

SOCIAL GAMES FOR LEARNING SCIENCE

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OVERVIEW

- Selected learning goals from CADRE curriculum
- *About Social Gaming*
- Outline of a Social Game about GMO decisions

A SUBSET OF A CADRE CURRICULUM'S

CHAPTER 3 CONTENT

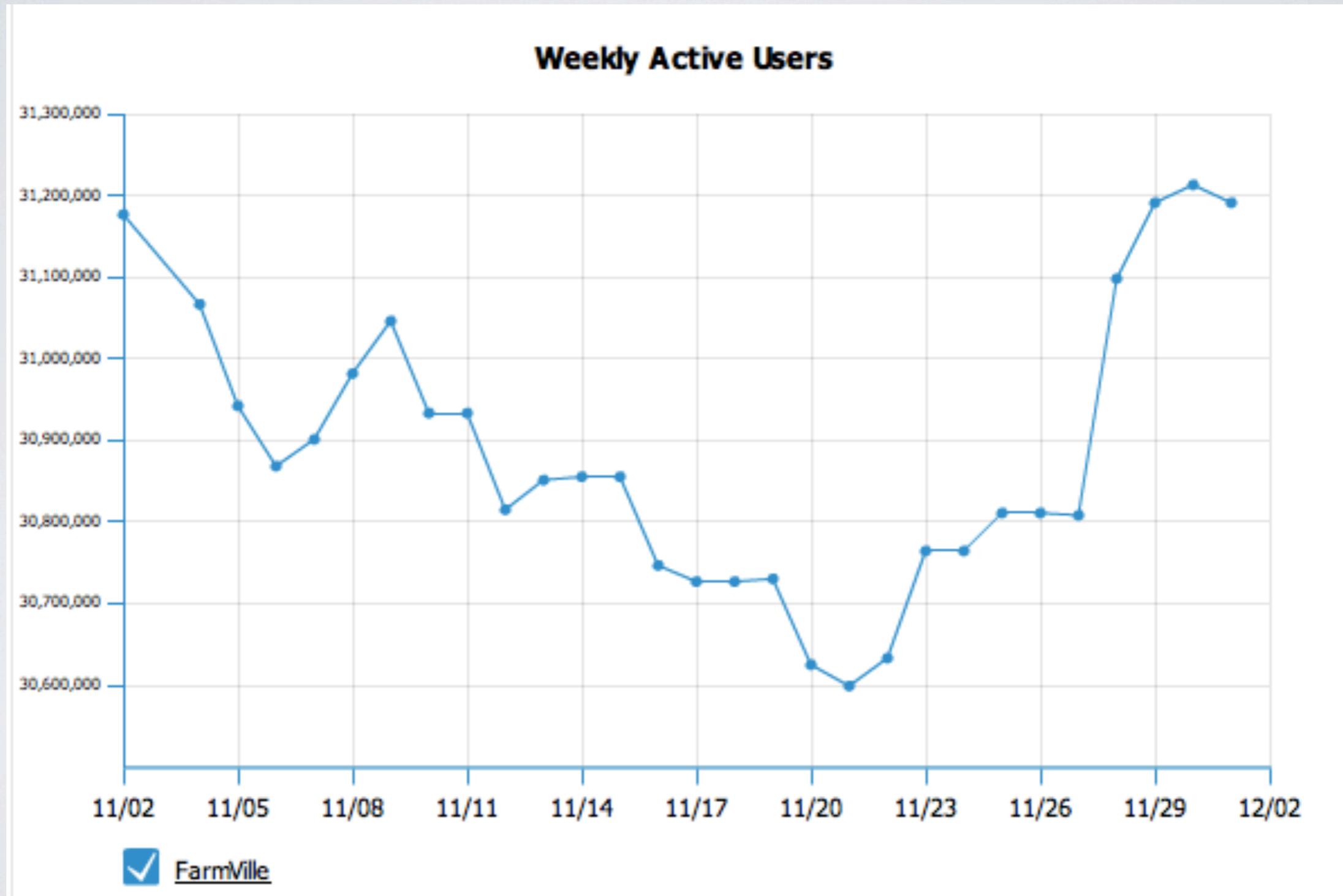
- Traits are expressions of genes.
- Organisms can be modified to have new traits.
- To add traits to an organism, scientists add the genes for those traits to the organism's genome.
 - For simple organisms (e.g., bacteria), lab techniques to do so are relatively simple. Students can use them.
- Food can be modified to have new traits, e.g., pest resistance, faster maturation, and greater durability.
- These modifications are controversial and may have environmental, safety, and economic costs and benefits.

SOCIAL GAMES

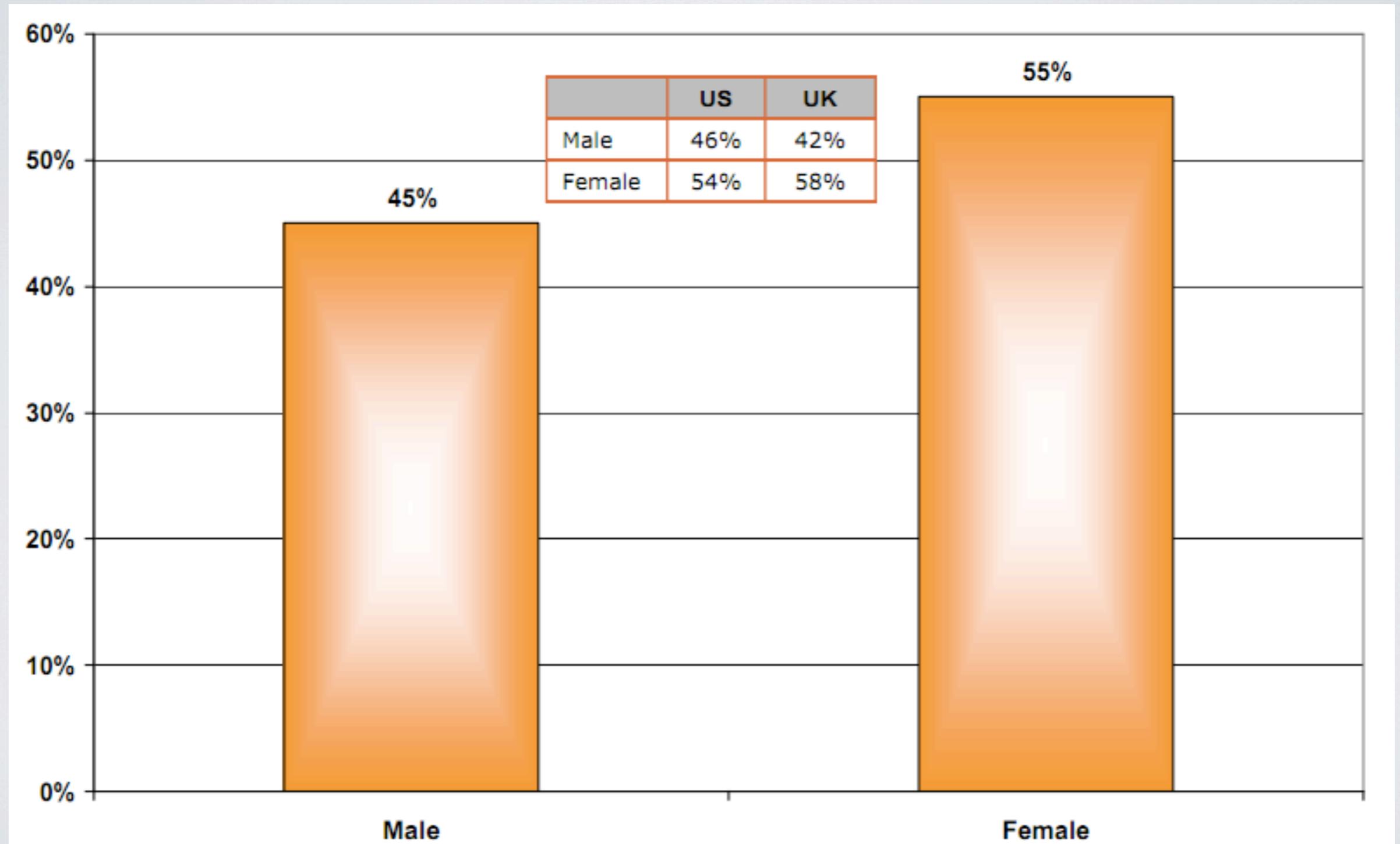
- Social games are (typically)
 - played with friends
 - connected to social networks
 - flexible about when and where played
 - easy to learn
- e.g., FarmVille, Words with Friends (aka Facebook Scrabble)



VERY POPULAR

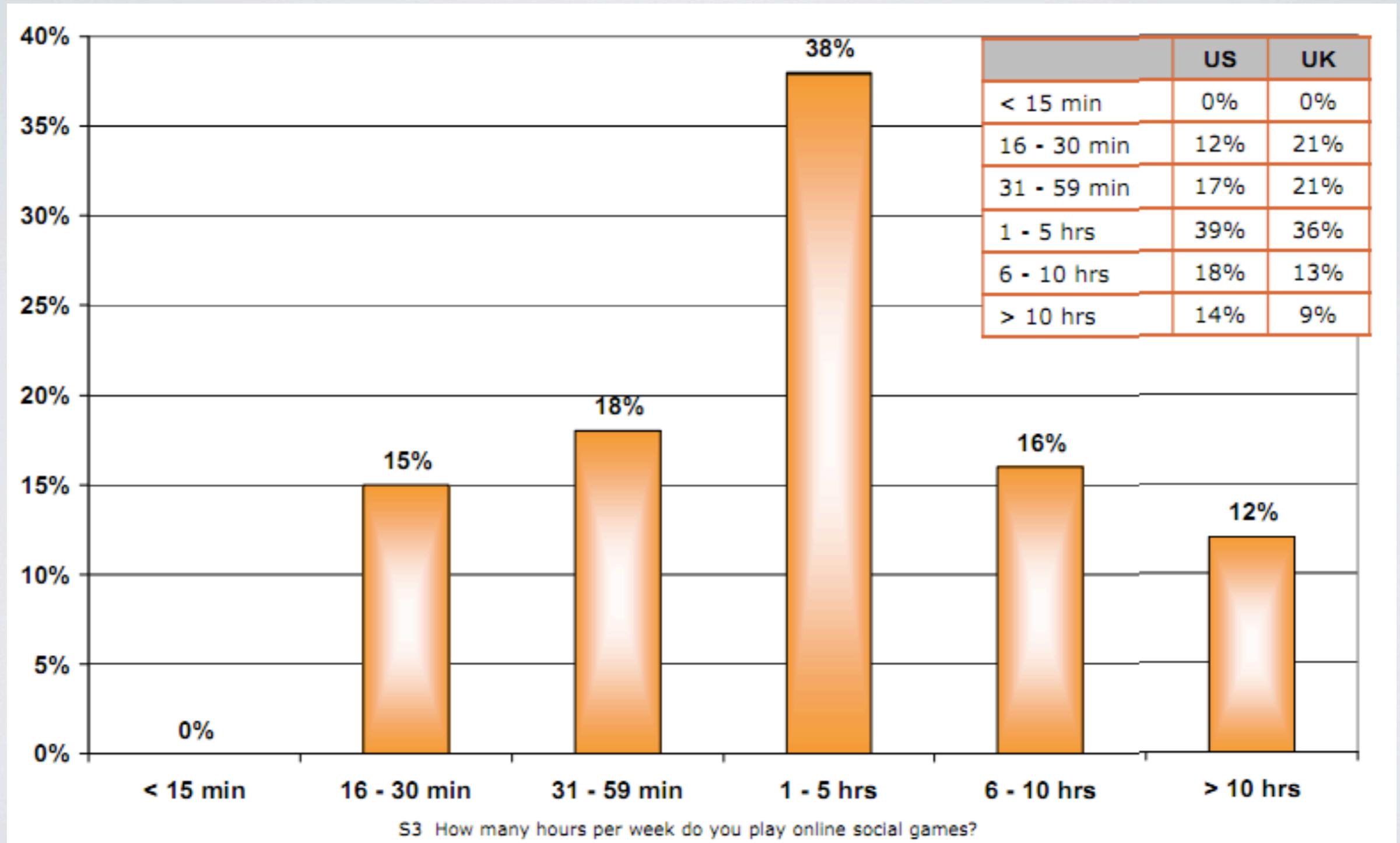


BROAD APPEAL



Information Solutions Group and PopCap Games (2010)

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RE: *FARMVILLE*

- Pros

- People who play, play a lot.
- It attracts a wide range of ages, across genders.
- Playable anywhere, anytime.
- Makes money. (Maybe similar games could motivate students to spend *time/effort* on content?)

- Cons

- Not actually a good game: Very thin in content and play.
- Manipulative: Zynga employs behavioral psychologists to develop and capitalize on compulsions.

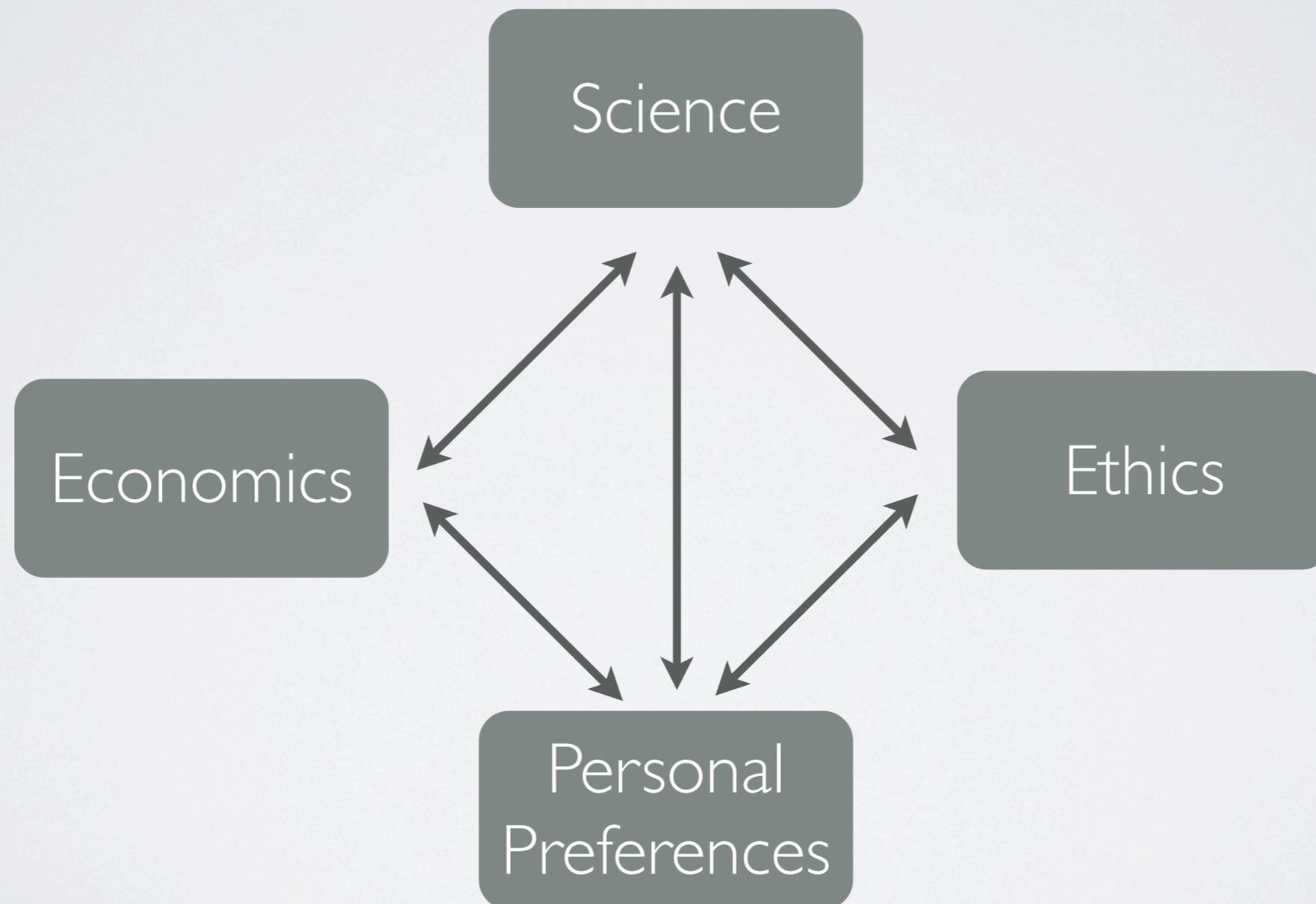
POSSIBILITIES

- Games for learning can support:
 - relational and strategic thinking about elements of a simulated system
 - analogical reasoning about related experiences
 - socialization around systems dynamics. (DeVane, Durga, & Squire, 2010).
- Differential in-game outcomes can support classroom conversation about content and motivate further student investigation (Squire & Barab, 2004).



AN IDEA

GAME AS COMPLEX PARTICIPATORY SIMULATION FOR LEARNING ABOUT GMO



A SOCIAL GMO

- What about a better FarmVille?
 - Learners would still be farmers, and:
 - Need to stay in business despite difficult environment and economy.
 - Be able to buy and “research” new GMOs and plant those... but have to reason around risk.
 - Have consequences on neighbors.
- Couple in-game activity to in-class experiences (e.g., doing wet labs should allow access to otherwise locked game features).

IDEA: START SIMPLE



Buy
Seeds.

Plant.

Harvest.

Sell.

Profit.

IDEA

BLIGHTS, DROUGHTS, & PLAGUES

- Gradually, the game world will increase the number of environmental pressures on farmers.
 - e.g., an insect infestation could lower production and threaten farmers' livelihoods.
- Players could spend \$ on GMO seeds. This costs more, has some risk.
 - Or spend \$ researching their own GMO strains. More cost up-front. Lower cost long-term if successful.
 - Or do small volume organic farming.

GMO SAFETY

- The safety of GMO foods is highly contested. Risks include:
 - Toxicity.
 - Allergy.
 - Environmental hazards: inter-breeding, anti-bacterial/anti-herbicidal resistance.
- Chapter 3 urges readers to investigate the controversy online.
 - This is surprisingly hard to do.

GAME AS ANCHOR FOR DISCUSSION

- Potential GMO risks can be modeled in a game play.
 - e.g., Players can research & grow GMOs, but humans can be sickened by their crops
 - Players' would be charged for negative consequences
 - They must decide whether to do human safety testing on their GMO strains.
 - It's costly and non-mandatory (~ like in the USA), but decreases player risk.
 - Should they?
- Different scenarios can lead to different player choices “working”. These could be excellent grounding for classroom discussion.

DURING DESIGN TIME

You may design a game that uses these dynamics (or others) to teach about GMOs.