

**PhD COURSES SUBMISSION FORM**

<b>1. CODE OF THE COURSE</b>	1050-00000-MS0-0PWb
<b>2. POLISH TITLE OF THE COURSE</b>	Promocja wyników badań naukowych. Komunikacja naukowa
<b>3. ENGLISH TITLE OF THE COURSE</b>	Promotion of scientific research. Science communication.
<b>4. SCIENTIFIC DISCIPLINE</b>	Science communication
<b>5. IMPLEMENTING UNIT</b>	105000 - Faculty of Physics
<b>6. COURSE STATUS</b>	Elective
<b>7. TARGET GROUP</b>	Doctoral School No 1; Doctoral School No 2; Doctoral School No 3; Doctoral School No 4; Doctoral School No 5; Doctoral Studies; any scientist willing to communicate science to society;
<b>8. PROTOCOL TYPE</b>	Z – course completion / zaliczenie
<b>9. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION (MAXIMUM 1000 CHARACTERS)</b>	<p>"Science is not finished until it's communicated", said sir Mark Walport, UK Government chief scientific advisor. Françoise Barré-Sinoussi, laureate of Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for her role in the discovery of human immunodeficiency (HIV) virus said: "We are not making science for science. We are making science for the benefit of humanity". How could society benefit from something that is not aware of? How further scientific research could be financed without the support of society? Communication of scientific results and engagement in public debate in science-related topics (climate change? coronavirus vaccines? use of GMO?) is crucial for further development of science.</p> <p>During this course, we're going to develop a deeper understanding of the importance and essence of science communication, gain practical skills of cooperating with different kinds of media (with "regular" or science journalists) and to produce our own materials like videos.</p>
<b>10. FULL DESCRIPTION (MAXIMUM 4000 CHARACTERS)</b>	<p>Science communication – theory, introduction, demand for popular science and research outcome</p> <p>Public engagement of scientist in post-truth era, case of "infodemics".</p> <p>Human psychology - cognitive biases, heuristics: why it's so hard to communicate efficiently?</p> <p>Theory of conflict: why showing data is not convincing at all?</p> <p>Scientific and non-scientific (popular or business) communication: adaptation to the audience.</p> <p>Writing – briefing, short or long article, description. Shortening text. The equation to calculate the difficulty of a text.</p> <p>Characterization of different media types (press, internet release, social media, TV, YouTube).</p> <p>Where to send my article?</p>

Interview – the difference between a conversation with a scientific journalist and morning TV  
 Storytelling – how to create a story to follow the plot  
 Short movies, writing scenario. Technical issues (scenes, time-laps, hyper-laps, slow motion, individual work or with a team).  
 Social media. How to create interesting and engaging materials

**11. LITERATURE**

Selected papers from scientific journals: Science Communication, Journal of Science Communication, Public Understanding of Science  
 The Unpersuadables: Adventures with the Enemies of Science, Will Storr  
 Science of Storytelling, Will Storr  
 BBC Horizon productions, like "War on science"  
 TED Talks, like sir Ken Robinson, Julian Treasure  
 Recordings from FameLab competitions

**12. LEARNING OUTCOMES**

Participant:  
 Is able to create a press material adequate to the requirements of a specific medium, writing about his own research. Can assess the difficulty of a text.  
 Is able to create a short movie on scientific topics dedicated for social media.  
 Can prepare an oral presentation on specific issues in "FameLab style" or "TEDx style"  
 Understands the non-technical aspects of scientific and engineering activities, including its impact on society and the need to communicate with it.

**13. SEMESTER IN ACADEMIC YEAR**

2021Z (Fall)

**14. ECTS CREDITS**

2

**15. COURSE COORDINATOR**

Dariusz Aksamit, MSc Eng. of medical physics

**16. COURSE COORDINATOR CONTACT DETAILS**

dariusz.aksamit@pw.edu.pl

**17. TYPE OF ASSESSMENT**

Course completion

**18. REMARKS**

As the course is meant to be as practical as possible, with a lot of individual exercises during meetings, the group size should be limited to about 15 (engaged) students.

**19. TYPE OF CLASSES**

Classes (CWI)

**20. NUMBER OF HOURS IN A SEMESTER**

10

**21. ANOTHER TYPE OF CLASSES**

Yes

**22. TYPE OF CLASSES2**

Consultations (KON)

**23. NUMBER OF HOURS IN A SEMESTER2**

10

<b>24.</b>	<b>ANOTHER TYPE OF CLASSES2</b>
	Yes
<b>25.</b>	<b>TYPE OF CLASSES3</b>
	Practice (PRA)
<b>26.</b>	<b>NUMBER OF HOURS IN A SEMESTER3</b>
	20
<b>27.</b>	<b>ANOTHER TYPE OF CLASSES3</b>
	Yes
<b>28.</b>	<b>TYPE OF CLASSES4</b>
	Self-study (DOM)
<b>29.</b>	<b>NUMBER OF HOURS IN A SEMESTER4</b>
	20
<b>30.</b>	<b>ANOTHER TYPE OF CLASSES4</b>
	No