

Participating in GLOBE student research IVSS project

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How to plan for GLOBE-IVSS project

To better Understand Ourselves

STUDENT A

Homework	100%	A+
Projects	77%	C+
Quizzes	75%	С
Tests	73%	C-
Participation	93%	Α
GRADE	83%	в

STUDENT B

GRADE	83%	B
Participation	67%	D+
Tests	100%	A+
Quizzes	100%	A+
Projects	93%	Α
Homework	50%	F



Marks are not for comparison, however asking questions like Where can I try harder? Or Do I find biology easier to study for than Physics? Can help us understand our abilities.



Where should I start?

Option 1 Data already collected?

• We have some data collected in the past using hydrosphere protocol.....

Option 2 Data yet to be collected?

• We have to collect the data for IVSS project

Scientific Research Process



First thing we have to do

Framing our Research Question?

Descriptive

• When a study is designed primarily to describe what is going on or what exists

Relational

• When a study is designed to look at the relationships between two or more variables

Causal

• When a study is designed to determine whether one or more variables causes/affects one or more outcome variables







Required Project Elements

1. What is the <u>ger</u> <u>structure</u> of researc like?	<u>neric</u> h looks	2. Wh <u>elemen</u>	at are the <u>required</u> <u>ts</u> for different Grade levels?
	By the end of the presentation we will be able to know:		
4. Few <u>tips</u> to make a successful report?		3. How	to apply for <u>badges</u> ?

IMRaD



GLOBE-Required Project elements*

Grade 6 - 8	HS - UG
Title*	Title*
Abstract*	Abstract*
Research Questions*	Research Questions*
Introduction	Introduction and review of the
Research Methods*	literature
Results	Research Methods*
Discussion	Results
Conclusion*	Discussion
Bibliography/citations	Conclusion*
	Bibliography/citations

Badges: Earlier



Image credit: www.globe.gov

Badges: Current

INTERNATIONAL VIRTUAL SCIENCE SYMPOSIUM

OPTIONAL BADGES

I AM A COLLABORATOR



All team members are listed including students from the same school or schools from around the world, along with clearly defined roles, how these roles support one another, and descriptions of each student's contribution. The descriptions clearly indicate the advantages of the collaboration. If the students collaborated with students from another school, describe how working with other schools improved the research.

I MAKE AN IMPACT



The report clearly describes how a local issue led to the research questions or makes connections between local and global impacts. The students need to clearly describe or show how the research contributed to a positive impact on their community through making recommendations or taking action based on findings.



I AM A STEM PROFESSIONAL

The report clearly describes collaboration with a STEM professional that enhanced the research methods, contributed to improved precision, and supported more sophisticated analyses and interpretations of results.



I AM AN ENGINEER

The report uses student-generated sources of evidence to describe an engineering problem, looks at solutions through engineering, or optimizes a design to address a real-world problem, and describes the potential impact of the engineering principles on the environment.

I AM A DATA SCIENTIST



IThe report includes in-depth analysis of students' own data as well as other data sources. Students discuss limitations of these data, make inferences about past, present, or future events, or use data to answer questions or solve problems in the represented system. Consider data from other schools or data available from other databases.



I AM A STEM STORYTELLER The report describes or shows how the students

The report describes or shows how the students shared the story of their research in a creative way. This could be via a dramatic interpretation, a blog, Instagram post, artistic rendering, or any other way to creatively share what the students learned.

Image credit: www.globe.gov

GLOBE.GOV/SCIENCE-SYMPOSIUM



Case – from Thailand

GLOBE student research data	Scientist research data
Effects of climatic factors and containers on the number of mosquito larvae Organization:Triam Udom Suksa School	Aerosol and Air Quality Research, 13: 1741–1754, 2013 Copyright © Taiwan Association for Aerosol Research ISSN: 1680-8584 print / 2071-1409 online doi: 10.4209/aaqr.2012.11.0305
Grade Level:Secondary (9-12) GLOBE Teacher:Thiparpa Srivarangkul Contributors:Mrs.Thip-arpa siwarangkul Mr.Wichai Likitponrak Assoc. Prof. Dr. Krisanadej Jaroensutasinee, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mullica Jaroensutasinee, Dr.Fahmida Tina Optional Badges: Community Impact Date Submitted:04/03/2017	 Pornpun Watcharavitoon^{1,3}, Chia-Pin Chio¹, Chang-Chuan Chan^{1,2*} ¹ Institute of Occupational Medicine and Industrial Hygiene, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, Room 722, No. 17, Xuzhou Road, Taipei City 100, Taiwan ² Global Health Center, College of Public Health, National Taiwan University, No. 17, Xuzhou Road, Taipei City 100,
	Taiwan ³ School of Occupational Health and Safety, Institute of Medicine, Suranaree University of Technology, 111 University Avenue, Muang District, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000, Thailand ABSTRACT

The severe air pollution in Bangkok (BKK) is an important issue in Thailand. The Bangkok air quality and meteorological data used in this study were collected by the Pollution Control Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand, during 1996–2009. Measurements of hourly air quality and meteorological data were derived from 10 residential and seven roadside sites. Pearson's chi-source cross tabulation statistics show that the 24-hour mean PM-

Tips



Concise Title of Less Than 15 Words That Summarizes the Study Collaboration Team Names School THE **GLOBE** PROGRAM

School Name

Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment

Abstract

- · Concise (less than 200 words)
- · Research context and objectives described
- · Research question posed
- · Methods communicated · Results stated

Logo

- Conclusions drawn
- · Include 3 to 5 key words to emphasize the big ideas

Research Question

Asking Questions

- · Explains why this is an important question and of scientific interest
- · Involves an aspect of Earth's environment about a local or global issue
- · Considers ideas that previous investigations did not address
- · Reflects in-depth knowledge of the content area
- · Question is clearly stated
- · Are answerable through scientific research appropriate to the

Introduction

Content Knowledge

- Brief (300 to 500 words) · Describes the environmental or societal problem the research question addresses
- · States the importance or significance of the research; establishes relevance to a community
- Accurately uses science content and demonstrates understanding of basic scientific concepts and fundamental principles covered in the GLOBE protocols.
- A 1-2 paragraph research review demonstrating what you know already about this topic; includes 3 to 5 citations in text, including at least one primary source in a "peer-reviewed"



Field Photos (requires release forms)

Research Methods Planning Investigations

Describes the planning process

- · Includes a map and description of the study site with mention of: (1) the area of study, (2) climatic characteristics, and (3) basic
- aspects of land cover Describes the GLOBE protocols and NASA assets to be used
- · Describes organization for data collection, including instrument
- calibration, preparation of all materials, and tools and equipment to be used Data collection strategy including how the time of day of data
- collection would be selected, how frequently data would be collected, and the timing and location of sample collection and measurement

Carrying Out Investigations Describes what happened

- · Describe the GLOBE protocols and NASA assets actually used
- · Describes data collection activities including discussions of the
- specific locations at a site where data sampling occurred · Describes the specifics about the data (e.g., the kinds of data,
- amounts of data) Describes the steps for data collection (e.g., frequency of sampling

or measurement activities; the protocols used, the role of each team member in collecting data, etc.)

Map of Study Site(s)

GLOBE Badges

Be a Collaborator

- All team members are listed including students from the same school or schools from around the world, along with clearly defined roles, how these roles support one another, and descriptions of each student's contribution. The descriptions clearly indicate the advantages of the collaboration. If the students collaborated with students from another school, describe how working with other schools improved the research.
- Be a Data Scientist
- The report includes in-depth analysis of students' own data as well as other data sources. Students discuss limitations of these data, make inferences about past, present, or future events, or use data to answer questions or solve problems in the represented system. Consider data from other schools or data available from other databases. Be an Engineer
- The report uses student-generated sources of evidence to describe an engineering problem, looks at solutions through engineering, or optimizes a design to address a real-world problem, and describes the potential impact of the engineering principles on the environment

Make an Impact

learned

- The report clearly describes how a local issue led to the research questions or makes connections between local and global impacts. The students need to clearly describe or show how the research contributed to a positive impact on their community through
- making recommendations or taking action based on findings. Be a STEM Professional
- The report clearly describes collaboration with a STEM professional that enhanced the research methods, contributed to improved precision, and supported more sophisticated analyses and interpretations of results.
- Be a STEM Storvteller
- The report describes or shows how the students shared the story of their research in a creative way. This could be via a dramatic interpretation, a blog. Instagram post, artistic rendering, or any other way to creatively share what the students

Results

Analyzing Data

- · Addresses the research question(s) · Describes the procedures for data analysis including the mathematical calculations used
- · Includes a detailed analysis of the data
- · Tables and graphics show patterns or trends in the data
- · Print screen of GLOBE visualization page



Figure #2

Discussion Interpreting Data

- · Discusses the meaning of the results
- · Discusses how and why the results support the hypothesis or
- Provides a description explaining the importance, relevance, and impact of the analyses, with regard to the science
- · Presents a clear, complete and insightful discussion of the limitations of the methods and the data used
- · Compares results with similar studies
- · Suggests possible sources of error

Conclusions

Drawing Conclusions & Next Steps

- · Conclusions are supported by the results
- · Gives a thorough and insightful explanation as to how the conclusion was reached
- · Suggests improvements in the methods
- · Discusses implications for future research
- · Recommends follow-up research or actions to be taken
- · Discusses possible future protocols that could be used
- · Describes the impact of working with a project mentor

Bibliography

- References
- · Cites prior literature correctly
- (See owl.english.purdue.edu for guidance and resources)
- Lists GLOBE materials and NASA assets used
- · Provides sources beyond those provided by GLOBE

Facilitating the Question Formulation Technique (QFT)



rightquestion.org



Just add a Question Focus to this template to facilitate the Question Formulation Technique in your classroom or to introduce the process to colleagues.

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Source: www.rightquestion.org

The Question Formulation Technique (QFT)

Students learn to:

- Produce their own questions
- Improve their questions
- •Strategize on how to use their questions
- Reflect on what they have learned and how they learned it

Rules for Producing Questions

 Ask as many questions as you can
 Do not stop to answer, judge, or discuss
 Write down every question exactly as stated

4. Change any statements into questions

Producing Questions

- 1. Ask Questions
- 2. Follow the Rules
 - Ask as many questions as you can.
 - Do not stop to answer, judge, or discuss.
 - Write down every question exactly as it was stated.
 - Change any statements into questions.
- 3. Number the Questions

Question Focus

Across Africa, water pollution is an ongoing issue that has a significant impact on the lives and livelihoods of many communities.

 \rightarrow Please write this statement at the top of your paper.

→Remember: Number the questions. Follow the rules.



Categorizing Questions: Closed/ Open

Definitions:

- **Closed-ended** questions can be answered with a "yes" or "no" or with a **one-word** answer.
- **Open-ended** questions require more **explanation**.

<u>Directions</u>: Identify your questions as closed-ended or open-ended by **marking them** with a **"C"** or an **"O."**

Discussion

Closed-ended Questions

Advantages

Discussion



Improving Questions

• Take one **closed-ended question** and change it into an **openended question**.



 Take one open-ended question and change it into a closedended question.

Strategize: Prioritizing Questions

Review your list of questions

- Choose the three questions you consider most important.
- While prioritizing, think about your Question Focus: Across Africa, water pollution is an ongoing issue that has a significant impact on the lives and livelihoods of many communities.

After prioritizing consider...

- Why did you choose those three questions?
- Where are your priority questions in the sequence of your entire list of questions?

From priority questions to action plan...

In order to answer your priority questions:

- What do you need to *know*? **Information**
- What do you need to do? Tasks

Strategize: Action Plan

In order to answer your priority questions:

- What do you need to *know*? **Information**
- What do you need to do? Tasks

Information	Tasks

- 1. Questions you changed from open/closed
- 2. Your three priority questions and their numbers in your original sequence
- 3. Rationale for choosing priority questions
- 4. Next steps from your action plan

Reflection

- What did you learn?
- How did you learn it?