
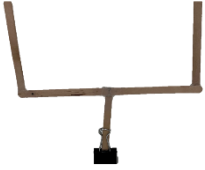


<b>Topic:</b> Super Bowl – field goal kicking	<b>Materials:</b> <b>Paper Football-</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scissors</li> <li>• Paper (various types with different rigidity)</li> <li>• Tape</li> <li>• *Optional- markers or colored pencils</li> </ul>
<b>Challenge:</b> Think like a coach/trainer/engineer/sports scientist and design a solution for a field goal kicking machine that can “kick” a paper football the farthest distance and/or with the most accuracy.	<b>Field Goal Posts-</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Popsicle sticks (x5)</li> <li>• Tape or glue</li> <li>• Binder clip</li> </ul> <b>Football kicker-</b> *optional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Varies with design</li> </ul>
<b>Real World Connection/Resources:</b> Templates for making your football and field goal posts can be found here: <a href="#">Solve It STEM Challenges — Office of Maricopa County School Superintendent Steve Watson</a> Mark Rober Just Built a Robot Capable of Kicking the World's Longest Field Goal: <a href="#">World's Longest Field Goal- Robot vs NFL Kicker - YouTube</a> Why kicking a field goal is harder than it looks: <a href="#">Why Kicking a Field Goal is Harder Than it Looks   NOVA   PBS</a> Science buddies- the science behind a perfect kick: <a href="#">Field Goal! The Science Behind a Perfect Football Kick   Science Project (sciencebuddies.org)</a> PBS Kids- Field goal kicking machine: <a href="#">Build   Kicking Machine . DESIGN SQUAD GLOBAL   PBS KIDS</a> Explore on-demand interviews with professionals sharing their career journey and talking about their workplace: <a href="https://schoolsup.org/stem-pro-live">https://schoolsup.org/stem-pro-live</a> Connect with professionals to enhance real-world application and bring awareness to college and career pathways: <a href="http://educatorproconnect.org">educatorproconnect.org</a>	

Sequence of Instruction	
Define the Problem:	
Guided Questions	Teacher Notes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What do you have available to work with when designing your solution?</li> <li>• What would a successful solution look like? How will you know if your design is successful?</li> <li>• What are your constraints or limitations?</li> </ul> <p><b>Developing Solutions with Empathy</b> requires thinking about the problems from the perspective of the user.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Who</b> is your solution intended for?</li> <li>• <b>What</b> are the challenges they are facing?</li> <li>• <b>How</b> is their current experience impacting their physical and emotional life?</li> <li>• Finally, you need to try to understand what is causing them to have this experience. Understanding the <b>Why</b> is the most critical step in developing a successful solution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have your students start by building a paper football.</li> <li>• *a template has been provided with instructions.</li> <li>• Have your students attempt “kicking” the football and make observations about the current model.</li> <li>• *field goal posts can be made using materials listed above.</li> <li>• Have them attempt to “kick” for distance and/or accuracy and consider the benefits and challenges of using the model.</li> <li>• Next, have the students make observations and describe their experiences then define what they</li> </ul>

	<p>think the problem is with the current models.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• *Remember to support developing an empathetic solution.</li> <li>• Establish your parameters (groups, roles, time limit, # of trials, amount of material allowed to use, etc.).</li> </ul>
<b>Research the Problem:</b>	
<u>Guided Questions</u>	<u>Teacher Notes</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is already known about the problem?</li> <li>• What are some current solutions that can be built upon/improved?</li> <li>• What technology is available to help you understand the problem better?</li> <li>• What are some obstacles, challenges connected to your problem?</li> <li>• Who are you building the solution for?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have students research the location where the testing will take place. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How far does it need to travel?</li> <li>• How high does it need to go?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Use the links in the real-world connections to learn more about field goal kicking and the science involved.</li> </ul>
<b>Brainstorm Possible Solutions:</b>	
<u>Guided Questions</u>	<u>Teacher Notes</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many ideas can you come up with individually?</li> <li>• How many ideas can you come up with as a group?</li> <li>• How can you use/build on the groups ideas to refine your own?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have students individually come up with at least 2 possible designs that they could use to improve the kick (distance and/or accuracy).</li> <li>• Have students share designs with a group. <i>*Encourage a variety of ideas and a safe environment.</i></li> <li>• Encourage reflection and refinement of ideas</li> </ul>
<b>Choose the Best Solution:</b>	
<u>Guided Questions</u>	<u>Teacher Notes</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which solution(s) could you build using the materials/time you have available?</li> <li>• Which solution(s) could you build considering the constraints/limitations?</li> <li>• Which solution do you think has the best chance to be successful?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have students choose a design and make a plan to "build" a new model.</li> </ul>

<b>Build a Model or Prototype:</b>	
<u>Guided Questions</u>	<u>Teacher Notes</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What materials will you need?</li> <li>• Does your design meet the lesson objective?</li> <li>• Does your design clearly communicate your selected solution to the problem?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revisit the objective and make sure the students design matches their intended solution to the problem.</li> <li>• Is their choice based on thinking empathetically as to what the user would want?</li> </ul>
<b>Test your Solution:</b>	
<u>Guided Questions</u>	<u>Teacher Notes</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did you record your observations?</li> <li>• How will you know if your design worked as intended?</li> <li>• How will you know if your design was successful?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have students make and record observations during their trial(s).</li> <li>• Encourage students to stay true to their design and not make modifications while testing without first recording what they are changing and why.</li> </ul>
<b>Communicate your Solution:</b>	
<u>Guided Questions</u>	<u>Teacher Notes</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Did your design work as intended? How do you know?</li> <li>• Did it solve the problem that you identified? How do you know?</li> <li>• Do you still think your solution is the best one for the problem? Why or why not?</li> <li>• What would you do differently if you could do it again? Why?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have students reflect individually and then record responses.</li> <li>• Have students share responses with their group then whole class.</li> <li>• To make iterations, you will want to re-enter the Engineering Design Process and begin thinking about defining the problem(s) they had with the initial idea.</li> <li>• The purpose is to provide a process for them to formalize their thinking and not rely on trial and error to merely accomplish a task.</li> <li>• Take a picture or video of your final design and email us at: <a href="mailto:stem@maricopa.gov">stem@maricopa.gov</a></li> </ul>