Using Science to Communicate Science

A talk for the Human Early Learning Partnership community 24 May 2016 Dr. Catherine Rawn Senior Instructor, Psychology Department cdrawn@psych.ubc.ca Twitter: @cdrawn



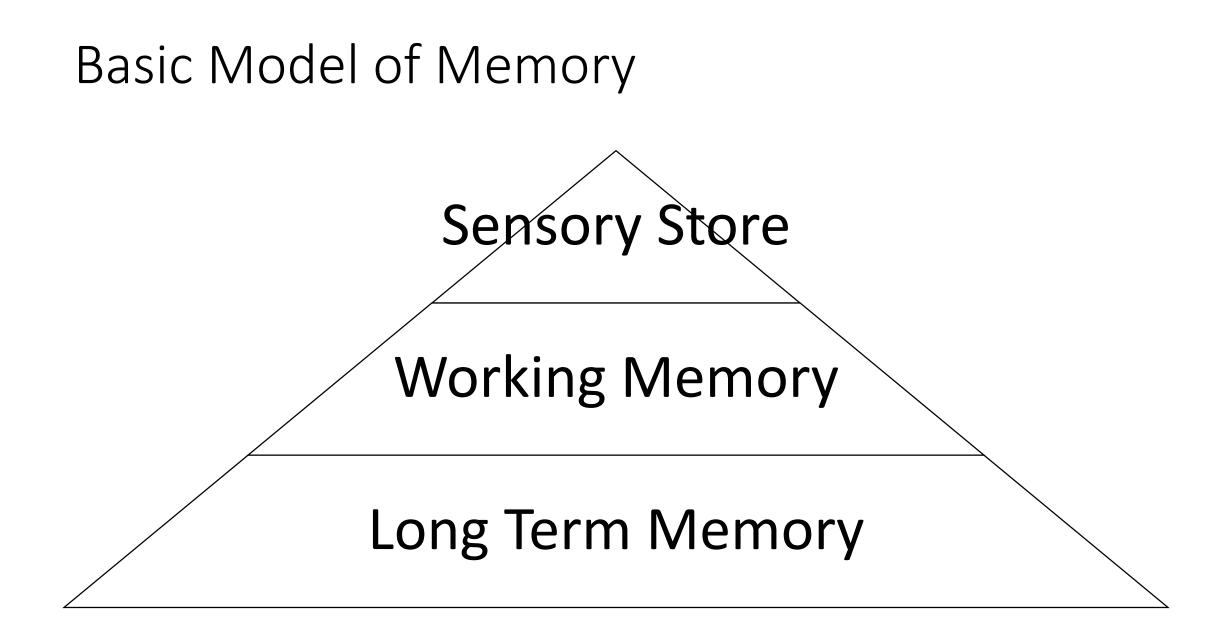
Today's Goal

• Remind you of basic principles in memory to help you apply that knowledge for effective science communication



To promote	• Consider
Understanding	 Working Memory limits
Adoption	 how knowledge is arranged resistance to change
Application	 difficulty recognizing new contexts

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Experiencing the limits

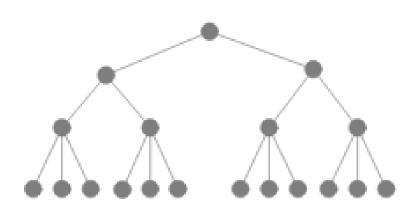
18121867191419392001

Working memory is limited.

keep the visual presentation simple use straightforward diagrams avoid or display jargon and acronyms omit as many "irrelevant" details as possible

To promote	• Consider
Understanding	 Working Memory limits
Adoption	 how knowledge is arranged resistance to change

Knowledge is arranged in schemas.



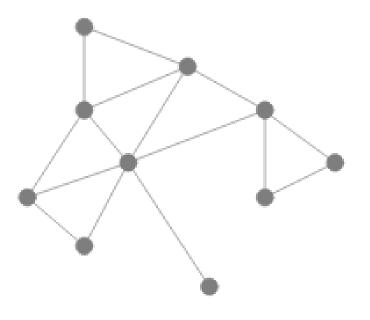


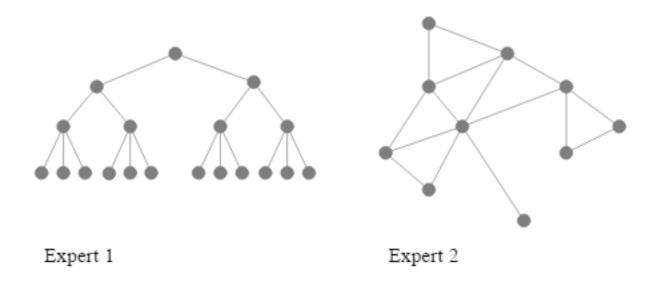
Image from Mathew Mitchell: <u>http://mathewmitchell.net/multimedia/schemas/</u>

Arrangement of knowledge matters.

1812 1867 1914 1939 2001

When experts learn, simply link to existing knowledge.

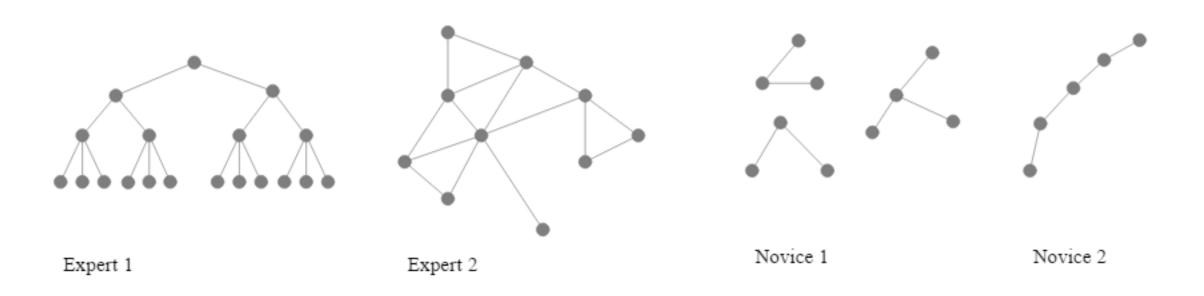
If you had prior knowledge of dates



When novices learn, have to construct a schema.

If you had prior knowledge of dates

If you didn't have knowledge



Help audience build their schema or link to pre-existing schema.

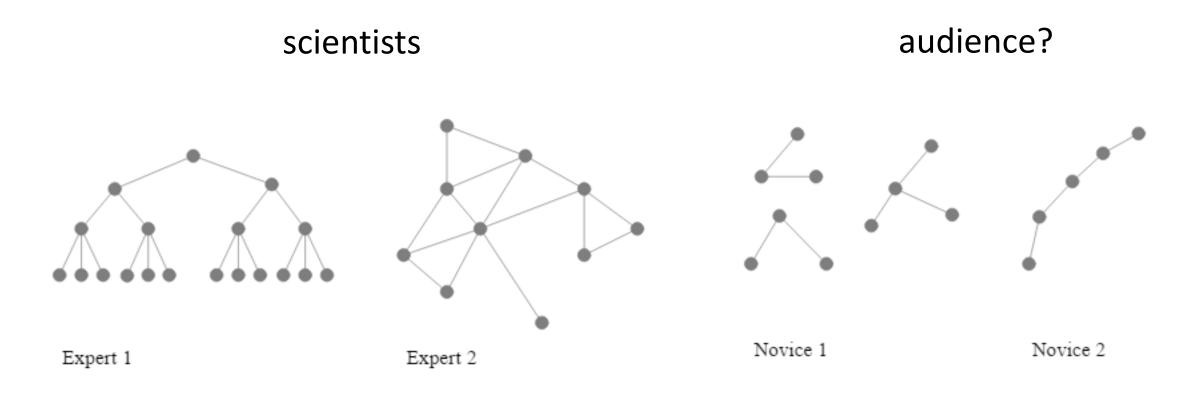


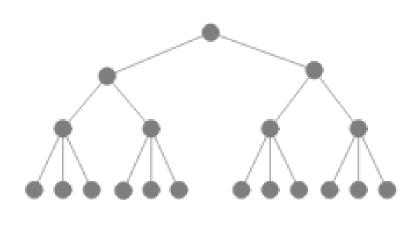
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Tap in to your audience's most well-developed schema

• The Self!



Changing well-developed schemas is difficult.



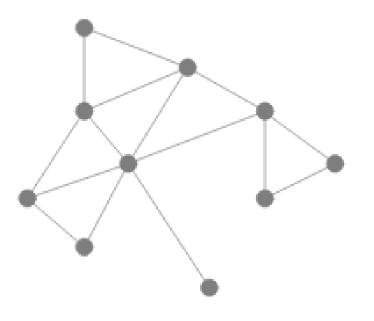


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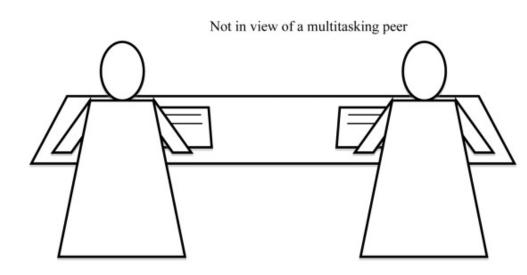


If I change this, what else do I have to change?

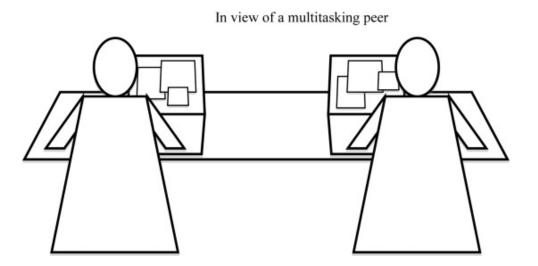
How could I have been so stupid?

No but that doesn't apply in *my* case

Example: "Laptop multitasking hinders classroom learning for both users and nearby peers"



Sitting here? Average comprehension score = 73%



Sitting here? Average comprehension score = 56%

Sana, Weston, & Cepeda (2013)

Knowledge is arranged in schemas.

help novices develop their schemas

link new information to existing schemas, especially Self

changing schemas is difficult (emotion, motivation)

To promote	• Consider
Understanding	 Working Memory limits
Adoption	 how knowledge is arranged resistance to change
Application	• difficulty recognizing new contexts

Applying knowledge to new contexts can be difficult.

offer varied examples

facilitate commitment

practice using the information

To promote	• Consider
Understanding	 Working Memory limits
Adoption	 how knowledge is arranged resistance to change
Application	 difficulty recognizing new contexts

What is one idea that you might apply in your outreach communications?

What is one idea you want to think about more deeply?

Share with your neighbour.

Additional Resources

- How People Learn
- Kosslyn, S. M. (2007). Clear and to the point: 8 psychological principles for compelling PowerPoint presentations.
- Cook, M. P. (2006). Visual representations in science education: The influence of prior knowledge and cognitive load theory on instructional design principles. *Science Education, 90,* 1073-1091.
- Brownell, S. E., Price, J. V., & Steinman, L. (2013). Science communication to the general public: Why we need to teach undergraduate and graduate students this skill as part of their formal scientific training. *Journal of Undergraduate Neuroscience Education, 12*, E6-E10.
- Marshall, M. (2012). Talk Nerdy to Me. <u>https://www.ted.com/talks/melissa_marshall_talk_nerdy_to_me?language=en</u>
- Mason, A. S. (2016). 10 tips for academics writing for a general audience. <u>https://medium.com/@wwnorton/10-tips-for-academics-writing-for-a-general-audience-d9f946fbd5de#.42g5982h8</u>