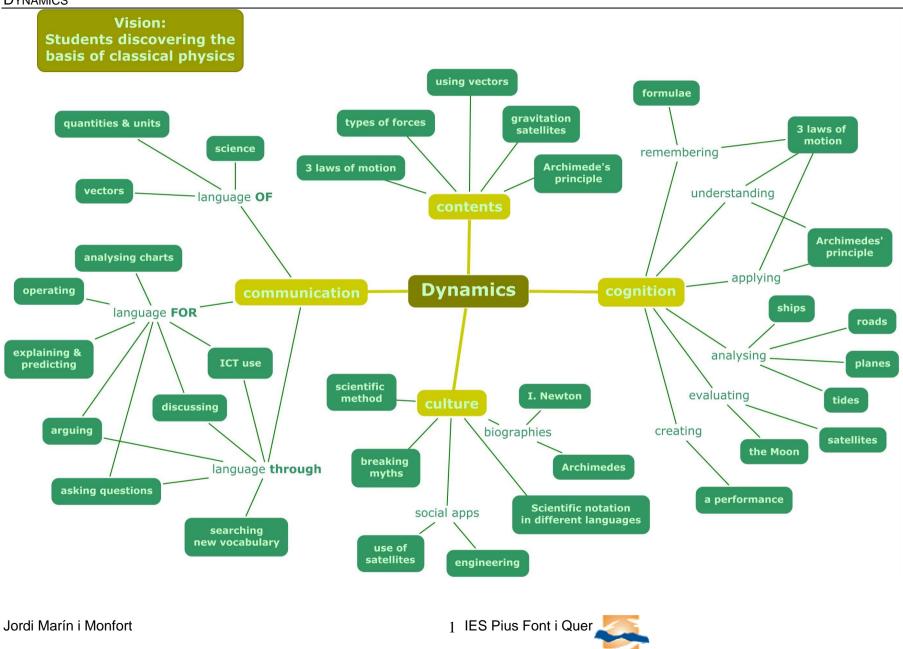
DYNAMICS Lesson plans

Jordi Marín i Monfort



University of Aberdeen

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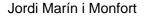


It is not easy to find a universal way to present a lesson plan, so that the ones being described in this file can be adapted to the teacher preferences. I've chosen this structure based on the 4 Cs, the language OF, FOR and THROUGH and the Cummin's matrix. The lesson plans have been organised as follows:

Unit 2: Dynamics

Lesson X:

Topic Subject Level Timing Aims	Physics & Chemis 4 th ESO	stry	
Content Teaching		Learning	
Objectives		Outcomes	5
Cognition			
Teaching		Learning	
Objectives		Outcomes	5
Communicat Language Ol		Language FOR	Language THROUGH
Culture			
Assessment	Criteria		
Tasks			
Cummins ma	atrix		
	High Cognition	• 2	The Cummin's matrix enables the teacher to locate each activity in a chart such as the shown on the left.
Low Linguistic		High Linguistic	Activities are then categorised according to its linguistic content (high or low) and the kind of thinking involved (HOT or LOT).
• 1	Low Cognition		Idealistically, activities should evolve from point 1 to point 2.



Lesson 1: Newton's laws of motion

Торіс	The 3 laws of motion
Subject	Physics & Chemistry
Level	4 th ESO
Timing	3 h
Aims	To introduce some principles of classical physics.

Content			
Teaching Objectives	To introduce:the 3 laws of motion.the nature of forces.	Learning Outcomes	 Students will be able to: describe the three laws of motion. understand force and its effects. define inertia. distinguish action and reaction forces.

Cognition			
Teaching Objectives	 to describe phenomena. to encourage critical thinking. to relate an image to its description. 	Learning Outcomes	 to describe and classify phenomena. to compare and synthesise visual and written skills. to work in groups effectively.

Communication				
Language OF	Language FOR	Language THROUGH		
scientific vocabulary.ICT vocabulary.	 writing definitions and conclusions. cause and effect. Hypothesising. 	asking questions.story telling.		

Culture

- To be aware of the relevance of scientific thinking.
- To explore scientific misconceptions.
- To recognise the contribution of scientists in physics. (Sir I. Newton's biography)
- To identify forces in the daily routine.

Assessment Criteria

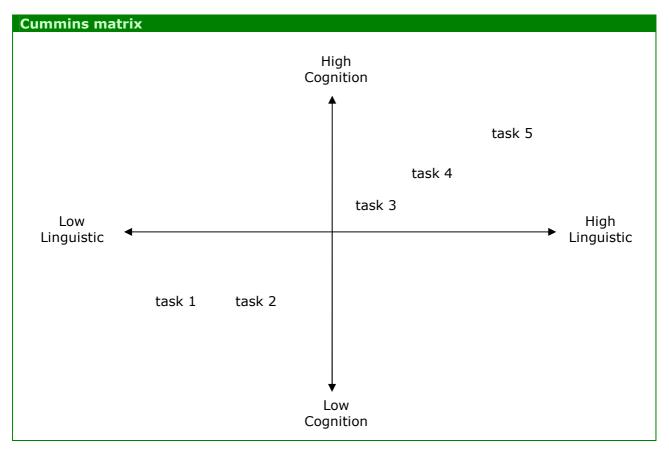
Students should be able to:

- recognise the three laws of motion in different situations.
- use the scientific vocabulary related to forces appropriately.
- distinguish between action and reaction forces.
- use the word 'inertia' appropriately.



Tasl	ks				
1.1	Taking notes + fill in the gaps	FA	LOT	individually	FA
1.2	Crosswords	F A S A	LOT	In pairs	FA SA
1.3	Describing cards	FA	LOT НОТ	In pairs	FA
1.4	Subtitling	F A S A	НОТ	In groups of 4	FA SA
1.5	Performing	SA	нот іст	In groups of 4	SA

See the <u>teaching notes</u> for timing.



Lesson 2: Types of forces and vectors

Торіс	Types of forces - vectors
Subject	Physics & Chemistry
Level	4 th ESO
Timing	3 h
Aims	To make an introduction to the use of vectors in mechanics

Content			
Teaching Objectives	To introduce:	Learning Outcomes	Students will be able to:
	 force as a vector. different types of forces. the resultant force and calculate its value. 		 represent forces effectively. distinguish between weight and mass. work out the resultant force. predict the effects of forces.

Cognition			
Teaching Objectives	 to describe and draw different types of forces. to encourage critical thinking. to relate an image to its description. to apply formulae to solve problems. 	Learning Outcomes	 to describe and classify forces. to sketch force diagrams. to compare and synthesise visual and written skills. To problem-solve collaboratively.

Communication				
Language OF	Language FOR	Language THROUGH		
scientific vocabulary.calculations.using mathematics.	 describing graphs. expressing calculations. cause and effect. hypothesising. 	• asking questions.		

Culture

- To recognise science as a multidisciplinary field.
- To explore scientific misconceptions.
- To relate maths to physics.
- To compare the different scientific notation used in every country.

Assessment Criteria

Students should be able to:

- express a real situation where forces are involved using vectors and simple graphs.
- operate with vectors representing forces appropriately.
- discompose a force into its two components.
- find the resultant force acting on a body and its acceleration.
- calculate different forces such as weight, normal, tension or friction.



Tasl	(S						
2.1	Making notes + jigsaw	FA		LOT			Individually
2.2	Making notes + representing	FA		LOT			Individually (or in pairs)
2.3	Matching cards	FA		LOT			In pairs
2.4	Problem-solve		S A		НОТ		Individually
2.5	Problem-creation		S A		нот	т	Individually
		ummative ssessment	_	r Thinking	High Order Thi	nking	Information and Communication Technologies
	FA	S A	_	.OT	НОТ		ICT
See t Cum	he <u>teaching notes</u> fo Imins matrix	or timing.					
				igh nition			
				k		task 5	
					task 4		
			task 3				
Li	Low inguistic						High ► Linguistic
	5			task 2	2		5
	t	task 1					
			•				
	Low Cognition						
			_				

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Lesson 3: Archimedes' Principle

Торіс	Archimedes' Principle
Subject	Physics & Chemistry
Level	4 th ESO
Timing	2 h
Aims	To realise the approaches of Archimedes' work in physics

Content						
Teaching Objectives	To introduce:	Learning Outcomes	Students will be able to:			
-	 the buoyancy. the difference between density, volume and mass. 		 understand Archimedes' principle. predict the buoyancy of an object in a liquid. know the ships building basis. 			

Cognition	Cognition							
Teaching Objectives	 to describe buoyancy with words and diagrams. to encourage critical thinking. to relate an image to its description. to apply formulae to solve problems. 	Learning Outcomes	 to classify buoyancy as a force. to compare and synthesise visual and written skills. to work in groups effectively. to problem-solve collaboratively. 					

Communication						
Language OF	Language FOR	Language THROUGH				
 scientific vocabulary. 	 writing definitions and conclusions. cause and effect. hypothesising. 	asking questions.story telling.				

Culture

- To be aware of the relevance of scientific thinking.
- To explore scientific misconceptions.
- To recognise the contribution of scientists in physics. (Archimedes' biography)
- To introduce to ship and plane engineering and its importance in daily life.

Assessment Criteria

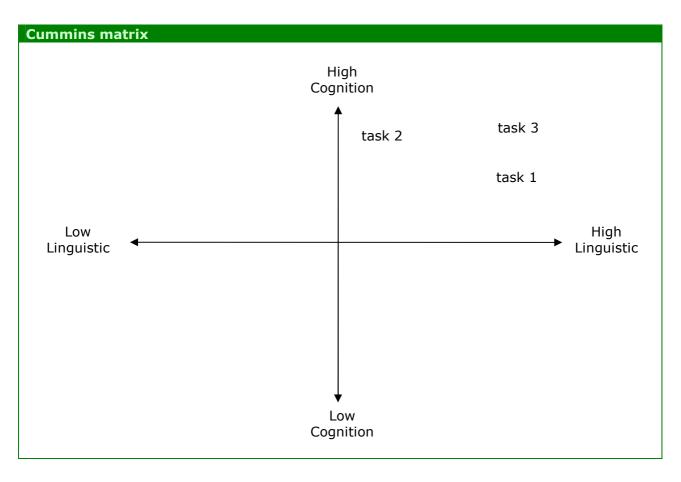
Students should be able to:

- calculate the buoyancy acting on a body when placed in a fluid.
- understand Archimedes' principle.
- distinguish clearly between density, volume and mass.



Tasl	٢S				
3.1	Letter	FA	SA	нот	In pairs
3.2	Problem-solve		S A	НОТ	individually
3.3	Research		SA	нот	In groups of 4
-	ormative ssessment	Summative assessment	Low Order Thinking	High Order Thinking	Information and Communication Technologies

See the <u>teaching notes</u> for timing.



Lesson 4: Satellites

Торіс	Newton's law of universal gravitation		
Subject	Physics & Chemistry		
Level	4 th ESO		
Timing	2 h		
Aims	To describe Newton's law of universal gravitation		

Content			
Teaching Objectives	To introduce:	Learning Outcomes	Students will be able to:
	 the law of universal gravitation. tides. satellites' motion. the geostationary orbit. 		 understand the law of universal gravitation. explain tides. describe satellites' motion. locate the geostationary orbit.

Cognition			
Teaching Objectives	 to extract information from graphs. to apply formulae to solve problems. to encourage critical thinking. 	Learning Outcomes	 to classify satellites' motion. to work in groups effectively. to organize and manipulate data.

Communication					
Language OF	Language FOR	Language THROUGH			
scientific vocabulary.astronomy.	 writing definitions and conclusions. describing. hypothesising. 	asking questions.news.			

Culture

• To be aware of the relevance of scientific thinking.

- To explore scientific misconceptions.
- To recognise the contribution of scientists in physics. (Cavendish' biography)
- To develop a growing curiosity and interest in the motion of objects.
- To realise the relationship between physics and astronomy.

Assessment Criteria

Students should be able to:

- make simple calculations from the universal gravitation formula.
- interpret correctly the motion of satellites and the forces involved.
- use the word 'gravity' appropriately.

Tasl	۲S				
4.1	Houston!! We have a problem	FA	S A	НОТ	In pairs
4.2	Tidal dance	FA	S A	НОТ	In pairs
4.3	On air		SA	нот Іст	In groups of 4
Formative Summative assessment assessment FA SA		essment	Low Order Thinking	High Order Thinking	Information and Communication Technologies

See the <u>teaching notes</u> for timing.

