

Short definition of selection criteria

A project for Science on Stage:

1. promotes students interest in science:

Strengthen students' interest in science, technology and mathematics-enhances their curiosity and makes them want to learn more about these subjects

2. refers to everyday life:

evoke questions among the pupils regarding phenomena for which they have experiences in their daily lives (Some exceptions to consider though, e.g. nuclear energy, space travelling, deep sea ocean...)

3. has a sustainable effect:

they have a positive long-term effect on the interest among the pupils

4. is feasible in everyday school life and can be financed with reasonable expenses:

can be carried out at a school with reasonable resources, such as time invested by the teacher, materials needed and funds necessary for the acquisition of further materials and services.

5. promotes inquiry-based learning:

promotes active learning that starts by posing questions, problems or scenarios—rather than simply presenting established facts or portraying a smooth path to knowledge. It includes problem-based learning, and is closely related to the development and practice of thinking skills.

KRITERIJI ZA USMERITVE UČITELJEM PRI PRIPRAVI PREDSTAVITEV EKSPERIMENTALNEGA DELA

Kratka opredelitev kriterijev:

1. vzpodbuja interes mladih za naravoslovje:
vzpodbujanje interesa mladih za naravoslovje, tehnologijo in matematiko- vzpodbuja njihovo radovednost in željo po učenju naravoslovnih predmetov
2. izhaja iz vsakdanjega življenja:
vzpodbuja postavljanje vprašanj glede naravoslovnih pojavov, ki jih poznajo mladi iz vsakdanjega življenja (izjeme npr.: jedrska energija, vesolje, oceani . . .)
3. ima dolgoročni učinek:
pozitivno vpliva na dolgoročni interes mladih za naravoslovje
4. je izvedljivo v šolskem okolju z zmernimi vložki:
je izvedljivo v šolskem okolju z zmernimi viri, kot npr.: uporabljen učiteljev čas, potrebni materiali in finančna sredstva za pridobitev dodatnih materialov in storitev
5. spodbuja učenje z raziskovanjem:

spodbuja aktivni pouk, ki izhaja iz postavljanja vprašanj, problemov, scenarijev- v nasprotju s tradicionalnim frontalnim poukom na osnovi predstavitev in dejstev. Vključuje problemsko učenje in je tesno povezano z razvojem in uporabo miselnih procesov na višjih taksonomskih stopnjah pri mladih