Science Teacher Candidates’ Epistemological Beliefs and Critical Thinking Disposition*

Zeynep KOYUNLU UNLU1 Ilbilge DO KME2

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of gender and class level on science teacher candidates’ epistemological beliefs and critical thinking disposition, as well as examine the relationship between these two dependent variables.

Research Methods: This study was designed as a descriptive survey. Participants were 447 students majoring in science education. The data for the epistemological beliefs was collected with the Scale of Epistemological Beliefs (SEB); data for critical thinking disposition was collected with the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI). The data was evaluated in SPSS with a Mann Whitney U, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, and two variable correlation.

Findings: The study found that female students had more developed epistemological beliefs than their male counterparts. Students’ SEB and CCTDI scores also exhibit a moderate positive correlation. The students’ epistemological beliefs and critical thinking dispositions did not vary regularly by class level.

Implications for Research and Practice: Applications developing male students’ epistemological beliefs and critical thinking skills can be done so as to reduce the negative effects of gender on the learning-teaching process. Additionally, activities should be included in applied courses (such as lab and student presentations) in the science teaching program to develop such skills in students.

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1 Bozok University, TURKEY, zeynepko.unlu@gmail.com, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3627-1809
2 Gazi University, TURKEY, ilbilgedokme@gazi.edu.tr, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0227-6193
Corresponding author: Ilbilge DOKME

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Introduction

A “disposition” is a tendency to do something and, by extension, “thinking dispositions” are a person’s general tendencies to think. Critical thinking typically has two components: “critical thinking skills” and “critical thinking dispositions” (Ennis, 1987). An individual’s performance in critical thinking is supported by two sources. The first is the individual’s natural thinking disposition and the second is the cognitive skills learned later in life (Clifford, Boufal, & Kurtz, 2004). These skills, which help develop critical thinking, are in fact a part of scientific thinking. In its broadest sense, scientific thinking starts with the creation of hypotheses to solve a problem and the collection of information or data in light of these hypotheses. The later stages of scientific thinking require critical thinking skills. This means analyzing the information or data collected beforehand, interpreting them objectively using the principles of determinism and reaching reasonable results (Dick, 1991; Ennis, 1991; Facione, 1990; Halpern, 1998). All of these practices require a systematic effort of the mind. Those who have thinking dispositions learn these skills more quickly and easily. Ennis (1991) argued that those who had thinking dispositions have the following qualities: what they say, write, or desire to convey is accurately and easily understood; they are able to concentrate on a specific subject and consider an event as a whole; they are capable of researching and revealing an event’s causes; they endeavor to be an educated and knowledgeable person; they seek alternatives; they look for a certainty just as much as the case requires; they are aware of people’s fundamental beliefs; they are an open-minded person; they discard current judgments if proof and reasoning is insufficient; they act if proof and reason are sufficient; and they are capable of using other people’s critical thinking skills.

Research on the correlation between critical thinking and epistemology has brought a new perspective to the study of critical thinking. Epistemology, which is the theory of knowledge, has been the primary focus of philosophers for centuries with the question “what is the source of knowledge?”. The subject of knowledge is “the knower” and its object is “the known.” Subjective philosophies regard the knower to be close to the resource of knowledge, while objective philosophies regard knowledge to be close to the known. Beliefs about how knowledge is formed, the certainty level and limits of knowledge, and how the act of knowing is performed are included in epistemological beliefs (Brownlee, Purdie, & Boulton-Lewis, 2001; Burr & Hofer, 2002; Hofer & Pintrich, 1997; Ozden, 2003; Ravindran, Grene, & Debacker, 2000). Perry (1970), who did the first classification of epistemological beliefs, described four developmental stages surrounding these beliefs. First, those beliefs are in the dualism stage think their knowledge is either absolutely wrong or right. Second those in the multiplicity stage accept there are different perspectives, without any criterion determining one opinion being superior to the other. Third, those who recognize that some opinions are better than the others are in the relativism stage. And finally, those in the stage of commitment within relativism recognize that, epistemologically, some opinions are more logical than the others and they stick to the more logical. After Perry, many researchers conducted studies of the development and change of epistemological beliefs over time. For instance, Kuhn
and Weinstock (2002) argued that children initially have the belief of realist epistemology (all arguments are correct), then they have the belief of absolutist epistemology (arguments may be correct or incorrect), and then they have the belief of multiplist epistemology (everyone has an opinion which is correct for themselves). Studies conducted until the late 1980s concerned the types of epistemological beliefs that develop and change and, thus, connect to each other. Schommer (1990) brought a new perspective to epistemology and claimed that the types of epistemological beliefs might differ from each other. For the first time, Schommer (1990) conceptualized epistemological beliefs in five dimensions and developed a questionnaire based on studies by Perry (1970) and Schoenfeld (1983). The epistemological beliefs measured by this questionnaire are, respectively, simplicity of knowledge, certainty of knowledge, source of knowledge from omniscient authority, innate ability of knowledge, and speed of knowledge. Any perspective in epistemology will indicate that a naïve personal epistemology restricts students’ thinking and reasoning performances, while mature personal epistemology enhances these performances (Chan, Ho, & Ku, 2011). This anticipated influence of epistemology leads to the conclusion that the correlation between epistemology and critical thinking is an interesting subject of study.

Contemporary studies on epistemological beliefs have their roots in the early work of Marlene Schommer (Schommer, 1990), who proposed an original model for epistemological beliefs with five dimensions: certainty of knowledge, simplicity of knowledge, innate ability of knowledge acquisition, speed of knowledge acquisition, and omniscient authority. Many studies support that these epistemic beliefs have powerful effects on cognitive aspects of learning and thinking (Hyytinen, Holma, Toom, Shavelson, & Lindblom-Ylänne, 2014; Kuhn, Cheney, & Weinstock, 2000; Many, Howard, & Hoge, 2002; Mohamed & El-Habba, 2013). Correlations between epistemological beliefs and performance on learning and reasoning tasks have been investigated with a great deal of effort in recent years. It can be deduced from the findings of these studies that students with sophisticated epistemic beliefs were found to have a deep level of understanding (Chen & Pajares, 2010; Kuhn, 1999; Lodewyk, 2007; Peng & Fitzgerald, 2006; Schommer-Aikins & Easter, 2006; Schommer-Aikins, Duell, & Hutter, 2005; Stathopoulou & Vosniadou, 2007) and a higher ability to inquire and reason (Benson, 1989; Hofer & Pintrich, 1997). Bailin (1999) argued that a useful way to think about a problem is in terms of epistemological understanding, and that this way of thinking about the issue can provide both pedagogical and conceptual grounding in efforts to foster critical thinking. Kuhn (1999) developed a critical thinking model and classified a person's epistemological understanding level as realist, absolutist, multiplist or evaluativist. A person with a realist epistemological understanding level has insufficient critical thinking. At this level, arguments are the copies that represent an outer reality. The absolutist epistemological understanding level is a foundation for a more advanced form of critical thinking. In the multiplist epistemological understanding level, where critical thinking is yet insufficient, arguments can be selected freely. In the evaluativist epistemological understanding level, arguments, which can be evaluated
and compared by the criteria of discussion and proof, are judged. At this level, critical thinking can be qualified as a tool that develops comprehension.

After the reform of the Turkish National Education system, one of the important challenges for the science teachers is to encourage the development of critical thinking skills in their students (Ministry of National Education-Turkish Education Board [MoNE-TEB], 2005). Science education curriculum, which will be gradually included in Turkey beginning with the 2017-2018 academic year, also highlights the issues of critical thinking and epistemology in order to cope with global competition and to create a prosperous community (MoNE-TEB, 2017). Besides, studies concerning critical thinking and epistemological beliefs are also available in Turkey and have been conducted with prospective science teachers. For example, a study conducted with prospective science and physics teachers, found that prospective teachers’ epistemological beliefs did not differ according to department of study, gender, or class levels. Accordingly, no changes were found in participants’ epistemological beliefs throughout their education at university (Koc & Memduhoglu, 2017). Conversely, Yılmaz, Tuzun and Topcu (2013) found in their study with prospective science teachers that epistemological beliefs could change over time and that those beliefs were influential in academic achievement. Another study conducted with prospective physical science teachers found there were differences between prospective teachers’ critical thinking tendencies according to gender and class level. Besides, participants’ critical thinking tendencies increased in parallel to increase in their achievement levels, and the tendencies decreased as their achievement levels decreased (Tumkaya, 2011). Still another study with science teachers found that most of the participants understood science as a pursuit that is concerned with a limited area and tries to reveal the certain and unchanging truth (Ayvacı & Er Nas, 2010).

Epistemological beliefs influence teachers’ practice in the classroom (Luft & Roehrig, 2007). Acquiring developed critical thinking skills is very important in developing epistemological beliefs (Kuhn & Dean, 2004). Since teachers are the unchanging component of the teaching profession for years, it is essential that teachers have critical thinking skills in order to instill in students these skills and to strengthen students’ epistemological beliefs. Thus, analyzing the critical thinking tendencies and epistemological beliefs of prospective teachers-who contribute to raising the next generation-is important. Because differences according to gender influence prospective teachers’ learning-teaching processes, gender is considered an independent variable in this study. In addition, class levels is considered another variable in this study so as to be able to assess the effects of the education received in the development of those skills. It is believed that an analysis of these variables would give an idea to practitioners and researchers. In addition preservice teachers generally tend to employ rote memorization when it comes to solving science problems, without any attempt to use critical thinking skills. Thereby it can be too hard for students to solve non-routine science problems. Critical thinking includes the component skills of analyzing arguments, making inferences using inductive or deductive reasoning, judging or evaluating, and making decisions or solving problems (Lai, 2011).
Our students’ lack of critical thinking skills in science problem solving prompted us to explore critical thinking disposition and the relationships between critical thinking disposition and epistemological belief. This raised the following research questions, which are used within the current study:

1. Is there a statically significant difference between female and male students’ scores on the Scale of Epistemological Beliefs (SEB)?
2. Is there a statically significant difference among the scores of freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors on the SEB?
3. Is there a statically significant difference between the female and male students’ scores on the California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI)?
4. Is there a statically significant difference among the scores of freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors on the CCTDI?
5. Is there any correlation between the science teacher candidates’ epistemological beliefs and critical thinking disposition?

**Method**

**Research Design**

This study was designed as a descriptive survey study to determine the effect of gender and class level on pre-service science teachers’ epistemological beliefs and critical thinking disposition, as well as the relationship between these two dependent variables (Frankeal & Wallen, 2003).

**Research Sample**

The study was conducted with the participation of prospective science teachers because sophisticated critical thinking tendencies and epistemological beliefs are more integral to scientific inquiry compared to the work conducted in other disciplines.

The study used criterion sampling, purposeful sampling method (Patton, 2002). Participants were 447 students majoring in science education (115 freshmen, 119 sophomores, 129 juniors, and 84 seniors) at a university located in Ankara, the capital of Turkey. Of the participant students, 357 were females and 90 were males.

**Research Instruments and Procedures**

**Scale of epistemological beliefs.** The first data collection tool in the study was an SEB with a five-point Likert-type scale developed by Schommer (1990) and adapted by Deryakulu and Buyukozturk (2002). The scale had a total of 35 items, 17 negative and 18 positive. This scale had three factors (Factor I: The belief that learning depends on effort; Factor II: The belief that learning depends on ability; and Factor III: The belief that there is only one truth). The measurement reliability of the scale was 0.72.
California critical thinking disposition inventory. The second data collection tool was the CCTDI with a six-point Likert-type scale from The Delphi project (1990) and adapted by Kokdemir (2003). The scale had a total of 51 items, 22 negative and 29 positive. This scale has six sub-scales “Analyticity”, “Open mindedness”, “Inquisitiveness”, “Self Confidence”, “Truth Seeking”, and “Systematicity”. The measurement study of the scale was to be found 0.81.

Data Analysis

The data was evaluated in the SPSS program, and its .05 degree of significance was accepted. The series mean method was used for missing values. After assigning data to missing values, normality analysis was examined by Kolmogorov-Sminow. It was found that the SEB and CCTDI scores were not a normal distribution according to gender and class level. The Mann Whitney U test was used to determine whether there was a significant difference between students’ SEB, CCTDI scores, and gender. The Kruskal Wallis test was used to determine if there was a significant difference between students’ SEB, CCTDI scores and class level. To determine the relationship between students’ SEB and CCT scores, two variable correlations (Spearman Brown rank difference correlation coefficient) were used.

Results

Findings about the First Research Question

The purpose of the first research question is to determine any statistical differences in students’ SEB scores by gender. For this purpose, the authors used the Mann Whitney U test. Table 1 illustrates the SEB factors of male and female students and the t-test results of the means of their total SEB scores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors of SEB</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean rank</th>
<th>Sum of rank</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The belief that learning</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>228.9</td>
<td>81718.5</td>
<td>14314.5</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depends on effort</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>204.55</td>
<td>18409.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The belief that learning</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>222.77</td>
<td>79529</td>
<td>15626</td>
<td>.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depends on ability</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>228.88</td>
<td>20599</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The belief that there is only</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>233.33</td>
<td>83299.5</td>
<td>12733.5</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one truth</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>186.98</td>
<td>16828.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total SEB scores</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>231.45</td>
<td>82626</td>
<td>13407</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>194.47</td>
<td>17502</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 1 shows, there is no significant difference between male and female students' mean scores on the factor that learning depends on effort (U=14314.5,
p>.05) and the belief that learning depends on ability (U=15626, p>.05). However, there is a significant difference between female and male students’ mean scores on the factor that there is only one truth in favor of the female students (U=12733.5, p<.05). There is also a significant difference between female and male students’ total SEB scores (U=13407, p<.05). The mean of female students’ SEB scores is higher than that of the male students. Based upon this finding, it could be claimed that there is a significant difference between male and female participants’ SEB scores.

Findings about the Second Research Question

The purpose of the second research question is to determine if there is any significant difference between students’ SEB scores and class levels. For this purpose, the authors used Kruskal Wallis. Findings about the second question, whether there is a significant difference between students’ class level and SEB scores, are shown in Table 2.

Table 2
The Results of the Students’ SEB Scores by Class Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean rank</th>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Post-hoc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>227.87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1&gt;4, 2&gt;1, 2&gt;3, 2&gt;4, 3&gt;4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>267.15</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>226.31</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>154.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As seen in Table 2, students’ SEB scores vary by class level ($\chi^2=38.1$, p<.05). According to the results, this difference is between the seniors and freshmen, sophomores and juniors. The SEB mean score of students can be seen in Table 2, post-hoc column.

Findings about the Third Research Question

The purpose of the third research question is to determine any statistically significant difference between students’ CCTDI scores by gender. For this purpose, the authors used the Mann Whitney U test. The results of the Mann Whitney U test, whether there was a significant difference between female and male students’ California Critical Thinking Disposition Inventory (CCTDI) scores, are shown in Table 3.
Table 3
Female and Male Students’ Scores on the CCTDI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors of CCTDI</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean rank</th>
<th>Sum of rank</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analyticity</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>229.95</td>
<td>82092.5</td>
<td>13940.5</td>
<td>.052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>200.39</td>
<td>18035.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-mindedness</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>222.51</td>
<td>79437.5</td>
<td>15534.5</td>
<td>.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>229.89</td>
<td>20690.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquisitiveness</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>221.53</td>
<td>79086</td>
<td>15183</td>
<td>.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>233.80</td>
<td>21042</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-confidence</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>226.39</td>
<td>80821</td>
<td>15212</td>
<td>.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>214.52</td>
<td>19307</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truth-seeking</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>215.36</td>
<td>76884</td>
<td>12981</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>258.27</td>
<td>23244</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematicity</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>230.34</td>
<td>82232.5</td>
<td>13800.5</td>
<td>.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>198.84</td>
<td>17895.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CCTDI scores</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>224.11</td>
<td>80005.5</td>
<td>16027.5</td>
<td>.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>223.58</td>
<td>20122.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Table 3 shows, there is no significant difference between male and female students’ factors of analyticity (U=13940.5, p>.05), open-mindedness (U=15534.5, p>.05), inquisitiveness (U=15183, p>.05), self-confidence (U=15212, p>.05) and the mean of their total CCTDI scores (U=16027.5, p>.05). However, there is a significant difference between male and female students’ mean scores on the systematicity (U=13800.5, p<.05) and truth-seeking factor (U=12981, p<.05).

Findings about the Fourth Research Question

The purpose of the fourth research question is to determine any significant difference between students’ CCTDI scores and class levels. The authors used Kruskal Wallis for this purpose. Findings about the fourth question, whether there was a significant difference between students’ class level and CCTDI scores, are shown in Table 4.
Table 4

The Results of the Students CCTDI Scores by Class Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean rank</th>
<th>$\chi^2$</th>
<th>p</th>
<th>Post-hoc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freshmen</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>206.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophomores</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>.07</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniors</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>244.73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seniors</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>208</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Table 4, students' total CCTDI scores do not vary by class level ($\chi^2=7.05$, $p>.05$). In other words, class level does not affect CCTDI scores of grade level students.

Findings about the Fifth Research Question

The aim of the fifth research question is to determine the correlation between students' SEB and CCT scores. The authors used two-variable correlations in order to determine any correlation between students' SEB and CCTDI scores. The results of this problem are shown in Table 5.

**Table 5**

**Correlations between SEB and CCTDI Scores**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCTDI</th>
<th>The belief that learning depends on effort</th>
<th>The belief that learning depends on ability</th>
<th>The belief that there is only one truth</th>
<th>Total SEB scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analyticity</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>.12</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-mindedness</td>
<td>.04</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>.33</td>
<td>.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inquisitiveness</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>.13</td>
<td>.11*</td>
<td>.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-confidence</td>
<td>.36</td>
<td>.06</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truth-seeking</td>
<td>.03</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematicity</td>
<td>.01</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>.22</td>
<td>.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total CCTDI scores</td>
<td>.27</td>
<td>.19</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

As clearly seen in Table 5, there is a moderate and positive correlation between the first factor of the SEB, the belief that learning depends on effort, and analyticity, inquisitiveness, self-confidence, while there is a low correlation among open-mindedness, truth-seeking, systematicity and total CCTDI scores. There is a low and positive correlation between the second factor of the SEB (which was the belief that learning depends on ability) and analyticity, inquisitiveness, self-confidence, systematicity, and total CCTDI scores while there is a moderate and positive correlation between this factor and open-mindedness, truth seeking. There is a low and positive correlation between the third factor of the SEB (which is the belief that there is only one truth), and analyticity, and truth seeking, inquisitiveness, self-confidence, systematicity, while there is a moderate and positive correlation between this factor and total CCTDI scores. There is a moderate and positive correlation between total SEB scores and open-mindedness, total CCTDI scores.
Discussion and Conclusion

This study aimed to investigate the effect of gender and class level on pre-service science teachers’ epistemological beliefs and critical thinking disposition, and as well as examine the relationship between these two dependent variables.

Taking the mean SEB scores into consideration, female students’ epistemological beliefs were higher than those of the male students. In "the belief that there is only one truth" sub-dimension of SEB, there was a significant difference in favor of the female students. There was no difference by gender in the "belief that learning depends on effort" and "belief that learning depends on ability" sub-dimensions. This research is consistent with some research findings in terms of the fact that female students have more developed epistemological beliefs than male students (Kaya, 2009; Schommer, 1993). Some studies, in contrast, found that female students believed more than male students that learning depends on effort (Deryakulu & Buyukozturk, 2003; Terzi, Sahan, Celik, & Zog, 2015). The above-mentioned study is different from others in terms of this sub-dimension (the belief that learning depends on effort). Some studies, however, revealed that gender did not affect epistemological beliefs. Tumkaya (2012), for instance, in a study performed with university students, found that epistemological beliefs did not differ according to gender. The researcher claimed that the situation stemmed from the fact that students’ epistemological beliefs were shaped by difficulties they encountered in their efforts to reach knowledge and by the opportunities they had.

This study found that students’ epistemological beliefs did not increase regularly as their class levels rose from freshman to senior. Yet, the fact that the sophomores had more developed epistemological beliefs than the others could be related to their education. The absence of differences between class levels could also have led to this result. As a matter of fact, in another study found that tenth graders had more developed epistemological beliefs than sixth and eighth graders (Kurt, 2009). Another study suggests that a personal epistemological belief that knowledge is constructed is more likely to be found among juniors and seniors in college than among freshman or sophomore college students (Peterson, 1995, p. 31). A study conducted with high school students, in contrast, found that the final year students had more developed epistemological beliefs than the first-year high school students (Schommer, 1993). Tumkaya (2012) attributes the inconsistencies between findings to such environmental factors as teachers’ attitudes, how difficult a course is, the perceived classroom atmosphere and study and assessment conditions rather than class levels.

In critical thinking disposition, it is only in the truth seeking sub-dimension there is a significant difference in favor of the male students. In the systematicity sub-dimension where there is a significant difference in favor of the female students. There are no differences between total critical thinking disposition scores according to gender. Also, the students' critical thinking disposition did not vary regularly by their year of study. Like these results, relevant studies also find that students' critical thinking skills may not change during their university education (Bakır, 2015;
Hyytinen, et. al., 2014). According to another study conducted with approximately 2300 students from 24 different institutions, critical thinking skills did not change in 45% of students during the first two years (Arum & Roksa, 2011). Unlike these results, Walsh and Hardy (1999) conducted a study with university students who were trained in applied and unapplied sciences, and found that female students' open-mindedness and maturity mean scores were higher than those of the male students. The difference in epistemological beliefs and critical disposition by gender and class level results from the rich living experiences in the processes of reaching and acquiring knowledge.

The study also found a moderate and positive correlation between pre-service science teachers' epistemological beliefs and critical thinking disposition. It may be stated that these positive and strong correlations are an indicator that epistemological beliefs and critical thinking skills are quite developed (Kuhn, 1999; Kuhn & Dean, 2004). This situation is influential in academic achievement. There are studies in the literature demonstrating that individuals having developed critical thinking skills and epistemological beliefs have high academic achievement (Tumkaya, 2011). In support of this idea, Peterson (1995) found that the participants who comprehended the structuring or relativity of knowledge had a strong disposition of critical thinking. In the same vein, another study performed with the participation of university students found that students' critical thinking disposition affected their epistemological beliefs (Basbay, 2013). Regarding this point, Man (2007) suggested a model that included a two-way correlation between epistemological beliefs and cognitive skills and thinking dispositions, as well as the influence of cognitive skills, thinking dispositions and epistemological beliefs on critical thinking.

Considering that teachers have been an unchanging component of education for many years, they should have critical thinking skills and strong epistemological beliefs to be able to teach these skills to students. Accordingly, it is important that pre-service teachers' critical thinking inclinations and epistemological beliefs be analyzed since they will contribute to raising future generations. The inclination for critical thinking and epistemological beliefs have a direct relationship with science, which uses scientific methods to gain knowledge. Science lessons provide obtaining knowledge by means of comprehension, interpretation and thinking. Accordingly, science courses should be arranged to improve pre-service teachers' epistemological beliefs and critical thinking skills, particularly those received by pre-service science teachers. In this way, science teachers will raise individuals who have critical thinking and who will learn how to learn in the future.

To improve critical thinking skills and epistemological beliefs in students, the improvement of the teachers' critical thinking skills and epistemological beliefs should be considered. Teachers are responsible for contributing to the development of students, and they should allow students have discussions, express themselves, and compare their own opinions with those of others in a democratic environment. It is possible to conduct studies of teaching departments and small groups of teachers and students about their inclination for critical thinking and epistemological beliefs using qualitative data collection methods.
The course of “Thinking Skills” will be taught to 7th and 8th graders in Turkey beginning with the 2017-2018 academic year (MNE-TEB, 2016). It is thought that the course will contribute to the development of students’ epistemological beliefs and critical thinking skills.

As mentioned in the “Discussion” section, there are several studies concerning epistemological beliefs and critical thinking skills in the literature that were conducted with the participation of prospective teachers. Despite some common points, there are inconsistencies between the findings of those studies. Thus, qualitative studies to provide in-depth knowledge about the effects of gender on prospective science teachers’ learning-teaching processes and the effects of education received/courses taught on their critical thinking and epistemological beliefs are needed.

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**Fen Bilgisi Öğretmen Adaylarının Epistemolojik İnançları ve Eleştirel Düşünme Eğilimleri**

**Atıf:**

**Özet**


Araştırmanın Amacı: Bu araştırmanın amacı cinsiyet ve sınıf seviyesinin fen bilgisi öğretmen adaylarının epistemolojik inançları ile eleştirel düşünce eğilimlerine etkisini ve bu iki bağımsız değişken arasındaki ilişkiyi belirlemektir.


Araştırmanın Bulguları: Kız ve erkek öğrencilerin öğrenmenin çabaya bağlı olduğunu ve öğrenmenin yeteneğe bağlı olduğunu dair faktör ortalamaları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır. Fakat kız ve erkek öğrencilerin tek bir doğruyu var olduğuna dair inanç faktörü ortalamaları arasında kız öğrencilerin lehine anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmuştur. Ayrıca kız ve erkek öğrencilerin EİÖ puanları arasında kız öğrencilerin lehine anlamlı bir farkluktur görülmektedir. Öğrencilerin EİÖ puanları sınıf seviyesine göre farklılaşmaya çalışılmaktadır. SEB birinci faktörü olan öğrenmenin çabaya bağlı olduğunu inanç ile analitiklik, meraklılık ve kendine güven arasında anlamlı olarak bir farkluktur bulunmamıştır. Fakat kız ve erkek öğrencilerin doğruyu arama ve sistematiklik faktörü ortalamaları arasında anlamlı olarak bir farkluktur bulunmamıştır. Öğrencilerin CEDEÖ sonuçları sınıf seviyesine göre farklılaşmaya çalışılmaktadır.

Kız ve erkek öğrencilerin analitiklik, açık fikirlilik, meraklılık, kendine güven ve toplam CEDEÖ puanları arasında anlamlı olarak bir farkluktur bulunmamıştır. Fakat kız ve erkek öğrencilerin doğruyu arama ve sistematiklik faktörü ortalamaları arasında anlamlı olarak bir farkluktur bulunmamıştır. Öğrencilerin CEDEÖ sonuçları sınıf seviyesine göre farklılaşmaya çalışılmaktadır.

SEB birinci faktörü olan öğrenmenin çabaya bağlı olduğunu inanç ile analitiklik, meraklılık ve kendine güven arasında orta düzeyde pozitif yönde; açık fikirlilik, doğruyu arama, sistematiklik ve toplam CEDEÖ puanları arasında düşük düzeyde...
bir korelasyon vardır. EİÖ ikinci faktörü olan öğrenmenin yeteneğe bağlı olduğunu inanç ve analitiklik, meraklılık, sistematiklik ve toplam CEDEÖ ortalamaları arasında düşük düzeyde; kendine güven, açık fikirilik ile orta düzeyde ve pozitif yönde bir ilişki vardır. EİÖ üçüncü faktörü olan tek bir doğrunun var olduğunu inanç ile açık fikirilik ve toplam CEDEÖ puanları arasında pozitif yönde ve orta düzeyde; analitiklik, meraklılık, kendine güven, doğruyu arama, sistematiklik arasında pozitif yönde ve düşük düzeyde bir ilişki vardır. Toplam EİÖ puanları ve toplam CEDEÖ puanları arasında ise pozitif yönde ve orta düzeyde bir ilişki vardır.


Anahtar Kelimeler: fen eğitimi, öğretmen eğitimi, epistemolojik inançlar, eleştirel düşünce eğilimi