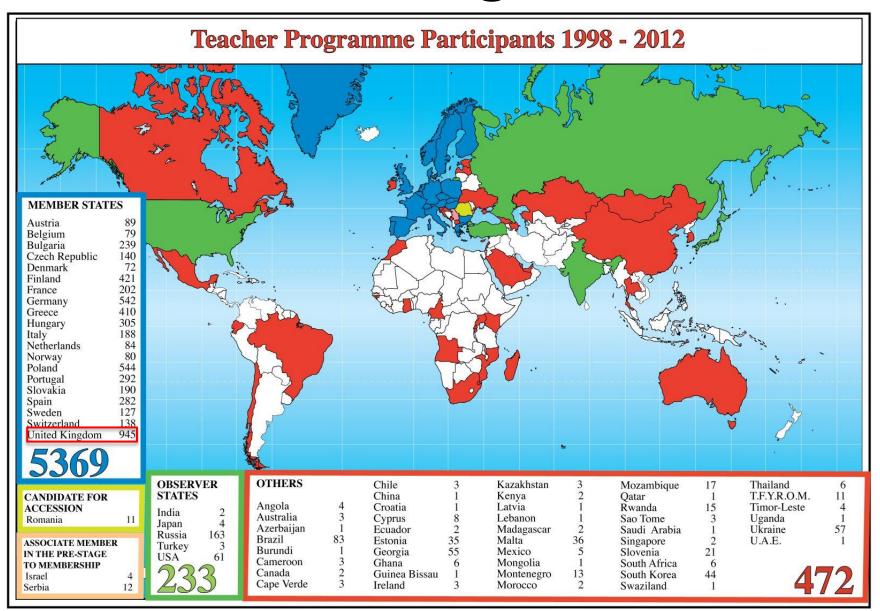


Dr. Angelos Alexopoulos
CERN Education Group



Teachers @ CERN





Students @ CERN





What's up @ CERN?



▶ Play all



CERN Teacher Programmes



2011 - 2012

- >60 3-day workshops
- 2150 participants from 76 countries
 - 86% from 20 member states (1747)
 - 14% from 56 non-member states
- Lectures, visits, hands-on activities, knowledge sharing and networking
- All materials and archived video recordings are publicly available
- All workshops incl. "Building a Cloud Chamber" and some "HYPATIA"
- All workshops are validated internally
- Selected workshops are Pathway validated



Inquiry-based Science Education (IBSE)



- → The learning activities in which students develop:
 - knowledge and skills (i.e. abilities) to do scientific inquiry
 - an understanding of how scientists study the natural world

Inquiry can be defined as "the intentional process of diagnosing problems, critiquing experiments, and distinguishing alternatives, planning investigations, researching conjectures, searching for information, constructing models, debating with peers, and forming coherent arguments"

(Linn, Davis & Bell, 2004: 4)

Why Inquiry-based Learning?



→ Engagement

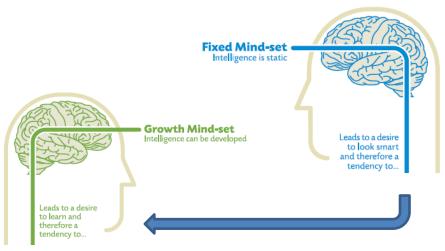
- Students work together
- Students choose which areas to explore and which questions to answer
- Students are active in the learning process

→ Focus

- Towards the student
- Towards the subject
- Towards the learning process

→ But

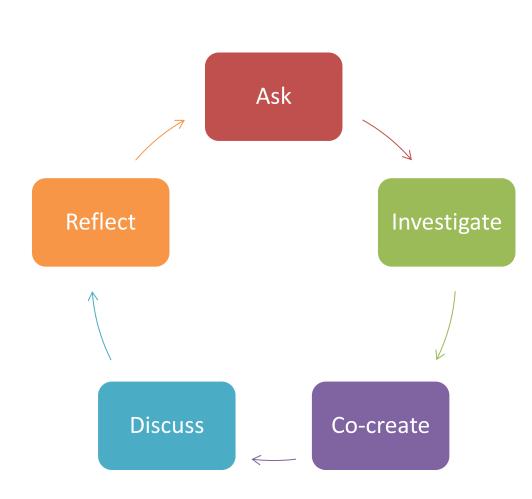
- Requires preparation
- Requires confidence to allow students to explore



Five Features of Inquiry Learning & Teaching

PATHWAY

- i. Students engage with a scientific question, event or phenomenon.
- ii. Students explore ideas through hands-on observations and create explanations of what they observe.
- iii. Students gather evidence from observations and clarify concepts and explanations.
- iv. Students extend their understanding and identify applications of their findings to other situations.
- v. Students reflect on what they have learned and how they have learned it.



References



- Dweck, C. (2008) "Mindset: The New Psychology for Success", Ballantine Books, Random House, New York.
- Holmes, N. (n.d.) Mindset graphic http://www.stanfordalumni.org/news/magazine/2007/marapr/images/features/dweck/dweck_mindset.pdf
- Linn, M.C., Davis, E.A., and Bell, P. (2004) "Internet Environments for Science Education" Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Mahwah, New Jersey.
- Richard, M. G. (n.d.) "Fixed mindset vs. growth mindset: which one are you?" http://michaelgr.com/2007/04/15/fixed-mindset-vs-growth-mindset-which-one-are-you/

From Telescopes to Accelerators





15 partners

9 countries





UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE





UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE





























e-Infrastructures











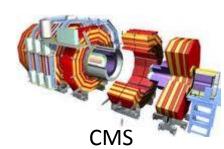
Particle Physics







ATLAS



Astronomy



Gaia



The Liverpool Telescope The Faulkes Telescope









e-Science Applications







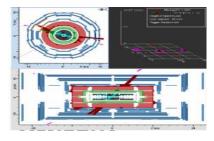






HYPATIA

Particle Physics



MINERVA



AMELIA

Astronomy



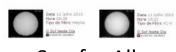
SalsaJ



LTImage







Sun for All







Where to find interesting stuff?





Protonen und Neutronen im Kern bestehen aus jeweils drei Quarks. Im CERN werden die Wechselwirkungen der Quarks untersucht, um zu ergründen, wie bei der Geburt des Universums die elementaren Teilchen entstanden sind.

The Scale of the Universe 2

Use the scroll bar to zoom in and out.

Click on objects to learn more.



Uploaded by EamesOffice on 26 Aug 2010

Powers of Ten takes us on an adventure in magnitudes. Starting at a picnic by the lakeside in Chicago, this famous film transports us to the outer edges of the universe. Every ten seconds we view the starting point from ten times farther out until our own galaxy is visible only a s a speck of light among

1,469,710

9,423 likes, 81 dislikes

As Seen On:

adafruit industries blog



Technical support by Michael Huang Copyright © 2012 Cary and Michael Huang (http://htwins.net) Music - "Frozen Star" by Kevin MacLeod (http://incompetech.com)



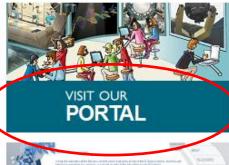






Discover the COSMOS Portal





















We need engaging science instruction





CERN

Attractive science instruction

- Constructive (inquiry) learning
- Computer simulations/games
- Virtual laboratories
- Modeling (design) environments

Collaborative learning

- Shared objects
- Chats, video conferencing

Situated learning

- Remote/virtual laboratories
- Simulators (e.g., medicine)

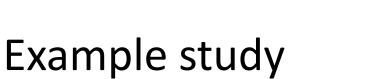




Is there a "best of both worlds"?

- Students learning in a sequence (parallel or sequential) of simulation and real laboratory outperform the simulation and/or laboratory
 - Zacharia & Anderson, 2003
 - Zacharia, 2007
 - Jaakkola & Nurmi, 2008
 - Zacharia, Olympiou, & Papaevripidou, 2008
 - Jaakkola, Nurmi, & Veermans, 2011
 - Zacharia & de Jong, submitted







- Participants:
 - Vocational education
 - n = 43
 - intermediate level vocational engineering training
 - boys; age 16-22 year (M = 19,17; SD = 1,39)
 - High prevalence of dyslexia (34,9%)







Simulation =

Traditional instruction

+

Virtual lab-based inquiry learning

Traditional =

Traditional instruction

+

Extra (traditional) instruction

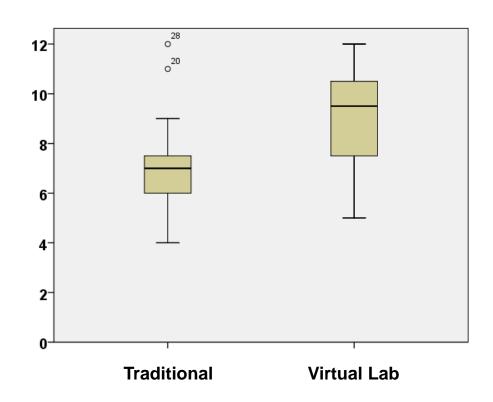


CERN

Results

- Post-test:
 - Total score

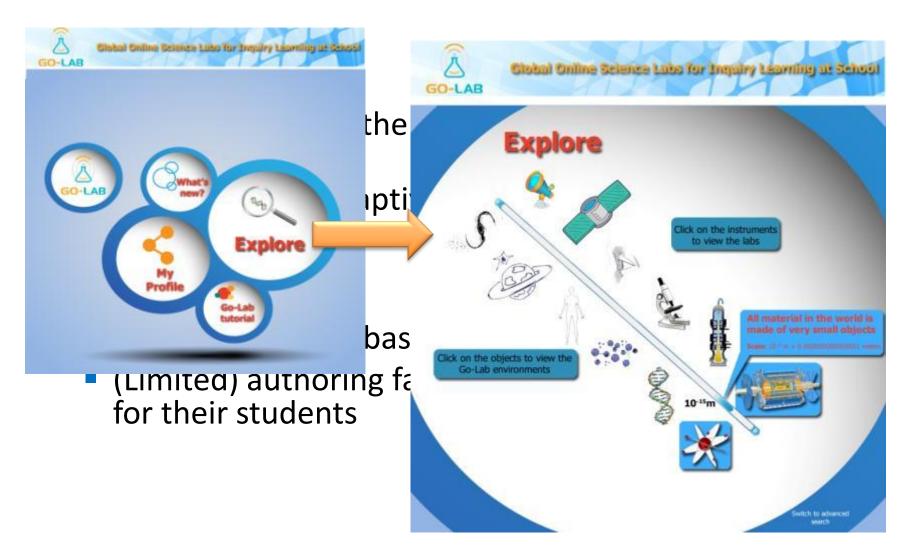
(p < .01; Cohen's d = 0.98)







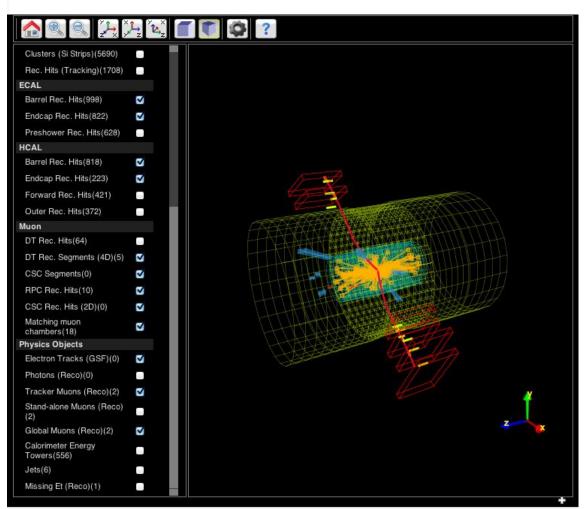
What Go-Lab offers







What Go-Lab offers



Lab Type

Virtual Lab (14)
Remote Lab (7)

Database (6)

Filter by subject:

Astronomy (9)

Particle Physics (5)

Physics (4)

Biology (2)

Electronics (2)

Environmental Science (2)

Geography (2)

Mathematics (2)

Multiple (2)

Astrophysics (1)

Electromagnetism (1)

Engineering (1)

Environmental Sciences (1)



Thank you!

angelos.alexopoulos@cern.ch

German Teachers Programme, 26-31 May 2013