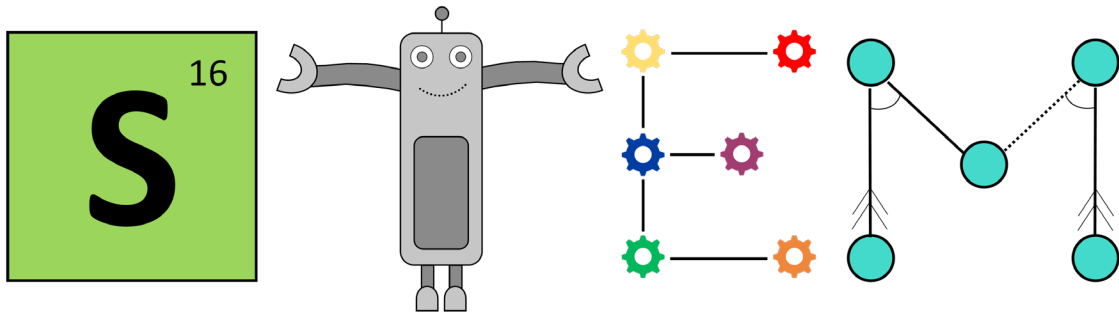




TRANSFORM COMMUNITIES  
**CHANGE KIDS' LIVES**



# Ripken Foundation STEM Center

## Curriculum Guidebook





# INTRODUCTION

## ABOUT THE CAL RIPKEN, SR. FOUNDATION

During his 37-year career with the Baltimore Orioles organization, Cal Ripken, Sr. taught the basics of the game and life to players big and small. After he passed away, his sons Cal and Bill recognized that not every child is lucky enough to have such a great mentor and role model. In this spirit, the Ripken family started the Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation, a national 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, in 2001.

By teaching kids how to make positive choices no matter what life throws at them, the Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation strives to help underserved youth fulfill their promise and become healthy, self-sufficient, and successful adults.

## ABOUT THE CAL RIPKEN, SR. FOUNDATION STEM PROGRAM

The Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation provides programs, resources, training, and support to community-based youth organizations across the country that directly impact the lives of underserved kids. When it comes to the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (otherwise known as STEM), we have created a program that makes STEM activities and learning easy for mentors at community-based youth organizations to implement.

We have developed Ripken Foundation STEM Centers to facilitate STEM learning with youth partners nationwide. Each Ripken Foundation STEM Center is equipped with this STEM curriculum guidebook paired with STEM Center products and activity kits which provide a comprehensive, experiential learning environment for kids. The activities in the guidebook are designed to offer mentors many ways to teach critical thinking and problem-solving skills, all while having fun.



## GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE CAL RIPKEN, SR. FOUNDATION

Cal Ripken, Sr. was a player, coach, and manager in the Baltimore Orioles organization for nearly four decades. He developed great players and, more importantly, great people through his style of coaching which we use as our guiding principles at the Foundation. No matter what you are teaching, you can use these four key ideas as your guide:

### Keep It Simple

Lessons on the field and in life are best learned when presented in a simple manner. Teach the basics and keep standards high.

### Explain Why

By helping kids understand the connections between everyday decisions and real-life outcomes, we can help them make smarter choices for brighter futures.

### Celebrate The Individual

When kids are encouraged to be themselves, respected for their opinion, and are encouraged to share it, they are more likely to have a higher self-esteem and feelings of self-worth.

### Make It Fun

If kids aren't paying attention or participating, how much are they learning? Whether it's using a game to teach a concept or motivating kids with a little friendly competition, keeping kids engaged is essential.

*Want to hear Bill Ripken explain the guiding principles of the Foundation?  
Go to <http://www.RipkenFoundation.org> and sign up for a free account today!*





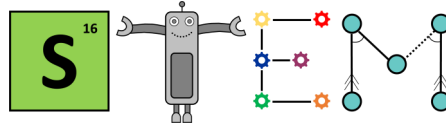
## KEEPING KIDS ENGAGED

Here are some tips to help you structure activities that keep kids engaged, excited, and coming back:

- **Have a plan**
- **Keep activities structured**
- **Provide feedback**
- **Encourage, encourage, encourage**
- **Allow kids opportunities to collaborate and learn from each other**
- **Set achievable goals**
- **Let kids be silly - they're kids!**
- **Use short time increments and reminders**
- **Rotate activities frequently**
- **Let kids have input in the activities they like best**
- **Stay consistent and create routine**
- **Affirm kids when they do well**







# Ripken Foundation At-Home STEM Kits

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## littleBits (from Sphero)



Congratulations on your new littleBits kit!

littleBits are electronic building blocks that connect using magnets to create circuits that perform a variety of actions. You can create interactive circuits that use buttons, switches, motors, and other elements to make fun and interesting creations. Building instructions are included in each littleBits kit. There are also additional activity plans available on their website and social media accounts. This kit requires one 9-volt battery, which is included.

<https://sphero.com/>

<https://sphero.com/pages/activities>

**Facebook:** GoSphero • **Twitter:** @Sphero, @SpheroEDU • **Instagram:** @Sphero

Additional activities and resources are available at:

<http://www.RipkenFoundation.org/Ripken-STEM-Kits>





# LESSONS





# LITTLEBITS ENGINEERING DESIGN

**OVERALL TIME** 60- to 90-minute lesson

**GROUPS** Three kids per kit

## Next Generation Science Standards

### 4PS3 Energy

*4PS3-4 Apply scientific ideas to design, test, and refine a device that converts energy from one form to another. An example of devices could include electric circuits that convert electrical energy into motion energy of a vehicle, light, or sound.*

## OBJECTIVE

Kids will apply the Engineering Design Process to build a moving object.

## OVERVIEW

Kids should have had prior opportunities to explore with circuits using the introductory lessons included in the littleBits Educator's Guide. The group will engage in the engineering process to guide them as they brainstorm ideas, plan, test, modify, and retest their design to meet the challenge.

## MATERIALS

- littleBits kit
- Timer
- Paper
- Markers
- Tape

## PREPARATION

Each group will need an Engineering Design Process Sheet. Set up an area where kids can test and demonstrate their design. Provide each team with a piece of tape labeled with

the group name or number. Post the different job roles, located in the launch on chart paper, or have it printed on index cards so each person in the group can take one.

\*Kids will only be able to use the materials from the littleBits kit for the challenge.



## LAUNCH 10 to 15 minutes

Have kids form groups of three. Give each group a different colored marker and a sheet of paper. Tell the groups that they will be given five minutes to come up with a list of different types of items they use or have seen that include a switch, buzzer, or button circuit. Time the kids for five minutes. Set the timer and once the time is completed, have teams share their responses. Ask kids the following question:

How many of these items do you use or see daily? Have kids raise hands and share answers with the group.

Some possible answers:

*Switch* - lights, power windows, door locks on a car, radio, computer

*Button* - emergency stop buttons, phones, doorbells

*Buzzer* - horn, intercom, emergency doors

Tell kids that they will be creating electrical circuits. Review the Engineering Design Process with the group and answer questions as needed. Each kid will have a job in the challenge. Share the list of job roles and tasks assigned to each one. Provide teams with two minutes to decide on the different job roles.

**Organizer** - holds all kids accountable while supporting the work of the Programmer and Reporter, and keeps track of time.

**Programmer** - completes the working demonstration and is in charge of making modifications.

**Reporter** - sketches design, takes notes on experiments, and reports conclusions.

Share the challenge with mentees. The **challenge** is to create a design that moves and includes one of the following: switch, button, or buzzer.

### **EXPLORATION** 50 to 60 minutes

Teams will be given 25 minutes to design and build. Walk around to each group.

Possible questions to ask the **Organizer**:

- *What are your ideas for the design?*
- *What bits are you going to include?*
- *How did you decide?*
- *Did everyone contribute?*

After 25 minutes have gone by, give teams a 5-minute warning, marking 30 minutes. Check in with teams to see how much more time they will need. Feel free to allow more time if it is possible.

### **MODIFY** 10 to 15 minutes

Teams can take this opportunity to make modifications to their design, and then test again.

### **CLOSING: FINAL DEMONSTRATION**

10 to 15 minutes

Choose a team to go first. Have the **Programmer** from the team come up and share their design and the different Bits used.

Next, call on the **Reporter** from each team to answer the following questions. If they need help, they can call on someone from their team to respond. *A variation could be to have each kid answer the following questions on an exit slip.*

Did your team have difficulty including any of the Bits?

What modifications did your team make along the way?

What could your design be used to do?

If you could go back, what would you do differently now?

Continue until all teams have had the opportunity to share.

\* Encourage groups to cheer for each other, and take time for teams to thank each other for being a part of their learning community.

### **CLEAN-UP** 5 minutes

Have kids break apart the structures and use the littleBits Educator's Guide to put all the materials back in the box.

# EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES BEHIND STEM EDUCATION







# EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLES BEHIND STEM EDUCATION

Ripken Foundation STEM Centers allow kids to learn and explore their curiosities without the confines of standardized lesson plans and testing. This curriculum guidebook is designed to give you background on the supplies we have provided, along with a set of lessons to enrich your mentoring program.

To help you curate a successful STEM program, we have provided a selection of tools that will strengthen your skills as a STEM mentor. Having these tools in your back pocket will enrich your understanding of the best practices which will enable you to teach important principles while having fun! Remember, some of these tools youth have already encountered in the classroom, so using them in afterschool mentoring programs will reinforce the skills and instill the confidence kids need to excel in STEM subjects, leading to careers in related fields.

## HANDS-ON LEARNING

Hands-on learning is a key component of the Ripken Foundation STEM Centers. By having kids actively participating in a hands-on learning experience, you foster skills of inquiry, self-discovery, and problem solving, all while learning science, technology, engineering, and mathematics concepts.

The Experiential Learning Model shows how learning occurs with hands-on experiences. This model, based on the work of D.A. Kolb (1984), works on three basic principles: Do, Reflect, Apply.

### Do:

Instruct the kids to conduct an activity. Kids are directly involved in the process by conducting experiments, designing solutions, and testing out ways to answer questions.

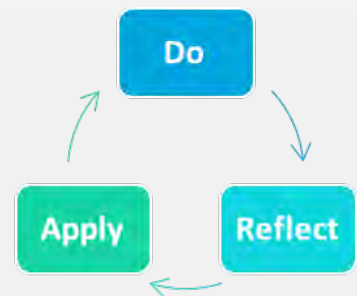
### Reflect:

Ask questions to help the kids process the experience they just had. The questions offer a chance to delve deeper into the activity and understand concepts they can take away from the experience.

### Apply:

Discuss other ways they can use the skills learned with other activities and experiences. The skills developed with one activity transfer to many different applications.

*For example* – you want your kids to build a garden. They learn how to sow seeds and care for plants, but they also learn how to plan ahead and use resources wisely. These skills developed in the garden will apply on their next project building birdhouses and beyond.



## INQUIRY-BASED LEARNING

The Inquiry-based learning process allows kids to learn and grow in a supportive environment that gives them the opportunity to explore their curiosities through facilitated activities that incorporate “free play.” Lessons usually begin with an introduction of concepts providing the educational background for activities. You can provide parameters and limitations such as time, budget, limited supplies, real world applications, etc. to give a context for the activities they are about to complete. After providing constructs, task kids with an open-ended challenge that allows them to explore and learn as needed within the constructs. Inquiry-based learning provides some structure for the kids on the front end, while allowing for the kids to arrive at a solution on their own or as a group.

For example – you task the kids with building the tallest tower they can in 10 minutes using only a limited number of index cards and straws. You provided the time and materials constraints, as well as gave them a goal, but left the design, use of materials, and actual construction up to the kids.

## ENGINEERING DESIGN PROCESS

The Engineering Design Process (EDP) is a tool to assist with facilitation of problem solving. Children are presented with a scenario or problem, and they follow the steps of the engineering design process to imagine, create, and improve upon a solution to the issue at hand.

To help put this in context of classroom facilitation, we have created an example problem: Ellie and Henry are trying to grow three tomato plants. All three plants need to get water at the same time, but they only have one watering can. The six steps to the Engineering Design Process are as follows:

### Ask:

Define the problem to address.

*Scenario:* We need to water three plants with one watering can.

### Imagine:

Conceptualize and brainstorm ideas of possible solutions.

*Scenario:* How can we have the water come from one can but go three different places?

### Plan:

Draw out sketches to visualize ideas including notes for assembly and constructing a model.

*Scenario:* Henry sketched out a picture of possible contraptions to add to the watering can.

Ellie then built a working model based off Henry's drawing.

**Test:**

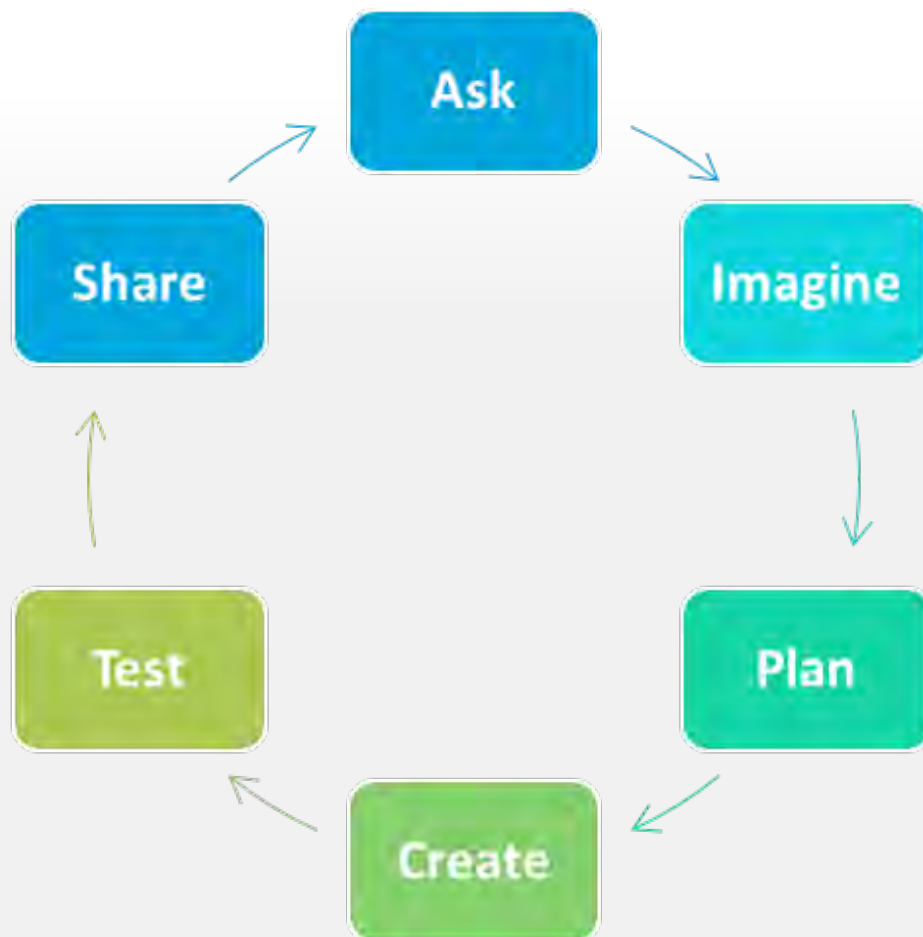
Conduct testing to determine if the plan meets the needs and solves the problem. Testing can identify improvements that need to be made and kids can go through the EDP until they are happy with a solution.

*Scenario:* Henry and Ellie tested their design to see if it worked. It didn't work, so they looked at the drawing and modified their model until it did what they wanted!

**Share:**

Engineering is a collaborative process. Kids can work in groups to create plans together, or they can offer feedback at the end.

*Scenario:* Ellie and Henry shared their design with their classmates, so everyone could use it and got feedback on how to make it better.



## SCIENTIFIC METHOD

The Scientific Method is a process used to conduct science experiments through a logical process of problem solving and observation to help answer a question. The questions can be as simple or as complicated as you would like. Some experiments solve problems while others simply exist to satisfy a curiosity. The scientific method helps us with these questions through a step-by-step process to gather facts and arrive at an answer.

To help explain, we will follow up with Ellie and Henry's plants. They water them every day, but their plants are wilting and not growing. Ellie wants Henry's help to figure out why their plants are not growing.

<b>Purpose</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• State the problem or what you want to discover.</li><li>• What is the question the experiment will address?</li><li>• <i>The plants are wilting even though Ellie and Henry water them every day, why is this happening?</i></li></ul>
<b>Research</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Make observations about an issue or situation.</li><li>• What is already known? What are you observing?</li><li>• What potential causes of the problem can you rule out?</li><li>• <i>Ellie thought, "My plants get water and sunshine, but what if I am watering them too much?"</i></li></ul>
<b>Hypothesis</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Predict the outcome to the problem in a testable statement.</li><li>• Create a statement that predicts the solution - usually written as an "if...then" statement.</li><li>• Use the research and observations to make an educated guess as to what will happen.</li><li>• <i>Henry poses "If we only water our plants once a week, then they will grow?"</i></li></ul>
<b>Experiment</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop a procedure to test the hypothesis.</li><li>• Define a step-by-step plan to follow to ensure consistency in carrying out the testing.</li><li>• <i>Henry and Ellie plan to use their three tomato plants. For one month, they will water one every day, one three times a week, and one, once a week. Ellie and Henry observed their plants twice a day and measured the height of each plant.</i></li></ul>
<b>Analysis</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Record the results of the experiment.</li><li>• Keep track of the testing results and interpret them.</li><li>• <i>At the end of the month, Ellie and Henry saw the plant that was watered every day did not grow, the plant watered three times a week grew one inch but was still somewhat wilted, and the plant watered once a week grew three inches and was standing tall.</i></li></ul>
<b>Conclusion</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compare hypothesis to the results of the experiment.</li><li>• Did the results of the experiment support the hypothesis? Why or why not?</li><li>• <i>Ellie and Henry changed their plans and now only water their plants once per week as the experiment supported their hypothesis that watering the plants less than once per day would make their plants grow.</i></li></ul>

# STEM RESOURCES







# STEM RESOURCES

These resources listed are websites and products that exist which could assist with facilitation of STEM programming.

## CODING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE

*Code Academy – learn coding for free*

- <http://www.CodeAcademy.com>

*Code.org – learn coding and programming with popular characters and games*

- <http://www.Code.org>

*Scratch Visual, Block-based programming language*

- <http://scratch.MIT.edu>

*Khan Academy Computer Science Courses*

- <http://www.KhanAcademy.org/CS>

*CodeCombat.com - game using coding principles, free and paid versions*

- <http://www.CodeCombat.com>

*Mozilla Thimble – online code editor teaching HTML, CSS, and JavaScript*

- <http://https://thimble.mozilla.org/en-US>

*ApplInventor.org – learn to build Android apps*

- <http://www.ApplInventor.org>

*GameBlox – create and edit games with code*

- <http://gameblox.org>

*MIT App Inventor*

- <http://appinventor.mit.edu/explore>

## ROBOTICS

*Robotics activities come in all shapes and sizes. Here are a few resources to research if interested in starting a robotics program!*

*LEGO Mindstorms*

*SeaPerch*

*NASA Robotics*

- <http://nasa.gov/audience/foreducators/robotics> <http://robotics.nasa.gov>

*Sphero*

*VEX Robotics*

# STEM RESOURCES

## 3-D PRINTING

*TinkerCAD – online 3D design program. Offers free lessons and design tools*

- <http://www.TinkerCAD.com>

*Thingiverse – website with 3D design files to download and print on your own*

- <http://www.Thingiverse.com>

*Tinkerine U – online lessons to introduce 3D printing. Has challenges and ideas for kids to design*

- <http://www.u.tinkerine.com>

*SketchUp – 3D design software, has both a free and paid version*

- <http://www.SketchUp.com>

## Biological and Earth Sciences

*Howard Hughes Medical Institute*

- [www.hhmi.org/biointeractive](http://www.hhmi.org/biointeractive)

*EarthWatch Institute*

- <http://earthwatch.org/Education>

*Earth Science Activities & Experiments*

- <http://www.Education.com/activity/earth-science>

## MATH

*MathChip – math games and activities*

- <http://www.MathChimp.com>

*STEMCollaborative.org – math games*

- <http://www.STEMCollaborative.org>

*Adventures in Math*

- <http://www.scholastic.com/regions>

*Math Playground – math games and activities*

- <http://www.MathPlayground.com>

*MathSnacks.com – math games and videos*

- <http://mathsnacks.com/>

# STEM RESOURCES

## TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING

*Engineering.com* – news and articles related to engineering

- <http://www.Engineering.com>

*Rube Goldberg Challenges* – create elaborate inventions to accomplish a simple task!

- <http://www.RubeGoldberg.com>

*Engineering is Elementary* – lessons and activities for educators available for purchase

- <http://www.eie.org>

*TryEngineering.org* – information and lesson plans related to engineering

- <http://www.TryEngineering.org>

*TeachEngineering.org* – lesson plans and activities that tie into the Next Generation Science Standards

- <http://www.TeachEngineering.org>

## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL SCIENCES

*PhysicsGames.net* – games related to physics

- <http://www.Physicsgames.net>

*Science Kids* – simple experiments and activities

- <http://www.ScienceKids.co.nz/physics.html>

*myPhysicsLab.com* – interactive online physics simulations

- <http://www.MyPhysicsLab.com>

*Algodoo* – free physics simulation software

- <http://www.algodoo.com>

*ChemCollective.org* – online simulations and experiments related to chemistry

- <http://www.chemcollective.org/>

## GENERAL STEM RESOURCES

*STEM Works* – articles, activities, and information about all things STEM!

- <http://www.STEM-works.com>

*New Mexico State University Learning Games Lab* – fun and educational games on a variety of topics

- <http://www.LearningGamesLab.org>

# STEM RESOURCES

*4-H National Youth Science Experiment – a new experiment released annually related to various STEM concepts*

- <http://www.4-h.org/NYSD>

*Magic School Bus – games, activities, and stories on a wide variety of topics*

- <http://www.Scholastic.com/MagicSchoolBus>

*National Geographic Kid's Website*

- <http://Kids.NationalGeographic.com>

*IXL.com – quizzes and activities to reinforce concepts and skills across disciplines. A preview is free but full site use requires subscription*

- <http://www.ixl.com>

*PBS – The Public Broadcasting Service has several pages related to education and learning*

- <http://www.PBSLearningMedia.org>
- <http://www.PBSKids.org/DesignSquad>
- <http://www.PBSKids.org/>

*BrainPOP – online educational videos and games. Some videos and games are free, but most require a subscription*

- <http://www.BrainPOP.com>
- <http://www.brainpop.com/games/>

*Makerspace.com – Online community for the Maker movement of invention and creativity. Get and share ideas of what to create and make next!*

- <http://www.MakerSpace.com>

*SEA Research's STEM Mentoring Program*

- <http://stemmentoringprogram.org/>

*Common Sense Media – resource with ratings and information on various technology media such as games, cyber safety, and other web resources*

- <https://www.common sense media.org/>



# STEM RESOURCES

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You are on the front lines, empowering kids in your community each and every day. You're there through life's challenges, just as Cal Ripken, Sr. was for his kids and his players: teaching them how to make the best of every situation, leading by example, and encouraging them to swing for the fences.

At the Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation, we see our role as supporting you in this shared mission. This guidebook is just a stepping-stone to start your STEM program! We hope you find ways to expand and keep your program going in perpetuity. Here are some resources to encourage program growth.

## **ADDITIONAL CAL RIPKEN, SR. FOUNDATION RESOURCES**

*For more information about the Cal Ripken Sr. Foundation, visit our website at*

- <http://www.ripkenfoundation.org>

*Follow us on twitter at* <http://www.twitter.com/CalRipkenSrFdn>

*Find us on Facebook at* <http://www.facebook.com/CalRipkenSrFdn>

*Check out our YouTube Channel at* <http://www.youtube.com/CalRipkenSrFdn>

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We would like to thank all of our sponsors for their support.