

Designing games to facilitate learning

How to design cheap and effective traditional games





Introductions

- Nicola Whitton
- Now... find yourself a group!
(1 Heart, 1 Diamond, 1 Club, 1 Spade)
- Share with your group...
 - What's your name?
 - Where are you from?
 - What's your favourite game?

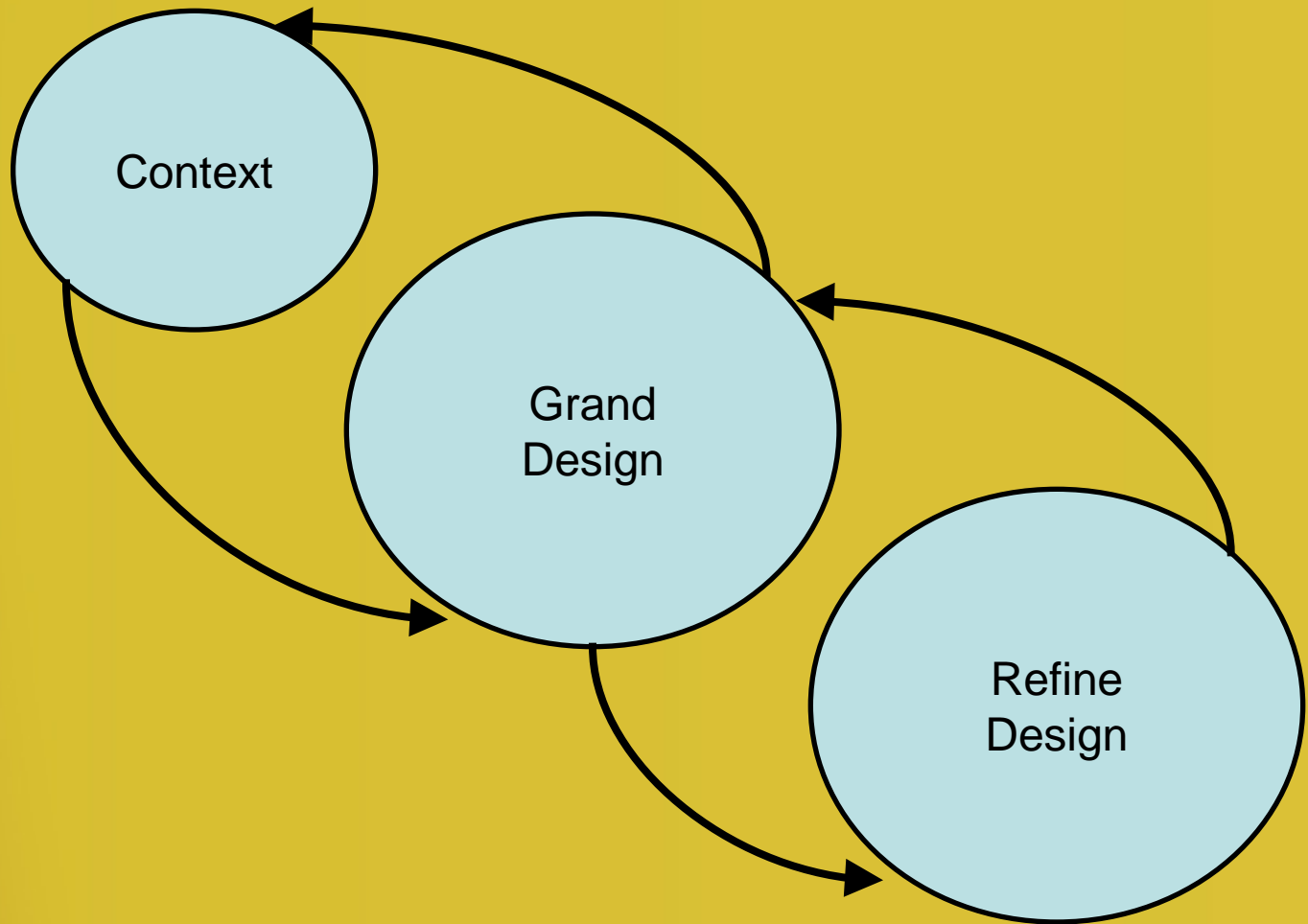


Aims of the session

During this session, we will:

- show that cheap and simple games can be effective;
- introduce a simple model that can be used to guide game design;
- help you work through the process to generate and share your own ideas;
- have some fun!

Ten-step model of game design





Stage 1: Context

- Step 1: Learning objectives
- Step 2: Constraints
 - Time
 - Money
 - Skills
 - Student characteristics
 - Student numbers
 - Technology
 - Accessibility
 - Subject



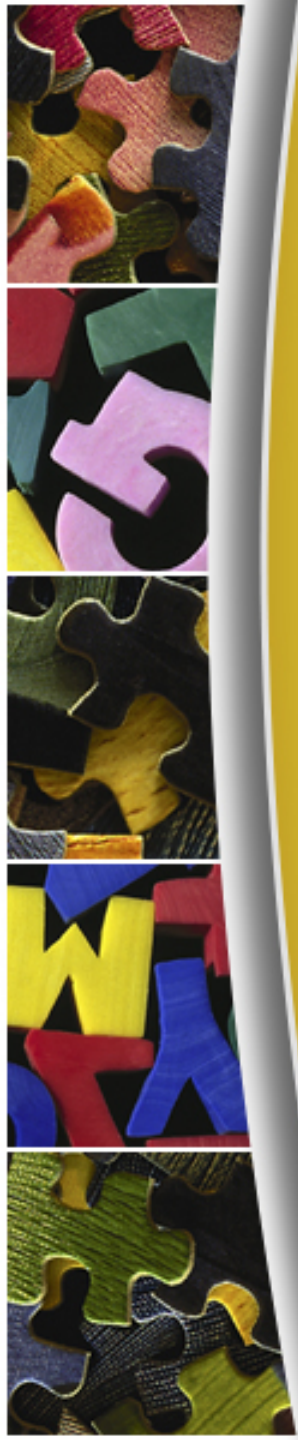
Stage 1: Activity

- Select your 'nationality'
- Learning objectives
 - **Spades** select a context
 - Agree on up to three objectives
- Define constraints
 - Who is the game for?
 - How long have you got to play it?
 - How much money do you have?
 - What expertise do you have as a team?
 - **Hearts** select extra constraint



Stage 2: Grand design

- Step 3: Type of game
 - Board, card, quiz, physical, puzzle, web-based, role play, mobile app, console game, computer...
- Step 4: Core mechanics
 - Goal, rules, scoring, progression, rewards, win states
- Step 5: Game balance
 - Playing time, difficulty, level of chance, collaboration and competition, seriousness, physical vs. mental
- Step 6: First prototype
 - Playing space, artefacts



Stage 2: Activity

- Develop your first prototype



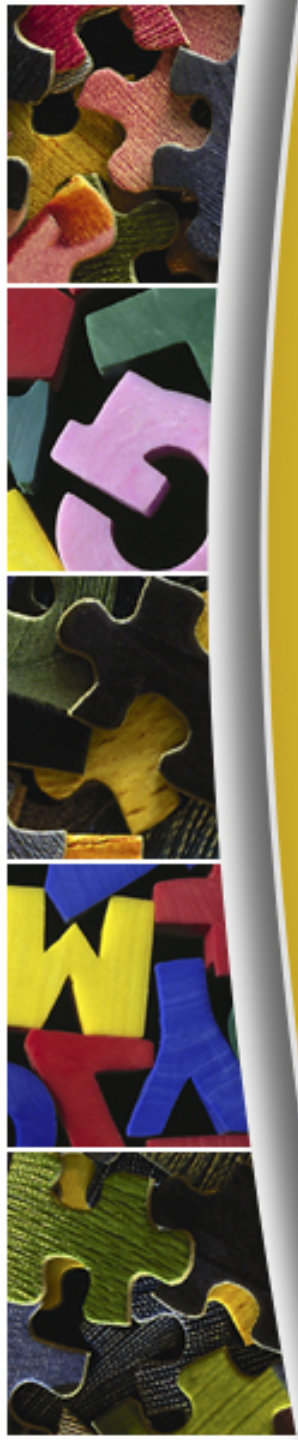
Stage 2: Playtesting

- In game design it is important to carry out play tests / market research, and to test out your core ideas at an early stage
- **Diamonds** – an extra challenge.



Stage 3: Refine design

- Step 7: Add story
 - What is the game context, who are the players?
- Step 8: Add sub-mechanics
 - Conflict, collection, chance, sabotage, tension, speed, risk, rewards
- Step 9: Check learning
 - Review against learning outcomes
- Step 10: Create final game



Stage 3: Activity

- Refine your game!
- **Clubs** – select a story layer
- Apply new story/narrative to your game

Step 11: Play your game!

