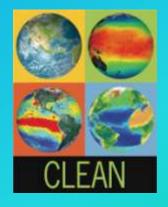


Meaningful Student-Teacher-Scientist Partnerships



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Climate Literacy Network Working Towards a Sustainable Future Successful Student-Teacher Scientist Partnership: All Involved Benefit

Scientist sees advantage of having students participate in project

Students see they are contributing

Teachers see their students will gain skills and content knowledge

Ledley, T.S., N. Haddad, J. Lockwood, D. Brooks, Developing Meaningful Student-Teacher-Scientist Partnerships, Journal of Geoscience Education, **51**, 91-95, 2003.

What is the scientific research question?

What data will the students work with?

How is data quality checked and controlled?

Are there requirements for participating schools?

What research tools are needed and what protocols will students and teachers follow?

What are the logistical issues that need to be addressed?

What background information do the students and teachers need?

What training is needed for teachers, students, and scientists?

 What additional research questions can students developed?
 What are the opportunities for recognizing students and teachers contributions?



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"For students to develop the abilities that characterize science as inquiry, they must actively participate in scientific investigations, and they must actually use the cognitive and manipulative skills associated with the formulation of scientific explanations."

....National Science Education Standards; National Academy Press; 1996





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	Atmospheric Aerosols: Collecting and Correlating Data Dr. David Brooks—Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA	
	Urban Growth: Using Images Taken From Orbit to Monitor Change Dr. Julie Robinson—Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX	
	The Arctic: Sensing Change in a Fragile Environment Dr. Josefino Comiso—Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD	
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- Communications
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 Options
- Data Collection
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 Resources for Participants

Project: Atmospheric Aerosols: Collecting and Correlating Data

Introduction

Atmospheric aerosols are tiny liquid or solid particles that are suspended in the atmosphere. Individual particles are too small to be visible, but together they give the air a hazy appearance. These aerosols can influence weather and climate by reducing the amount of sunlight that reaches Earth's surface. They can also affect the health of humans and all living organisms.

Dr. David Brooks has been conducting research to learn more about how the concentration of atmospheric aerosols varies in time and space, and how those variations may be related to other changes on the planet.

In support of Dr. Brooks' research, students participating in the aerosol project will use a sun photometer to take daily measurements of atmospheric aerosols and send the data they collect to Dr. Brooks. They will also work in collaboration with Dr. Brooks and his colleagues as they conduct their own research, exploring the relationship between aerosols and other local atmospheric variables such as humidity or the air quality index.

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USGS Photo by M.P. Doukas

Particles from volcanic eruptions can spread around the world.

