WHAT CAN YOU MAKE? (SCIENCE ABOUT ME) pdf

1: Science Fair Project Question

To help you find a science fair project idea that can hold your interest, Science Buddies has developed the Topic Selection Wizard. By answering a series of questions about everyday interests and activities, you will help us identify an area of science that is best for you.

Bookmark Think about the things you do every day: Do you think it would be cool to design the technologies that make those devices work better? To invent new ones? Then maybe computer science is the right path for you! Computer scientists use technology to solve problems. They write software to make computers do new things or accomplish tasks more efficiently. They create applications for mobile devices, develop websites, and program software. And you can find them everywhere, from big tech firms and government agencies to startups and nonprofits. Search colleges with computer science majors One of the biggest things computer science majors learn is how to logically think through a problem and find a way to solve it. Chris Stephenson, Executive Director of the Computer Science Teachers Association, adds that good computer scientists also understand teamwork and are good communicators. Others want to solve problems with technology. Whatever your passion, a CS degree is a great foundation for all kinds of jobs. Yaw Anokwa, entrepreneur Anokwa was nine years old when he first programmed a computer. In college he earned two degrees: There Anokwa began to think that people could use computing to change the world for the better. After all, computers are everywhere: That experience inspired Anokwa to develop Open Data Kit, a platform that replaces paper forms with smart phones and tablet computers. Its tools are used all over the world. Election observers use it to monitor the polls in Egypt, health workers in Kenya use it to track efforts to combat HIV, and Brazilians use it to measure illegal logging in the rainforest. Anokwa and a partner eventually started a company called Nafundi, which consults clients using tools like Open Data Kit. All the skills I need now I learned in my first couple of years of undergrad. But he also liked tinkering with computers. He took a class about logic, then classes on computer programming. It might not seem like the two subjects have anything in common, but Brown liked how they both relied on logical thinking. The summer after graduating with his computer science degree, he went back to his hometown of Memphis, Tennessee, and got a job lifeguarding at a country club. Through someone he met there he found his next job, in which he helped other companies find new employees for their information technology departments. Outside of work he joined some informal groups for programmers. The site makes it easy for people who live in the Memphis area to find out who represents them in local, state, and federal governments. Brown started working for the site as its lead developer. It was an unpaid but valuable position. Eileen Lynch, technical analyst The computer programming class Lynch took in high school was one of her favorites. A technical degree, but a very general degree. In her job she helps customers and works with colleagues to develop and test the applications. She likes that she does different things every day. Umali works behind the scenes to keep the games running smoothly, making sure users can sign in when they want to play and that the list of the top players is up to date. Technology has changed a lot since he was in college, but Umali says that being a computer science major taught him timeless skills, like how to examine and process information. Then he was prepared to learn about innovations in the field, like new programming languages. Overall, Umali says studying computer science can lead to cool jobs in a wide range of industries.

2: 15 Science Experiments You Can Do With Your Kids | Mental Floss

While you're considering earning a computer science degree, you're probably curious about what your options will be after graduation. You've got bills to pay and other expenses, so you're seeking a career that's a pretty safe bet.

By Kelly Servick Nov. Could some of these same bacteria be making a home in our brains? A poster presented here this week at the annual meeting of the Society for Neuroscience drew attention with high-resolution microscope images of bacteria apparently penetrating and inhabiting the cells of healthy human brains. The work is preliminary, and its authors are careful to note that their tissue samples, collected from cadavers, could have been contaminated. But to many passersby in the exhibit hall, the possibility that bacteria could directly influence processes in the brainâ€"including, perhaps, the course of neurological diseaseâ€"was exhilarating. Bacteria and viruses that manage to penetrate this blood-brain barrier can cause life-threatening inflammation. Some research has suggested distant microbesâ€"those living in our gutâ€"might affect mood and behavior and even the risk of neurological disease , but by indirect means. Talking hoarsely above the din of the exhibit hall on Tuesday evening, neuroanatomist Rosalinda Roberts of The University of Alabama in Birmingham UAB , told attendees about a tentative finding that, if true, suggests an unexpectedly intimate relationship between microbes and the brain. Her lab looks for differences between healthy people and those with schizophrenia by examining slices of brain tissue preserved in the hours after death. Roberts had seen the shapes before. This year, a bacteriologist gave her unexpected news: So she looked at healthy mouse brains, which were preserved immediately after the mice were killed. Then she looked at the brains of germ-free mice, which are carefully raised to be devoid of microbial life. They were uniformly clean. RNA sequencing revealed that most of the bacteria were from three phyla common to the gut: Firmicutes, Proteobacteria, and Bacteroidetes. They may have crossed from blood vessels, traveling up nerves from the gut, or even come in through the nose. They seemed to inhabit star-shaped cells called astrocytes, which interact with and support neurons. In particular, the microbes clustered in and around the ends of astrocytes that encircle blood vessels at the blood-brain barrier. They also appeared to be more abundant around the long projections of neurons that are sheathed in the fatty substance called myelin. One reason could be that few researchers subject postmortem brains to electron microscopy, Roberts says. Roberts acknowledges that her team still needs to rule out contamination. For example, could microbes from the air or from surgical instruments make it into the tissue during brain extraction? She plans to hunt for such evidence. She also wants to rule out that the solutions that preserve mouse brains introduce or nourish bacteria.

3: What Can You Do With a Computer Science Degree? [Video] | Rasmussen College

If you have specific questions about your science fair project or science fair, our team of volunteer scientists can help. Our Experts won't do the work for you, but they will make suggestions, offer guidance, and help you troubleshoot. If you are new to Ask an Expert, please review the AAE Guidelines.

History of science Science in a broad sense existed before the modern era and in many historical civilizations. In particular, it was the type of knowledge which people can communicate to each other and share. For example, knowledge about the working of natural things was gathered long before recorded history and led to the development of complex abstract thought. This is shown by the construction of complex calendars, techniques for making poisonous plants edible, public works at national scale, such as those which harnessed the floodplain of the Yangtse with reservoirs, [25] dams, and dikes, and buildings such as the Pyramids. However, no consistent conscious distinction was made between knowledge of such things, which are true in every community, and other types of communal knowledge, such as mythologies and legal systems. It is thought that early experimentation with heating and mixing of substances over time developed into alchemy. Early cultures Main article: History of science in early cultures Clay models of animal livers dating between the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries BCE, found in the royal palace in Mari, Syria Neither the words nor the concepts "science" and "nature" were part of the conceptual landscape in the ancient near east. Nature philosophy In the classical world, there is no real ancient analog of a modern scientist. Instead, well-educated, usually upper-class, and almost universally male individuals performed various investigations into nature whenever they could afford the time. For this reason, it is claimed these men were the first philosophers in the strict sense, and also the first people to clearly distinguish "nature" and "convention. They were mainly speculators or theorists , particularly interested in astronomy. This was a reaction to the Sophist emphasis on rhetoric. The Socratic method searches for general, commonly held truths that shape beliefs and scrutinizes them to determine their consistency with other beliefs. Socrates was later, in the words of his Apology, accused of corrupting the youth of Athens because he did "not believe in the gods the state believes in, but in other new spiritual beings". Socrates refuted these claims, [43] but was sentenced to death. Motion and change is described as the actualization of potentials already in things, according to what types of things they are. In his physics, the Sun goes around the Earth, and many things have it as part of their nature that they are for humans. Each thing has a formal cause , a final cause , and a role in a cosmic order with an unmoved mover. The Socratics also insisted that philosophy should be used to consider the practical question of the best way to live for a human being a study Aristotle divided into ethics and political philosophy. Aristotle maintained that man knows a thing scientifically "when he possesses a conviction arrived at in a certain way, and when the first principles on which that conviction rests are known to him with certainty". During late antiquity, in the Byzantine empire many Greek classical texts were preserved. Many Syriac translations were done by groups such as the Nestorians and Monophysites. Medieval science postulated a ventricle of the brain as the location for our common sense , [53]: Byzantine science , Science in the medieval Islamic world , and European science in the Middle Ages Because of the collapse of the Western Roman Empire due to the Migration Period an intellectual decline took place in the western part of Europe in the s. In contrast, the Byzantine Empire resisted the attacks from the barbarians, and preserved and improved upon the learning. However, the general fields of science or " natural philosophy " as it was called and much of the general knowledge from the ancient world remained preserved through the works of the early Latin encyclopedists like Isidore of Seville. In the Byzantine empire , many Greek classical texts were preserved. Al-Kindi â€" was the first of the Muslim Peripatetic philosophers, and is known for his efforts to introduce Greek and Hellenistic philosophy to the Arab world. In addition, classical Greek texts started to be translated from Arabic and Greek into Latin, giving a higher level of scientific discussion in Western Europe. Demand for Latin translations grew for example, from the Toledo School of Translators ; western Europeans began collecting texts written not only in Latin, but also Latin translations from Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew. The influx of ancient texts caused the Renaissance of the 12th century and the flourishing of a synthesis of Catholicism and Aristotelianism known

as Scholasticism in western Europe , which became a new geographic center of science. An experiment in this period would be understood as a careful process of observing, describing, and classifying. Renaissance and early modern science Astronomy became more accurate after Tycho Brahe devised his scientific instruments for measuring angles between two celestial bodies , before the invention of the telescope. Scholars slowly came to realize that the universe itself might well be devoid of both purpose and ethical imperatives. The development from a physics infused with goals, ethics, and spirit, toward a physics where these elements do not play an integral role, took centuries. This allowed the theoretical possibility of vacuum and motion in a vacuum. A direct result was the emergence of the science of dynamics. New developments in optics played a role in the inception of the Renaissance , both by challenging long-held metaphysical ideas on perception, as well as by contributing to the improvement and development of technology such as the camera obscura and the telescope. Before what we now know as the Renaissance started, Roger Bacon , Vitello , and John Peckham each built up a scholastic ontology upon a causal chain beginning with sensation, perception, and finally apperception of the individual and universal forms of Aristotle. He found that all the light from a single point of the scene was imaged at a single point at the back of the glass sphere. The optical chain ends on the retina at the back of the eye. Kepler did not reject Aristotelian metaphysics, and described his work as a search for the Harmony of the Spheres. Galileo Galilei , regarded as the father of modern science. Descartes emphasized individual thought and argued that mathematics rather than geometry should be used in order to study nature. Bacon emphasized the importance of experiment over contemplation. Bacon further questioned the Aristotelian concepts of formal cause and final cause, and promoted the idea that science should study the laws of "simple" natures, such as heat, rather than assuming that there is any specific nature, or " formal cause ", of each complex type of thing. This new science began to see itself as describing " laws of nature ". This updated approach to studies in nature was seen as mechanistic. Bacon also argued that science should aim for the first time at practical inventions for the improvement of all human life. Age of Enlightenment Main article: Age of Enlightenment Isaac Newton , shown here in a portrait, made seminal contributions to classical mechanics , gravity , and optics. Newton shares credit with Gottfried Leibniz for the development of calculus. As a precursor to the Age of Enlightenment , Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz succeeded in developing a new physics, now referred to as classical mechanics , which could be confirmed by experiment and explained using mathematics. Leibniz also incorporated terms from Aristotelian physics , but now being used in a new non-teleological way, for example, " energy " and " potential " modern versions of Aristotelian " energeia and potentia ". This implied a shift in the view of objects: Where Aristotle had noted that objects have certain innate goals that can be actualized, objects were now regarded as devoid of innate goals. In the style of Francis Bacon, Leibniz assumed that different types of things all work according to the same general laws of nature, with no special formal or final causes for each type of thing. Societies and academies were also the backbone of the maturation of the scientific profession. Another important development was the popularization of science among an increasingly literate population. Some historians have marked the 18th century as a drab period in the history of science ; [79] however, the century saw significant advancements in the practice of medicine , mathematics , and physics ; the development of biological taxonomy ; a new understanding of magnetism and electricity ; and the maturation of chemistry as a discipline, which established the foundations of modern chemistry. In this respect, the lessons of history and the social structures built upon it could be discarded. The nineteenth century is a particularly important period in the history of science since during this era many distinguishing characteristics of contemporary modern science began to take shape such as: Combustion and chemical reactions were studied by Michael Faraday and reported in his lectures before the Royal Institution: The Chemical History of a Candle , Both John Herschel and William Whewell systematized methodology: His theory of natural selection provided a natural explanation of how species originated, but this only gained wide acceptance a century later. The laws of conservation of energy , conservation of momentum and conservation of mass suggested a highly stable universe where there could be little loss of resources. With the advent of the steam engine and the industrial revolution , there was, however, an increased understanding that all forms of energy as defined by Newton were not equally useful; they did not have the same energy quality. This realization led to the development of

the laws of thermodynamics , in which the cumulative energy quality of the universe is seen as constantly declining: The phenomena that would allow the deconstruction of the atom were discovered in the last decade of the 19th century: In the next year came the discovery of the first subatomic particle, the electron.

4: How Can We Make Science Fun? | Who Taught You Science?!

It can be divided into two main branches: life science (or biological science) and physical science. Physical science is subdivided into branches, including physics, chemistry, astronomy and earth science.

CDC recommends cleaning hands in a specific way to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. The guidance for effective handwashing and use of hand sanitizer was developed based on data from a number of studies. Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to reduce the number of microbes on them in most situations. Non-alcohol-based hand sanitizers may 1 not work equally well for all classes of germs for example, Gram-positive vs. Gram-negative bacteria, Cryptosporidium, norovirus ; 2 cause germs to develop resistance to the sanitizing; 3 merely reduce the growth of germs rather than kill them outright, or 4 be more likely to irritate skin than alcohol-based hand sanitizers 1 , 2. When using hand sanitizer, apply the product to the palm of one hand read the label to learn the correct amount and rub the product all over the surfaces of your hands until your hands are dry. The steps for hand sanitizer use are based on a simplified procedure recommended by CDC 3. Instructing people to cover all surfaces of both hands with hand sanitizer has been found to provide similar disinfection effectiveness as providing detailed steps for rubbing-in hand sanitizer 4 Alcohol-based hand sanitizers can quickly reduce the number of microbes on hands in some situations, but sanitizers do not eliminate all types of germs. Although alcohol-based hand sanitizers can inactivate many types of microbes very effectively when used correctly , people may not use a large enough volume of the sanitizers or may wipe it off before it has dried Furthermore, soap and water are more effective than hand sanitizers at removing or inactivating certain kinds of germs, like Cryptosporidium , norovirus , and Clostridium difficile Hand sanitizers may not be as effective when hands are visibly dirty or greasy. Many studies show that hand sanitizers work well in clinical settings like hospitals, where hands come into contact with germs but generally are not heavily soiled or greasy Some data also show that hand sanitizers may work well against certain types of germs on slightly soiled hands 21 , However, hands may become very greasy or soiled in community settings, such as after people handle food, play sports, work in the garden, or go camping or fishing. When hands are heavily soiled or greasy, hand sanitizers may not work well 6 , 17 , Handwashing with soap and water is recommended in such circumstances. Swallowing alcohol-based hand sanitizers can cause alcohol poisoning. Ethyl alcohol ethanol -based hand sanitizers are safe when used as directed, 23 but they can cause alcohol poisoning if a person swallows more than a couple of mouthfuls From â€" , U. Children may be particularly likely to swallow hand sanitizers that are scented, brightly colored, or attractively packaged. Hand sanitizers should be stored out of the reach of young children and should be used with adult supervision. Child-resistant caps could also help reduce hand sanitizer-related poisonings among young children Older children and adults might purposefully swallow hand sanitizers to become drunk Hand sanitizers might not remove harmful chemicals, like pesticides and heavy metals, from hands. Although few studies have been conducted, hand sanitizers probably cannot remove or inactivate many types of harmful chemicals. In one study, people who reported using hand sanitizer to clean hands had increased levels of pesticides in their bodies If hands have touched harmful chemicals, wash carefully with soap and water or as directed by a poison control center.

5: What Can You Do with a Computer Science Major? | CollegeXpress

Teachers can make science more interesting in three ways. First, teachers should actually teach the concepts. Many teachers, particularly in science classes, assign reading and give study guides.

That is because there are emotional decisions made in the early part of the interviewing process that are hard to overcome later. A recent article from a Human Resources trade journal pointed out that many hiring managers make up their minds on interviewees in as little as 5 or 10 minutes. This being the case, any opportunity you have in the first few minutes to expound on your strengths or state your case is a good thing. Your answer plays a crucial role in the successful outcome of your day. It has always shocked me how many scientists are taken by surprise--instead of considering this request a certainty on interview day and thus preparing for it. Some candidates misinterpret that to mean, "Tell me about your thesis work. You will set the stage for later questions that will address various aspects of your academic and work life. If you plan properly, this will give you the opportunity to steer the critical opening portion of the interview into an area in which you will do well. How do you plan for this? I am normally not a great supporter of overpreparation for an interviews. My belief is that you need to be aware of what happens during interview day, and that means knowing the direction of probable questions. But it is self-knowledge and confidence that you require, not rehearsed and memorized answers to interview questions. Except in one area-- this one. Your Preparation You need to have with you a 2-minute, 5-minute, and minute response to the request "Tell me about yourself. As mentioned earlier, this "T. But if you are in the cab with the aforementioned CEO, 2 minutes is tops. I have found over my career that there are many situations where coincidence will give you a chance to think on your feet--and having already done this thinking in advance comes in very handy. A good framework for a T. A brief statement of what you consider yourself to have become at this stage of your life. Detail about your progression to this point with the focus on three elements: A statement of a problem you were given, the approach you took to solving the problem, and the results you achieved. Hit the high points only, and you can go back into more details later. Choose the most appropriate one for the circumstances, not the one you are most enamored with. Brevity is a given in an article about presentations that last precisely 2, 5, or 10 minutes. Writing and speaking succinctly is more difficult than many people think. Abe Lincoln, a master orator, once told an interviewer that he could "write a minute speech in about 2 weeks," but that he would only need 1 week to write a good minute speech. In fact, he said, "I can give a 2-hour talk on almost any subject right now. Step right up and clearly identify what you consider to be your personal strengths. Perhaps it will help you to remember the acronym CAR. In Conclusion Remember, it is important to write a script and read it out loud, please! What looks good on paper may sound unnatural when it is spoken--rewrite as necessary. The average spoken sentence contains only nine words--but the written one contains Having a 2-minute, 5-minute, and minute version of this information already prepared can be one of the smartest tools in your career portfolio.

6: The Science Behind Fonts (And How They Make You Feel)

"The biggest thing my degree did for me is that it gave me the perfect foundation to build on for my career," Lynch says. "In my experience, it was a general degree. A technical degree, but a very general degree.".

Print Finding an Idea for Your Science Fair Project One of the most important considerations in picking a topic for your science fair project is to find a subject that you consider interesting. You will be spending a lot of time on it, so you do not want your science fair project to be about something that is boring. We know that finding a topic is the hardest part of a science fair project, and sometimes you just need a little help focusing on what sorts of topics would be of interest to you. To help you find a science fair project idea that can hold your interest, Science Buddies has developed the Topic Selection Wizard. By answering a series of questions about everyday interests and activities, you will help us identify an area of science that is best for you. If your teacher has assigned a specific area of science like "biology" or "earth science" for your science fair, you can also browse our whole library of projects by subject. If you are coming up with your own topic, or have a topic idea from somewhere else, be sure to look at our list of Science Fair Topics to Avoid. Steering clear of these will ensure you have a high-quality science fair project that is easier to complete! Your Science Fair Project Question Once you have chosen a topic of interest, you will need to create a related scientific question. Without a good question, your whole science fair project will be much harder, if not impossible! It is important to select a question that is going to be interesting to work on for at least a few weeks and that is specific enough to allow you to find the answer with a simple experiment. A scientific question usually starts with: Here are some characteristics of a good science fair project question: The question should be interesting enough to read about, then work on for the next few weeks. There should be at least three sources of written information on the subject. You want to be able to build on the experience of others! The question should contain one factor variable that you can change in your experiment and at least one factor variable that you can measure. Now, for something like a science fair project, it is important to think ahead. This will save you a lot of stress and unhappiness later. Visualize the experiment you might perform to answer your question. How does that possible experiment stack up against the following issues? The experiment should measure changes to the important factors variables using a number that represents a quantity such as a count, percentage, length, width, weight, voltage, velocity, energy, time, etcetera. Or, just as good might be an experiment that measures a factor variable that is simply present or not present. For example, lights on in one trial, then lights off in another trial, or use fertilizer in one trial, then do not use fertilizer in another trial. If you cannot observe or measure the results of your experiment, you are not doing science! You must be able to control other factors that might influence your experiment, so that you can do a fair test. A "fair test" occurs when you change only one factor variable and keep all other conditions the same. Is your experiment safe to perform? Do you have all the materials and equipment you need for your science fair project, or will you be able to obtain them in a reasonable amount of time at a cost that is okay for your family? Do you have enough time to do your experiment before the science fair? For example, most plants take weeks to grow. If you want to do a project on plants, you need to start very early! For most experiments you will want to allow enough time to do a practice run in order to work out any problems in your procedures. Does your science fair project meet all the rules and requirements for your science fair? Have you avoided the bad science fair projects listed in the Science Fair Topics to Avoid table in this project guide? If you do not have good answers for these issues, then you probably should look for a better science fair project question to answer. Check with your teacher or the science fair coordinator for rules specific to your science fair. You can also read more about common science fair rules on our Scientific Review Committee page. Educator Tools for Teaching about Scientific Questions Using our Google Classroom Integration, educators can assign a quiz to test student understanding of which topics and questions are appropriate for a science project. Educators can also assign students an online worksheet to fill out detailing the topic of their science project. Examples These are examples of good science fair project questions: How does water purity affect surface tension? When is the best time to plant soy beans? Which material is the best insulator? How does arch curvature affect load carrying strength? How do

different foundations stand up to earthquakes? What sugars do yeast use? These are examples of bad science fair project topics that you should avoid: Science Project Topics to Avoid Why Any topic that boils down to a simple preference or taste comparison. For example, "Which tastes better: They are more of a survey than an experiment. Most consumer product testing of the "Which is best? This includes comparisons of popcorn, bubblegum, makeup, detergents, cleaning products, and paper towels. These projects only have scientific validity if the investigator fully understands the science behind why the product works and applies that understanding to the experiment. While many consumer products are easy to use, the science behind them is often at the level of a graduate student in college. Any topic that requires people to recall things they did in the past. The data tends to be unreliable. Effect of colored light on plants. Several people do this project at almost every science fair. You can be more creative! Effect of music or talking on plants. Effect of running, music, video games, or almost anything on blood pressure. The result is either obvious the heart beats faster when you run or difficult to measure with proper controls the effect of music. Effect of color on memory, emotion, mood, taste, strength, etcetera. Highly subjective and difficult to measure. Any topic that requires measurements that will be extremely difficult to make or repeat, given your equipment. Without measurement, you cannot do science. Graphology or handwriting analysis.

7: What is Science?

There is a way to use this effect to your advantage. Of course, you can't change the size of your pupil on purpose, but you can make the conditions right, for example, dim the light. Use candles instead of regular lights. Or plan to go to a restaurant that is famous for its relaxing atmosphere.

Science carries a reputation as being a difficult and boring school subject. Science also carries the burden of being the one subject most important to innovation and technological advancement. The world needs more people educated in the various scientific fields. That starts in elementary school and continues through middle school and high school as students develop their interests and choose their college majors. What can be done to create more interest in science? One important factor in making science more interesting is realizing that science needs to be more appealing to all students, not just the future engineers. There are three reasons for this. First, in elementary and middle school, no one knows which students might pursue scientific careers if given the proper inspiration. Second, children and teens are very vulnerable to peer pressure. If science class is seen as boring and only for nerds, many students who like science might choose to spend their energy elsewhere to avoid the stigma of liking science. Whether a student ever uses the actual science is less important than learning the methods of study. Teachers can make science more interesting in three ways. First, teachers should actually teach the concepts. Many teachers, particularly in science classes, assign reading and give study guides. Some of these teachers only use reading assignments and study guides for many of the concepts. Talking to students about the concepts and getting more involved in the teaching of every concept will make science more inspirational. Second, getting students involved in discussions about the material, among themselves and with the teacher, makes the concepts come to life more than simply reading or listening to a lecture. Discussion groups are more common in humanities classes. Using these groups in science helps inspire students who learn more easily through interaction. Experiments form a major part of many science classes. Other types of projects help bring other concepts to life. For instance, a middle school science teacher might have students build a scale model of something to help them understand the concept of modeling in science. Rather than having students draw a cell, a teacher might have students create model cells out of common household items. The idea that science is boring is false. Many science classes, however, are quite boring. The key to making science interesting is to take students out of the book and off the whiteboard and get them involved in learning. This can take the form of discussion and debate, of more interactive lectures, of projects in addition to the typical experiments or of any number of other interactive teaching methods. These are just a few ideas designed to illustrate that the learning of science needs to be something other than dry lectures and rote memorization. This may sound like a simplistic suggestion, but it is true.

8: The Parenting Science News Feed

How can you eat dairy if you lack the gene for digesting it? Fermented milk may be key, ancient Mongolian study suggests 'Poop vault' of human feces could preserve gut's microbial.

Alternatively, if you have a social media account, you can follow this site by clicking on one of the Facebook, Twitter, or Pinterest buttons. Nov 08, What happens when adults lie to children? When adults lie to children, does it set a bad example? But overall, the effects are negative. Nov 01, What is colic? An evidence-based guide to excessive infant crying What is colic? Colicky babies cry excessively and inconsolably, and may suffer from underlying medical conditions. Oct 25, Why kids rebel: On the contrary, kids â€" even teenagers â€" are ready to be cooperative. But they recognize limits to our power, and when we overreach those limits, kids regard reject our authority as illegitimate. Oct 19, Vote for a better future We must hold our politicians accountable, because our kids cannot. Vote for representatives who respect facts and democratic norms. Oct 11, Compassionate deception: Do children tell lies to be kind? Do children tell prosocial lies â€" lies intended to protect another person from harm? Fascinating experiments indicate that many kids are capable of this by the age of 7, and some children show the capacity even earlier. When adults attempt to control children through threats and punishments, kids are more likely to cover-up their transgressions. What can we do about it? Sep 28, At what age do children begin to tell lies? When do children start telling lies? Some begin before they are two and a half. Children begin to experiment with lying as they develop new cognitive skills. Sep 19, Marshmallow test: When adults appear unreliable â€" or downright untrustworthy â€" kids choose instant rewards over future benefits. Sep 12, Growth mindset: Can a theory of intelligence really boost achievement? What you believe about cognitive performance -- the theory of intelligence that you adopt -- can have brain-altering effects, and enhance your ability to learn. Sep 05, Student-teacher relationships: Why emotional support matters Supportive student-teacher relationships improve motivation, inspire achievement, and protect children from toxic stress. Teacher burnout, counter-productive disciplinary practices, and racial biases get in the way.

9: Do gut bacteria make a second home in our brains? | Science | AAAS

A CS background allows you to look at the world through a different lens "Having a CS background equips you with a different kind of way of looking at the world," says Borum.

Take me The right font choice along with the absence of sidebars and popups makes everything feel easier and better to read. Their presentation of content puts me at peace while reading, allowing me to fully focus on the stories without distraction. The Cracked layout is painful to look at. We break sentences up into scans saccades and pauses fixations. As you scan a sentence, no useful visual processing is happening in your brain. Visual processing is completely dependent upon the information taken in when you pause. So why does this matter? I thought choosing font was mostly art, with a sprinkle of science. Larson has spent his career researching typefaces and recently conducted a landmark study at MIT about how font and layout affect our emotions. In the study, 20 volunteers â€" half men and half women â€" were separated into two groups. Each group was shown a separate version of The New Yorker â€" one where the image placement, font, and layout were designed well and one where the layout was designed poorly: The researchers found that readers felt bad while reading the poorly designed layout. Sometimes, this feeling would be expressed physically with a frown. Meanwhile, the participants who read content from the good reading layout, felt like it took less time to read and felt better. Culture impacts your preference for fonts One explanation for why some fonts make you feel a certain way is because of deep links in culture. These associations are difficult to remove and should be considered when deciding on a font choice. Original Bank of America website: Bank of America website with Impact font associated with newspaper headlines: Because fonts are designed by humans, there is usually some meaning attached to them. How to design better content The quality of your content is the most important thing but how you present that content by choosing the right font and layout still has its place. This will be the typeface that you base your other font decisions on like headlines and subheads. Viewed as more formal and traditional. Best suited for print. Viewed as informal and playful. Best suited for digital. Not ideal for body copy. Best suited for headlines but not body copy. Most Script and Decorative fonts have low legibility which slows down your reading because you are busy trying to figure out what letters are. Decorative typefaces should be used for content that is meant to be seen at a glance, like in a logo, rather than read as multiple paragraphs in body text. But, as screen resolutions dramatically improve, Serif fonts are becoming easier to read on the Web. Content-heavy websites like Medium use a Serif font probably to give off the vibe of a print editorial. The study looked at 6pt, 8pt, 10pt, 12pt, and 14pt type sizes. The researchers concluded that a font size of 10pt font is the most efficient for reading but a lot has changed in how we consume content today compared to the s. However, as more reading shifts to digital and screen resolutions improve, the way we read content is changing. Medium has one of my favorite reading environments online and they use a 22pt font size. Several of my other favorite websites have adopted a font size over 20pt for their content: Medium â€" 22pt 37Signals: Try increasing your font size. You can feel the difference. Watch your line length The line length is how far your sentences stretch across the page. This line length has been shown to be most effective in helping readers move through their Scan Path. A line length that is too long makes it hard to find where lines of text start and end. It can make it difficult for your reader to get to the next line without accidentally jumping to the wrong place. Medium â€" 75 characters 37Signals: Noise â€" 76 characters Zen Habits â€" 78 characters 4. Mind your spacing Adequate spacing between letters is important for your readers to be able to move through sentences fluidly. The tighter your letters are together, the harder it is for people to identify the shapes that make up different letterforms. Hische recommends Avenir because of its more open spacing: Proper spacing makes your readers feel good. I decided to put these tips into practice with our ooomf email newsletter campaign. By changing the font and increasing its size, our email content felt much better. Packaging content the right way is important and knowing why we feel the way we do about the look of content will hopefully help next time you design content for a project. We felt the information within was no less relevant today than it was when we first published, and thus felt compelled to share it with you again.

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