaklassifikationen,
CLIMCHANGE	o Klimawandel (climate change)	global + regional, anthropogen + natürlich
WEATHER	- Wetter (weather)	Wetterbegriff, Wolken, Fronten, ...
STORM	- Stürme + Wirbelstürme (storms, hurricanes, typhoons)	
HUMINDATM	- Anthropogene Eingriffe in die Atmosphäre (human-induced atmospheric change)	
GREENHEF	o Treibhauseffekt (greenhouse effect)	
OZON	o Ozonloch (ozone hole, ozone depletion)	
AIRPOL	o Luftverschmutzung (air pollution)	
<b>HYDROS</b>	<b>Hydrosphäre (Hydrosphere)</b>	
HYDCYC	- Wasserkreislauf (hydrologic cycle)	
RIVERS	- Flüsse (rivers)	
LAKES	- Seen (lakes)	
GROUNDW	- Grundwasser (groundwater)	
OCEANS	- Ozeane (oceans)	
<b>KRYOS</b>	<b>Kryosphäre (Glacial Systems)</b>	
ICEAGE	- Eiszeiten (ice age)	
GLAC	- Gletscher (glaciers)	
<b>LITHOS</b>	<b>Lithosphäre (Lithosphere)</b>	
EARTHINT	- Schalenbau der Erde (vertical structure of the earth's interior)	
GEOLTIME	- Geologische Zeit / Erdgeschichte (geological time / earth system history)	
FOSSILS	- Fossilien (fossils)	
EVOL	- Evolution (evolution)	
GEOL	- Geologie (geology)	
ROCKS	o Gesteine (rocks)	z.B. Gesteinsentstehung, Gesteinseigenschaften, Gesteinskreislauf
MINRES	o Rohstoffe (mineral resources)	
TECT	- Tektonik (tectonics)	
VOLC	o Vulkanismus (volcanism)	
EARTHQUA	o Erdbeben (earthquake)	
OROGEN	o Gebirgsbildung (orogenesis, formation of mountain chains)	
PLATEC	o Plattentektonik (plate tectonics)	
GEOMOR	- Geomorphologische Prozesse (geomorphological processes)	
WEATHERING	o Verwitterung (weathering)	

EROSED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Erosion + Sedimentation (erosion + sedimentation)</li> </ul>	Erosion, Denudation, Massenbewegungen, fluviale Prozesse, äolische Prozesse, ...
LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Landformen und Landschaften (landforms and landscapes)</li> </ul>	Täler, Flächen, Küsten, Wüsten, ...
VALLEYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Täler (valleys)</li> </ul>	
DESERTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Wüsten (deserts)</li> </ul>	
COASTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Küsten (coasts)</li> </ul>	
KARST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Karst und Karstformen (karst and karst landforms)</li> </ul>	
GLALAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Glazialformen (glacial landforms)</li> </ul>	
<b>PEDOS</b>	<b>Pedosphäre (Pedosphere)</b>	Entstehung, Arten, Typen, Eigenschaften, Schädigung Zerstörung von Böden
<b>BIOS</b>	<b>Biosphäre (Biosphere)</b>	Mit Bezug zur Geographie, z.B. Vegetationszonen, Standortbedingungen, Vegetationsformationen Höhenstufen, Schädigung / Zerstörung von Vegetation
<b>PERCSPACE</b>	<b>Raumvorstellungen (perception of space)</b>	Mental Maps, Distanzwahrnehmung, Raumwahrnehmung, mentale Rotation, topograph. Vorstellungen
<b>CARTO</b>	<b>Kartographie (Cartography)</b>	Kartenlesen, Legende, Maßstab, Generalisierung, Kartenprojektionen
<b>HUMGEO</b>	<b>Humangeographie (human geography)</b>	Alle humangeographischen Themenfelder, auch Mensch-Umwelt-Themen mit humangeograph. Schwerpunkt
<b>WORLDVIEW</b>	<b>Weltanschauungen (world view)</b>	Weltbild, Kosmologien, Wissenschaftsverständnis, religiöse Vorstellungen, Mythen, ...
<b>METHODS</b>	<b>Arbeitsmethoden (methods)</b>	Fieldwork / Geländearbeit, Experimentieren, wissenschaftliches Arbeiten, Kartieren, Befragungen, ...
<b>OTHERS</b>	<b>Sonstiges, oben nicht zuzuordnen (miscellaneous)</b>	

## **Keywords in STCSE-Bibliography (Duit 2009)**

Source: <http://www.ipn.uni-kiel.de/aktuell/stcse/bibint.html>

### ***g1 General considerations concerning research in this area.***

This comprises publications that deal quite generally with this field of research.

### ***g2 Everyday conceptions and scientific conceptions***

This group deals specifically with relations between everyday conceptions and scientific conceptions.

### ***g3 Development of conceptions in the history of science as compared to development of conceptions in individuals***

Many studies have shown that conceptions occur among pupils today which also played a role in the historical development of science. The work of this group investigates the significance of historical development for the development of conceptions in the individual.

### ***g4 Language and conceptions***

Many conceptions originate in everyday language, a problem area investigated here.

### ***g5 Methods of investigation***

To this group we have assigned publications which discuss methods of investigation.

### ***g6 Investigations of students' conceptions***

This is by far the largest group and contains works which give information on conceptions in various areas. The works are divided into thematic areas (see below).

### ***g7 Instruction taking students' conceptions into account***

This group comprises investigations concentrating on instruction in which students' conceptions are taken into account. Again the works are divided into thematic areas.

### ***g8 Investigations of teachers' conceptions***

Teachers' conceptions of various kinds are put into this group, as in g6 the works are divided into thematic areas. To differentiate between students' and teachers' conceptions is sometimes not easy. In literature occasionally student teachers' conceptions are called teachers' conceptions. The present group of the bibliography only contains studies on conceptions of teachers who already work in school practice.

### ***g9 Conceptions and teacher training***

Studies in which new approaches for teacher training (based at the constructivistic view) are developed and which report on empirical studies about the evaluation of such approaches.

### ***gp Practice studies***

Studies investigating the practice of science instruction in "normal" schools by various methods, e.g. video-bases methods, questionnaire, classroom observations.

### **The different science subjects are indicated by:**

<b>GC</b>	General conceptions and thought schemata (such as ideas of causality)
<b>P</b>	physics
<b>C</b>	chemistry
<b>B</b>	biology
<b>ES</b>	earth science (since 2001)

If a publication in group g6, g7 or g8 is not followed by one of these keywords, it does not deal specifically with conceptions relating to one of these subjects.

**Subdivisions of Physics** (additional keywords introduced in 1998: \*)

<b>AS</b>	<b>astronomy</b>		<b>NONLIN</b>	<b>non-linear systems</b>
<b>AT</b>	<b>atoms and particles</b>		CHAOS	chaos (*)
<b>E</b>	<b>electricity</b>		FRACTAL	fractals (*)
	CIRC	electric circuit (*)	SELFOR	self organizing systems (*)
	CURR	current (*)	<b>O</b>	<b>optics</b>
	VOLT	voltage (*)	LIGHT	light and seeing (*)
	RESIS	resistance (*)	REFLFR	reflection and refraction (*)
	ESTAT	electrostatics (*)	LENSE	lenses and optical devices (*)
	EDYN	electrodynamics (*)	<b>OSCI</b>	<b>oscillations</b>
	EMAG	electromagnetism (*)	<b>Q</b>	<b>quantum physics</b>
	INDU	induction (*)	<b>R</b>	<b>relativistic physics</b>
	ELECTR	electronics(*)	<b>S</b>	<b>sound</b>
<b>EN</b>	<b>energy</b>		<b>T</b>	<b>heat (thermal physics)</b>
<b>FLD</b>	<b>field</b>		HEATEM	heat and temperature (*)
<b>INF</b>	<b>information</b>		ENT	entropy (*)
<b>MAG</b>	<b>magnetism</b>		IRR	irreversibility (*)
<b>M</b>	<b>mechanics</b>		CHSTATE	changes of state (*)
	ACCEL	acceleration (*)	STATM	statistical mechanics (*)
	FORCE	force (*)	<b>WAVES</b>	<b>waves</b>
	SPEED	speed, velocity (*)		
	ROT	rotational movement (*)		
	SIMM	simple machines (*)		
	GRAV	gravity (*)		
	WEIGHT	weight (*)		
	MASS	mass (*)		
	VOLUME	volume (*)		
	DENSITY	density (*)		
	PRESSURE	pressure (*)		
	BUOY	buoyancy (*)		
	OSMOSIS	osmosis (*)		
	DIFFUSION	diffusion (*)		

**Subdivisions of Biology** (since 1999)

<b>BEHAVIOR</b>	Behavior
<b>BIODIV</b>	Biodiversity (concepts of animals,plants, microorganisms)
<b>BIOTECH</b>	Biotechnology
<b>ECOLOGY</b>	Issues of ecology
<b>EVOLUTION</b>	Evolution
<b>GENETICS</b>	Genetics
<b>GDD</b>	Growth, development, differentiation

<b>HEALTH</b>	Health & disease
<b>HOMEOSTA</b>	Homeostasis
<b>HUMAN</b>	human biology
<b>LIFE</b>	Concepts of life, characteristics of living beings
<b>PHYSIO</b>	Physiological issues - bio-chemistry & physics phenomena like photosynthesis or metabolism
<b>NEUROBIO</b>	Neurobiology
<b>SENSES</b>	Senses

**There are no subdivisions introduced for Chemistry and Earth Science**

**Further keywords referring to articles in the groups g6, g7 and g8.**

- GC** General conceptions and thought schemata (such as ideas of causality)
- CTL** Conceptions of the teaching and learning process.  
 This keyword emphasizes empirical investigations on conceptions (of students or teachers) on teaching and learning.
- CSC** Conceptions (on the "nature and range") of science.  
 This keyword is used for empirical studies in which conceptions of science play a role.
- STS** Conceptions on the use of science for technology and society.  
 Under the heading of "STS" research and development, work is carried out on the use of science outside science. Empirical studies investigating conceptions of such uses in technology and society are marked by the keyword STS.
- GEN** Empirical studies in which gender differences are investigated
- LPRO** learning processes are investigated (since 1998)
- VIDEO** video dates are used (since 2000)

**Further keywords - mostly in g1 (since 1999):**

<b>ACTTH</b>	activity theory	<b>MN</b>	mental models
<b>AFR</b>	alternative framework	<b>MMEDIA</b>	multi-media
<b>AFF</b>	affective issues	<b>MODEL</b>	role of models, modelling
<b>APPR</b>	cognitive apprenticeship	<b>NEURO</b>	neurological view of learning
<b>ANTHRO</b>	anthropomorphical issues	<b>PHEN</b>	phenomenological views
<b>ANIM</b>	animistic issues	<b>PROSOL</b>	problem solving
<b>CC</b>	conceptual change	<b>SITL</b>	situated learning (cognition)
<b>COSC</b>	cognitive science	<b>TXT</b>	textbook issues
<b>CON</b>	constructivism		
	<b>RCON</b> radical constructivism		
	<b>SCON</b> social constructivism	<b>AUSUBEL</b>	
<b>DISCOURSE</b>	discourse issues	<b>DEWEY</b>	
<b>EXNOV</b>	experts and novices	<b>DURKHEIM</b>	
<b>INFORMAL</b>	informal learning settings	<b>KELLY</b>	
<b>IMAGE</b>	role of images in learning	<b>PIAGET</b>	
<b>LAB</b>	experiment/lab work	<b>VYGOTSKY</b>	