CU Science Ambassadors

Workshop #1 - 27 August 2015 (How People Learn)

Time		Activity
2:30pm	(10min)	Arrival
		• Greetings
		Sign in and Attendance
		Fill out nametag
		Take headshots
		Have Dance your PhD videos showing
2:40pm	(10min)	Welcome, Today's Agenda and Goals
		 Introductions of Fall 2015 Fellows
		Designing engaging activities
		 Get each started on identifying key points of your work
2:50pm	(30min)	Making Meaning (Catalog pg37)
		Learn more about CU Science Ambassadors group and
		motivations. Have everyone share. Why are they here and
		what do they hope to get out of the program?
		We'd like to learn more about the group and your motivations
		for being here. We'll go around the room and everyone will
		share
		O Your name
		Where are you from
		Your favorite shildhood toy
		 Your favorite childhood toy Questions for the group:
		 Questions for the group. Why is science communication important to you?
		Why is setelect communication important to you. What are some of your challenges or barriers to
		communicating your science?
		Hand out the 'Making Meaning Worksheet' and have
		scientists describe a memory through words or pictures. This
		should be a 'meaningful' informal learning experience
		(meaningful can be defined by scientist) (5-10min)
		Reflect with a partner – take time to highlight specific
		qualities of the experience that made it meaningful
		Place a check mark on the board next to the meaningful
		words on the board (or add your own) (keep this section to
		10min)
		Discussion:
		What did our experiences have in common?
		Does anything on the board surprise you?
		How many experiences involved some type of
		interaction with another person?
		How do you think these qualities relate to the
		experiences you will create and facilitate at the science center?
		 Remind scientists that these experiences don't just "happen",

doesn't mean that every interaction with a visitor will be as memorable as the ones you have just recounted. But you never know when that magic moment between you, the materials or activities, and the visitor will occur. • Also, remind the scientists that, because learning is inherently personal, the real meaning-making happens within the individual learner. As facilitators, we can support this learning by working on these qualities, and paying attention to the unique needs and interests of the learners in front of			
115			 More often, such experiences are carefully constructed and designed by some type of informal science education professional Comment on the idea that the scientists can and will create these meaningful experiences for science center visitors. This doesn't mean that every interaction with a visitor will be as memorable as the ones you have just recounted. But you never know when that magic moment between you, the materials or activities, and the visitor will occur. Also, remind the scientists that, because learning is inherently personal, the real meaning-making happens within the individual learner. As facilitators, we can support this learning by working on these qualities, and paying attention
3:20pm (30min) Activity: The Pleasure of Finding Things Out (Catalog pg49)	3:20pm	(30min) Ac	
 Main Idea: Experiences of this activity involve aspects of personal histories, emotions, acquired attitudes, curiosity, inferences, risk and many other factors that constitute elements of learning. The most essential tool of inquiry is inference. Round #1: Each person gets a black box, tell participants: "Without opening or damaging the box, describe as completely and precisely as possible everything inside the box" (5min) Ask: "What are some words that could describe the room in the last five minutes? What resources did you apply to exploring the boxes? What resources did you apply to exploring these differences? How can we group the words from our description of the room? How can we group the words describing the resources we applies? Round #2: (without drawing attention, have assistant place tools on the table) Tell participants "Now leave your box and anything you wrote down or drew about it, and sit at a new table with a new box. Your should now have a note left by the box's previous investigator. Without opening or damaging the box, describe as completely as possible everything inside the box. (10min) What is different now from when we tried this before How many of you have used the tools? How many of you waited until others have used them Why? How did the tools change things? Have you added anything to the written description? 	3:zupm	(Summ) Ac	 Main Idea: Experiences of this activity involve aspects of personal histories, emotions, acquired attitudes, curiosity, inferences, risk and many other factors that constitute elements of learning. The most essential tool of inquiry is inference. Round #1: Each person gets a black box, tell participants: "Without opening or damaging the box, describe as completely and precisely as possible everything inside the box" (5min) Ask: "What are some words that could describe the room in the last five minutes? What resources did you apply to exploring the boxes? What resources did you apply to exploring these differences? How can we group the words from our description of the room? How can we group the words describing the resources we applies? Round #2: (without drawing attention, have assistant place tools on the table) Tell participants "Now leave your box and anything you wrote down or drew about it, and sit at a new table with a new box. Your should now have a note left by the box's previous investigator. Without opening or damaging the box, describe as completely as possible everything inside the box. (10min) What is different now from when we tried this before? How many of you have used the tools? How many of you waited until others have used them? Why? How did the tools change things? Have you added anything to the written description?
Describe inquiry as transitory, continuous, a "journey of"			 Describe inquiry as transitory, continuous, a "journey of
anything to the written description?			anything to the written description?

	•	
		experience" for which the end isn't the point. The most essential tool of inquiry is inference. Without uncertainty, inquiry is impossible. • List suggestions for actions taken during the box investigation: shake it, try to look in the hole, weigh it, etc. "Where did these suggestions come from?" (Answers may include: prior knowledge, senses, curiosity, a question, hands/bodies, other people, problem solving, tools) • Round #3: Change tables again, and this time work collaboratively with someone on another box. Tell participants: "For the next ten minutes or so, please focus on precision. How well can we describe the inside of the box? What do we use for descriptive precision in science? Solicit suggestions like "we rolled marbles inside to approximate the height of partitions" • Open the boxes: then, half of the mystery boxes in this workshop will remain unopened. Ask: "What are some differences between what we can say about the unopened boxes and what we can say about the opened ones? • Intended Outcomes • Science is a journey
		 Without uncertainty, inquiry is impossible
3:50pm	(5min)	Break
3:55pm	(30min)	Effective Table Top Demonstrations:
		Eric to show off three demos of things we have developed
		o Photo Origami
		o Board Game
		 Flow from Fire and Ice
		o Binary bracelets + lasers
4:25pm	(10min)	Activity: Personal Learning (Catalog pg43)
		Play with 3-D Mirascope (or Pintacudas) (5min)
		Pass out personal learning worksheet
		• Share responses (5min)
		Intended Leaning Objectives People enter anyironments and situations with their
		 People enter environments and situations with their own personal motivations, curiosities,
		understandings, interests, conceptions, and
		misconceptions. We can create engaging and
		meaningful experiences by acknowledging and
		accommodating what individuals bring with them to
		activities.
		If there is time: read <i>Fish is Fish</i> by Leo Lionni
		 It's important to remind scientists that, just as they should not assume that visitors are familiar with a
		particular concepts, the reverse is true, as well. They
		should not assume that visitors have no familiarity
		with a particular concepts. Scientists don't want to
		end up in the awkward situation of explaining a cell to
		a molecular biologist.

4:35pm	(20min)	Activity: Concept Mapping (Catalog pg67)
·		 This exercise is designed to help scientists identify and develop the main concepts they would like to share with public audiences. Scientists are guided to think about strategies they might use to communicate their work. If scientists are creating a hands-on-activity, the concept map can help focus and define the activity's scope. Explain that the goal of the concept map is to help scientists select and reflect upon a science concept specific to each scientist's own work. The concept can then be used for activity development.
4:55pm	(5min)	Wrap up:
		Explain what's next:
		 Please complete the Concept Map
		o One-on-one meetings: once between August 31st – September 9th
		 At our next workshop we will ask you to give a brief
		update to the group on your activity development.
		 Next Workshop will be: September 10th at 2:30pm.
		Before you leave today
		 Sign up for One-on-One meeting date (be sure to note
		where we will be meeting)
		o Evaluation???
		Thank You

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Workshop #2 - 10 September 2015 (Activity Development)

Time		Activity
2:30pm	(10min)	Arrival
		• Greetings
		Sign in and Attendance
2:40pm	(10min)	Welcome, Today's Agenda and Goals
		Explore how to create a materials rich demonstration
2:50pm	(25min)	More demonstrations of good table top demos
		This time we are focusing on optics
		Eric's lights and wavelength demos
		3-D mirascopes
		Laser maze
3:15pm	(45min)	Discussion: Fellows Share/ What's in a Word?
		 Hand out the what's in a word sheet before the sharing.
		 Fellows share developing plan for their activity
		 Now that we have had one workshop and our one-on-
		one meetings; each of you should be narrowing in on
		your plan for your activity
		 2 Minutes each and share the following information
		■ Share your "big idea"
		Share some of your key messages
		Share your plan (outline) for activity
		Share any concerns/excitements about
		activity
		Activity: What's in a Word? (Catalog pg141)
		Avoiding Jargon
		Partners share jargon
		Reflection
		GOAL:
		 Consider what types of language communicates science the best
		Speaking to multiple audiences requires flexibility in word choice.
		The goal is always to maintain precision without sacrificing
		understandability. It's not about dumbing it down; it's about finding
		the right words that will give you audience access to your science.
4:00pm	(5min)	Break
4:05pm	(30min)	Tour of the Material Room and Brainstorming about activities
		 Play with materials that we have available and brainstorm
		about your presentation. Tour of the materials room.
4:35pm	(15min)	Watch TED talk "Tyler DeWitt: Hey Science Teachers – Make it Fun"
4:50pm	(5min)	TED Talk Discussion
		Share an example of a scientific concept you remembered
		only because you or a teacher made it fun
4:35pm 4:50pm	(15min) (5min)	Fun" TED Talk Discussion • Share an example of a scientific concept you remembered

	 What are some of the reasons DeWitt's mentioned that his students were disinterested in learning about viruses Must we "dumb down science" in order to make it fun? Do you think it's possible for you to be scientifically accurate about your work and still tell a good story? 	
4:55pm	Wrap up	
	 Homework: 4-5 Sentences on what you plan on presenting 	
	and a title for your activity	

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Workshop #3 - 1 October 2015 (Facilitation)

Time		Activity
2:30pm	(15min)	Arrival
		• Greetings
		Sign in and Attendance
		Take group photo
2:45pm	(15min)	Welcome, Today's Agenda and Goals
		 Specific strategies for facilitating a conversations (generic
		strategies)
		 Time to practice talking about your work (specific strategies)
		 Final wrap up and logistics before prototyping
3:00pm	(10min)	Activity: Invitations to Participate (Catalog pg113)
		Hand out the Invitation to participate handout
		Discuss the invitation to participate handout
		Fellows fill out two examples for each invitation
		Share ideas with a partner for 3-5 min
		GOAL:
		Develop communication strategies the support inquiry
		Understanding the importance of developing personal
		connections with audiences based on shared experiences.
3:10pm	(45min)	Activity: Questioning Strategies and Energy Balls & Rattlebacks
		(Catalog pg125)
		Your questions to facilitate inquiry Handout (5min)
		Questioning Strategies (10min)
		Instructions for role-play (5min)
		• Set-up (5min)
		• Round-1 – Group A (5min)
		• Lead a reflection on Round 1 (5min)
		• Round 2 – Group B (5min)
		• Lead a reflection on Round 2 (5min)
		• The Power of Questions
		GOAL:
		Practice helping the "learner" explore an object using
		questions
		Learning the power and effectiveness of good questions and
		question sequence
		 How we can use questions as a strategy to facilitate discovery and personalize learning experiences for visitors.
3:55pm	(5min)	BREAK
4:00pm	(Sintil)	FameLab
4.00piii		Dance your PhD
		Summarize your work in 7 words or less
4:20pm	(40min)	Show the TED talk "Carol Dweck: The power of believing that you can
4.20piii	(40111111)	improve"
		mprove

		 What do you think about Dweck's theory of fixed vs. growth mindsets? Do you think you have a fixed mindset or a growth mindset? Do you think a fixed or growth mindset is more prevalent in certain careers? How about the field of engineering? How can being aware of fixed vs. growth mindset affect your facilitation strategies?
4:50pm	(10min)	Wrap-Up
		Explain what's next
		 Workshop #4: Prototyping session on Oct 12?
		• Evaluation