

# SCIENCE AMBASSADORS PEOPLE BEHIND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGIES

# MUSEUM

## INTRO

The toolkit is a ready-to-use digital collection of modules aimed at teenagers to be used by teachers, informal learning organisations, researchers and industry.

The aim is to engage young people and especially girls in STEM and in the discovery of the variety of STEM related careers in a gender inclusive way. The toolkit includes a wide range of hands-on activities: workshops with a scientific content, informal discussions and meetings with STEM professionals.

Each module is composed of three guidelines:

- Explanatory guidelines specific for each activity
- Guidelines dedicated to the theme of gender inclusion
- Guidelines with suggestions for the facilitation

The guidelines give practical support and guidance for the users, recommendations on how to debate gender approaches and differences with young people, support and guidance for facilitators on how to overcome their own stereotypes and suggestions on how to manage the group dynamics by implementing different facilitation strategies.

The toolkit is produced in the context of the Hypatia project by five science centres and museums (NEMO Science Museum, Museo Nazionale della Scienza e della Tecnologia “Leonardo da Vinci”, Bloomfield Science Museum Jerusalem, Experimentarium, Universcience) in collaboration with gender experts, teachers, research industry institutions and teenagers.

The Vision of Hypatia is of a European society that communicates science to youth in a gender inclusive way in order to realise

the full potential of girls and boys around Europe to follow STEM related careers.

Below is the complete list of modules that compose the Toolkit, divided into the three contexts.

#### Schools

- Find Gender Stereotypes in STEM Representations
- Gender Inclusiveness in your Science Teaching
- Inquire: Shape and Action
- Play Decide Game & Debate
- Science Ambassadors and Ambassadors
- STEM Women Cooperative Card Game
- Test Yourself
- What's your Opinion?

#### Science Centres & Museums

- Find gender stereotypes in STEM Representations
- Science Café or *Café Scientifique*
- STEM Women Cooperative Card Game
- Test Yourself
- Wearable Technology
- Your Role in Research: Inquiry into Chemical Reactions

#### Industry & Research Institutions

- Gender optimizing software programming
- Science Ambassadors and Ambassadors
- Skill Game
- Speed Dating
- Your Role in Research: Inquiry into Chemical Reactions

## **SCIENCE AMBASSADORS** **PEOPLE BEHIND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGIES**

### **AT A GLANCE**

Age Group	13 – 18 years old
Format	Meet a STEM professional
Duration	50 – 60 minutes

### **OVERVIEW**

The activity consists in inviting one or two STEM professionals to a science centre or museum. It is important that at least one of the speakers is a woman.

### **OBJECTIVES**

The activity will give students the opportunity to:

- Meet preferably young professionals they can relate to.
- Make connections with a woman/man researcher or engineer, technician.
- Discover their course of study and background: obstacles, doubts, changes in orientation included.
- See how their career has developed and learn more about the world of stem.
- See the connections between their work and the needs of society.
- Gain awareness of the diversity of stem professions.

## SUGGESTED SCENARIO

This activity can be implemented either in a museum or at a workplace (research institute, company, ...).

## TARGET AUDIENCE

Age	13 – 18
N. participants	15 –30
N. facilitators	1 – 2 (the teacher and a facilitator if needed)
Type of audience	Students

## FORMAT

Meet a STEM professional.

## TOPICS COVERED BY THE ACTIVITY

The activity has links with job orientation curricula and career guidance.

## DURATION OF THE ACTIVITY

50 – 60 minutes.

## RESOURCES

### MATERIALS

Computer		1
Video projector		1
Seats		15 – 30

### USEFUL LINKS, VIDEOS, ARTICLES

- It could be useful to find a short video or interview with a scientist explaining brain plasticity. It can be used at some point during the activity to show that boys and girls have the same skills for studying STEM: with brain plasticity, neural connections are developed all lifelong. So boys are not more “maths oriented” than girls. For example, see this conference of Catherine Vidal on “[Does brain has a sex?](#)”.
- A short presentation of gender and/or sex to ‘set the scene’ can also be shown to students. This gives participants a chance to reflect on their understanding of gender and on situations where they have felt ‘left out’ because some activity or class was not targeting them.

## SETTING

As it is not a lesson/lecture or a top-down meeting, tables can be arranged so that the speaker(s) and the teacher or the facilitator are sitting with the students to foster interaction (circle for example), if possible in a cosy place that changes from their regular classroom. It is important to create a relaxed atmosphere and working conditions to ensure all participants feel welcome and foster discussion. It is important to ensure that teens are close to and at eye level with the speaker(s).

## DESCRIPTION AND TIME SCALE

### GROUP MANAGEMENT

The activity is conducted with one class and in presence of the teacher.

- Young researchers may have reservations about speaking in front of a class they do not know. Some questions might make them feel uncomfortable. It is very important to create trust during the activity so that speakers can speak freely about their true experiences. It is also important that the speaker(s) refrain from reading notes from a paper.
- The speaker(s) will have been briefed on:
  - The importance to understand gender issues and to prepare a clear message on inequalities.
  - The importance of involving girls in the discussion. There is a risk that only boys engage in the discussion.
  - How to react to sexist comments.

- The need to talk about any obstacles they might have faced (economic, job expectations, disappointments, etc.).
- What they need to prepare :
  - bring pictures of their work environment to provide a view of the workplace: the lab, office, team, key locations in the institute/center/company, etc.
  - research how many women currently work in the company and in which jobs. It can be interesting to know the percentage of women who hold top positions in the unit/department/company and if there are any salaries discrepancies. It is an easy way to show horizontal and vertical gender segregation.
  - the speaker(s) can be asked about how the number of women and engineers have changed over time, whether there are any specific company policies/charters to promote diversity, and their feeling on diversity in their workplace (*Do they feel like progress has been made?*)
- It is also useful to provide the speaker(s) with frequently asked questions:
  - *What qualifications do I need to apply for university studies?*
  - *Which companies hire the most engineering/sciences graduates?*
  - *What is the percentage of girls studying STEM?*
  - *Do I really need to speak English or other languages?*

- *How can I start my career with international experience?*
- *Are the job prospects poor after university? What are the different job opportunities?*
- The teacher is invited to maintain contact with the speaker(s) after the activity (further questions, opportunity to visit the workplace, etc.) and will be able to refer to the activity later on.

**Note:**

- It is important to select profiles that everyone can relate to so as to avoid exclusion: it is interesting to have young role models, but the diversity of personalities and the different fields they work in (not only successful careers) are equally important. If there are two speakers, it is better to have two people with different jobs and levels (engineer/technician).
- Speaker(s) can be a PhD student, a young researcher, an engineer, or a technician—any science-related job can work. People who work in social sciences can also be considered.
- If possible, choose a woman who does not work in a predominantly female field (biology, medicine). Also try to choose people who have followed non-linear paths to pique student interest and help them understand that there are a variety of paths that lead to STEM careers.

**INTRODUCTION, 5 MINUTES**

Warm welcome to the teenagers. The facilitator encourages all participants to speak freely and ask any questions they might have at any point in the discussion.

The speakers will explain why they are willing to meet young students (not only because they were asked to) and to exchange with them:

- *Who am I?* (name, age) and *what is my scientific discipline?* (and any other questions about family, hobbies, children, etc.)
- A short video (no more than 3–4min) can be showed to describe, for example, the speaker(s)'s field of science, work environment, relevant personal stories, etc.

**Note:**

- A good way to kick off the meeting could be to ask students to share what comes to mind when they think of a scientist and/or what jobs they associate with science. It helps encourage students to speak freely and stereotypical representations of scientists are likely to emerge (glasses, man, white coat, laboratory, chemistry, mathematician, medicine, etc.).

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTIVITY**

**First set, 15 min total,** (5-minute presentation, 10 minutes for questions from students.)

- The speaker(s) will preferably begin with their studies:
  - *What did I like to study?*
  - *How did I get to the job I have now?*
  - *Why did I choose this course of study?*
  - *What did I like about it?*
  - *What aspects do I use today?*

This part of the activity is interesting to help students identify with the speakers (“What was

he/she doing at my age?”) and what they are experiencing right now.

- If I failed at something, how did I choose another path? Students will be interested in the wide range of individual experiences. It will reassure them there is more than “one way”.
- If PhD student: *What does doctoral student mean? How did I become one?* (studies, professional background, motivations), *Who is paying me now (and how much)?*
- It would be useful to show the students the different paths after high school in your country to emphasize the multitude of bridges to get somewhere (e.g. In France, bridges between engineering schools and PhD degrees; short university degrees and long university degrees)
- It is also interesting to evoke, if that is the case for one of the speakers, some more “chaotic” paths or any doubts they may have had to reach their current professional situation. The ideal model is not very challenging for everyone.

**Second set, 25 min total,** (10-minute presentation, 15 minutes for questions from students.)

- Example of what the speaker(s) can talk about:
  - *What do I do on a daily basis? What is the purpose?* (Aim of the research, for instance, conduct of the research, who decides on financing, etc.)
  - *Who am I in contact with during the day? Who works with me?* (general organization of the lab)

- *How would I describe a typical day?* (pictures of the work environment, of me working)
- *Do I have a social life?* (to break the stereotype of the antisocial researcher)
- *Who controls/checks what I do? Who is my boss? Do I have one? How is my work evaluated?* (in general: congress, thesis, publications/papers, etc.)
- *What is my research subject, for example? Why is it interesting? Why is it an important question? Why did I choose that subject?*
- *What do I like in this field?*
- *What is more specifically the content of my job? Is it innovative? Why is it interesting?*
- *Also, what is boring about it? What is challenging?*
- *How do I answer scientific questions? What experiments do I do?*
- Describe an experiment (pictures, costs).
- *What are my results? What do they look like, statistics, etc. and what do I do with them?*
- *How much time did it take to get these results?* (length of the research, of an experiment, of the analysis of the results, etc.)
- *What impact does the research have on people?*
- *What is my role in civil society?*
- *Do I have any doubts or concerns about my job and my role? Does my job match my previous expectations?*
- *What are the basic qualities of a researcher?*
- *What is my future?* = job prospects, openings

## Note:

- The development of the activity can obviously be flexible and adjusted accordingly to the reactions of students and speaker(s).
- Any material on the real and concrete life of the speakers is welcome. The teacher/facilitator is to prepare this before the meeting, asking speakers to come with short videos, photos, pictures, if possible a little experiment... Make sure they do not plan on bringing the PowerPoint presentation from their last academic conference!

## CONCLUSION

To conclude, it is important that students have time to discuss with the speaker(s) on any remarks and comments they have.

- Students can be asked what comes to mind when they think of a scientist now that they met the speaker(s).
- They can also be asked if they have ideas of the job they would like to do later and whether the activity sparked their curiosity about careers in science.
- The students must leave with the feeling that they are able to choose some paths in STEM, that it is a possibility for them too.
- A plenary discussion at the end of the activity, gathering the teacher and students, can help bring more depth to what they heard during the activity.

## PARTNER DETAILS

This module was originally developed by Universcience in Paris, France.  
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## **GUIDELINES ON GENDER BALANCE**

### **WHY IS IT IMPORTANT FOR PEOPLE OF ALL GENDERS TO STUDY AND WORK IN STEM AREAS?**

In the coming years, with Europe's knowledge economy developing and new technologies on the rise, skills in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) are becoming increasingly necessary in order to guarantee an adequate & professional workforce in a broad range of careers. It is therefore imperative to attract and recruit more youth to STEM study programs and ensure the diversity of STEM-trained professionals. The Vision of Hypatia is of a European society that communicates science to youth in a gender inclusive way in order to realize the full potential of girls and boys around Europe to follow STEM related careers.

Institutions and facilitators responsible for implementing science education activities, such as schools, museums and industries have a key role in this. They may influence the ways in which learners construct and negotiate their gender and their attitude towards STEM. This is why it is important to reflect on the gender and science biases we have, to acknowledge the stereotypes and make sure we do not perpetuate them in our interactions with the participants.

### **FACILITATING GENDER INCLUSION**

In facilitating gender inclusive activities it is important to be aware of a few significant concepts.

## **GENDER AND SEX**

Sex refers to biological characteristics and functions which distinguish between males and females: chromosomal sex, gonadal sex, morphological sex.

Gender refers to the social construction of men and women, of masculinity and femininity, which differs across time and space, and across cultures. It is a hierarchical and hierarchizing system of masculine and feminine norms.

## **GENDER STEREOTYPES AND SKILLS**

A gender stereotype is our social perception regarding the attributes of males and females (character, abilities, tendencies, preferences, external appearance, types of behavior, roles, career paths etc.) and our tendency to relate such attributes to individuals of each sex, prior to meeting them (example of stereotype: male are more rational and female more emotional).

When we talk about gender stereotypes and science we refer to roles and abilities that are supposed to be "suitable" for males and for females in science (for example engineering and building are associated more with males than with females).

## **GENDER AND SCIENCE**

STEM are fields of inquiry and knowledge. Like other forms of knowledge, they may include gendered dimensions. When the gender variable is not taken into account by researchers, this can influence the results: for example when medicines are not tested on both male and female. Furthermore, there is a persistent gender gap in the production system of scientific and technological knowledge and in many European countries women are over represented in biology and medical sciences while they are

under-represented in mathematics or informatics. Besides, women are less likely to reach a high level of responsibilities in sciences.

They are depicted as rational, intellectual and independent, and these characteristics are often associated with masculinity. This means that boys or girls who do not identify with such characteristics will think that STEM studies and occupations are “not for them” and avoid STEM completely. This is why it is important to present a complex and diverse image of science.

### **SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTIVITY**

Defining, recognizing and implementing gender inclusive activities is complex and challenging and requires a constant auto reflexivity of the facilitator about his/her own gender stereotype and bias. Here are some practical indications and reflection questions to assist the facilitator in being inclusive.

#### **INTERACTING WITH THE GROUP**

- **Neutrality in assigning tasks and roles**

*How will I assign tasks? What responsibilities will I assign and to whom?*

Avoid assigning stereotypical gendered roles to participants that may contribute to the internalization of ‘female’ or ‘male’ identities, for example asking boys to build things and girls to take notes. Ensure that the different roles required by the activity are rotated between participants.

- **Attribution of success and failure, overcoming stereotypical responses**

*Do male students who have failed link their failure to themselves or to external factors?*

*Do female students who have succeeded link their success to themselves or to external factors?*

Set a high level of expectations for both sexes. Avoid over indulging with the girls (this leads to dependency rather than independence). Encourage both girls and boys to take risks.

- **Adopt a “Wait Time” to encourage girls to speak in an environment of risk-taking boys who might respond faster than they do**

*How attentive was I to the students’ responses? How long did I let them speak for?*

Wait 4–5 second before calling on a student to answer a question. Delaying the answer enables all the students to respond, thus giving everyone the opportunity to come up with it.

- **Interaction with the sexes to overcome the tendency to engage with male students more than with females:**

*Did I direct questions to boys more than to girls?*

Be aware whether the questions are directed more to boys or to girls.

- **Unaware expression of stereotypes**

*Did I pay attention to the students’ behaviour in relation to their expression of gender stereotypes?*

Teenagers often reproduce gender stereotypes unconsciously or in a subtle way. This might be taken as the chance to underline it and use it as a point of reflection.

#### **DURING A DISCUSSION**

- *Are boys more interested in building things and girls in decorating the things produced? Can you switch these roles in the activities?*

Challenge learners to depart from their preferred interests and widen their engagement in science (many children have gender stereotypic interests that might be challenged).

- *Do you think it could be useful to introduce and discuss the concept of gender or stereotype before or after the activity?*

Consider if a forgoing explanation of the main concepts about gender and about the terminology/concept connected could enrich the discussion.

- **While facilitating a discussion**

Acknowledge that different learners have different kinds of prior knowledge that may be relevant in different ways. Discussion can take its point of departure in what learners already know about the subject matter.

#### **MEETING A STEM PROFESSIONAL**

Role models are effective in stimulating girls' and boys' interest in STEM. Many activities have STEM professionals as protagonist or give examples of STEM professionals. It is important that these role models do not reinforce gender stereotypes.

- *How many men and how many women appear in the example of STEM professionals I give in the activity? Are they stereotypical?*

Keep a balance between the number of females and males as speakers or examples. Where possible ask them to talk not just about the scientific content but also about their personal life.

Ensure that the involved science educators and scientists reflect a broad variety of personalities. Girls and boys are most inspired by role models they feel psychologically similar to themselves (as regards to origin, culture, age, etc.). Otherwise, the standards set by the other person can be seen as contrasting, and girls and boys may react against them.

- *In the activities, do I present the variety of STEM – from computer games to engineering?*

While choosing STEM professionals and examples involved in the activity, ensure that the diversity of science is represented to the largest extent possible.

## FACILITATING AN EXPERIMENTAL SITUATION

While dealing with a specific scientific content participants might not see clearly how this is related with gender balance in STEM. Hypatia activities aim to propose unexpected ways to approach science and scientific content (like chemistry, robotics or making), breaking the stereotypical perception of STEM. This serves to introduce and disseminate a different view of the world of science, unveiling different aspects with which more people – girls and boys – can identify. You can emphasize this aspect while facilitating an activity focused on scientific content rather than on gender.

- For example, an activity framing technology such as the one on wearable technologies could attract more girls than one on transport or missiles.
- Many girls feel more comfortable in a situation based on cooperation, and others even avoid competitive activities. The facilitator could present a challenge with a “story” behind and not just as a competition, or pay attention in balancing competition and cooperation in the same activity.
- Many studies show that girls learn better in an environment that is esthetically pleasing. This is why it is important to create a pleasant and esthetic environment for the activities.

## USEFUL LINKS ABOUT GENDER INCLUSION IN THE CLASSROOM

### HYPATIA’S THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The present document proposes a framework to address gender inclusion in STEM activities. It gives rise to a set of criteria for the analysis of the gender inclusiveness of existing STEM education activities, or for the design of new, gender-inclusive activities.

[Theoretical Framework](#)

### GENDER EQUALITY IN THE CLASSROOM

We are frequently unaware of the manner in which we relate to boys and girls. School classrooms are no exceptions. Here is a list of points of attention and suggestions aimed at improving the degree of equality in the class in order to encourage girls and boys to pursue the fields of STEM.

[Gender Equality in the Classroom](#)

## **GUIDELINES ON FACILITATION**

### **A BIT OF ADVICE FOR GOOD FACILITATION**

A key element for good facilitation is the active involvement of the participants every time a concept or content is presented.

Involvement means for example:

- Considering participants' personal experience as a starting point of the engagement.
- Building on their own point of view or prior knowledge.
- Embedding continuously the contributions of the participants in the process.

Facilitation is not easy; it takes practice, time and reflection! In order to transfer these concepts into practical situations – and thus to foster engagement, interaction and discussion – you can find a brief list of suggestions below.

They can be helpful in developing good facilitation.

### **INTERACTING WITH THE GROUP**

- Prepare the environment where the activity will take place in advance, organize the space according to the needs of the activity, even changing its usual structure if needed (i.e. you can move tables and chairs around).
- Make sure that all participants can see and hear well.
- Keep eye contact with the participants.
- Address participants as peers rather than as passive spectators or ignorant individuals.
- Listen to people and use their own terms.
- Use questions as much as possible – they can be a useful tool to encourage interaction among the group.
- Stimulate reflections among participants.

- If possible, ask and build on information or elements that can be discovered through direct observation.
- Engage people by linking to their personal experience.
- Encourage participants to express their opinion and elaborate their own considerations.
- During an activity, you might want to organise different group settings – work in smaller groups or in pairs, create plenary moments – to help engagement and better interaction with the experience.
- Before interacting with the participants in plenary, you might want to ask participants to discuss in small groups as a “warm up”. This helps involving the shiest people or helps everybody to feel more comfortable about the topic before sharing any consideration in plenary.
- When the discussion is set in small groups, move around the groups checking on work and discussion, and intervene – only in case of difficulties!
- In plenary, try to address everyone as much as possible, encouraging everybody to participate and engage.

### **FACILITATING AN EXPERIMENTAL SITUATION**

- Try to make the activity as participatory as possible: every participant should have the possibility to engage directly with the experiment; avoid demonstrations.
- Do not reveal the results of the experience before the participants' own discoveries and considerations.
- Encourage participants to make initial hypotheses/descriptions/comments about what they think would happen.
- Keep the experiment at the centre of attention and of the discussion.

- Engage learners through an alternation of manual activity, questions and discussion.

### **DURING A DISCUSSION**

- Engage learners through a balance of open-ended questions, closed questions, discussion and exchange of opinions, etc.
- You might want to use provocative dilemmas as tools for debate. Disagreements can be valuable for analysing notions and negotiating views, use them constructively.
- Stimulate and build not only on participants' already-acquired knowledge but also on emotions and imagination.
- Challenge the participants at a suitable level.
- Avoid:
  - A didactic approach and the assessment of participants' knowledge.
  - Monologue.
  - Specialized terms with no reference to real objects.
  - Seeking and dealing only with the correct answers or, even worse, with the correct questions.
  - Not listening.

### **HOSTING A STEM PROFESSIONAL**

- You might suggest to the speaker to alternate between questions and speech allowing participants to take up a more active role and prevent long talks.
- Before introducing a STEM professional, you can ask participants to share their perception about the particular profession, and then discuss it with the speaker.

- Young participants, when they have the possibility to ask free questions, often seem to be interested in the speaker's daily personal lives, in their career path and about what they were like when they were students. You can suggest that speakers use these topics as "hooks" during speeches and conversations.

It helps if speakers bring tools or objects from their daily work with them as examples from their daily practice.

### **QUESTIONS: A FUNDAMENTAL TOOL FOR LEARNING**

Building a relationship with an object is like 'getting to know a new person'. Indeed, this kind of comparison can help understand a possible way of developing questions to be used in learning experiences. In the process of getting to know a person or starting a conversation we move from the basic and concrete to the abstract and more complex. Using questions in a learning situation involves similar steps: starting from basic information (usually elements that could be discovered through observation) working at levels where there is compatibility (i.e. levels where the pupils can become involved and engage through their knowledge, experiences and views), in order to proceed to the discovery of more complex information and concepts. Such an approach invites learners to search within their own repertoire of knowledge and experience for the necessary elements that would help them discover new insights, while at the same time it can operate as the foundation for the development of questions by the learners themselves.

In fact, we are not arguing here for a linear process of 'facilitator-asks – learners-answer'; rather, we argue for a two-way-contribution process, in which both facilitator and

learners are in the position to ask and answer questions. In this sense, questions are the stimulus for initiating dialogue, the tool and *not* the objective. They help new knowledge to be elicited and information to be added within a free flow of ideas, leading to the broadening of understanding.

What are the types of questions that would operate as the method for eliciting information and interpretation, for initiating constructive dialogue, for developing skills and self-confidence in learners – and facilitators themselves?

First of all the basic categories:

- Closed questions – the ones that have only one correct answer.
- Open questions – those that accept more than one correct answer.

Closed questions are usually used when we seek specific information about the phenomenon/topic/exhibit/object etc. and can be further divided to:

- Questions for examination: Answering those questions requires careful examination. The answers offer the first information on the basis of which we construct more detailed knowledge.
- Questions for explanation: The answers offer an explanation – how something works, how it was created, etc. and are closely related to the information derived from the examination questions.
- Questions for comparison: These stimulate comparisons with other situations of the same type, materials, dimensions, etc. and encourage the identification of similarities, differences and connections with the learners' personal knowledge and experience.

On the other hand, open questions encourage the expression of personal views, the employment of pre-existing knowledge of the learners, and the search for personal meanings. Discussion and open-ended questions offer learners the opportunity to pool ideas and share insights in the group followed by opportunities to develop understandings further through deploying and defending insights and opinions.

Open questions can be divided into the following categories:

- Questions for problem-solving: Those demand the use of critical thinking, imaginative thinking, hypothesis and analysis skills and ability for using knowledge for problem solving.
- Questions for prediction: The answers to those questions offer predictions in instances of changes of parameters.
- Judgement questions: Answers to those can be very personal and unique. They demand choices, evaluation of a situation, justification, etc.

You should be seeking a balance between closed and open questions. Asking only closed questions might create a feeling of ignorance among those learners who find it difficult to answer them, since they require relatively minor use of skills and more of specialised knowledge. Closed questions should be used for exploring the object and the new knowledge around it, and, in addition, offer the basis on which to ask the open questions. For any learner, answering open questions implies using their personal context to find the new information. It also enables them to use their own personal experiences, emotion, imagination and skills for meaning-making and personal interpretations.

In the philosophy of an interactive, constructivist approach to learning, the asking-answering of questions means not only the acceptance of more than one correct answer (through open questions), but also 'allowing learners to get things wrong', that is, not allowing a learning situation to be limited by seeking only 'correct' answers, or by the expectation of pre-determined outcomes. It is important that the facilitator does not jump in too quickly to correct learners, but rather uses the conflicts that arise between their different perspectives helping them to see that there are standards and that their own interpretations are not necessarily the same or as good as those held by other learners. Learning results from reference to, and drawing from, learners' own understanding of situations, and opportunities for exploration through trial and error.

# Hypatia PROJECT

Hypatia is an EU Horizon 2020 funded project that addresses the challenge of gathering different societal actors around bringing more teenagers, especially girls, into STEM careers both in school and as a choice of learning and career in the future. It aims at changing the ways sciences are communicated to young people in and out of school to make them more gender inclusive.

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