Virus Game

a. Set-up steps for players	Game Code:
 Use a charged mobile device with a camera and: Android devices: Chrome browser. Apple devices [iOS 11 or later]: Safari browser. Fire tablets: Silk browser. Connect to wi-fi, go to psims.games and Select Join a Game 	Notes:
 OR, skip this step if the game is already loaded on the device (at a webpage with a gray background). Whenever prompted, a player should allow the website (nsims games) to access and use the device's 	Players will see these screens
 camera. This is necessary for scanning QR codes. Enter the Game Code (created by the host). Enter a Display Name the player will remember, and Select Join. Note: If "Rejoin Game" appears at the top of the page, select the blue Join game link. 4 At the Enter Game prompt, select Continue then, STOP. 	Join Game Weteriver reare variable of efficiency Caref Cafe Dirptey Hare Join More A O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O
1 Explain how the game will work:	Be Met Meet
 Players will toggle between two tabs: Be Met (with a QR code and avatar displayed) Meet (with a camera displayed) Players will meet each other by scanning the QR codes on each other's devices. The Be Met screen changes with a player's status: Healthy: White background Siek: Bod background audible alert 	
2 Tell players: Their objective is to meet as many	If players log out at any point (by
people as possible without getting sick.	refreshing or navigating away from
B Explain that that's it! It's normal to be confused about what's happening in the game. In fact, part of the game is to come up with questions to ask. Save them for the discussion after this first round.	webpage and rejoin the game. The game host will be alerted to any

c. Game parameters

e: Guille parameters	
Patient Zero	The player who starts the game with the virus.
Chance of Immunity	The probability that a player is assigned immunity when s/he joins the game.
Default: 10%	Note: Players with red hair are immune.
	Immune players cannot pass on the virus.
Chance of Infection	The probability that the virus will pass from one player to another when players
Default: 90%	meet.
Incubation Time	The length of time it takes a player to get sick after getting the virus.
Default: 120 seconds	Note: It takes Patient Zero 30 seconds longer to get sick.





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d2. Visual step-through – Reinitialize Game. To rerun the game with the same players and new game parameters (if there is some problem):			
1. Select Reinitialize Game.	2. Select Reinit.		
Restart Game Controls Rerun Reinitialize Game Clear	Reinit Game Confirmation Reinitialize will keep players the same but reset game properties and meetings. Commonly used to reassign Patient 0. Reinit Close ion 90 %		
d2. Visual step-through – Clear G clear the players and game param reuse game code with a new class	ame. To keep the game code but eters (between class periods to):		
1. Select Clear Game.	2. Select Clear.		
Restart Game Controls Rerun Reinitialize Game Game Clear	Image: Section 2010 Clear Game Confirmation Clear will reset players, game properties, and meetings. Commonly used to start entirely new game without changing game code. Clear Close Clear 20 ection 90		

e. Steps to run the game - Round 1		f. Key Terms
Start	Pick a player to be Patient Zero by selecting a Display Name from the dropdown menu. Note: Try to select someone who will be quick to meet other players, if it's possible to identify a player by the Display Name.	 ✓ Transmission ✓ Patient Zero ✓ Probability ✓ Immunity ✓ Incubation Period
	Select Start Game. Note: Once a game starts, it is not possible for the host to change the game parameters, or for new players to join the game.	 ✓ Carriers ✓ Asymptomatic ✓ Quarantine ✓ Epidemiology ✓ Genetic Predisposition
During	 Select Run Game. Keep an eye on the host dashboard in order to: Accept rejoin requests. Receive alerts if Patient Zero is absent, in which case the host should make sure the Patient Zero rejoins the game. If players ask questions, say "Good question!" and remind them that they'll have the chance to ask each other questions after this round. 	 During the discussion, players will describe many of the concepts in this list without necessarily using the exact terms listed here. The job of the facilitator is to give names to these core learning goals as players 'discover' them. For example, when a player suggests, "players don't get sick immediately after meeting a sick person," it might be appropriate for a facilitator to respond, "So, you're wondering if there's an incubation period" and write the term
End	When a majority (or most) of the players are sick, end the round by selecting Pause Game and ask players to take their seats.	on the board.

g. Discussion overview

The job of the facilitator is to initiate a student-driven discussion, while also pointing out concepts and questions that are important for players to explore in the next round(s) of gameplay. To do so, a facilitator:

- Records notes on a chalk/dry-erase board (try organizing notes as observations, questions, guesses, ideas, proposed experiments).
- Names the target (Key Terms) concepts as players describe them.
- While players are seated, unpauses the game (select Run Game), and points out the Meetings list on players' screens that shows who each player has met.

The facilitator *embraces all players' ideas* (even those that are off track) and *gently guides players to a consensus* about how the game will be played in the next round(s). The following table outlines how a discussion shifts from observations about each **individual's experience**, through a process of analyzing players' **collective experience**, to a proposed experiment that will answer **players' questions**.

h. [h. Discussion steps				
		Common facilitator questions	Common player responses [and related Key Terms]		
Observations	e experience \leftarrow Personal	 What happened? How many people did you meet? What happened to you? What did you notice about other players? What did you do when you noticed people getting sick? 	I met people and got sick. I got sick when I The virus spread quickly.		
	Collectiv	What questions do you have?	Why didn't some people get sick? Where did the virus come from?		
Hypotheses	Guess 🗲 Analyze	How do you think the virus spreads? Why? Develop a theory. How did it start? Did you notice any pattern? What causes some players to get sick?	 People get sick if they meet a lot of people. People get sick when they meet a sick person [Transmission]. started it [Patient Zero]. It's random [Probability]. Maybe it starts when two particular people meet. Maybe people can spread the virus when they're not sick [Asymptomatic Carriers]. Maybe there's a time lag between meeting someone and getting sick [Incubation period]. Some people can't get sick because [Immunity]. 		
Experiment Design	Develop an action plan	Now you have a chance to play the game again, with the exact same starting conditions. How will you play differently in order to answer your questions and test your ideas about how the virus spreads? How might you limit the spread of the virus?	Let's each meet one person and then wait until someone gets sick. Get into groups and only meet people in your group.		
Rou	und 2	To initiate a new round with the same starting conditions (Patient Zero, etc.) as the first: Select Rerun Game , select Rerun again at the prompt, and select Run Game at the next opportunity. To initiate a round with different starting conditions and the same players as the first: Select Reinitialize Game , select Reinit at the prompt, and change the game parameters before hitting Run Game .			
Rep	eat	If there's time, the facilitator can run more rounds, ideally reaching a point when players identify all the "Key Terms" concepts and understand how those concepts relate to the game experience.			

i. Reflection	j. Common prompts
 i. Reflection The purpose of the reflection is to help players learn that systems are made up of many parts, and problems are solved by many people, each with different perspectives. Additionally: Each player's participation is important – both in playing the game and in discovering how it works. The concepts this game explores are important and connect to disciplines beyond 	 j. Common prompts What was this game about? What was the objective? Can anyone summarize how the virus spread? Is the game a realistic model/simulation? How might we limit the spread of a virus in the real world? What are the ethical implications of your ideas? What did we learn about the spread of disease? How did we work together to approve questions?
epidemiology.	What questions do you still have?