

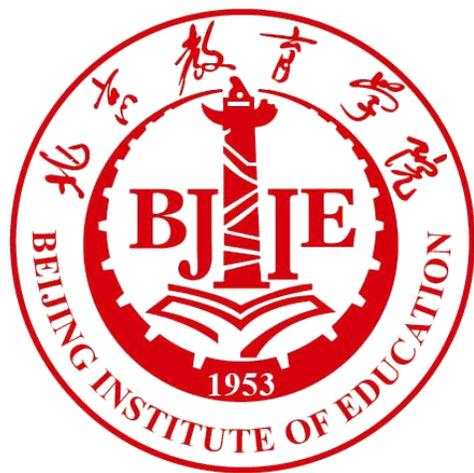
STEM教育视角下的 中小学创客教育与核心素养培养

于晓雅

北京教育学院

STEM+创新教育中心

yxy_bjie@126.com



不得不关注的新名词、新环境



什么是教育？

- 教育就是当一个人把在学校所学全部忘光之后剩下的东西。

• -----爱因斯坦



核心素养 (Key Competencies)

- **核心素养**指学生应具备的适应终身发展和社会发展需要的必备品格和关键能力，突出强调个人修养、社会关爱、家国情怀，更加注重自主发展、合作参与、创新实践。

——《中国学生发展核心素养》

- **核心素养**着力解决的是提高学生面对复杂情境下的问题解决能力，使之能够适应飞速发展的信息时代和复杂多变的未来社会。

——经济合作与发展组织(OECD) “素养的界定与遴选” (Definition and Selection of Competencies: Theoretical and Conceptual Foundations, DeSeCo)

- **核心素养**可以说就是爱因斯坦所说的剩下的东西。

核心素养研究

- 自1997年以来,国际经济合作与发展组织(OECD)、联合国教科文组织(UNESCO)、欧盟(EU)等国际组织都在思考应如何培养未来公民,以使其能够更好地适应21世的工作与生活,并提出了21世纪素养的理念。
- 受其影响,美国、英国、法国、德国、芬兰、日本、新加坡等国以及我国台湾地区也都先后开展关于核心素养的研究。

核心素养的国际比较基本结论

UNESCO	OECD	欧盟	美国	日本	新加坡	新西兰	台湾
文字沟通 数字与数学	互动使用语言、符号与文本的能力	母语交流 外语交流 数学素养	交流沟通 与合作	语言技能 数量关系技能		运用语言、符号与文本的能力	阅读理解 沟通表达 数的概念与应用
文化艺术	互动使用知识与信息的能力	文化意识 与表达					审美能力
科学与技术	互动地使用科技的能力	数字化素养 科技素养	信息素养 媒体素养 通信技术素养	信息技能	信息与沟通		使用科技资讯
学习方式与认知	反思	学会学习	创造与创新 批判思维 与问题解决	发现与解决问题能力 创造力 逻辑思维能力 批判思维能力 元认知	批判与创造性思考	思维能力	学会如何学习 反省能力、问题解决、创新思考、独立思考、主动探索与研究、 理性能力
身体健康	设计人生规划与个人计划的能力	主动与创业意识	主动性与自我导向 健康素养	自律	自我意识 自我管理	自我管理	组织与规划能力 了解自我
	维护权利、利益、限制与需求的能力		理财素养				表达自我
	在复杂大环境中行动的能力		灵活性与适应性 全球意识 环保素养	适应力 可持续发展	适应力 自我决策 全球意识 跨文化素养		国际理解
社会情绪	与他人建立良好关系的能力	社交和公民素养	社会与跨文化素养 公民素养 创作与责任	建立人际关系能力	尊重、关怀 社会性意识 人际关系	人际关系	尊重与关怀
	合作的能力			社会参与	正义、责任 公民素养	参与与贡献	团队合作 社会参与与责任
	管理与解决冲突的能力			领导与负责	和谐		处理冲突 多元包容

与文化知识有关的素养

与自我有关的素养

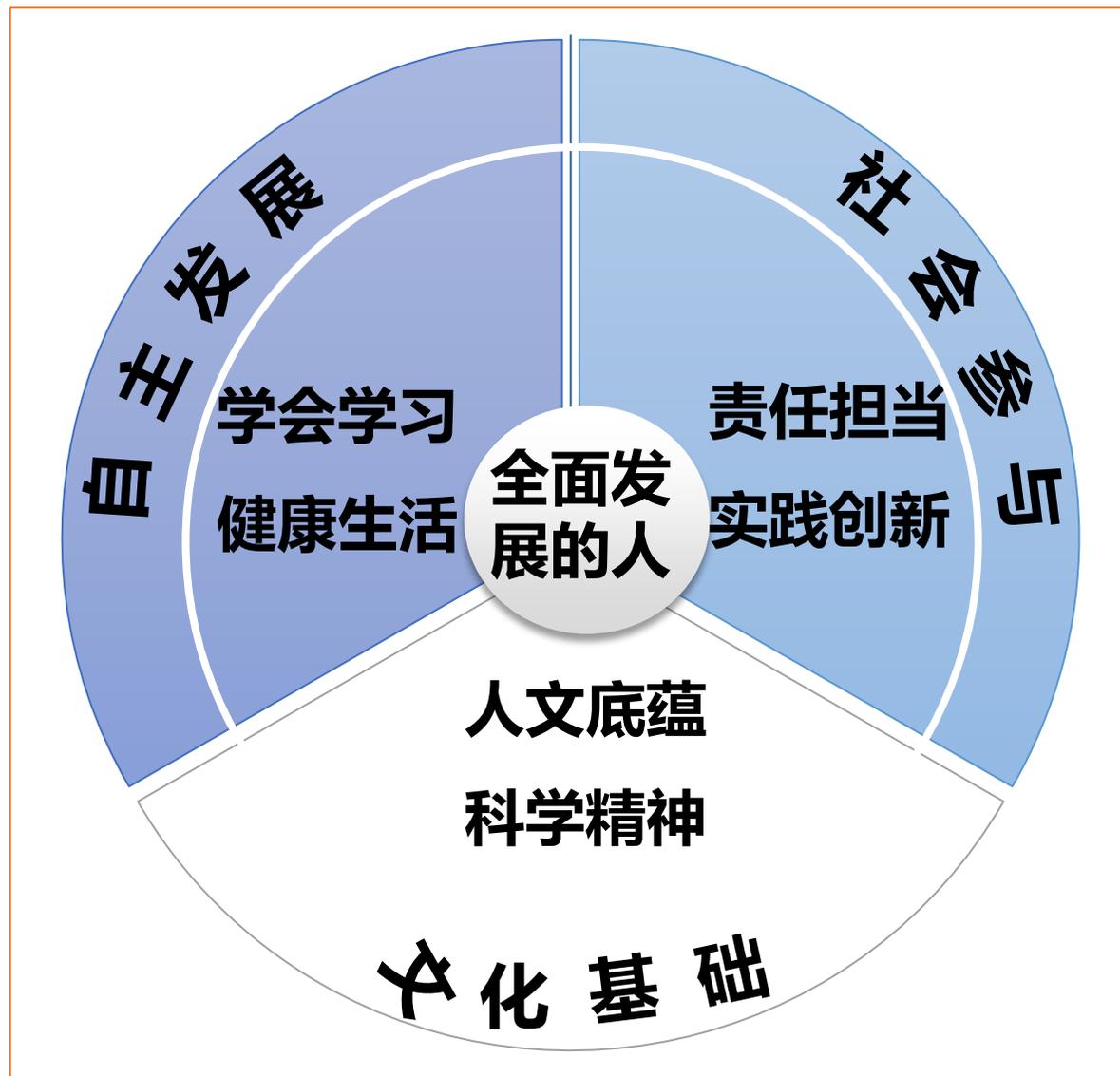
与社会有关的素养

最受重视的公民七大素养

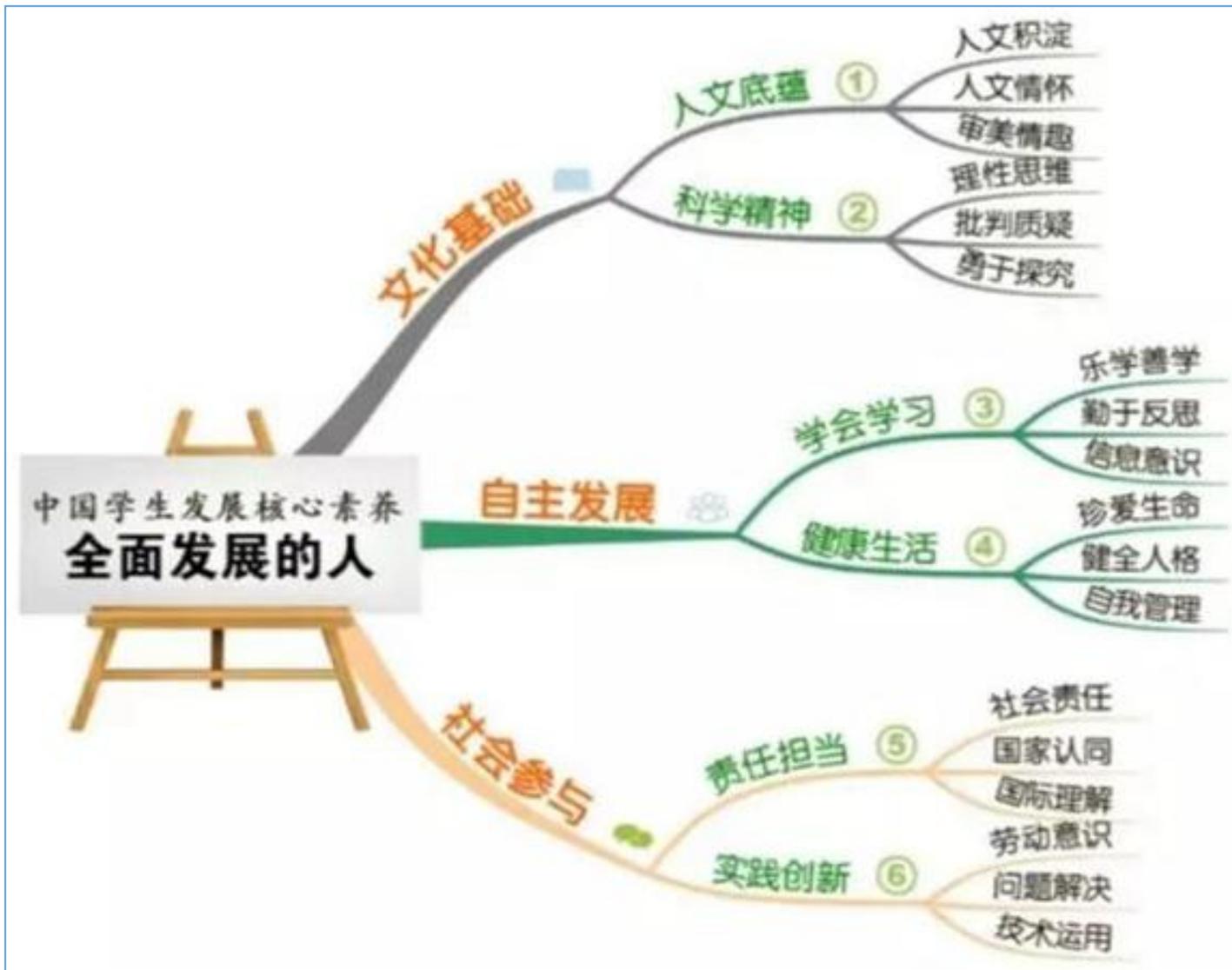
- 2016年6月3日，世界教育创新峰会(WISE)与北京师范大学中国教育创新研究院在北京共同发布《面向未来：21世纪核心素养教育的全球经验》研究报告
 - 以包括中国在内的24个经济体和5个国际组织的21世纪核心素养框架作为研究分析对象
 - 得出最受重视的公民七大素养
- 1. 沟通与合作
 - 2. 创造性与问题解决
 - 3. 信息素养
 - 4. 自我认识与自我调控
 - 5. 批判性思维
 - 6. 学会学习与终身学习
 - 7. 公民责任与社会参与

中国学生发展核心素养（2016年9月）

- 以科学性、时代性和民族性为**基本原则**
- 以培养“全面发展的人”为**核心**，分为文化基础、自主发展、社会参与三个方面。
- **综合表现**为人文底蕴、科学精神、学会学习、健康生活、责任担当、实践创新六大素养
- **具体细化**为国家认同等十八个基本要点。
- 根据这一总体框架，还可针对学生年龄特点进一步提出**各学段**学生的具体要求。



我国基础教育改革的方向



落实核心素养教育的有效举措：

- 强调以学生为核心
- 结合真实情境
- 开展现实主题或跨学科主题学习
- 建立以核心素养为导向的教育测量与评价体系

STEM教育和创客教育的目标

什么是STEM？

Science (科学)

科学一般指生命科学、物质科学、地球宇宙和空间科学三大领域的科学。对学校教育来说，是包含，生物、化学、物理，地理等不同学科。

Technology (技术)

对技术的广义定义是：使人类的生活更轻松的任何物体。技术指的是“人类按照一定的需要和目的，借助一定的工具（物质的、方法的），而开展工作”。

Engineering (工程)

工程是“为满足人类需要，系统、反复地设计对象、进程和系统的一种途径”。

Mathematics (数学)

数学是研究数量、结构、变化、空间以及信息等概念的一门学科。在人类历史发展和社会生活中，数学也发挥着不可替代的作用，也是学习和研究现代科学技术必不可少的基本工具。

STEM的起源与发展

1

1983-2006

科学、数学和工程本科生教育

1983国家在危机中：教育改革势在必行。
1986 SMET
1991美国2000年教育战略
1996从分析到行动，塑造未来
2001年后使用STEM
2003评价和提高科学、技术、工程和数学的本科生教育
2005创新美国：在挑战和变革的世界中繁荣昌盛；迎击风暴：为了更辉煌的经济未来而激活并调动美国
2006美国竞争力计划：在创新中领导世界

2

2007-2011

K-12中小学STEM教育

2007国家行动计划：应对美国STEM教育体制的重大需求
STEM是指培养：全球竞争力的关键
创新美国：拟定STEM教育议程
学术竞争力委员会报告
美国为有意义地促进技术、教育和科学之卓越而创造机会法（《美国竞争法》）
2010年美国竞争再授权法：培养与激励：为美国的未来实施K-12年级STEM教育
2011拟定STEM教育议程：州级行动之更新，联邦STEM教育图景

3

2012-2013

联邦STEM教育规划

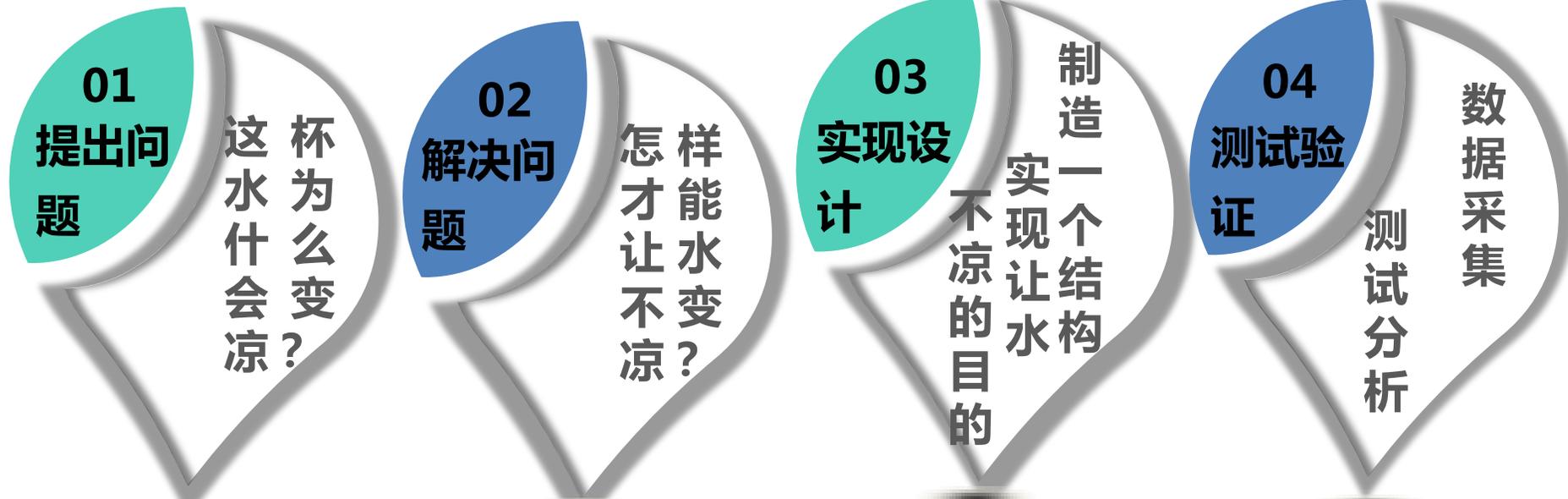
2012致力于超越：再培养百万名STEM领域大学毕业生
2013联邦STEM教育五年战略规划。
2014
K-12年级STEM整合教育：现状、前景和研究议程
用21世纪技能培养美国人：2015年STEM教育预算
探寻提升STEM教师领导力的机会：研讨会综述

4

2015-至今

STEM教育法

2015将计算机科学纳入STEM教育
一部界定STEM教育以将计算机科学包括在内并支持国家科学基金现有各项STEM教育计划的法律
“术语”STEM教育“是指科学、技术、工程、数学等学科的教育，其中还包括计算机科学的教育”



Science

Technology

Engineering

Mathematics

科学

技术

工程

数学



从问题解决的角度理解STEM

解决生活实际问题

科学素养

Scientific literacy 是一种运用科学知识和过程，如物理、化学、生物科学和地球空间科学，理解自然界并参与影响自然界的有关决策。

以学生为中心

技术素养

Technological literacy 是指使用、管理、理解与评价技术的能力。学生应当知道如何使用技术，了解技术的发展过程，具备分析新技术如何影响自己、国家乃至整个世界的的能力。技术是对自然环境的革新与改造，以满足人们的现实需要。

跨学科知识整合

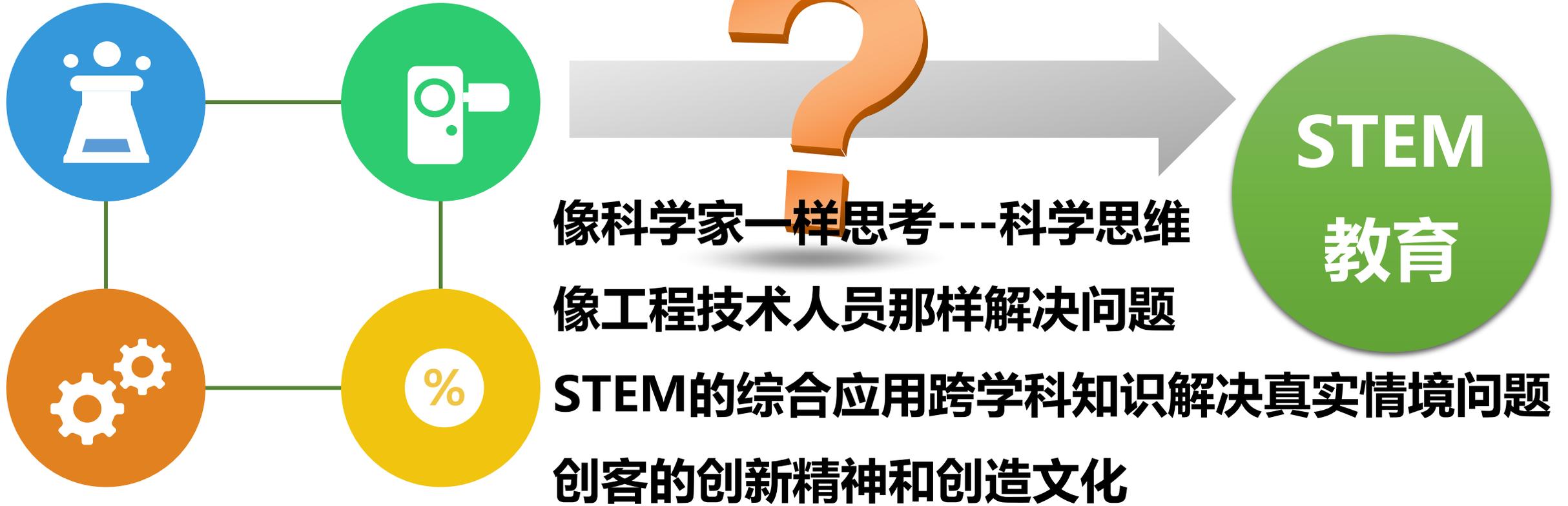
工程素养

Engineering literacy 是指对技术的工程设计与开发过程的理解。工程课程是基于项目，整合了多门学科的知识，使得难以理解的概念与学生生活密切相关，激发学生解决问题的兴趣。工程设计是把科学与数学原理系统地、创造性地用于实践的结果。

数学素养

Mathematical literacy 指学生在发现、表达、解释和解决多种情境下的数学问题时进行分析、推断和有效交流思想的能力。

从STEM四门学科的教育到STEM教育



STEM

艺术性

STEAM

艺术 (ART) 代表人文科学，
包括：**语言**、社会研究、体
育、**美术**、**音乐**和**设计**。

STEAM教育是由美国弗吉尼亚理工大学 (Virginia Tech) 的学者 Yakman 在研究综合教育时首次提出的。

根据 Yakman 的研究，STEAM中的 A(艺术) 是指美 (Fine)、语言 (Language)、人文 (Liberal)、形体 (Physical) 艺术等含义。

STREAM

Reading/wRiting

美国国家科学委员会认为，光加入 Art (艺术) 是不够的，还需要添加**体现在阅读和写作中的思维技巧**，于是增加 Reading/wRiting，演变成了现在的 STREAM。

更加体现现代教育中对人文、语言的重视。

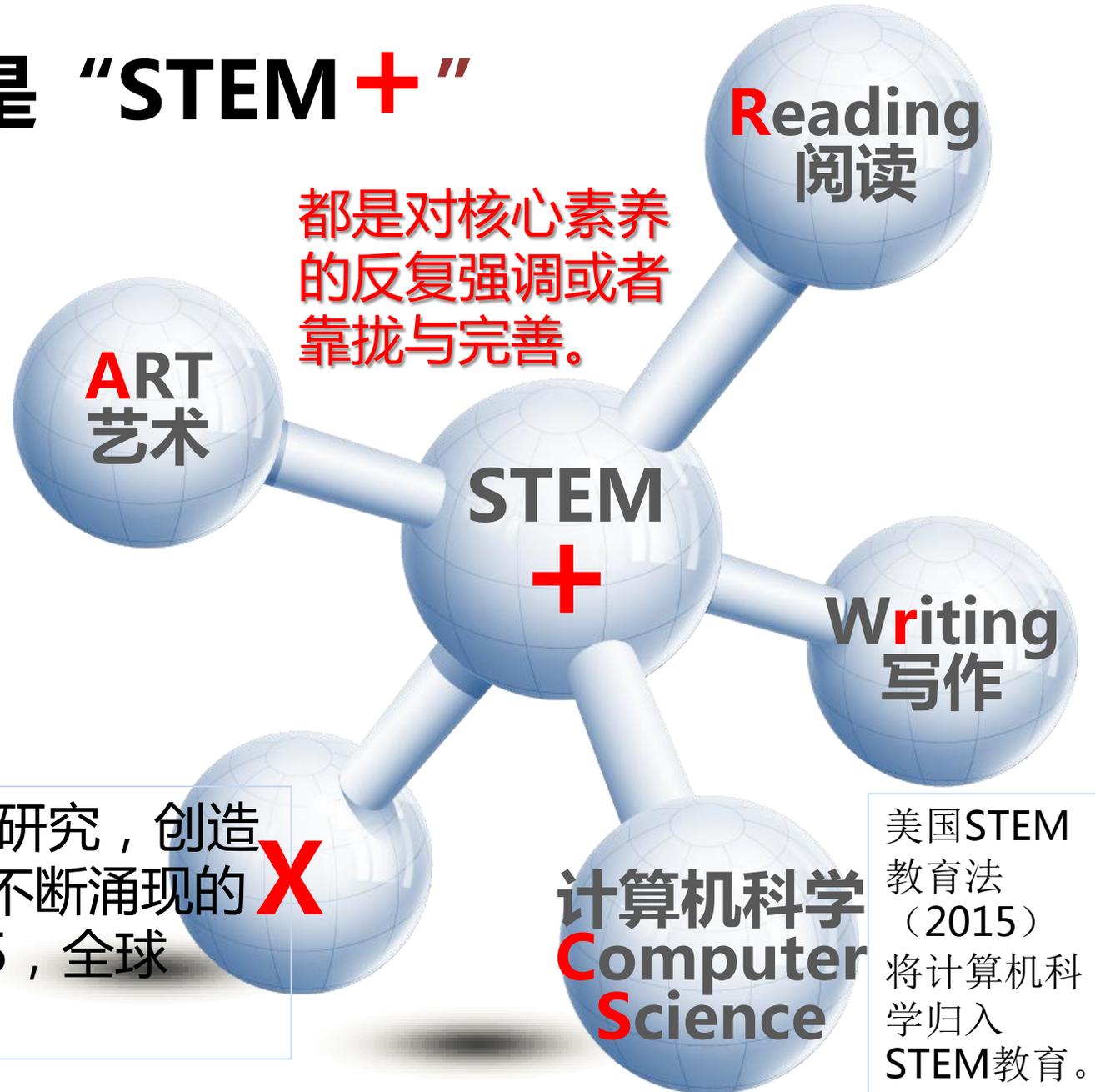
传统教育的三大基石：
阅读，写作，计算

核心素养的综合表现为**人文底蕴**、**科学精神**、**学会学习**、**健康生活**、**责任担当**、**实践创新六大素养**

什么是“STEM+”

- “STEM+”：“+”代表连接、跨界整合。
- STEM的核心特征是跨学科整合，但不是简单的添加一个或几个学科，而是有机的整合。

都是对核心素养的反复强调或者靠拢与完善。



x=计算机科学，计算思维，调查研究，创造与革新，全球沟通，协助及其他不断涌现的 X
21世纪所需的知识与技能（2015，全球STEM教育大会）

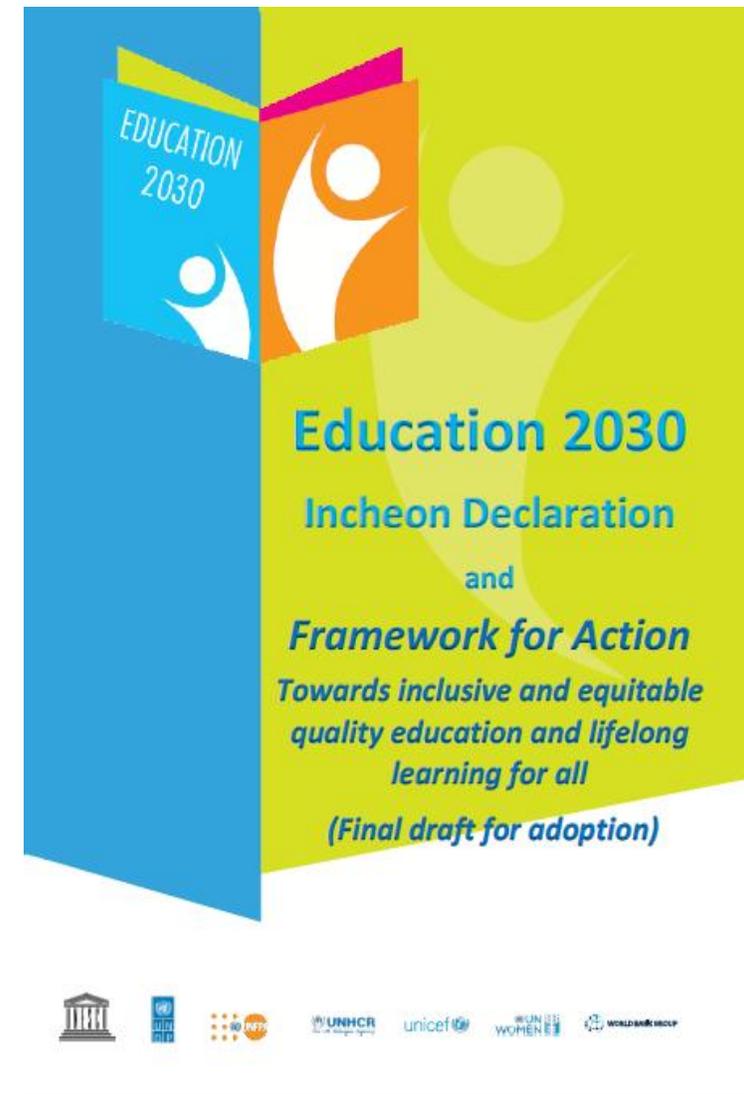
美国STEM教育法（2015）将计算机科学归入STEM教育。

狭义和广义创客教育

- 狭义(数字)的创客教育，是创客文化与教育的结合，基于学生兴趣，以项目学习的方式，使用数字化工具，倡导造物，鼓励分享，培养跨学科解决问题能力、团队协作能力和创新能力的一种素质教育。
- 通过鼓励学生进行创造，在创造过程中有效地使用数字化工具(包括开源硬件、三维打印、计算机、小型车床、激光切割机等)，培养学生动手实践的能力，让学生在发现问题、探索问题、解决问题中将自己的想法作品化，并具备独立的创造思维与解决问题的综合能力的一种教育方式。
 - -----中国电子学会现代教育技术分会创客教育专委会2016.2

STEM和创客教育在中国

- 联合国教科文组织《教育2030：行动框架》目标3中的内容：“鼓励学生尽早接触科学、技术、工程和数学（STEM）领域”。
- 2010年，我国通过《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010 - 2020年）》，强调培养学生创新精神和实践能力的重要性。
- 2014年3月，《教育部关于全面深化课程改革落实立德树人根本任务的意见》中，核心素养被置于深化课程改革、落实立德树人根本任务的首要位置。



《关于“十三五”期间全面深入推进教育信息化工作的指导意见（征求意见稿）》

教育部办公厅

教技厅函[2015]76号

教育部办公厅关于征求对《关于“十三五”期间 全面深入推进教育信息化工作的指导意见 （征求意见稿）》意见的通知

各省、自治区、直辖市教育厅（教委），各计划单列市教育局，新疆生产建设兵团教育局：

为深入贯彻落实中央有关教育信息化的战略部署，完成《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010-2020年）》确定的教育信息化目标任务、全面深入推进“十三五”教育信息化工作，我部组织有关单位和专家，研究起草了《关于“十三五”期间全面深入推进教育信息化工作的指导意见（征求意见稿）》（见附件）。现印发给你们，请认真研究提出修改意见，于2015年9月17日前正式行文报我部科技司。因时间紧迫，请先行传真，并同时发送电子版。

联系人：任昌山、张拥军

电话：010-66096457（传真）

邮箱：rcs@moe.edu.cn、yjzhang@moe.edu.cn

附件：关于“十三五”期间全面深入推进教育信息化工作的指导意见（征求意见稿）

- 明确指出：在教学中融入信息化元素，通过信息技术促进各学科教学内容和模式的变革。比如有效利用信息技术推进“众创空间”建设，**探索STEAM教育、创客教育等新教育模式**，使学生具有较强的信息意识与创新意识，使信息化教学真正成为教师教学活动的常态。

STEM教育与创客教育的特征

趣味性

体验性

设计性

艺术性

情景性

协作性

实证性

技术增强性

- STEM教育是将学科内容组合形成有机整体，以更好地培养学生的**创新精神与实践能力=创客教育**，目标都是核心素养培养。

创新和创造

合作学习

跨学科学习

基于项目的学习

基于解决现实问题的学习

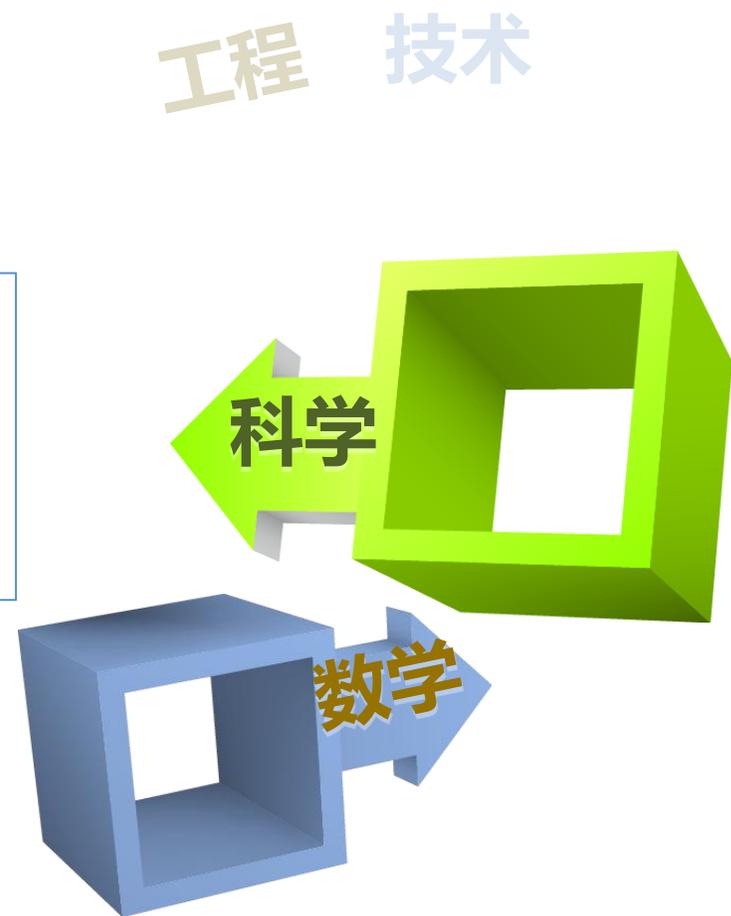
学生主动参与的学习

动手，合作，分享

- 在STEM视角下，以培养学生的核心素养为目标，开展创客教育过程中，都有哪些问题呢？



传统教育中
工程和技术
内容的缺失



知识生产的新模式催生工程技术驱动教育模式

工程技术驱动的教育模式

科学知识为驱动的教育模式

工程技术引领的知识生产模式

传统的科学引领的知识生产模式

- 更能激发兴趣、组织资源、动员力量，促进新知识的生产。从工程技术的“解决问题”活动的本质意义上讲，STEM教育实际上可以被理解为一种工程技术驱动的教育模式。这种工程技术驱动的教育模式，正是创客教育的主要模式。

- ----迈克尔·吉本斯(Michael Gibbons) 等学者在1994年合著出版的《**知识生产的新模式**》

案例1：3D打印

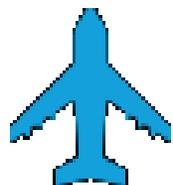
内容

- 3D打印的发展历史
- 3D打印的原理
- 3D打印机的构造
- 3D打印机的性能指标
- 3D打印机的种类
- 3D打印的材料
- 3D打印建模
- 3D打印

目标

- 创意
- 设计
- 建模
- 可视化
- 产品化
- 数字化
- 基于创新的创客教育

3D打印技术对制造、医疗、教育，甚至外太空 的研究探索开启新的世界



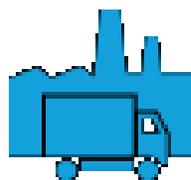
Aerospace Industry
航空航天和国防
最终用途零件的
风洞模型



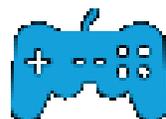
Architecture
Industry
建筑
美观耐用的模型



Automotive
Industry
汽车
坚固零件，
高精度成型



商业产品



Consumer Industry
消费产品



Education Industry
教育
实践性学习，
自定义研究工具



Medical Industry
医疗
手术指南，原型，
自定义设备



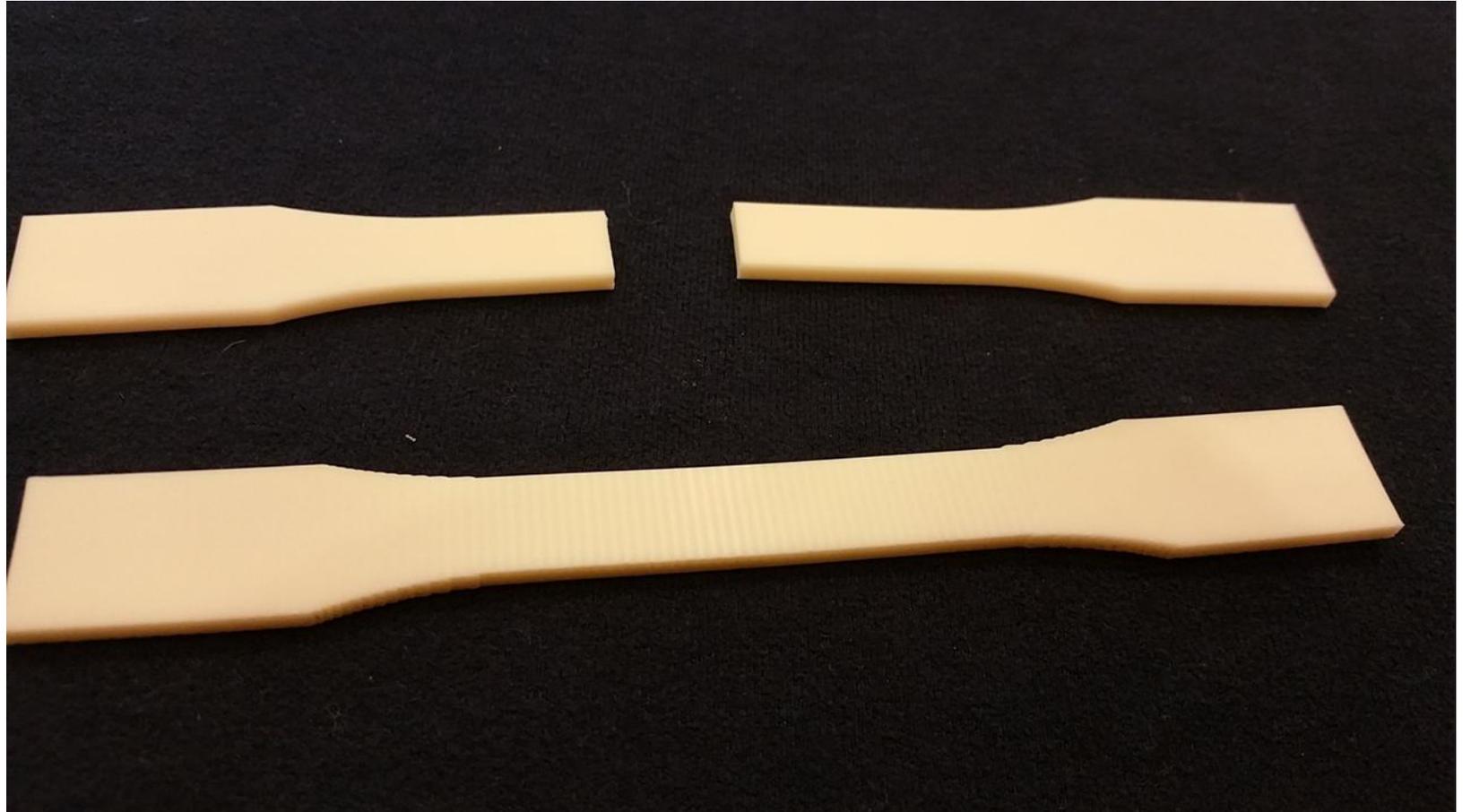
Dental Industry
数字化牙科
数字化牙科让
患者更满意

创客教育 ≠ 创客

- 创客教育首先是教育，然后才是创客
- 创新和创造是人的天性，每个孩子与生俱来就是科学家，就是创客
- 创新和创造的能力不是通过教育获得的，但是许多创造和创新必须建立在前人基础上
- 所以教育的作用是提供前人的经验和成果（内容知识，过程知识和情感知识），更重要的是提供保护和激发学生创新创造本能的环境。如果学生的创新能力是盆花，教育就是护花的泥土。
- 站在这个视角下，以工程技术驱动的STEM教育开展创客教育，我们就会想到很多跨学科，和实践结合的嵌入点。
- 例如，美国一个中学老师开展的3D打印课程

不同的3D打印算法决定了不同的结构强度

- 技术实现的途径很多
- 怎样保证工程实施的坚固
- 3D打印教育不仅仅是设计，是技术素养的培养
- 更应该是工程素养的培养



STEM视角下的创客教育

- 创客教育，必须在STEM教育的视角下，以培养学生的核心素养为依据，融合科技和素质两大元素，培养学生的创新思维和创造能力。
- **融合STEM教育**：3D打印与激光切割技术引入课程，学生基于实际问题综合运用各学科知识解决基于生活的实际问题，体验设计与生产的过程，这种创客式的学习方式融入了STEM教育的内涵。

案例2：传感器-----仿生学

- 学生学习传感器知识之前，引入仿生学这个概念。
- 因为机器人是仿造人类行为制造出来的机器。人类的发展过程中，进化出眼睛、耳朵、嗅觉、触觉等，我们也要给机器人安上眼睛、耳朵，这样机器人才能像人一样识别周围环境，做出下一步行为的判断和处理。
- 有了这样的链接和铺垫，光传感器、声音传感器、压力传感器、温度传感器、烟雾传感器，就有了人的感觉系统的类比，拉近了人与机器的距离，更容易被学生理解，也更能激发学生的想象力和创造力。。
- STEM教育视角下的创客教育，就像需要引入“仿生学”概念的传感器教学一样，需要构建完备的课程体系，才能让创客教育真正在学校教育体系中落地。

案例3：创客教育与复杂情境和高阶思维

- 复杂情境与高阶思维，是学科核心素养的两个关键词。如果说复杂情境是学科核心素养的“场域”，高阶思维则是学科核心素养在这个场域的“机制”和“结晶”。
- 作为创客教育中，产品智能化的一个重要部分，就是编码实现自动控制，甚至实现机器自我学习能力设计。**作为创客教育中的编码课程，教师是教编程语言还是教程序设计？**
- 作为工具，编程语言是多种多样的，也是不断发展进步的。程序设计很多时候是人的高阶思维活动，是一种能力，借助于编码工具但是独立于工具。掌握了程序设计的核心概念，就可以迁移应用于不同的编程工具，摆脱编程语言的限制，最多时熟悉语法。可以根据学生的年龄段，选取不同粗糙集粒度的大小，来学习程序设计的根本思想。

案例4:要会讲故事

- 比特实验室
- 会讲故事，与故事情境联结的记忆和理解最为深刻

建立基于STEM视角下的创客空间

- STEM教育的三大维度
 1. 科学的内容（学科核心概念）
 2. 如何获得和理解科学知识（科学和工程实践）
 3. 如何通过学科间普适的思想方法而联系的（科学思想方法）
- 在STEM教育中，教会学生像科学家一样思考问题，用严谨的科学思维解决实际问题。
- 这也正是我想和大家分享的，在创客教育中，只有学会科学思考，才能达到真正有意义有价值的创新和创造。

学习方式深度变革

- 教育目的是希望培养学生能在未来无序的实际生活中，拥有发现问题、解决问题的能力。
- 以人为本
- 教育从以教为主的教育观向以学为主的学习观转型
- 翻转学习
- 从兴趣出发，以学生为中心，以解决真实世界的问题为目标
- 教育的两个角色：教师和学生的相互作用在变化
- 教师要在未来育中发挥作用，就不断学习，充分认识教育的本质和科学技术进步给带来的变化，不断提高自身的专业水平。这样才能适应时代的要求，培养未来社会公民。

发展关键的未来技能：6C概念

- **C**reativity and imagination----**创造力与想象力**
- **C**ritical thinking and problem solving----**批判性思维与问题解决**
- **C**ommunication----**沟通**
- **C**ollaboration----**合作**
- **C**haracter education----**品质教育**
- **C**itizenship----**公民的权利与义务**

能做还要能说—发表自己的作品

- 把自己的思想说出来
- 把自己的设计说出来
- 把自己的成果讲出来
- 完整的科学研究的能力的展现
- 科学家思维

flower power

Background Information

Most plants "drink" water from the ground through their roots. Water travels up the stem of the plant into the leaves and flowers where it makes food. When a flower is cut, it no longer has roots, but the stem of the flower still drinks up the water and carries it to the leaves and flowers.

Like the colored dyes in this experiment, soil and groundwater can get into the vegetables and plants growing in the soil. Some chemicals and pollutants, just like the dyes, travel up into the plant and affect its health or growth.

Materials

- 6 Freshly trimmed white carnations
- 2 large plastic cups
- 2 cups of water
- blue liquid food coloring

Procedure

1. Freshly cut each carnation stem.
2. Pour 1 cup of water in each cup.
3. Add 10 drops of food coloring to each.
4. Place one carnation in one cup.
5. Place 5 carnations into another cup.
6. Leave cups undisturbed for 24 hours.
7. Observe and record changes.

Bibliography

The Reason for a Flower. Ruth Heller
www.PlantScience.com
www.SteveSpanglerScience.com

Statement of the Problem

When placing cut flowers in water, does the amount of water affect the amount of water absorbed by each flower?

Hypothesis

Most of us think that the cup with only one flower will turn darker than the cup with 5 flowers because it will absorb more of the colored water.

Conclusion

It turned out that our hypothesis was not correct! We found that both cups of flowers turned the same shade of blue, showing that whether there was only one flower or 5 flowers in the water, they all seemed to absorb the same amount of water.

Observations

We expected to see a change in the flowers very quickly. However, it took several hours before we noticed a slight tint of blue around the edges of the petals. We then left the flowers overnight and in the morning we found that they were more blue.

Recommendations

There are different ways that you can do this experiment if you would like to try it.

You can try this experiment with different food coloring and different flowers. It might be interesting to try this experiment with a flower that is already colored to see if it changes color.

We would recommend adding different things to the water and food coloring to see if it changes absorption. You can try something with a high acid, like vinegar.

You can also change the temperature of the water and test the impact on absorption.

Another cool thing to try would be to split the stem of the carnation up the middle, put one half in one color and one half in another. You might make a multicolored flower!

Acknowledgments

Our class would like to thank our parents and teacher for buying the supplies we needed to complete our project.



Day 1



Day 2



Day 3

Materials Used:

To make the volcano:

- pottery vase
- water
- flour
- salt

To show the lava:

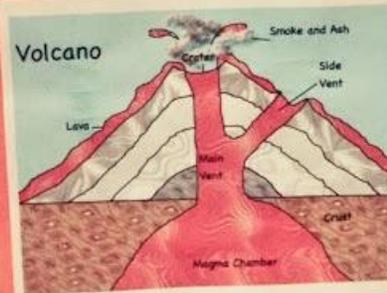
- water
- red dye
- vinegar
- baking soda

How I made the volcano:

1. Put the vase with a fat bottom and a skinny long neck in the middle of a pan to represent the magma chamber and the main vent.
2. Mixed flour, salt, and water to make dough to wrap around the vase.
3. Shaped the dough to look like a volcano.
4. Let it dry for 1 day.



How Do Volcanoes Erupt?



How to make the volcano erupt:

1. Get a cup of hot water.
2. Put red dye in the water.
3. Pour the hot water in the volcano.
4. Pour baking soda into the volcano.
5. Pour vinegar into the volcano.



How the volcano erupted:

When you put the vinegar with the baking soda, it creates pressure that rises the water out magma chamber, through the main vent, and it pours down the side of the volcano. The lava creates pressure down in the magma chamber and erupts the same way.





Rising Water

By Audrey G.

Purpose

The purpose of this experiment is to explore the effects of temperature on the expansion and contraction of gases. The experiment will involve placing an inverted drinking glass over a flame floating in water. My background research has revealed that this experiment will likely have an interesting result.

Procedure

1. Tape corks together, make holes withawl, put matches in holes, secure with putty.
2. Pour the colored water into the dish, slowly to avoid splashing.
3. Place the assembled cork apparatus into the dish. It is OK if it does not float well.
4. Quickly light the four matches in the apparatus with a Bix match.
5. Quickly place the cup over the cork apparatus in the center of the dish.

Observations

I observed that the following:

- When the glass was first placed over the flame, my glass fell hot to the floor.
- Bubbles were also observed in the water immediately after the glass was placed over the flame, while the flame still burned.
- The flame went out quickly as it rushed into the "squeaking" noise.
- After the water level rose, smoke was trapped inside of the glass with the water.
- The glass fell "stuck" to the plate after the experiment. It had to be removed by pulling on the plate with my other hand, and pulling on the glass with the other.

Hypothesis

I hypothesize that when the glass is placed over the flame, the water level in the glass will rise, after the flame goes out. I further hypothesize that the flame will go out quickly because it will run out of oxygen to burn.

Conclusion

The water rushed into the glass because a vacuum had been created by the flame, causing it to expand. This is indicated by the bubbles that were observed when the cup was first placed over the flame, causing the expanded air to escape the glass. When the flame went out due to the lack of oxygen, the air inside the glass cooled and contracted, creating a low pressure area. At this point the atmospheric pressure outside of the glass was higher than the pressure inside of the glass. The water was pushed in by the higher pressure you felt outside of the glass. The vacuum inside of the glass, the "stuck" to the plate and the glass fell "stuck" to the plate at the end of the experiment.

Materials

List of materials needed for Experiment:

- dish
- 1 cup of colored water
- empty drinking glass
- 2 wine corks
- duct tape
- matches
- putty

Results

When the glass was placed over the flame, the flame burned brighter for a moment, then when out. As soon as the flame went out, the water in the dish rushed into the cup, raising the water level and trapping a lot of smoke in the glass with the water and the cork. There was a little water left in the dish.



1. circuit board
2. switch
3. chip
4. resistors
5. transistors
6. trimmer potentiometer
7. capacitor
8. battery snap
9. LED
10. photocell sensor
11. 9 volt battery



1800s

1940s

ROBOTICS

by Parker Allore



Introduction

I built a robot that can walk, see, and hear. It is made of a circuit board, a battery, a photocell sensor, a trimmer potentiometer, a capacitor, a switch, a chip, resistors, and transistors. I hope to improve my skills in building which I first learned while making my lightbulbs.

Goal: To build functioning robot, I plan to assemble one at a time starting with the easiest components to be a good working robot. I will start out with smaller robots in order to control to myself with the different electrical parts, needed to make the larger functioning robot. I hope to improve my skill level in building which I first learned while making my lightbulbs.

Address and Problems: I pulled information from books at the school library and from the internet. I studied to learn the different electrical parts used to build a robot. I will be using all of the materials used to build the robot in my library work. I followed step by step to start building and used my soldering gun to assemble the set of the robot which is the part that makes the robot think and react. After completing a few tests, I built a robot that I named as well as completed the last building robot. The second working robot was the first goal to work on and complete.

Assembly: The first line thing that I made did not respond properly. I went back over each step to check my work and found out I got it out the problem. The second line thing that I made responded better than the first, but still not as good as I would like. The second working robot is very fun making and gives kind of every when made a lot of fun making. The second working robot will probably not do well at the science fair with a lot of people and noise surrounding it.

Conclusion: I wish that I had more time to work with in my display case to show what the first working robot can do. Careful soldering to be important step in making sure that the robot works properly. The second working robot will probably be completely responding to each noise it hears. Before I heard it here of trouble with the TV set and my brother and parents in the room is going to be near the game and my fun.

ROBOT SENSES

Robots use various kinds of sensors to collect information about their surroundings. Some of the most common are:

- Light sensors:** These detect light levels and can be used to control a robot's movement.
- Sound sensors:** These detect sound waves and can be used to control a robot's movement.
- Temperature sensors:** These detect temperature changes and can be used to control a robot's movement.
- Proximity sensors:** These detect objects in the environment and can be used to control a robot's movement.

REPAIR

BRAIN CHIP

Robots are controlled by computer chips called microprocessors. These chips are made of silicon and are the "brain" of the robot.



1990s

2000s

History of robotics timeline

1950s

1960s

1970s

1980s

1990s

2000s

Phosphors



Hypothesis

I believe that some household items will glow under a black light because some will contain phosphors.

What Are Phosphors?

"A phosphor is any substance that emits visible light in response to some sort of radiation."

Research

I discovered that some objects glow under a UV light because they contain phosphors. Phosphors suck up the radiation that comes from a UV light and turn it into visible light.

Some things naturally contain phosphors, like certain rocks, gems and minerals. Other things contain phosphors because man put them there, like laundry detergent. I learned that man puts phosphors in laundry detergent because they help clothes come out extra white.

I wanted to find out what things around my house contained phosphors.

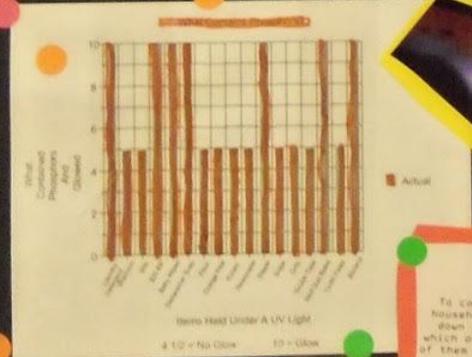
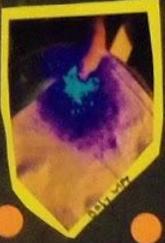
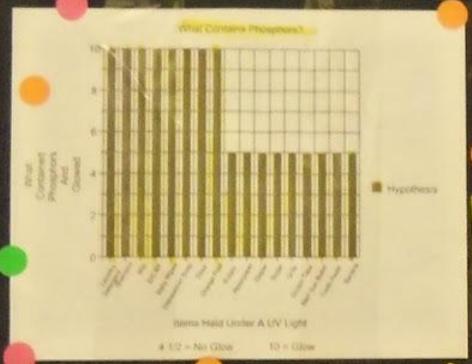
Materials

I gathered up certain materials to conduct my experiment.

- 17 different common household items
- An ultra violet light
- A camera

Fun Fact! Laundry detergent glows very bright! You can use it for the normal washing. They are only visible under black light.

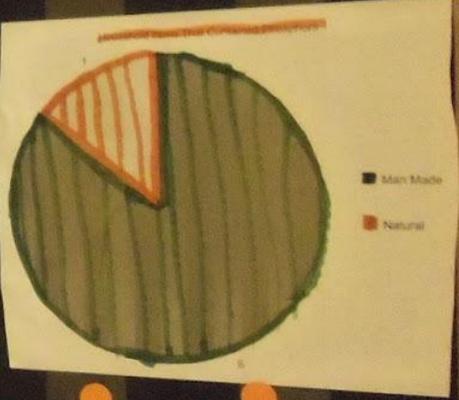
What common household items contain phosphors and will glow under UV light?



Conclusion

Most of the things I thought would contain phosphors and glow did not. But I noticed that almost all of the things that did contain phosphors and glow were man-made, except for the banana. I conclude that most household items that contain phosphors have phosphors because man put them there.

Fun Fact! Banana's only glow around their brown spots.



Experiment

To conduct my experiment I gathered up all of the household items I had chosen to test. First I wrote down which ones I thought contained phosphors and which ones I thought probably didn't. Then I held each of them under a black light. I knew that the ones that glowed would contain phosphors.

I guessed that most of the natural items would contain phosphors and that some of the man made ones would. I discovered that only one of the natural items had phosphors, but that six of the man made ones did.

Summary

I wanted to see what kinds of household items contain phosphors and glow under UV light. I picked seventeen different things and tried to guess whether or not they had phosphors and would glow.

I gathered all seventeen things and looked at them each under a UV light. I discovered that not everything I thought would glow did. I also discovered that almost everything that glowed was man-made, except for the banana.

I concluded that most things around the house that have phosphors in them, have phosphors because man put them there.

Use this magnet to magnetize the needle!

Question

Can a magnet be made out of steel needle?

Try it out!

- Hold a needle in one hand
- Take the magnet in the other hand
- Touch one end of the magnet to one of the needle

- Stroke the needle with the magnet
- Now see whether your steel needle pick up a pin

Conclusion

you feel the

How Magnetism Works

Question

How are electric magnets made to work?

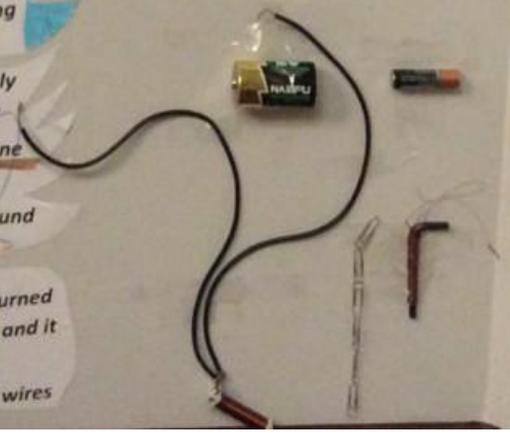
Steps

- Find an iron stove bolt about 2 inches
- Measure off 6 yards of cotton covered copper wire
- Wrap the wire on the bolt by beginning at one end
- When you have reached the other end of the bolt, turn it around and keep wrapping
- Twist the two wires firmly together close to the bolt
- Twist one wire around one terminal of a battery cell
- Twist the other wire around the other terminal

- Now the iron bolt has turned into an electric magnet and it can pick up paper clips
- Now loosen one of the wires

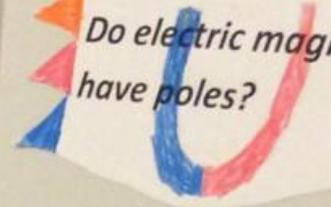
from the battery cell and the paper clips will fall off

- Connecting the electric magnet to different batteries with different voltages to see how many paper clips it will pick up
 - 5 paper clips if connected to Duracell 1.5V No. 5 battery
 - 6 paper clips if connected to Nanfu 1.5V No. D battery
 - 8 paper clips if connected to UltraFire 3.7V battery



Question

Do electric magnets have poles?



Steps

- Connect up your electric magnet
- Lay the electric magnet on a table
- Slowly move one end of the bar magnet toward one end of the electric magnet
- Notice what happens
- Now turn the bar magnet around and hold the end of it toward the same of the electric magnet
- Notice what happens

Conclusion

Electric magnets do have poles - N and S poles

Question

Will the molds grow faster in the moist and warm environments, in the refrigerator, or in a dark closet?

Hypothesis

Hypothesize that molds will grow faster on the moist and warm environments.

Procedure

- Locate 5 different food items, preparing 6 pieces for each item; that will give a total of 30 items.
- Put each piece of the food item into a sealed bag.
- Half of the bags containing the food items have moisture added, and the other half do not.
- Moisture was added to the bags by a water sprayer.
- Divide all of the bags into 3 groups, based on where the bags are stored: the refrigerator group, the open space group, and the dark closet group.
- Mark the grouping and whether moisture was added to the bags or not.
- Observe and record if molds grew on the food items or not at 4:45 p.m.

Project Starting Date: February 23, 2015

How

Molds

Grow

Project Idea:

My project is to show how molds grow on different food items under different conditions.



Materials List

- 1) Six leaves of lettuce
- 2) Six slices of bakery fresh bread
- 3) Six small pieces of meat
- 4) Six small pieces of a block of pasteurized cheese
- 5) Six oranges
- 6) A spray bottle filled with water
- 7) A box of sealable plastic food storage bags
- 8) Use of a refrigerator
- 9) Masking tape
- 10) A marker

Variables

A variable is something that changes and such changes cause other effects.
The variables for my project are: the temperature, the different places, the light, the items, the moisture levels, and the flow of air.

Background Research

The temperature at your house, does affect the ability of mold to grow.

Other ways molds can enter your home invisibly is:

Through open doors and windows
Through your home's heating, ventilation and air conditioning system

On the fur of a pet

After I get home at roughly 4:45 p.m. every day, I take out each bag one by one to observe the items.

I took pictures and wrote down notes for every single observation on a notebook.

The results of my observations will be documented through a table I designed.

METHOD OF OBSERVATION DATA COLLECTION AND DOCUMENTATION

Conclusion

My hypothesis was correct. Items in the moist and warm environments grew molds much faster than those in dry and cold conditions. Additionally, different food items grow molds at different speed. How about pasteurized cheese? The cheese were hard to grow mold because it was pasteurized. Pasteurization means that germs were removed. Temperature

怎样就算成功的创客教育

- 要有STEM教育的视角
- 增强了教师间的合作
- 提高了学生的参与度
- 提升了学生的创新和创造能力
- 提高了学生的成绩
- 创客空间Makerspaces
- 培养具备核心素养的未来公民

MAKER
SPACE



来自选拔途径变革和中高考改革的好消息

- Empowering Today's Students to Become the Innovators of Tomorrow
- 2015清华北大招生统计，只有三分之一的学生是通过裸考录取的
- 中考和高考改革
- 清华大学启动“创计划”，开通中学生创客直通车
- 兴趣提高，学科成绩提高

- 于晓雅
- 北京教育学院
- STEM+创新教育中心
- yxy_bjie@126.com
- 18611801639



THANK YOU