

Rochester²STEM

SUSTAINABILITY · SCIENCE · TECHNOLOGY · ENGINEERING · MATHEMATICS



Para visualizar los videos, el PDF debe ser abierto con Adobe Acrobat Reader. [Haz Click Aquí para descargarlo](#)

Edición 6 · Chía,
Octubre de 2017

Revista semestral publicada en
inglés y español por el Colegio
Rochester, Chía, Colombia.

Director Editorial
Juan Pablo Aljure
Presidente Colegio Rochester

Coordinador de Edición
Pilar Tunarroza

Editor de Producción
Adriana Villegas

Diseño y Diagramación
Juan Diego Rivas

Consejo Editorial
Ciencias Naturales:
Pilar Tunarroza
Ciencias Matemáticas:
Luis Guillermo Marín
Ciencias de la Computación:
Alejandro Zárate

Revisión
Textos en inglés: Walter Duarte
Textos en español: Susi Rodríguez

Las ideas y opiniones expresadas en los artículos son las
del autor y no reflejan necesariamente el punto de vista del
COLEGIO ROCHESTER.

Las denominaciones empleadas y la presentación de los
datos que contiene esta publicación no implican de parte
del COLEGIO ROCHESTER juicio alguno sobre la situación
jurídica o política de países, regiones o territorios.

ISSN: 2422-4413 © ROCHESTER
Comunicaciones y Medios. 2017



FROM OUR SUBJECTS

Selfish Genes and Altruistic People	6
Academia y hobbies, ¿pueden ir de la mano?	8

COMMUNITY

The magic behind solar eclipses	10
Inglés para Fusca, un proyecto de bilingüismo para la comunidad	13

GREEN SCHOOL

Educación en sostenibilidad, una estrategia para lograr los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible	16
--	----

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

Bringing Pupils into Building Energy Performance: School Design, Construction and Operation	21
---	----

PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES

The template syndrome in design	28
¿Democracia en la clase de matemáticas?	30

"Tratemos de enseñar la generosidad y el altruismo, porque hemos nacido egoístas", manifiesta Richard Dawkins en su libro, El Gen Egoísta. Dawkins explica que los genes son la unidad básica de la selección natural que buscan sobrevivir para pasar a la siguiente generación y por lo tanto son egoístas. Desde el punto de vista evolutivo, químico y biológico la explicación puede ser coherente para muchos, pero ¿qué pasa entonces con las personas que buscan el bien común por encima del bien personal? ¿Podemos medir la supervivencia humana solo con la expectativa de vida o debemos pensar también en cómo vivimos y aprovechamos la vida? Con estas preguntas se preparan los estudiantes para debatir con argumentos y sentar su posición de manera respetuosa en las clases de Biología cuando aprenden sobre estas temáticas tan controversiales.

Afortunadamente en el Rochester somos todo lo contrario a egoístas, estamos en la constante tarea de buscar acuerdos, mantener buenas relaciones y tomar decisiones teniendo en cuenta a los otros y al contexto. Un claro ejemplo de la amabilidad y servicio que se practica en el Rochester son los proyectos de Sostenibilidad, cuya finalidad

es cumplir en mayor medida los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible. Descubrirán en los artículos expuestos en esta revista cómo el colegio está haciendo acciones puntuales para ayudar a instituciones oficiales en el país a tener educación con calidad y cerrar la brecha de la inequidad. Queremos vivir en un lugar en que todos merezcamos las mismas oportunidades de surgir y ser reconocidos.

Contamos en el Rochester con una sede pensada para el aprendizaje y la sostenibilidad, que proporciona herramientas a nuestros estudiantes para que crezcan en liderazgo, creatividad y valores. Algunas muestras de estas habilidades las verán reflejadas en los artículos de esta sexta edición de la revista; alumnos que representaron al colegio en la Universidad de La Sabana con un proyecto de

Física innovador, otros que relacionaron la democracia con las matemáticas a través de encuestas, probabilidad y estadística, y aquellos quienes con amabilidad y cariño recibieron y acogieron a nuestros invitados del colegio Ambientalista de Cartagena. Nos sentimos orgullosos de contar con padres de familia, docentes y estudiantes con determinación que hacen de nuestro colegio y país un lugar digno para vivir, creer y soñar.

Los invitamos a disfrutar y aprender de esta edición, así como lo hicimos durante el pasado eclipse de sol, y conocer una faceta más de nuestro querido colegio y sus estrategias pedagógicas.

María del Pilar Tunarroza

Coordinadora del Área de Ciencias



Selfish Genes and Altruistic People

Andrea Polanco

Biology High School Teacher

"My eyes are constantly wide open to the extraordinary fact of existence. Not just human existence, but the existence of life and how this breathtakingly powerful process, which is natural selection, has managed to take the very simple facts of physics and chemistry and build them up to redwood trees and humans".

Richard Dawkins

Richard Dawkins is one of the most popular scientists of our times. He is also a renowned evolutionary biologist, who is considered the "modern Darwin". He has become an important key in science because of his famous book The Selfish Gene (1976), which became the first best seller science book for more than four decades and also because he has made science a part of popular culture in an uncompromising way.

Luckily for Colombia, the marketing firm "Marketing for Science and Research Inc EU", has created an event where Richard Dawkins is going to invite the 10 best Colombian students writing essays about science and investigation to London, where Dr. Dawkins is going to personally guide a visit to the Natural History

Museum located in South Kensington. In order to select the best students, a National Competition of Essays has been created and the main topic is the scientific thinking of the British scientist Richard Dawkins. Therefore, as a pioneering school in science, we decided to participate in this competition. The competition guidelines and topics were presented to students from eleventh and twelfth grades. Students watched the documentary: Beautiful Minds by Richard Dawkins and discussed what they learned about this famous scientist. Then, they decided if they wanted to participate in the competition or not. Finally, five students decided to dedicate some time and effort to write about science and Richard Dawkins.

At Rochester School, we teach students about the evolution

process and how humans today are a key factor in the evolution process. Students learned about Darwin's theory and how species have been shaped through history due to genetic variability and changes in the environment. The main propose of teaching evolution is to develop scientific thinking in teenagers and, based on that information, develop strategies to prevent the extinction of species due to human intervention. We also discussed in class about Neodarwinism and Richard Dawkins, therefore, students are very familiar with the topic.

While doing this exercise, it was very exciting for me as a science teacher to see students talking about someone who is not a famous singer, actor or a soccer player. It was very exciting to see kids talking enthusiastically about a scientist, about biology

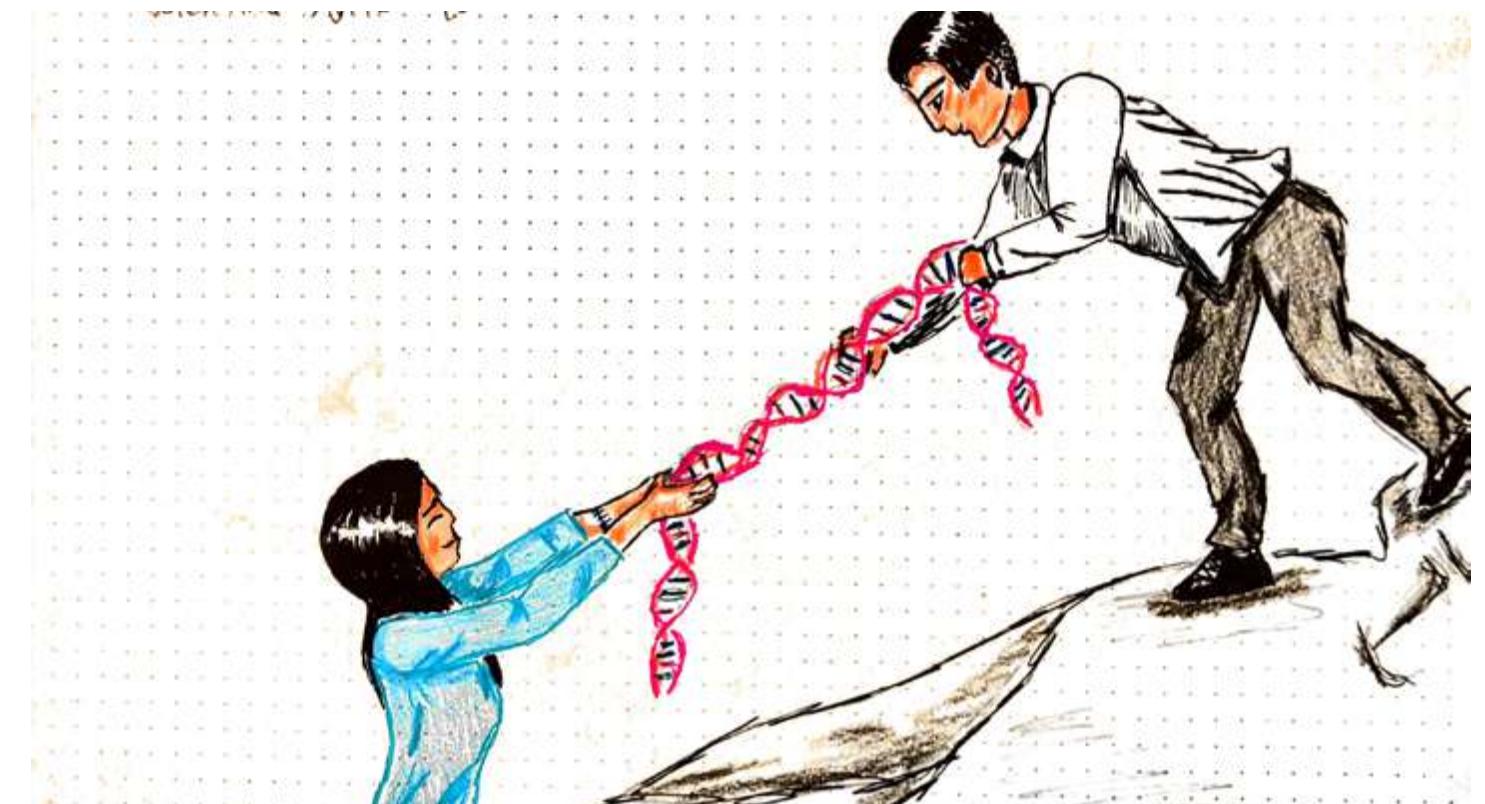


Ilustración: Valentina Ávila

topics and about life itself. During the writing process it was even more exciting for me to see committed students writing, correcting, and writing again about Richard Dawkins. I even learned things I didn't know before as a Biologist.

While doing my undergraduate program in biology, we learned about Charles Darwin's theory and about Richard Dawkins and the selfish gene. However, doing this exercise with the kids, I discovered many things about Richard Dawkins I did not know before.

Something very interesting I learned is that the word meme used today in social media was first coined by Dr. Dawkins in his book The Selfish Gene. The word

meme in The Selfish Gene was used to represent the behavioral equivalent of a gene. His book has been so popular that even the word meme is used today to transmit a social idea or a cultural symbol such as captioned photos or videos that are intended to be funny and usually to publicly ridicule human behavior. However, the book being so popular also brought misconceptions about the gene being the principal unit of selection in evolution.

One thing that surprised me very much was the fact that many people believe the book The Selfish Gene is about humans being selfish and therefore passing their genes. Even many groups of people such as the Nazis

misinterpreted his explanation about the genes main goal of passing information to the next generation. They misused the purpose of the book to "prove" their very wrong ideas that only genes from people with a particular physical trait should be allowed to reproduce. Richard Dawkins had to defend his biological idea of genes being selfish but not people. He even thought about changing the name of his book from the original title because it is the altruistic individual cooperating with others who became the vehicle by which genes pass on to the next generation. I named this essay the same way Dr. Dawkins wanted to name it after listening to some people's wrong idea about humans and evolution. ■

Academia y hobbies

¿Pueden ir de la mano?

Por: Aida Ostos
Docente de Física Bachillerato



Un colegio de calidad Glasser se identifica entre muchos aspectos porque el conocimiento que desarrollen los estudiantes sea útil. Y eso es lo que pretendemos los profesores del colegio cuando planeamos nuestras clases y lecciones; sin embargo en ocasiones no medimos el alcance que pueden tener algunos conocimientos en la mente de nuestros estudiantes que quieren ir más allá, o que encuentran en nuestras clases nuevas expectativas para cubrir sus necesidades.

Uno de los tópicos de grado décimo en la asignatura de ondas, termodinámica y astronomía se refiere a las ondas mecánicas y en particular se estudian mediante las ondas sonoras. El año pasado, al estar desarrollando las diferentes actividades de la clase, un grupo de estudiantes quiso combinar el tema de las ondas sonoras con las ondas electromagnéticas. Surgió entonces la idea de construir un sintetizador granular para modular ciertas frecuencias y generar sonidos propios.

Carlos Ordóñez, Sergio Guerra, Santiago Ramírez y Juan Fernando Bohórquez empezaron a trabajar en esta idea obteniendo resultados más allá de sus expectativas iniciales.

En principio, basaron su prototipo en un arduino que es un tipo de sintetizador que usa sonidos cortos alrededor de



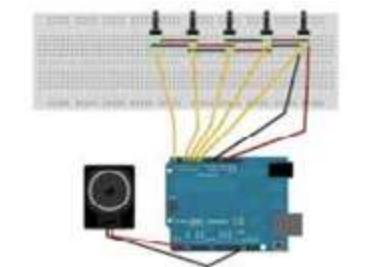
Foto: Universidad de La Sabana
de izquierda a derecha: Sergio Guerra, Carlos Ordoñez y Juan Fernando Bohórquez.

50ms (mili segundos) llamados granos. Estos granos pueden ser manipulados a distintas velocidades, frecuencias y capas para crear una gran variedad de sonidos. Para lograrlo programaron ciertos códigos para ser leídos en un controlador (Arduino), transfirieron el código al Arduino y ajustaron potenciómetros para comprobar que la funcionalidad de cada uno fuera la correcta.

Una vez que lograron construir su dispositivo basados en el lenguaje de programación C, lograron obtener diferentes sonidos de la escala pentatónica. De esta manera pudieron estudiar las características de las ondas sonoras de una manera eficaz y superando las expectativas iniciales de los productos de su clase. Estos estudiantes pudieron participar en el Día Pi de nuestro colegio y adicionalmente, participaron en el IV Encuentro de Ingeniería y Tecnología, el 14 de septiembre de este año, que organizó la Universidad de La Sabana.

de un estudiante. Otro de los jurados centró su atención en el desarrollo técnico del arduino, y cada uno de los integrantes expuso con propiedad y elocuencia su trabajo. Estos tres jóvenes han podido demostrar cómo un conocimiento se puede explorar más allá del aula de clase, encontrando utilidades, fomentando la creatividad y dando un gran valor a la academia y su aprovechamiento en la vida diaria. Igualmente, desarrollaron una vez más sus habilidades comunicativas utilizando lenguaje científico y de control interior.

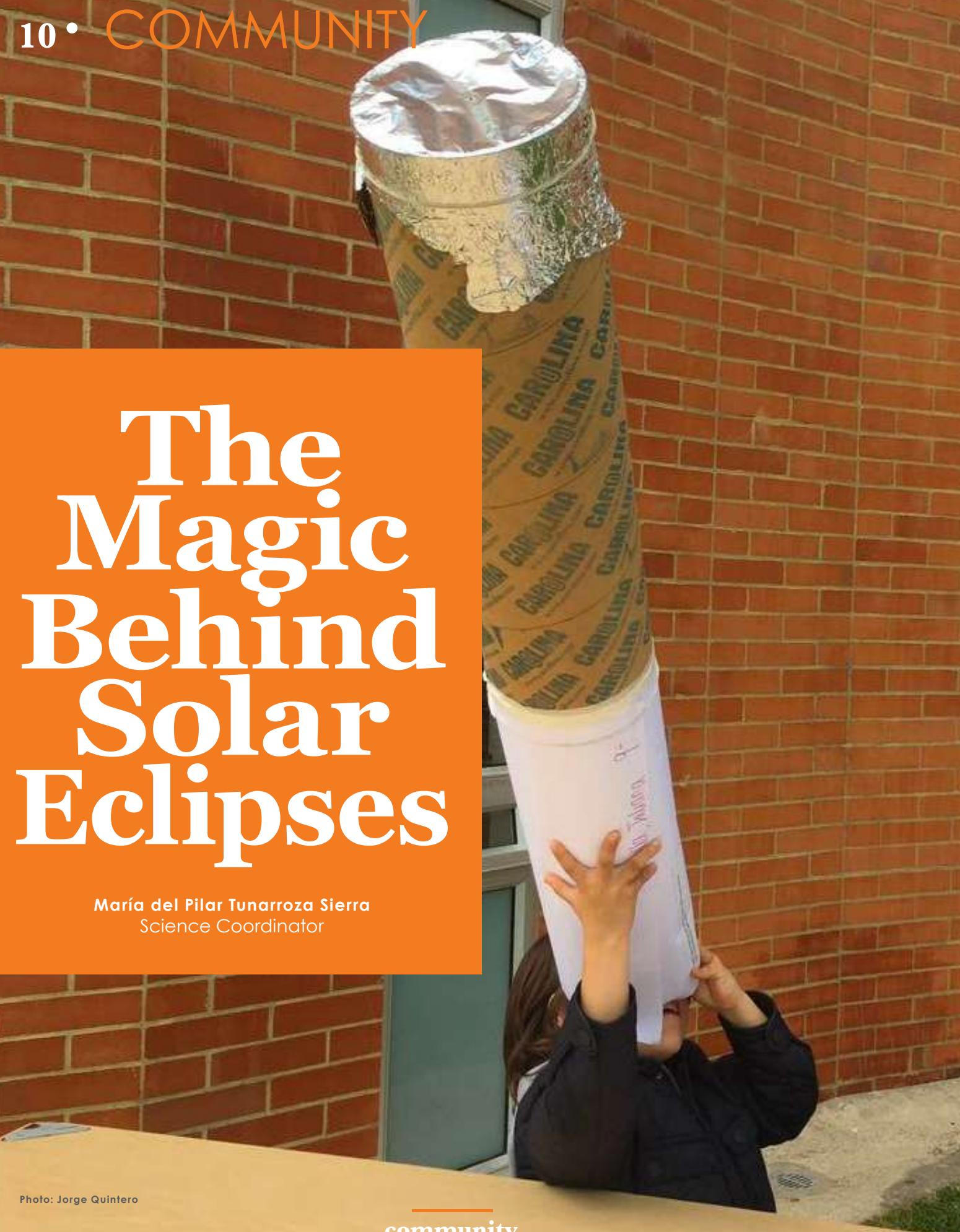
Como docente, encuentro muy valiosos los aportes de nuestros estudiantes cuando quieren explorar diferentes campos y temas de interés, estableciendo las conexiones para que nuestras clases no sólo tengan la calidad esperada sino que cada niño pueda ser feliz con el aprendizaje útil que adquiere. ■



The Magic Behind Solar Eclipses

Maria del Pilar Tunarroza Sierra
Science Coordinator

Photo: Jorge Quintero



Eclipses have not only been an important phenomenon for scientific discoveries, but they have also been an essential element in different fields like music, poetry, agriculture and even to determine the duration of some emperors.

Throughout history very important discoveries had been made. In 1868 a French solar physicist Jules Janssen examined the light streaming. From the sun's chromosphere during a solar eclipse in India. He and astronomer Joseph Norman Lockyer discovered a new chemical element we now today as Helium, named after the Greek God of the Sun "Helios". It was the first time an element was discovered on the sun rather than on Earth even though it is one of the most abundant elements in the universe.

Eclipses can provide information not only about the sun but about the Earth and other planets in the solar system. Greek astronomer Aristarchus used lunar eclipses with geometry to measure the size of the moon and the solar eclipses to extrapolate the size of the sun. Solar eclipses have been very important in understanding the lunar orbit, the distance between the Earth and the moon, and generating models to calculate and predict future eclipses. Solar eclipses even helped Albert Einstein to complete his theory of general relativity by analyzing how the curvature of the space caused by the sun's gravity would cause Mercury's orbit to shift slightly.¹

Nowadays scientists can use solar eclipses to study the Earth's atmosphere using special instruments that measure ionization, to understand how the presence or absence of sunlight influences the different radio frequencies. During the August solar eclipse this year, Mercury, Venus, Mars and Jupiter were visible, a perfect opportunity for astronomers to take data like temperature, orbit, pictures and distances. Another common use of solar eclipses today has been the study of the sun's corona to understand its shape, structure and extent. The corona is the outermost part of the sun's atmosphere, far from its surface, it can only be seen with special instruments in a normal day, because it is usually hidden by the brightness of the sun's surface. During a total solar eclipse, the moon blocks out the bright light of the sun, the glowing white corona can be seen surrounding the eclipsed sun and provides the perfect scenario to study it.

Even though now we have more information about the corona, there's still a mystery about its real temperature. The sun's corona is hundreds of times hotter than the sun's surface. Imagine you are sitting next to a campfire and when you walk away, instead of feeling cooler you would feel hotter! Well,



Learning to use the telescope.

that's what happens out there I the sun².

There are three types of solar eclipses. Total eclipse, in which the moon completely covers the sun and what we can see is just the corona; partial eclipse, in which the moon passes in front of a region of the sun, leaving a part of it still visible; and a annular eclipse, in which the moon crosses in front of the sun, in the center of the sun, but the lunar disk does not completely block the sun. The edge of the sun will juts come out on all sides of the moon creating a bright ring of fire.

This year, on August 21st, we had the opportunity to see a partial solar eclipse in Colombia. This time the sun was 24% covered by the moon. The event was

¹ Tomado de: <https://www.space.com/36785-solar-eclipse-science-throughout-history.html>

² <https://spaceplace.nasa.gov/sun-corona/en/>

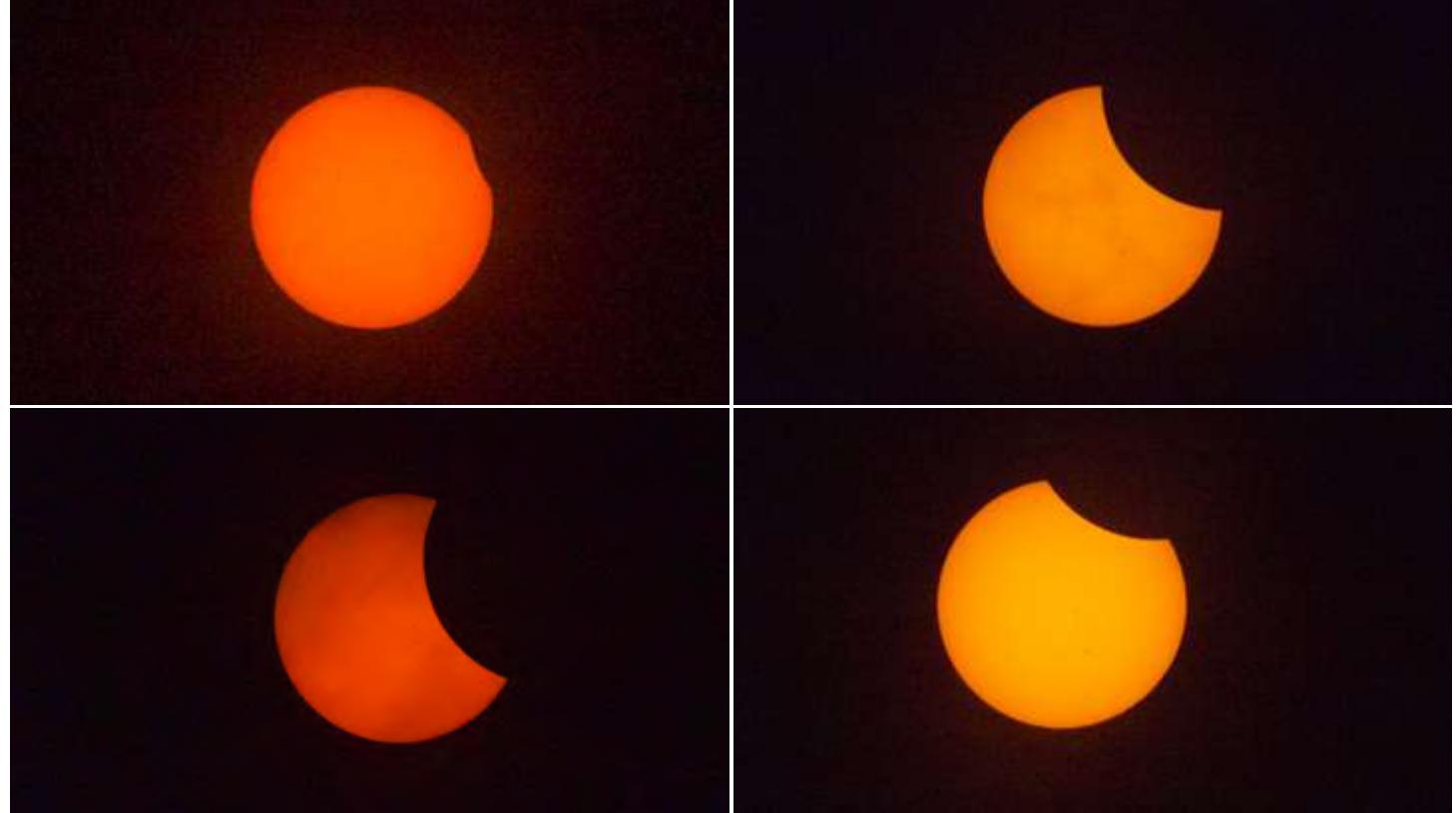


Photo: Jorge Quintero
Solar Eclipse sequence

only visible as a total eclipse in the United States on a ribbon, around 70 miles wide, that crossed the U.S. from West to East. Some would say a partial eclipse is not as thrilling as a total eclipse, but at Rochester School we proved them wrong. It was a great picnic afternoon filled with fun, kites, learning and integration among families. The Science Department prepared a brief conference to explain the phenomenon and set up filter glasses and telescopes, so everybody had the chance to observe the eclipse. It was an opportunity to do something different on

a Sunday and share with the family, and Rochester's staff. As part of the GLOBE's program Rochester School participates in³, we collected data from clouds, temperature, humidity and the amount of light during the eclipse. We sent all this information to GLOBE in order for them to analyze what happened around the world during this phenomenon.

Until now, we have had the opportunity to witness a super moon, or red moon in September 2015⁴, and this partial solar eclipse. Next solar eclipse visible from Colombia



Photo: Jorge Quintero
Using eclipse goggles

will be an annular eclipse on October 14th, 2023. Looking forward to meeting again! ■

³ Tunarroza, MP (2017) Collecting data for the world. RocheSTEM Ed5 ISSN:2422-4413

⁴ Tunarroza, MP (2015). Super Luna. RocheSTEM Ed3 ISSN:2422-4413



Foto: Juan Diego Rivas

Inglés para Fusca

Un proyecto de bilingüismo para la comunidad

Eugenio Posada

Coordinador de Sostenibilidad Social

Los proyectos de sostenibilidad social en la Fundación Educativa Rochester poseen aspectos que promueven el desarrollo de valores como el respeto, la equidad y la solidaridad. También se caracterizan estos proyectos porque están presentes los tres elementos fundamentales de la sostenibilidad como son lo social, lo ambiental y lo económico. Por estas razones, Inglés para Fusca es un proyecto institucional de bilingüismo el cual propone que estudiantes de la Institución Educativa Fusca de Chía aprendan

inglés como segunda lengua de forma que puedan comunicarse apropiadamente en diversas situaciones de la vida cotidiana.

Este proyecto es una forma de acercamiento a la comunidad y es una oportunidad para el mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de los niños que intervienen en este y por ende un mejoramiento del núcleo familiar, lo cual da cumplimiento con uno de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible propuesto por la ONU (2015): "Objetivo 4: Garantizar una educación

inclusiva, equitativa y de calidad y promover oportunidades de aprendizaje durante toda la vida para todos".

Para la Fundación Educativa Rochester es importante que los estudiantes de las instituciones educativas públicas de Chía puedan tener una interacción con cualquier persona del mundo de tal forma que no solo se comuniquen en el idioma nativo, sino que el conocimiento del idioma inglés les permita acceder a mayor información y de esta manera puedan ser más competentes académica y socialmente. Por lo tanto

estudiar en un Colegio bilingüe representa para los estudiantes de Fusca una oportunidad, un reto que requiere de tiempo, compromiso y esfuerzo para aprender y para una institución privada como la Fundación Educativa Rochester es una oportunidad para contribuir de forma estructurada con el mejoramiento de la calidad de la educación y una forma de contribuir en acortar la brecha de inequidad.

Este proyecto que es una iniciativa del equipo de sostenibilidad del Rochester, logra la participación de la comunidad Rochesteriana que representa al sector privado, de la Secretaría de Educación de Chía que representa al sector oficial y de las directivas y familias de la Institución Escolar Fusca que representa a la comunidad. Contar con la participación de estos tres entes y la necesidad de una educación bilingüe ha sido una motivación para estructurar el proyecto de bilingüismo, como una forma de participación con la comunidad y como modelo para implementar el aprendizaje del inglés, como lenguaje global de comunicación que es una necesidad del ciudadano del mundo.

Para iniciar el proyecto se ha contado a nivel de recursos económicos con la donación de los padres de familia del Rochester y se ha gestionado el apoyo de Aliados 10 que una una organización no gubernamental compuesta por Corpoeducación, el Ministerio de Educación Nacional y



la Organización de Estados Iberoamericanos (OEI) que aportó recursos económicos para la logística, los útiles, alimentación y libros.

La meta de este proyecto es certificar a 24 estudiantes de la institución Educativa de Fusca en nivel B1. Este proyecto esta diseñado para que se realice en cuatro años y cuenta con dos profesores certificados, con todos los espacios que posee la fundación y con un programa de enseñanza articulado en ocho unidades apoyado en la serie Our Way. Los estudiantes que participan en esta certificación tienen beneficios añadidos como desarrollar competencias culturales a través de la interacción con otras personas y tener acceso a los recursos de la fundación a nivel de salud, recreación, alimentación y biblioteca. Otra de las fortalezas del proyecto consiste en la frecuencia de

horas clase, la calidad de los profesores, el apoyo de los profesores asistentes que colaboran para promover un mejoramiento a nivel individual.

Al indagar sobre la percepción del proyecto los padres de los niños que participan en la certificación, comentan que se sienten muy felices y agradecidos porque encuentran que esta es una oportunidad para que sus hijos tengan a futuro condiciones de igualdad y oportunidades para mejorar sus condiciones de vida. Por otro lado, los estudiantes de Fusca se sienten felices con el trato dado por profesores, estudiantes y colaboradores del colegio por que se sienten parte del colegio, así que su proceso de adaptación fue muy efectivo.

A nivel académico se realizó una prueba diagnóstica en la cual se tuvieron en cuenta

tres habilidades, el manejo de vocabulario, escucha y reconocimiento fonético. Los resultados de esta prueba arrojaron que el 96% de los estudiantes de primero de primaria de Fusca tienen un nivel alto en vocabulario y escucha, pero en reconocimiento fonético el 91% tienen un nivel medio o inferior. A partir de estos resultados, se orientaron las actividades de clase para mejorar esta última habilidad.

Durante las clases de este periodo se ha visto un gran progreso en las habilidades de escucha y habla. Se ha trabajado a través de canciones, juegos, dinámicas y comandos de rutinas diarias. Lo anterior ha dado como resultado un avance en la pronunciación y la comprensión del idioma, así como el gusto por las clases. En cuanto a escritura y lectura, se ha trabajado en el reconocimiento de las letras del alfabeto y se ha iniciado el reconocimiento de palabras de uso frecuente, notando que algunos niños presentan problemas en su lengua materna.

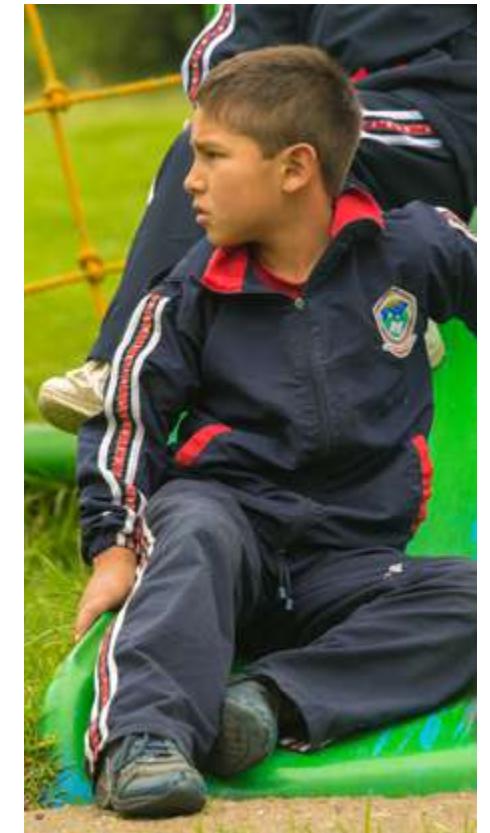
También es importante resaltar dos aspectos que son



esenciales en el desarrollo del curso. El primer aspecto es la apropiación de los niños de las rutinas del colegio, tales como el manejo de conflictos, la señal del silencio, el manejo de los residuos, y en general, aspectos que son propios del Colegio Rochester. El segundo aspecto es lo concerniente al plan de estudios propuesto para el primer bimestre, debido a que éste no se desarrolló como se esperaba debido a que en muchas ocasiones no asistían la totalidad de los niños por razones ajenas al colegio. Esta situación marcó bastante el rendimiento en el primer bimestre. Sin embargo, el deseo del equipo de trabajo es continuar avanzando con ellos, pues los niños han mostrado un entusiasmo contagioso y su ánimo por aprender inglés se nota más cada día.

Por ahora, podemos concluir que la certificación que va hasta el año 2021 es un modelo de trabajo, una forma de integración social con la comunidad y una estrategia para disminuir la inequidad y lograr una paz sostenible.

El proyecto es un reto que necesita de recursos económicos y humanos para su permanencia y que hace necesario la participación y ayuda de todos los integrantes de la comunidad Rochesteriana y de otras organizaciones para seguir adelante. El alcalde de Chía, Sr. Leonardo Donoso Ruiz vino a conocer el proyecto y quedó altamente satisfecho luego de nuestra reunión, por esto decidió que la alcaldía



invertirá dinero para cubrir el proyecto durante el primer semestre de 2018.

Los proyectos de esta índole son una excelente oportunidad para realizar una investigación sobre el bilingüismo y analizar cómo un ambiente diseñado para el aprendizaje, facilita la incursión de una segunda lengua. El equipo de trabajo del Rochester (profesores y equipo de sostenibilidad) estamos felices por tener la oportunidad de trabajar por esta visión compartida, e invitamos a todos aquellos que nos quieran apoyar a que lo hagan y vean en la sonrisa de los niño la recompensa de su apoyo.



Educación en sostenibilidad

una estrategia para lograr los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible

Jorge Quintero
Director de Sostenibilidad



Delegación del Colegio Ambientalista de Cartagena con anfitriones del Colegio Rochester.

Al observar el entorno que nos rodea, pocas veces nos damos cuenta que una de sus características es que es un bien escaso y en gran medida esto se debe a que vivimos inmersos en nuestra cotidianidad, al punto que no somos conscientes de la importancia que representan para la existencia de la vida en el planeta los hábitos de consumo que poseemos. Es aquí donde cobra importancia el rol de la educación en sostenibilidad en las instituciones educativas y su relación con los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de las Naciones Unidas.

Estos objetivos se gestaron durante la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas, la cual se celebró en 2012 en la ciudad Brasileña de Río de Janeiro. El propósito de llevar acabo un encuentro tan importante en el ámbito mundial estaba relacionado con los desafíos económicos, políticos y

ambientales, que el ser humano enfrenta en el presente y en el futuro.

Desde el punto de vista de los desafíos económicos, el ambiente natural es determinante para la permanencia de cualquier actividad económica que poseamos por todas las funciones que cumple, y la fuente de recursos naturales que nos provee. Estos recursos poseen un valor, que dependen de la cantidad y calidad que se puedan obtener en un espacio y tiempo determinado.

El problema que tenemos es que el ser humano independientemente de su formación académica, no es consciente de lo escaso que representa el ambiente natural. No nos damos cuenta o pareciera que no quisiéramos ver, lo frágil que los ecosistemas y sus riquezas son, sin tener en cuenta lo fácil que se pueden agotar, más cuando la tasa de extracción es mayor a la

regeneración natural. Es aquí donde nos preguntamos, ¿qué ocurriría si los recursos se agotan?, ¿cómo nos veríamos afectados? y ¿qué relación tiene la educación de calidad e incluyente en esta problemática? La respuesta a pesar de ser sencilla, si lo vemos desde el punto de vista ambiental, claramente tendría relación con extinción de especies y la afectación de la cadena trófica, entre otras causas. Pero esto va más allá de la pérdida de unos servicios ambientales, puesto que la ausencia de estos recursos implica la imposibilidad de hacer uso de los mismos, por lo cual estaríamos asumiendo un costo de oportunidad, que se asocia al valor de uso. En otras palabras, una parte de la sociedad asume ese costo, lo que significa que estaría perdiendo bienestar ante la imposibilidad de disfrutar o hacer uso de este recurso.

Por otro lado, con respecto a la educación de calidad e incluyente, ésta juega un papel preponderante en todo este esquema, puesto que una sociedad educada está mejor preparada para afrontar el futuro de nuestro planeta.

Es aquí donde el Colegio Rochester, consciente de la importancia de ser un modelo a seguir en términos de sostenibilidad, considera clave el aporte que puede proveer con relación al cuarto objetivo que es el lograr esa educación inclusiva y de calidad. Es así, que el colegio se ha puesto

como meta no solamente ser un ícono en el país por su certificación LEED Gold, sino que es prioritario trascender a un nivel en donde todo ese conocimiento y experiencia en sostenibilidad pueda ser transmitido a otras instituciones tanto oficiales como privadas.

Un ejemplo de este propósito, es el trabajo que venimos realizando en instituciones educativas tanto en Cundinamarca como en Cartagena y sus alrededores. Desde hace tres años hemos tenido la oportunidad de trabajar con colegios oficiales en Cartagena, como el Instituto Ambientalista de Cartagena, el cual está ubicado en el Barrio San José de los Campanos, a las afueras de la Ciudad Herólica.

Se caracteriza por ser un lugar con muchas limitaciones, pero con gente única, amable y con ganas infinitas por luchar por una sociedad más equitativa e incluyente. En esta institución no solamente podemos encontrar héroes (docentes) que hacen honor al nombre de la ciudad, pero también unos alumnos que en el fondo de su ser desean ser hombres de bien que puedan aportar a la sostenibilidad del planeta.

Precisamente y acorde con las metas propuestas en relación al objetivo de educación de calidad, el Colegio Rochester a través de la Dirección de Sostenibilidad, ha diseñado varias estrategias, cuyo fin es el de colaborar en el desarrollo



Taller y capacitación de currículos en sostenibilidad en Los Límites, Cartagena.

profesional de los docentes de esa institución, al capacitarlos en temáticas asociadas a cómo incorporar en el currículo la sostenibilidad. Esto es algo de lo cual mucho se ha hablado en el sector educativo y existen muchas propuestas entorno a esto. Lo cierto del caso, es que la experiencia en campo que tenemos como colegio certificado LEED GOLD, ha sido valiosa en el momento de compartirlas con esta institución educativa, así como las otras con las que trabajamos.

Uno de los temas que frecuentemente se mencionan en los talleres que hemos realizado en el Instituto Educativo Ambientalista, al igual que las otras instituciones oficiales con las que colaboramos, es lo relacionado con la generación de residuos y su manejo. Estas

mencionan constantemente la problemática de los residuos que se presentan de manera reiterada en su campus. La realidad es que esto es un tema que aqueja no solamente instituciones educativas tanto escolares como universitarias. Es un tema que desborda completamente nuestra sociedad y el cual debe ser enfrentado de muchas maneras, entre ellas precisamente la educación y como percibimos nuestro entorno natural.

En este sentido, debemos partir del hecho que entre las funciones del medio ambiente, está el ser receptor o purificador del entorno natural de los residuos que generamos, no solamente los organismos que habitamos este planeta, sino que también de todos los procesos de producción y los hábitos de consumo que



Para visualizar los videos, el PDF debe ser abierto con Adobe Acrobat Reader. Haz Click Aquí para descargarlo [\[PDF icon\]](#)

poseemos. Visto esto desde la educación y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible, cabe decir que nuestra sociedad, la cual se basa en el consumo de recursos, no concibe un sector productivo ante la ausencia del medio ambiente. Pero ahí es donde es importante comprender que esa capacidad purificadora de la naturaleza o de asimilar los residuos que se generan no es infinita y que nuestro afán de poseer lo último que está de moda conlleva a sacrificar lo más importante que es nuestro hogar, el Planeta Tierra. En síntesis, el entorno natural es un soporte de cualquier actividad productiva, ya que nos provee bienes y servicios, lo cual indica que debemos garantizar la sostenibilidad del mismo.

Es aquí en donde nuestra experiencia, con errores y éxitos, como colegio sostenible, entra a ser una herramienta clave en los procesos de capacitación docente en la Institución Educativa Ambientalista, puesto que como parte de la sociedad en la que nos encontramos, es nuestra responsabilidad proponer incentivos que no sean únicamente económicos, sino que demuestren los beneficios que se pueden obtener al reconciliarnos como consumidores con nuestro entorno. Es así, que dentro de las experiencias compartidas tuvimos el honor de recibir a dos estudiantes, a la Rectora y una docente del Instituto Educativo Ambientalista, a



Photo: Jorge Quintero
Luis Camilo Banda y Joaquín Rosado, estudiantes del Colegio Ambientalista de Cartagena

Proceedings of 33rd PLEA International Conference Design to Thrive Edinburgh, 2th-5th July 2017 PLEA 2017 Conference www.plea2017.net Published by NCEUB 2017 Network for Comfort and Energy Use in Buildings http://nceb.org.uk to download go online to www.nceb.org.uk

Bringing Pupils into Building Energy Performance: School Design, Construction and Operation

Francesco Pomponi¹, Liliana Medina Campos², Alice Moncaster³ and Sean Smith¹

¹ Edinburgh Napier University, Institute for Sustainable Construction, EH10 5DT Edinburgh UK f.pomponi@napier.ac.uk;

² Universidad Colegio Mayor de Cundinamarca, Bogotá, Colombia

³ The Open University, School of Engineering & Innovation, Milton Keynes, UK

building users, performance gap, LEED, holistic sustainable building design

Introduction and background

The influence that a healthy, positive and comfortable built environment in schools has on students achievement and behaviour is not new (e.g. Earthman and Lemasters, 1996). However, in a world where global warming and climate change threaten the global environment with potentially disastrous catastrophes, such optimal learning environment must be achieved in an energy efficient manner.

Energy efficiency in schools is generally investigated

Abstract: Colegio Rochester is school in Colombia with a strong vision for sustainability. This vision permeates the new school building which was the first school in Latin America to be awarded a LEED Gold certification. This article uses Colegio Rochester as a case study to understand how the individual roles and interactions between stakeholders, including pupils, shaped (and still shape) the energy performance of the building. Primary qualitative and quantitative data have been collected including interviews with the LEED consultants and multiple users, and a detailed analysis of the energy performance figures. The data was used to map users and the key connections

Keywords: school building,

from the perspective of a specific measure, be it a low-energy technology, an energy reduction measure or a passive design strategy. For instance, Becker et al. (2007) investigated design solutions for schools in Israel that would maintain good levels of thermal comfort and indoor environmental quality whilst being at the same time energy efficient, what they called the EE-TC-IAQ dilemma.

Theodosiou and Ordoumpozanis (2008) addressed the same 'dilemma' for nurseries and elementary school buildings in a cold climatic zone of Greece. Their results indicate that main causes for energy inefficiency are to be found in the building envelope, the lack of apt legislative measures, and an improper control of lighting and heating systems – among others (Theodosiou and Ordoumpozanis, 2008). Dimoudi and Kostarela (2009) monitored the energy consumption and assessed the energy conservation potential of school buildings also in a cold climatic zone in Greece. Their monitoring and simulations revealed that in that context improved thermal insulation has the greatest benefit on the reduction of energy consumption, followed by increased wall thickness and better airtightness (Dimoudi and Kostarela, 2009).

Sekki et al. (2017) investigated the effect of energy measures

on the values of energy efficiency indicators for school buildings in Finland. In the cases they studied, the most savings in energy consumption can be achieved through investments in technical measures or by operating an automated building management system based on the actual occupancy of the school (Sekki et al., 2017). Research on energy efficiency in schools has evolved greatly given the continuous increase in computational power and refined software tools. One such example, is the work of Zhang et al. (2017) that employed a simulation-optimisation approach based on multi-objective genetic algorithm to improve thermal and daylight performance of school building in China. The authors adopted a parametric approach related to spatial configurations and found that the best design could lead to a 28% energy reduction (Zhang et al., 2017). Schools have also been analysed from a life cycle perspective, in order to understand how minimise material use and waste generation. For example, Pons and Wadel (2011) looked at prefabricated timber, steel and concrete structures. Depending on the technology used, they found that CO₂ emissions could be reduced by 50% or waste generated during the school building's life cycle cut by 40% (Pons and Wadel, 2011).

Not only do such interventions on a school building foster

a healthy and comfortable educational environment, they also have a further, beneficial and often untapped potential: that to educate and promote sustainability amongst future citizens (Hertzberger, 2008). Whilst this has been already noted and pointed out in the literature on energy efficient schools (e.g. Theodosiou and Ordoumpozanis, 2008) there currently is a lack of research on the benefit and impact of a more holistic approach to school design, with a focus on the roles that different users and stakeholders have. This is therefore the focus of this paper, which will use a K-12 school in Latin America as a case study to reflect on the role of a school building as a living textbook and understand how the individual roles and interactions between different users, including pupils, shaped (and still shape) the energy performance of the building.

Colegio Rochester

Colegio Rochester was established in 1959 as a K-12 private educational institution teaching English as a second language in Bogotá, Colombia. In 2000 the School Board set out to develop a wholly new educational facility with open areas, a good infrastructure for the arts, a swimming pool to promote a wide range of sports, and innovative classrooms to facilitate learning and teaching. The new facility also had to



embed sustainability at its core and promote environmentally friendly strategies throughout design, construction and use (Colegio Rochester, 2014). The very ambitious idea was to use the new school site as a living text book, and even more, to make it a tool to transform society in Colombia (Medina Campos, 2015). Many successful initiatives have been organised, that involved not just the school's users such as teachers and pupils but the wider society as a whole, through families of the pupils and the members of the neighbourhood where the new school site sits. This holistic approach to sustainability, in addition to excellent design and environmental management has led to Colegio Rochester

receiving the LEED Gold Certification in January 2014, being the first school in the whole Latin America to achieve such accomplishment (Colegio Rochester, 2016). Colegio Rochester has been recognised by national and international organizations such as the Kimberly Clark Foundation Ekco-Awards recognition in 2013 for Exceptional Places to Work, BIBO-WWF in 2014 and as "Academy – Best Environmental Practices" and "Green Project Challenge – 2014". In 2016 EU press included Colegio Rochester as one of the 50 world's most innovative schools (El Tiempo, 2016). Since 2012 Rochester School is leading "Green Apple Day" in Colombia and "Our Choice",

an integrative K-12 networking initiative based on sustainability educational strategies for schools since 2014. In 2016, the WWF awarded Rochester for the protection of the environment (WWF, 2017). Given the remarkable achievements across the whole sustainability spectrum, Rochester made therefore an ideal case study to understand the implicit and explicit aspects that led to such a successful project.

Data collection

Primary data were collected by the authors, starting in May 2016 and continuing through to 2017. Data collected were both qualitative and quantitative. The former consisted in

exploratory interviews with LEED consultants as well as semi-structured interviews with school stakeholders. The latter resulted in modelled and measured energy consumption to assess whether and to what extent the low energy technologies employed in the school design had had the expected positive impact. The interviews were realised with:

- Two senior members of the school management
- Two environmental managers
- Two teachers
- Two technicians, and
- Two students

Energy figures were obtained from the energy simulations performed in 2013 as a requirement for the LEED certification. This consisted in carrying out a computer based energy use simulation of two buildings, the baseline building design according to Appendix G of ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA 90.1-2007 (ASHRAE, 2007) Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings (Performance Rating Method) and the proposed building design that incorporates technologies and alternatives (SES, 2013). Ex-post measured energy figures were obtained from the independent energy audit that monitored real energy consumption from November 2012 to January 2017 (SES, 2016, Colegio Rochester, 2017).

The construction materials were evaluated with Design Builder to validate the thermal behaviour, and finishing materials with

high surface albedo were chosen. In terms of ventilation, a mixed mode with fresh air intake operates throughout the building and all classrooms are equipped with temperature and CO₂ sensors. The water centre instead fully relies on a natural ventilation strategy with relative humidity of 65% and temperature in the range of 24-30°C. The Colegio also benefit from a range of renewable systems, including 92 PV panels for a total of 24446 kWh/year, solar thermals for hot water and pool heating, and daylighting system (i.e. Solatube).

Results and discussion

The first result that was produced from the analysis of the interviews has been a flowchart mapping all stakeholders that have influenced and participated in the project across the different stages (pre-executive design stages have not been considered, e.g. planning permissions). This is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 reveals some interesting aspects. Firstly, the boxes and arrows show those key actors that have supervised the project across all stages as well as being directly involved in some of them. These are: the environmental and sustainability consultants who played different roles throughout the project, also acting as LEED consultant, the school sustainability director who is actively involved in managing and overviewing the school buildings' operation as well as in supervising the facility management, and

the commissioning authority currently acting as facility manager.

Once the building has been completed, it was immediately used as a living text book to engage pupils in all grades and let them have a real feel for what sustainability is about in practice. For example, as a student reported in the interview, visits to the school's wastewater treatment plan (which is the most critical element) helped them understand the purpose of having solely biodegradable soaps and washing up liquids. Additionally, and more importantly, the pupils understood the effects (both positive and negative) that virtuous or vicious behaviours could have on the whole system. Both students in the interview showed an admirable awareness of their roles as sustainability champions, and this was in fact a general feeling during the fieldwork at the school; all pupils at all grades were strongly engaged with the sustainability theme and very aware on how they could promote sustainability and contribute to a better environment.

The building has also been used as one of the main elements of the sustainability curriculum which is taught, with the due differences, at all grades. The school has introduced a sustainability area coordinator as a new role to manage and overview the curriculum and its continuous refinement and evolution. In all interviews it emerged that the school's vision and its sustainability curriculum

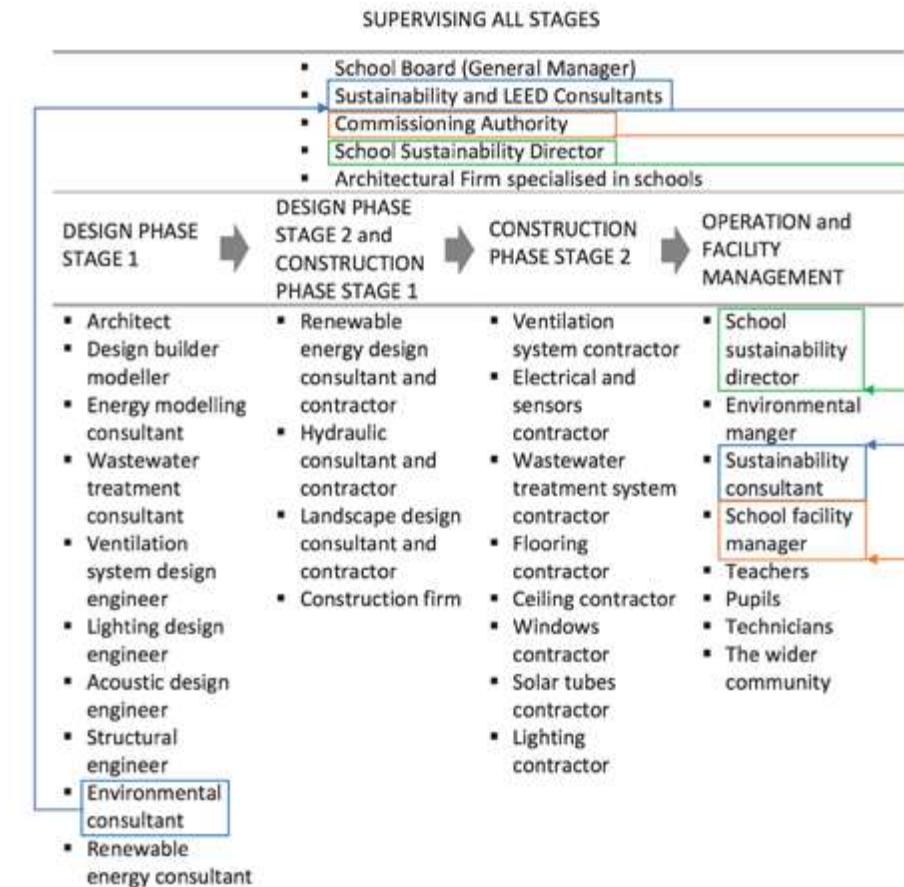


Table 1 - Stakeholders across different stages of the project

were so forward-thinking that they actually started driving cultural change. However, as some interviewees have revealed, this also became problematic when pupils – especially those at lower grades – received a different message at home from their parents. Rather than seeing this as a setback, the school decided to broaden even more its outreach and activities for pupils and their families have grown in number and in scope. This solved to some extent the dual message that children were being exposed to, by “educating pupils as well as their families” as one of the

interviewees put it.

A different difficulty was experienced with students at higher grades, which already had their own views and perception about sustainability. In these cases, it was not just the sustainability curriculum that drove change but, equally – if not more – importantly, the commitment of the School Board, the School Sustainability Director and all the teachers. Through a holistic approach and the coherent message, all students successfully and positively engaged with the new buildings, the advanced and low-energy technologies

used, and the rationale for doing so. Similar to this was the experience of technicians and other support staff working at Colegio Rochester. For them, the new school site has represented a paradigm change since they “were not educated thinking about sustainability”, as reported by one of the technicians interviewed. However, overtime, the technicians have become sustainability champions too, they enjoy their daily jobs, and feel part of a bigger system which truly cares about humans and the environment. During the interviews it also emerged the formative roles of the technicians, which have frequent and effective interactions with students in order to show them how systems work, how their use of technologies can be improved or rectified in order to reach together a very ambitious goal.

In addition to an evident positive contribution to promoting social sustainability through the key role education plays, all these activities have had a remarkable impact on the energy consumption of the new school buildings. Figure 1 shows the base line, modelled, and measured energy consumptions from November 2012 through to January 2017. Real figures on energy consumption were collected from the CODENSA (Colombian Energy Supplier) energy bills for all months covered in the chart.

It can be seen that when the measured energy is compared against the modelled energy consumption predicted at

design stage, it shows a strong alignment with the real figures, in fact, lower than those predicted. This is a noteworthy achievement, particularly at these times where a big performance gap seems to be the norm in buildings' projects (Forman et al., 2017). Colegio Rochester has fully realised that building users play a crucial, yet "poorly understood and often overlooked role in the built environment" (Janda, 2011 p.15), and has therefore put them right at the heart of the building energy consumption. Not only Colegio Rochester performed very well against the modelled energy figures, but it also performed brilliantly overall compared to schools' energy consumption. This is can be seen in Figure 2, which shows the Energy Intensity Index based on Energy Star.

Colegio Rochester is located in the upper bound of the schools with lowest energy consumption. The energy audit conducted in 2016 other than assessing how the building had performed in the previous four years was also an opportunity to re-assess the modelled energy figures and evaluate further energy reduction and optimisation measures. Despite a strong agreement between modelled and measured energy (Figure 1), the energy audit has revealed that individual energy loads could be better modelled (e.g. there had been an overestimation of the ventilation loads and an underestimation of the lighting loads). The energy modelling has been adjusted in light of

real figures and therefore the predicted energy consumption in the future will be even more accurate.

The energy audit has also recommended further interventions for energy reduction, which have then been evaluated by the School Board and Facility Managers to evaluate their implementation. Two such examples are lowering the operational temperature for the aquatic centre pools and the elimination of lighting parasitic loads. The former was rejected because pools temperature is set according to national and international norms for comfortable swimming and therefore the energy saving intervention would affect the pupils. The latter instead could be implemented, after checking with the Security Manager that adjusting lighting timers would not pose any increased security risk. Even in these two cases it can be seen that pupils are always placed at the heart

of building-related decisions, after all the school exists for and because of them. It shall not surprise that when they are given so much consideration, their behaviour in return is fully committed to achieving a low-energy, sustainable building.

Conclusions

Colombia, like other countries in Latin America, faces great challenges related to the inclusion of sustainability principles and to social and economic development (UNEP, 2014). Education can play a key role in many different aspects, and can certainly help promote paradigm shifts amongst new generations that will be the leaders of tomorrow. This is true across the whole sustainability spectrum, which includes sustainable buildings. This paper has shown how a school building can become a living text-book and give pupils a very concrete experience on how sustainability in the built environment is designed,

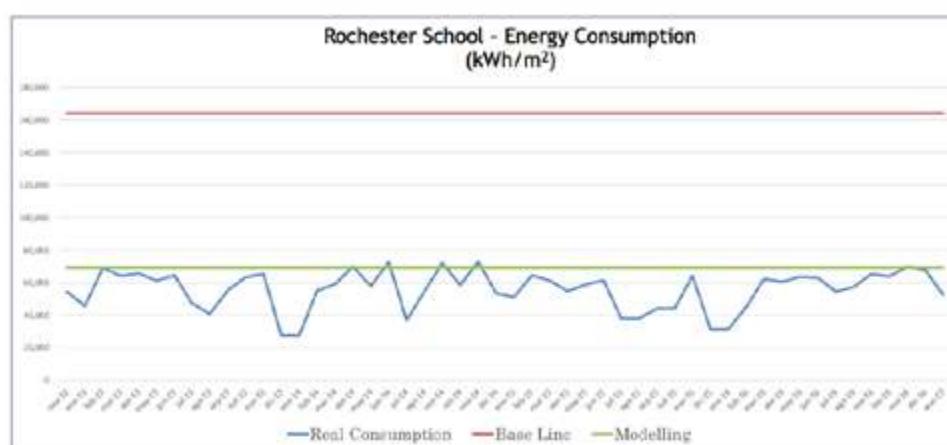


Figure 1 - Modelled vs. measured energy consumption [2012-2017]
Courtesy of Rochester Facility Manager

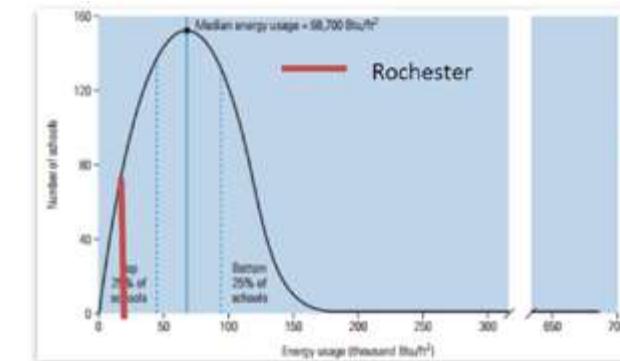


Figure 2 - Colegio Rochester's energy performance compared to other schools - source: SES (2016)

practically implemented, and managed.

Colegio Rochester is not only an award-winning school but a social phenomenon that has successfully engaged with its many stakeholders across all stages of the building process through to operation and management of the new building site. Pupils have been recognised as key users, and are continuously put at the heart of the school's activities. They are highly engaged with the sustainability theme and have become passionate sustainability champions. As a result, the building has performed better than predicted over the past five years, with measured energy figures lower than those modelled at the design stage. The approach followed, the design utilised, and the technologies implemented are all highly replicable and can be adopted and adapted to different contexts. As such Colegio Rochester could be an excellent model on how sustainability in school can be replicated and achieved across

the Global South and the rest of the planet.

Acknowledgements

Funding for this research was received from the Isaac Newton Trust at the University of Cambridge. The authors would like to express their gratitude to the interviewees, the staff, and the senior management at Colegio Rochester for their time. Without their support, opinions, and insights this research would have not been possible.

References

- ASHRAE 2007. ANSI/ASHRAE/IESNA Standard 90.1-2007 - Energy standard for buildings except low-rise residential buildings.
- BECKER, R., GOLDBERGER, I. & PACIUK, M. 2007. Improving energy performance of school buildings while ensuring indoor air quality ventilation. *Building and Environment*, 42, 3261-3276.
- COLEGIO ROCHESTER 2014. El Colegio Rochester como texto vivo de aprendizaje [iBook].
- COLEGIO ROCHESTER. 2016. Certification LEED. Available at [<http://rochester.edu.co/certificacion-leed/>] [Online]. [Accessed 27.12.2016].
- COLEGIO ROCHESTER 2017. Energy Efficiency Audit Operation & Maintenance Executive Report (2012 – 2017).
- DIMOUDI, A. & KOSTARELA, P. 2009. Energy monitoring and conservation potential in school buildings in the C' climatic zone of Greece. *Renewable Energy*, 34, 289-296.
- EARTHTMAN, G. & LEMASTERS, L. 1996. Review of Research on the Relationship between School Buildings, Student Achievement, and Student Behavior.
- EL TIEMPO 2016. El colegio Rochester le apunta a ser un aula viva [in Spanish] - Available at: <http://m.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/CMS-16580557>.
- FORMAN, T., MUTSCHLER, R., GUTHRIE, P., SOULTI, E., PICKERING, B., BYSTRÖM, V. & LEE, S. M. 2017. Improving Building Energy Performance in Universities: The Case Study of the University of Cambridge. In: LEAL FILHO, W., BRANDLI, L., CASTRO, P. & NEWMAN, J. (eds.) *Handbook of Theory and Practice of Sustainable Development in Higher Education : Volume 1*. Cham: Springer International Publishing.
- HERTZBERGER, H. 2008. Space and learning: Lessons in architecture 3, 010 Publishers.
- JANDA, K. B. 2011. Buildings don't use energy: people do. *Architectural Science Review*, 54, 15-22.
- MEDINA CAMPOS, L. 2015. Sustainable Educational Infrastructure In Colombia As Transforming Society Tool: Rochester School Study Case. SEEDS - Sustainable Ecological Engineering Design for Society. Leeds, 15-17 September
- PONS, O. & WADEL, G. 2011. Environmental impacts of prefabricated school buildings in Catalonia. *Habitat International*, 35, 553-563.
- SEKKI, T., AIRAKSINEN, M. & SAARI, A. 2017. Effect of energy measures on the values of energy efficiency indicators in Finnish daycare and school buildings. *Energy and Buildings*.
- SES 2013. Soluciones Energéticas Sostenibles - Energy Simulation Results [Rochester School].
- SES 2016. Soluciones Energéticas Sostenibles - Informe de Auditoría Energética, Colegio Rochester.
- THEODOSIOU, T. & ORDOUMPOZANIS, K. 2008. Energy, comfort and indoor air quality in nursery and elementary school buildings in the cold climatic zone of Greece. *Energy and Buildings*, 40, 2207-2214.
- UNEP 2014. State of Play of Sustainable Building in Latin America 2014. United Nations Environment Programme - Sustainable Buildings and Climate Initiative.
- WWF 2017. Colegio Rochester gana Premio a la Protección del Medio Ambiente [Available at: <http://www.wwf.org.co/?280657/Colegio-Rochester-gana-Premio-a-la-Protección-del-Medio-Ambiente>].
- ZHANG, A., BOKEL, R., VAN DEN DOBBELSTEEN, A., SUN, Y., HUANG, Q. & ZHANG, Q. 2017. Optimization of thermal and daylight performance of school buildings based on a multi-objective genetic algorithm in the cold climate of China. *Energy and Buildings*, 139, 371-384. ■

The template syndrome in design

By: Daniel Montoya Contreras
Elementary Computer Science Teacher



Design is a creative, yet methodical task that requires intimate knowledge about, not only design and interface, but also about the desires, wants and needs of the client who trustfully hands

over the image he has in order for the designer in charge of this original product to work wonders. Generally speaking, requests for the elaboration of these delicate and intricately webbed spaces fulfill the need to communicate with clients in order to significantly increase commercial status. Nevertheless, even in this arena of creative genius lies an underlying evil that sadly affects the way web designers are being perceived. This evil is what I like to call, the Template Syndrome. The using of a predetermined and set design for different pieces does not only severely limit creation and creativity, but also restricts the final product to a simple recycling of a preset structure. Although this might seem like the easiest, not to mention less costly choice for customers, templates do not and cannot do the work of interpreting and recreating the image the client has locked in his brain.

Another interesting sidebar has to do with the final purpose of the design itself. If it does not properly illustrate the image or concept it is known for or wants to become known for (e.g. a brand name), the ultimate purpose for this work of art can and usually does result in a catastrophic failure at an attempt for communication solutions.

Disconsolately enough, we find that this "Template Syndrome" has filtered its way into the workspaces of some designers themselves. This is where the greater problematic lies. Clients rely trustfully and unknowingly on the expertise of a designer's imagination. Unfortunately, the client can rarely, if ever, tell the difference between and original and unique piece of work and the cheap copy of a simple template.

This however, is greatly reflected



in the price of the design offered to the client. Evidently, the designers who choose to use a template instead of creating their own work, will offer their client the final product at a much lower sum than would a designer who brought his creation to life through the combination of the clients true wants and needs along with his own creative power. This causes righteous ethical indignation among designers who truly value their work and the dignity of this craftsmanship.

This initial "savings" with regards to the cost of the web design will generate a problem in the long run. A poor design, misaligned with the client's projected image will eventually transform into an economic waste, requiring constant revising (which comes with a higher cost) of the design. Consequently, leading to the deterioration of the brand value on the market. Inevitably, the public or target consumers will lose interest and the entire product will then be forgotten.

So, why exactly is a website based on a template so ineffective? Basically, it is because a template has only

been given hard thought one time, for one purpose, and cannot meet so many needs. Instead of it being based on specific, client-oriented objectives, with content made to reach the intended target audience, it has been modeled to fit only a certain array of objectives containing predetermined content. The technician who will proceed to "design" the page will only need to modify some content to adapt it as much as possible to the prefabricated model. And, although the client may not notice the difference, their customers or target audience might. This can quite possibly result in a very disappointing outcome.

Another major disadvantage of hiring template-using designers or using them yourself is the proliferation of clones. This essentially means that if the template has some success in the market, it is more likely to find its way as the base design for many other sites. What you end up with is several different businesses (e.g. hairdressers, carpenters, etc.) using the same template with slightly modified images.

In the end, it is the client's choice which way to go. However, consequences must be assumed when the choice for the easiest path of using templates is made. In selecting a professional designer who values his work and honors his craft, you will find that the time and money spent in considering needs analysis, design and interface, and the interaction between client and designer tailored to the client is well paid off.

As a web designer myself, I find that paying for customized and original products will pay off in the long run and will guarantee customer satisfaction. This generates trust between designer and client, and will result in a better communication solution catered specifically for each individual need.

As a Computer Science teacher at Rochester School, I foster design and creativity in my students' work through the use of different software and tools to produce games, videos, presentations and web pages. Through this process, they are constantly innovating and creating to guarantee quality and trustworthiness among students and teachers. Students learn not to copy and paste information from different sources, but to use their imagination and problem solving abilities in order to create solutions to raising issues in class. This way our students are constantly learning from early ages to be honest, creative and innovative future professionals. ■

¿Democracia en la clase de matemáticas?

Por: Luis Guillermo Marín Saboya
Coordinador Curricular Matemáticas.

La construcción de valores democráticos es un asunto que se torna crítico en el momento histórico que vive Colombia, y su materialización dentro de los salones de clase se considera fundamental si deseamos la consolidación de nuestra democracia.

Percibir el salón de la clase de matemáticas como el lugar de encuentro de diversidad de historias personales, de puntos de vista respecto a las matemáticas escolares, de intereses y de contextos dentro de los cuales todos se desarrollan, nos brinda la posibilidad de ampliar nuestras perspectivas pedagógicas y de concebir la participación activa de la disciplina matemática en la construcción de valores democráticos.

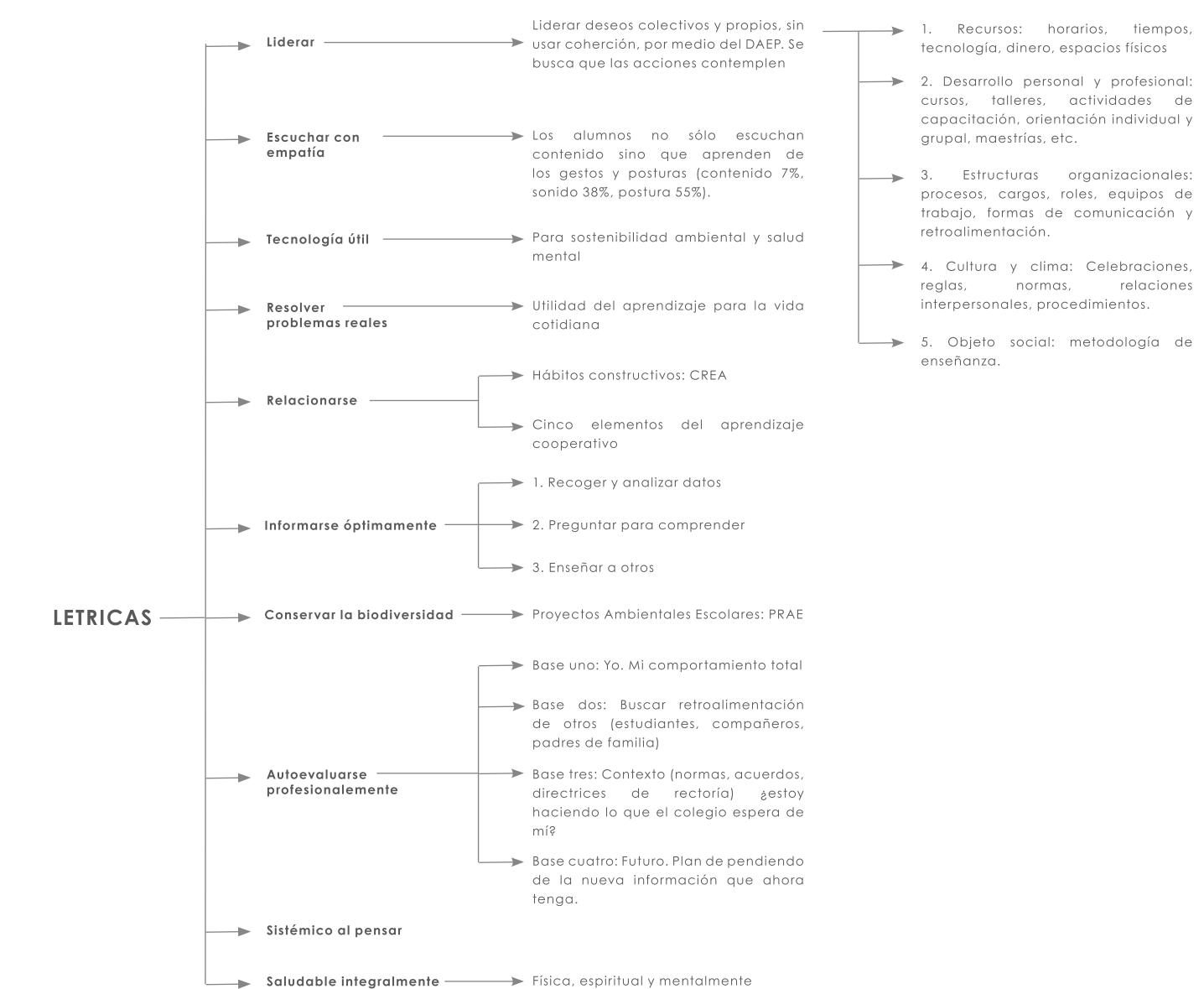
Al ser un lugar de encuentro, el salón de matemáticas brinda el espacio y el tiempo en los que se producen interacciones entre los participantes, que evidencian similitudes y diferencias en historias, puntos de vista, intereses y contextos,

las que a su vez lo convierten en terreno fértil para sembrar semillas de democracia, con todo lo que ello implica: remover la tierra, quitar la maleza, abonar el terreno, plantar la semilla, regarla y esperar que las condiciones sean favorables para su germinación, crecimiento y cosecha.

El formato tradicional de la clase de matemáticas, en el que el profesor usa el tablero para expresar verdades absolutas que los estudiantes copian sin discutir, y a veces sin entender, no brinda los escenarios ni las condiciones para un encuentro provechoso de diversidades que se conviertan en terreno fértil para la democracia. Se hace necesario proponer e implementar escenarios que alberguen y gestionen las diversidades para armonizarlas en tareas que requieran de las habilidades de todos, dentro del marco del trabajo colaborativo como preparación para el desempeño futuro, y en los que los estudiantes tengan la opción de elegir los temas que les interesan para el uso

productivo del conocimiento matemático. En el Colegio Rochester la gestión de los escenarios se hace útil y explícita a través del diseño de aprendizajes y de actividades teniendo en cuenta la riqueza de los componentes del acróstico LETRICAS (Gráfica 1).

Como ejemplo de escenarios potencialmente fértiles se presentan los mini-proyectos. Aunque inicialmente pensados como una estrategia de aprendizaje poderosa, ahora se propone ir más allá para implementar una gestión que, además, les aporte el potencial para convertirse en lugar de encuentro de distintas personalidades y de distintas concepciones matemáticas para lograr un objetivo común a través del trabajo colaborativo considerando varios de los componentes de LETRICAS. Cuando hablamos de tratar de acordar un objetivo común ya estamos en el germen de un desafío democrático en el que se requiere tener en cuenta puntos de vista, formas de trabajo, intenciones e



Gráfica 1
Componentes del acróstico LETRICAS, creado en el Rochester. Tomado de documento de Ma Pilar Tunarroza

intereses particulares que se van haciendo más evidentes y explícitos a medida que el proyecto se va desarrollando.

Cuando las matemáticas escolares se ponen al servicio de los intereses de los estudiantes en el sentido de usarlas para alcanzar el objetivo acordado del mini-proyecto, se observa un cambio fundamental. Los estudiantes empiezan a hacer preguntas que para ellos son importantes, pertinentes y

vitales, y se proponen entonces usar las matemáticas para entender lo que les rodea, para evaluar si los cambios normativos de su contexto son válidos y para tomar decisiones.

En el marco de la materia Estadística y Probabilidad, los estudiantes de grado Noveno propusieron encuestas alrededor grandes preguntas como ¿Qué tan buenos lectores somos? ¿Podemos tener menos tarea sin afectar

el aprendizaje? ¿Necesitamos la hora de "Work"? ¿Qué sabes sobre el alcohol? ¿Qué sabes sobre el suicidio?, ¿Estamos obsesionados con la tecnología?, que luego de un proceso de refinación, pusieron a consideración de los estudiantes entre Octavo grado y Undécimo grado.

Las imágenes (1, 2, 3 y 4) muestran algunos de los productos del trabajo "¿Estamos obsesionados

con la tecnología?", de las estudiantes Isabela Melo y Hanna Gov, quienes siguieron el procedimiento de plantear hipótesis, establecer objetivos, salir del salón para preguntar, llevar a cabo el proceso estadístico para dar significado comprensible a los datos recogidos y luego sacar conclusiones.

- To know if high schoolers really need technology to survive.
- To analyze how much high schoolers use their mobiles in one day.
- To understand if high schoolers have lived with technology through their entire life.
- To check if the new school rule on mobiles is useful.

Los objetivos planteados van más allá del conocimiento matemático y se enfocan en su uso. Las estudiantes incluyen la validación de un cambio normativo en el colegio.

Hypothesis:

The hypothesis is the outcome of this survey, which shows that high schoolers are obsessed with technology. We think that they have a notable dependence on technology, specially on their mobile phones.

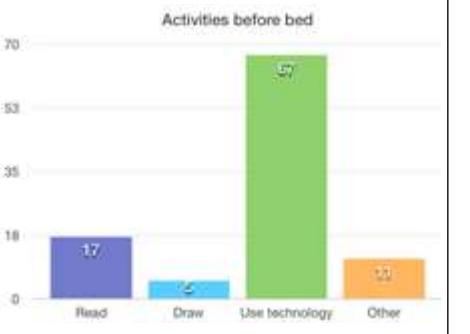
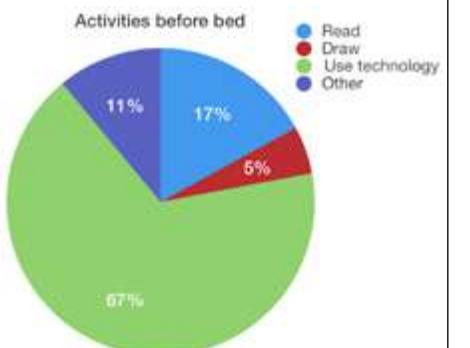
Obsessed: means that we concentrate our thoughts and actions towards something specific all the time. In this project this word will refer to the strong dependency teenagers create towards technology.

Hipótesis que se pretende validar con el trabajo. Aclaración de lo que es Obsesión para este caso.

What do you prefer doing before bed?

- Reading a book
 - Drawing
 - Using any technological device
 - None of the above.
- What?

Variable	f _i	F _i	h _i	H _i
Read	17	17	0,17	0,17
Draw	5	22	0,05	0,22
Use technology	67	89	0,67	0,89
Other	11	100	0,11	1
Total	100		1	



Preguntas que apuntan a la pregunta general del trabajo y a verificar los objetivos

Proposals:

Our proposals to help high schoolers handle this situation is to carry out campaigns with the support of our investigation in order to show them that this is really something to look out for. One campaign would consist of posting infographics around the block. We are also going to talk to our level director and show her our investigation to propose contacting a professional to talk to us about the different connotations of technology dependence.

Propuestas sustentadas en datos procesados y analizados

Todo este trabajo se concretó en la presentación de los resultados procesados a sus compañeros de clase siguiendo un formato acordado, ocasión en que se evidenció que el Mini-proyecto contribuyó a que las estudiantes se arriesgaran a asumir posiciones sustentadas, a validar la pertinencia de los cambios normativos en el colegio, a reconocer la importancia de la toma de decisiones informadas y a proponer estrategias que sean útiles para la problemática estudiada.

Considerar estas acciones como muestras de la construcción de valores democráticos que tienen como fundamento el respeto por la voz del otro y la preocupación para hacerla oír, es un paso adelante en la consolidación de nuestra democracia.

¿Tienes un artículo?

Te invitamos a participar con tus escritos o trabajos en nuestras publicaciones:

RocheSTEM - The Lion - Elegir

Envíanos tus artículos a
comunicaciones@rochester.edu.co





**WILLIAM GLASSER
INTERNATIONAL**

Bogota, Colombia

June 27th - 30th, 2018

**Casa Dann Carlton Hotel & Spa: Calle 93b #19 - 44
and Rochester School**

www.wgiconference.org



Keynote Speakers

The William Glasser International Conference presents:

TAKE CHARGE OF YOUR MIND

for wellness and effectiveness with Choice Theory

in Organizations, Mental Health, Schools and Families

with national and international experts

Brian Lennon

Ireland



Psychologist and Guidance Counselor specialized in the Glasser Quality School model. Senior Instructor of William Glasser International and founding member of the international board.



Achievement Corporation

Japan

Achievement Corp is a human resource development consulting firm using Choice Theory in training solutions to help individuals and organizations enhance their performance. More than 330,000 individuals have received their training. Masaki Kakitani and Satoshi Aoki will speak.

Lynn Sumida **Canada**

Canada

Senior Instructor of William Glasser International with more than 30 years of counseling practice to encourage change and unleashing the potential within each person.



Nancy Buck

United States

Senior Instructor of William Glasser International and a developmental psychologist with over 30 years of experience in education and parenting. Founder and President of Peaceful Parenting, Inc.



Jean Seville-Suffield, DNM **Canada**

Doctor of Natural Medicine, Senior Instructor of William Glasser International with a B.Ed., Master of Arts degree, as well as a Master Certification in Brain-Based Learning and Teaching.



Terry Lynch **Ireland**

He has over 30 years of experience as a Medical Doctor and more than 15 years as a psychotherapist and as the provider of a recovery-oriented mental health service. Author of three books on mental health.



Peter R. Breggin **United States** **video conference**

Harvard-trained Psychiatrist, Case Western Reserve Medical School, including a teaching fellowship at Harvard Medical School. Former consultant at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). He has taught at several universities, now he teaches as an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Counseling and Psychological Services at SUNY Oswego.



Juan Pablo Aljure **Colombia**

Senior Instructor of William Glasser International with two Master of Science degrees, specialized in Glasser Quality Schools, Environmental Sustainability, Systems Thinking, and Choice Theory as a pedagogical framework.



Iliana Aljure **Colombia**

Choice Theory certified with a Master's in Dance Education. Specialized in Brain-based teaching and learning and the importance of the arts in education.



Jaime Jaramillo (Papá Jaime) **Colombia**

Known in Colombia as "Papá Jaime", he has spent over 30 years working with children and teenagers who live on the streets and the sewage system of different Colombian cities.



**Inspiramos y educamos
estudiantes para que tomen
el control de su vida
con el mundo en mente**

**PBX: 749 60 00
www.rochester.edu.co**



Te invitamos a conocer nuestras
demás publicaciones

