

Přírodní vědy s didaktikou 2

6. přednáška


Inspirace k vytváření pokusů - INTERNET

- především zahraniční zkušenosti
- Jak najít? Hesla: **science education, experiment in science education, primary science, primary resource, primary investigation, school science, elementary science**


Zahraniční internetové stránky a přírodovědná výuka založená na experimentování

- jazyková bariéra a její eliminace
- vyhledávání dle hesla (tezauru)
- rozsáhlé možnosti
- inspirace pro výuku i pro koncepci vlastního přírodovědného předmětu

Australie: „Primary investigation“



Australian Academy of Science




Primary Investigations
A SCIENCE PROGRAM FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS


PI Home page
[About PI](#)
[Sample lessons](#)
[Teacher support](#)

[Order PI](#)
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[Contacts](#)


[Good science books](#)
[Science Education](#)
Nova: Science in the news




ABOUT PRIMARY INVESTIGATIONS
An introduction to the program and feedback from teachers who are using it.




CURRICULUM LINKS
[Links with NSW Science and Technology K-6 Syllabus](#)
[Links with Queensland Science core learning outcomes](#)
[Links with the Victorian Science CSF II outcomes](#)




SAMPLE LESSONS



TEACHER SUPPORT
Resources to help you implement *Primary Investigations* in your school.



GOOD SCIENCE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN
An annotated list of select titles.



EVALUATION OF PRIMARY INVESTIGATIONS (PDF file, 600Kb)
A research report prepared for the Australian Academy of Science and the Commonwealth Department of Education, Science and Training, July 2002.

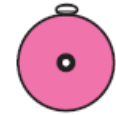
Australie: „Primary investigation“

Book number and title	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4
1 Awareness and observation	Introducing awareness of self	Observation	Movement	Space and time
2 Order and organisation	Introducing organisation	Objects and properties	Materials and structures	Investigating colour
3 Change and measurement	Introducing change	Comparison and evidence	Tools and machines	Investigating animals
4 Patterns and prediction	Introducing patterns	Records and data	Construction and testing	Investigating weather
5 Systems and analysis	Introducing systems	Interactions and variables	Problems and solutions	Investigating soil
6 Energy and investigation	Introducing energy	Energy and food chains	Design and efficiency	Investigating astronomy
7 Balance and decisions	Introducing balance	Ecosystems and resources	Constraints and trade-offs	Investigating materials

Název činnosti a stručný popis

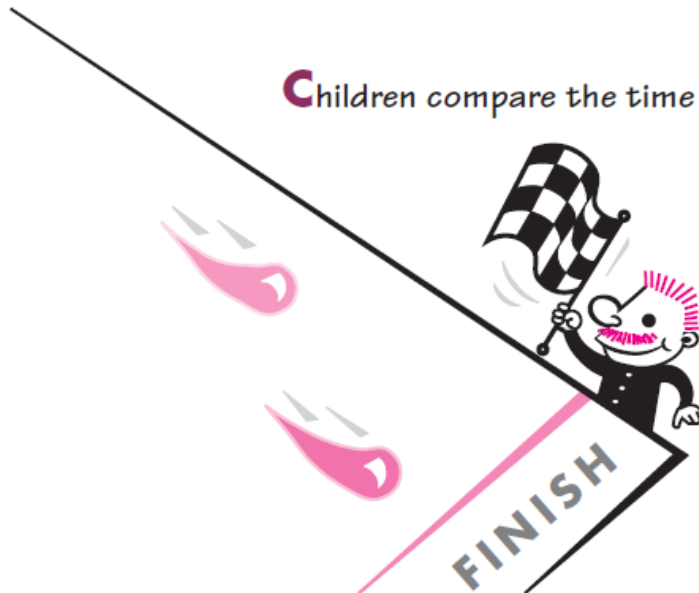
Lesson
22

Fast drops, slow drops



60 mins

Children compare the time taken for two drops of liquid to travel down a race board in order to explore the concept of duration of time.



Co nás čeká - přehled



At a glance

- Display two different-coloured solutions and explain that teams are going to try to find out which coloured drop will move faster.
- Demonstrate how to use the eye-dropper and the race board.
- Children experiment freely with both coloured solutions before testing to find out which drop moves faster.
- Children predict which drop will win a 'Drop race' and test their predictions.

Očekávané výstupy lekce



Lesson outcomes

Children are able to compare the duration of events.

They show their ability by using the phrases 'more time' and 'less time' when comparing the duration of the journeys of two drops of different liquids.

Pomůcky a příprava experimentu



Equipment and preparation

For each team

- 1 container (eg, yogurt), holding a small amount of blue starch solution (see Preparation)
- 1 container (eg yogurt), holding a small amount of red starch solution (see Preparation)
- 2 eye-droppers
- 1 A4 plastic sleeve, containing a sheet of cardboard and a copy of 'Drop race' (BLM 1.10)
- newspaper (to cover work area)
- paper towels
- job badges for manager and speaker

Preparation

To make the blue starch solution, combine 200 millilitres of liquid starch with 100 millilitres of water and enough blue water-soluble paint to colour the mixture.

To make the red starch solution, combine 150 millilitres of liquid starch with 150 millilitres of water and enough red water-soluble paint to colour the mixture.

For each team, insert the piece of cardboard in the A4 plastic sleeve and then insert a copy of BLM 1.10. Seal the opening with tape.

Vyučovací postup – rady pro učitele



Teaching strategies

- 1 Explain to the children that they are going to hold some 'Drop races' to find out which of two drops is the faster.

To introduce the activity, encourage children to talk about watching raindrops on window panes or read a poem such as the one below:

*Two little raindrops running down the glass
One is going slowly, one is going fast.
This one is winning and that one's coming last.
Oh! No it isn't! It's raced right past,
and now the other raindrop is last, last, last!*



Pair children and allocate jobs.
Ask managers to collect team equipment.

- 2 Demonstrate how to use the eye-dropper to take up a quantity of liquid and squeeze out a single drop onto the plastic-covered board. Show how to make the

Rozšíření



Extensions

Experiment with and compare drops of other liquids such as milk, oil, coloured water, cordial, honey.

Play a game of 'More time, less time'. Ask children to name events that take more time or less time than other events. For example, ask: What takes more time than a sneeze? (Children's answers might include having a bath/a birthday party/snack time/building a tower.) What takes less time than a sneeze? (A blink/a hiccup/a cough.)

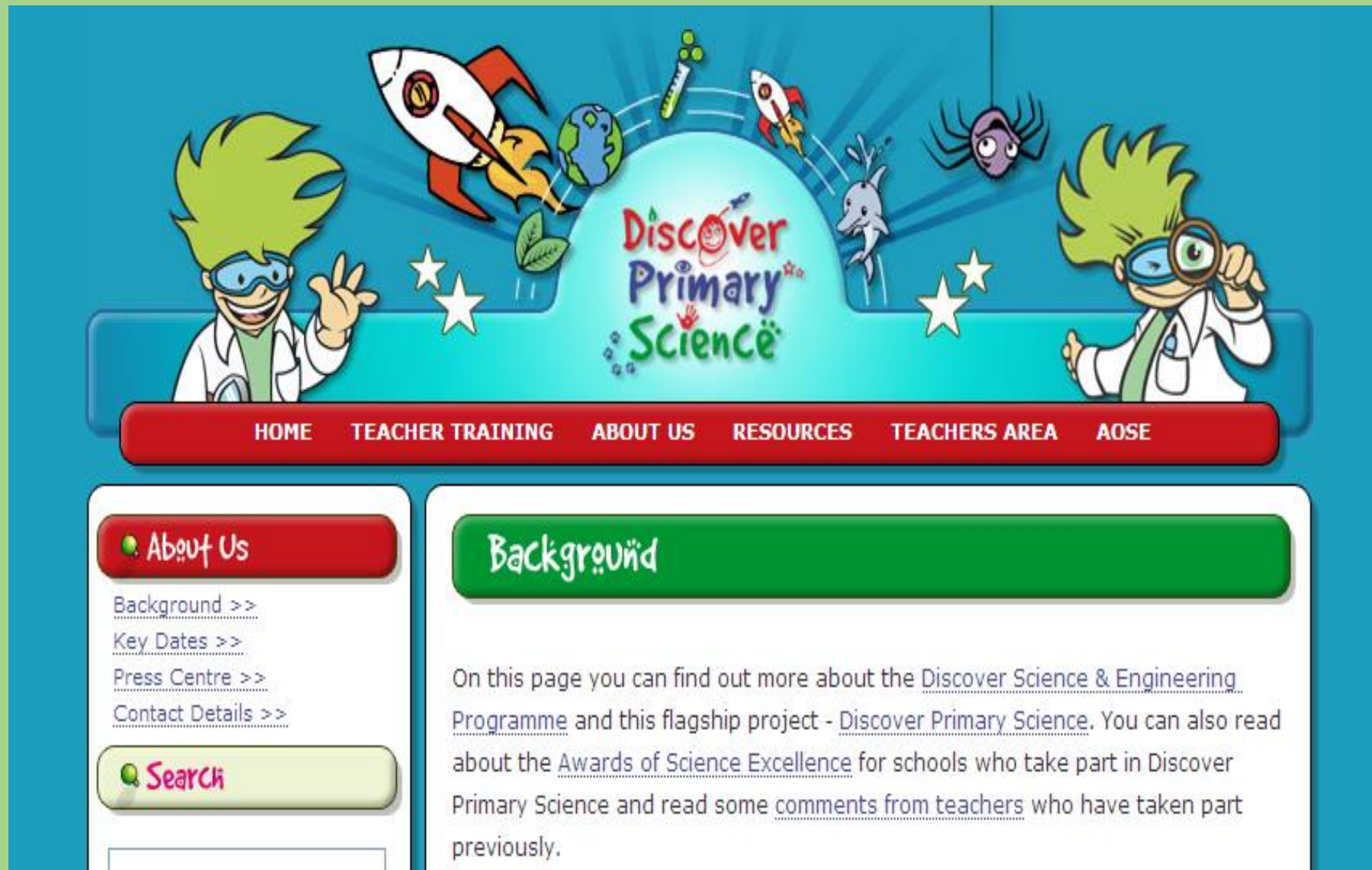
In the playground, encourage children to compare the time it takes to:

- walk and then run from one point to another;
- climb up the climbing frame and then jump down;
- let a ball and a sheet of paper fall from the top of the climbing frame to the ground. ☺

INTERAKTIVNĚ - ukázky

- <http://www.science.org.au/pi/index.htm>

Irsko: Objevujeme přírodní vědy



Videoukázky

Activity Movies [Flash]

The first Flash Activity movie of the new school year is now available! This time, Molly & Spidey explore how to clean dirty water!

As always, select one of the links below to get started. Remember if you have a projector and white board and would like to present the activity to your class, choose the **larger version** for maximum impact! The file size is the same so don't worry about it taking longer to download ...



[Click here to view the Cleaning Dirty Water Movie!](#) ↑ *

[Click here for larger version \[1017 X 576 pixels\]](#) ↑ *

Molly and Spidey discover how to clean dirty water and show you how the water that flows through your taps is so clean! You'll understand what people mean by water being the "Source of Life" after you check out this activity!



[Click here to view Exploring Lungs Movie!](#) ↑ *

[Click here for larger version \[1017 X 576 pixels\]](#) ↑ *

Molly and Spidey find out how our lungs work, how to look after them and how to make them work hard. They also perform an experiment to investigate our lungs further! Don't miss out!



[Click here to view the Keeping the Damp Out Movie!](#) ↑ *

[Click here for larger version \[1017 X 576 pixels\]](#) ↑ *

Molly and Spidey investigate damp, by exploring what causes it and how to prevent against it! You'll be amazed to find out what materials are best to protect against damp!



:: Movie Controls >>



1. Introduction



subtitles



:: Movie Controls >>



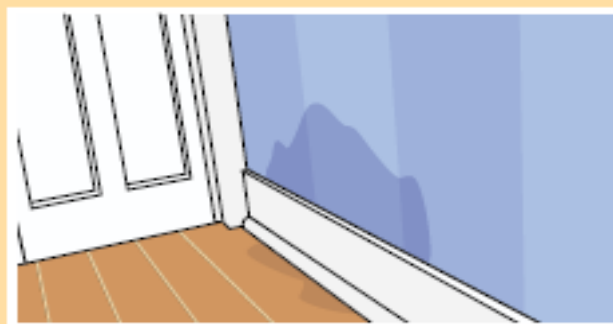
2. Activity Sheet



subtitles

EQUIPMENT

Sugar cubes, small container (e.g. plate or saucer), water, food colouring, pieces of material for testing (e.g. plastic, kitchen towel, kitchen paper, greaseproof paper)



SUGGESTED CLASS LEVEL

1st – 6th

PREPARATION

None

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Old houses tend to be damp because they have no 'damp course'. Bricks absorb moisture from the ground (see Activity in the pack on 'Absorption') and this moisture rises up the walls ('rising damp' as it is often known). In newer houses a layer of plastic (or other non-absorbent material) placed between the bricks near the ground stops the moisture rising. This is called a 'damp course'.

Ventilation (the circulation of air) is another very important factor in keeping damp away.

TRIGGER QUESTIONS

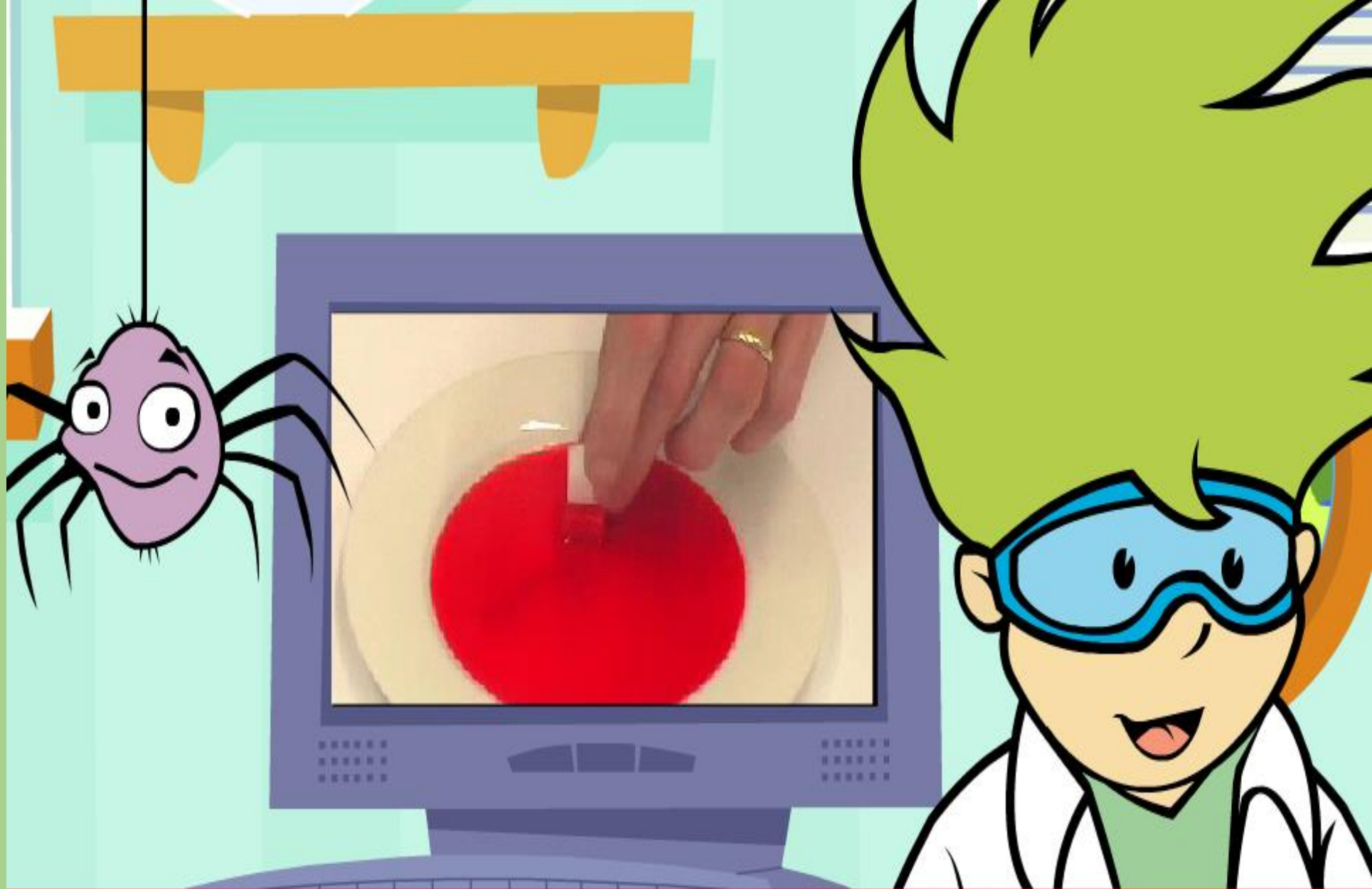
What is damp? Damp is water rising from the ground through materials.

What is condensation? Condensation is water from the air forming droplets on cool surfaces.

Where would you find damp?

Where would you see condensation?

CROSS-CURRICULAR LINKS	History – how people lived in Ireland (life-styles, types of houses, etc.) Geography – houses with mud walls
SKILLS	Predicting Investigating Experimenting
ACTIVITIES	<p>Aim of Investigation:</p> <p><i>What material will make the best damp course?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Put a small amount of water in the container, and add a few drops of food colouring (it makes it easier to see the water rising). 2. Put some sugar cubes, one on top of the other, into the water. Wait a few minutes and watch what happens. 3. Now put a fresh sugar lump into the water, put a piece of kitchen towel on top of it, and then another sugar lump. What happens? 4. Repeat Stage 3 several times, putting pieces of different material each time between the bottom sugar lump and the next one. <p>Which of these materials would you think would make the best 'damp course' if you were building a house?</p>
SAFETY	Care with water.
FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES	Time how long it takes for the water to reach a certain place, e.g. the top of the second cube.
REFERENCES	Discover Primary Science pack- activity on absorption Eureka, Irish Independent, Vol. 2, No. 9, November 2005



Place three sugar cubes on top of each other in the plate.

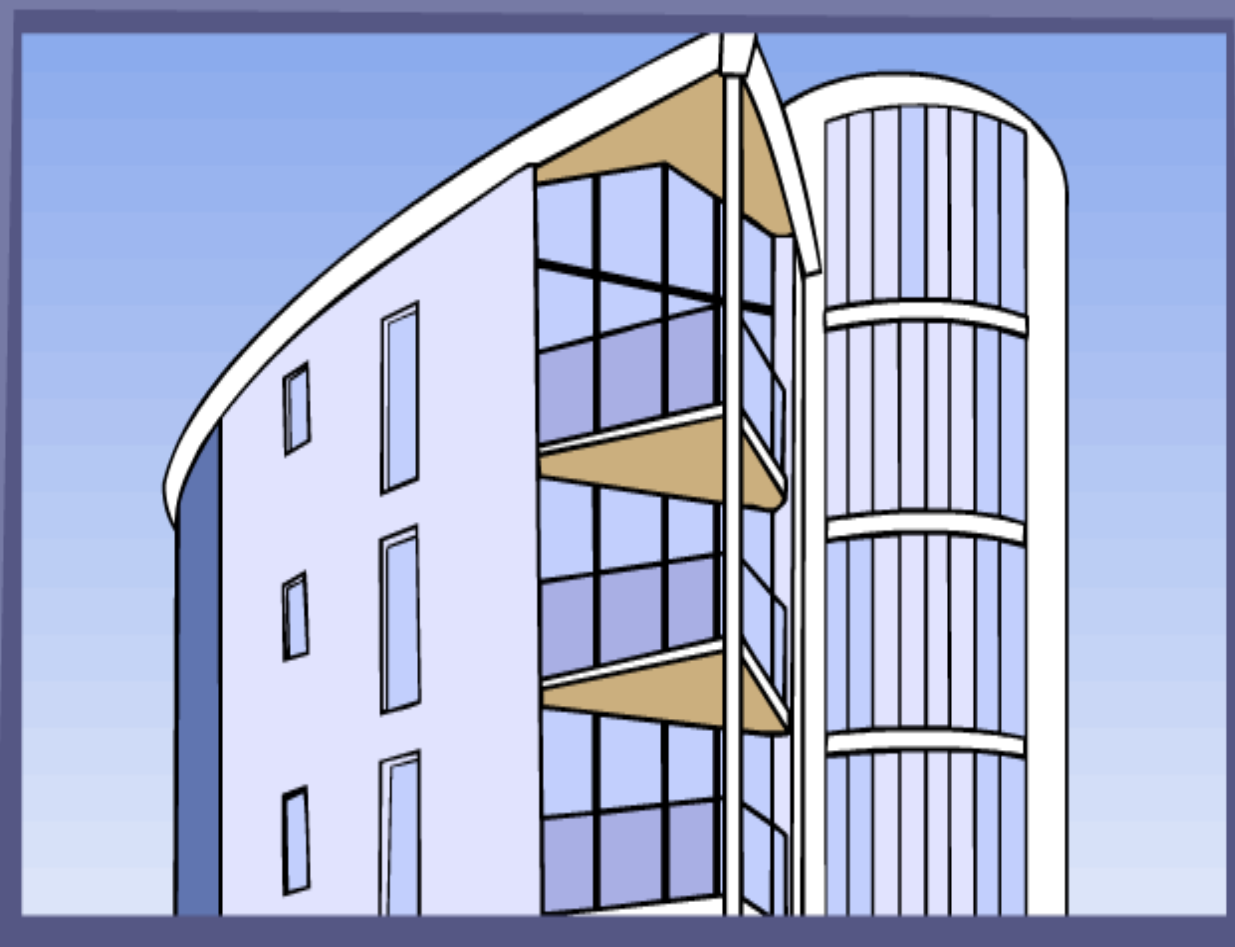
:: Movie Controls >>



3. Investigate



subtitles



2/4



Did You Know:

Water that stays in bricks and stones can gradually destroy them, because the water expands when it freezes and breaks up the bricks and stones. This can happen to rocks as well.








Web Link:
Oldhouse.info

Visit Site >>



Pracovní listy ke stažení

Activity Download Sheets

Activity	Content Strand	Skill Development	B & W	Colour
Exploring Lungs [Gold]	Living things - myself, Forces	Experimenting and observing		
Keeping the Damp Out [Gold]	Materials - change.	Predicting, experimenting and investigating,		
Custard Bouncy Balls [Gold]	Materials - properties change, energy and forces.	Experimenting and investigating,		
Amazing Triangles [Silver]	Forces, Materials and their properties	Experimenting, Designing, and making. Investigating, Observing and Analysing		
Exercise and your Heart [Gold]	Living Things - Myself, Human life	Investigating, Recording and Analysing		

[illegible]

Interaktivně – ukázka stránek on-line

- http://www.primaryscience.ie/site/about_background.php

Velká Británie: „Primary resource“



SCIENCE RESOURCES:

Choose a section

- [Scientific Enquiry & General Resources](#)
- [Life Processes and Living Things](#)
- [Materials and their Properties](#)
- [Physical Processes](#)

Sc1 Scientific Enquiry (& General Science Resources)

- [Investigative skills](#)
- [Other resources](#)

Sc2 Life Processes and Living Things:

- [Life Processes](#)
- [Humans and other animals](#)
- [Green plants](#)
- [Variation and classification](#)
- [Living things in their environment / Minibeasts](#)

Sc3 Materials and their Properties:

- [Grouping and classifying materials](#)
- [Changing materials](#)
- [Rocks and Soils](#)
- [Separating mixtures of materials](#)

Sc4 Physical Processes:

- [Electricity](#)
- [Forces and Motion](#)
- [Light and Sound](#)
- [The Earth and Beyond](#)

Teorie a praxe experimentování

Assesment / Planning Sheets / Scientific Enquiry:

- Science Investigation Sheets (Lynn Edwards) [PDF](#)
- [Science Experiments](#) (Sheila Daly)
- Scientific Investigation (Veronica Thomas) [PDF](#)
- Science Investigation Sheets (Alison Latham) [DOC](#)
- My Science Investigation (Richard Hough) [DOC](#)
- Investigation Cards (Sue Barry) [DOC](#)
- ★ Planning a Science Investigation (Iffat Sardharwalla) 
- ★ Let's Investigate! (Sharen Phillips) 
- Science Investigation Success Criteria (Iffat Sardharwalla) [DOC](#)
-  Pupil Self-Assessment Tick Sheet (David Masters) [DOC](#)
-  Recognise Factors in a Given Test (David Masters) [DOC](#)
-  Investigation Vocabulary Posters (Steve Washington)  
- Science 'Child Speak' Level Descriptions (Vicky Frampton) [DOC](#)
- [Writing Up Experiments](#)
- Group Observation Profile (Deborah Cadman) [PDF](#)
- [Targets in Scientific Enquiry](#) (Josie Hodges) [PDF](#)
- AT1 Investigation Sheet (Roy Chambers) [PDF](#)
- Scientific Enquiry (Shopping Bags) (Dave Wallace) [PDF](#)
- Science Investigation Learning Wall (Display) (Iffat Sardharwalla) [DOC](#)
-  Soap Lather Experiment (Kathryn Norton) [DOC](#)
- Investigation Sheets (Julie Bonney) [DOC](#)
-  AT1 Science Planning House (Natalie Eyles) [DOC](#)
-  Science Investigation Pro Forma (Fiona Robertson) [DOC](#) 

Ukázka pracovního listu / síly a pohyb

Forces- pushing and pulling

Squashing, bending, twisting and stretching can change the shape of objects.

Will these things **CHANGE**, **NOT CHANGE** or **BOUNCE BACK**?

Materials	Predict- what do you think will happen?	Results- what did happen?
Bag of sand		
Sponge		
Cotton reel		
Elastic band		

Interaktivně – ukázka stránek on-line

- <http://www.primaryresources.co.uk/science/science.htm>

USA: Science Projects for Kids, Science Help for Parents



Starting reactions
that last a lifetime®

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Science Projects for Kids, Science Help for Parents

Do your kids ask lots of questions? Do they sound anything like these? We're sure your kids ask as many questions as ours do because that's how children learn. Let us help you to be ready with the right answers! [SUBSCRIBE NOW!](#)

 <p>What is a crystal?</p>	 <p>What's a fingerprint?</p>	 <p>What do plants need to grow?</p>	 <p>What are germs?</p>	 <p>Why do I get a shock when I touch a doorknob?</p>
 <p>Why are leaves green?</p>	 <p>Why do I have ears?</p>	 <p>What does water look like up close?</p>	 <p>Which drops faster, a big ball or a little ball?</p>	 <p>What are primary and secondary colors?</p>

Teoretický úvod do problému

What's a Fingerprint?



Did you know that even before you were born you had tiny fingerprints or lines on the tips of your fingers? Nobody else in the world has exactly the same fingerprints on their fingers. In some cases, fingerprints have been used to find lost children or to catch a criminal who left a mark from their fingers at the time of a crime. You can't always see your fingerprints but police and other experts have special equipment that helps fingerprints show up even when they were invisible before.

When you were a baby, your fingers were a little small, so the hospital you were born at took your footprint instead. Even twins who look exactly alike have different fingerprints. Let's make a fingerprint page of your own fingerprints. An adult can save the page in case you ever get lost.



Pomůcky; Postup; Zápis

WHAT YOU'LL NEED :

- An ink pad
- A magnifying glass
- A piece of paper
- A pen



WHAT TO DO :

Name _____



1. Put your name on the piece of paper.
2. Start with your left hand. Touch the tips of each finger to the pad of ink and have an adult carefully place each finger on the paper so that your finger prints line up in a row.
3. Do the right hand in the same way, doing one finger at a time.
4. Use a magnifying glass to see the fingerprints up close.

WHAT HAPPENED ?

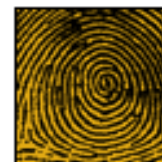
Diskuze; Víš, že?; Koutek pro rodiče/učitele



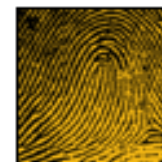
Your fingerprints show up on the paper when you use the ink. Look at the different patterns and shapes you see. By looking at the patterns and shapes, experts can tell what type of fingerprint you have.



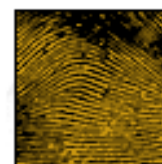
- Fingerprints are also called “friction ridges” and are on your fingers so you can grab things easier. Fingerprints make your fingertip rough.
- Your fingerprint can last for many years if you touch something that isn't cleaned off after you touch it.
- The different shapes of the fingerprint are called the whorl, the arch, the tented arch and the loop.



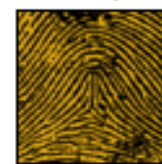
Whorl



Loop



Arch



Tented Arch

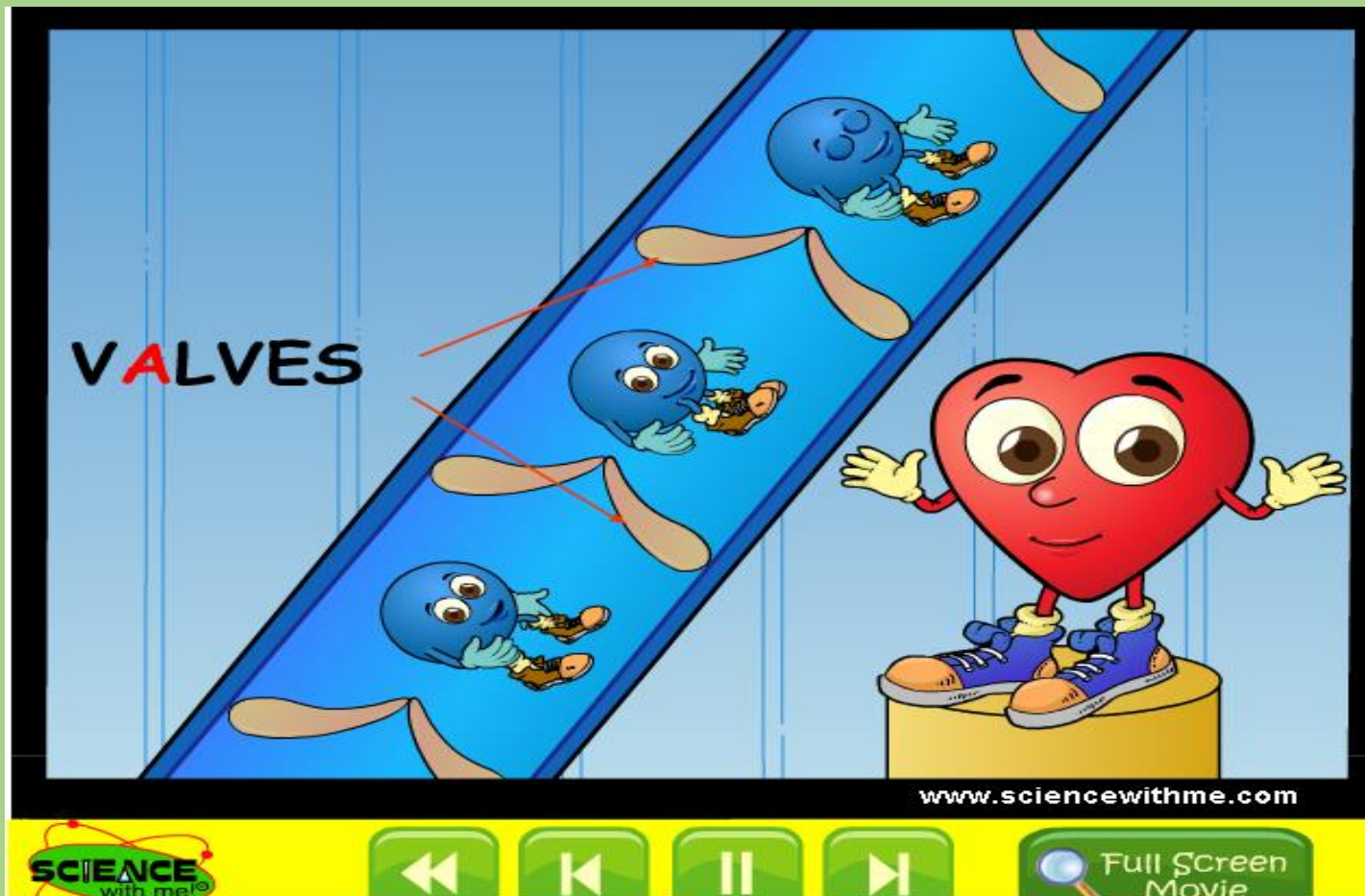
**PARENT'S
CORNER**

It's a good idea to save a copy of your child's fingerprint in case something should happen to them. The different shapes and patterns in fingerprints are shown so you can help your child decide what pattern he or she has on a finger.

Pracovní listy dle témat

Science Worksheets		
The Human Body	Science Activity Sheets	Famous Scientists
Animals	Human Organs	Plants
Insects And Spiders	Reptiles And Amphibians	Earth and Space
Alphabet Worksheets	Oceans	

Animace – videa // tep



Interaktivně – ukázka stránek on-line

- <http://www.sciencewithme.com/experiments.php>

Další webové stránky:

http://www.uq.edu.au/School_Science_Lessons/year1to6.html


<u>Year 1 Lessons</u>	<u>Year 2 Lessons</u>	<u>Year 3 Lessons</u>
<u>1.1</u> Living and non-living	<u>2.1</u> Bird feathers	<u>3.1</u> Ant life cycle
<u>1.2</u> Animals and plants	<u>2.2</u> Bird sounds	<u>3.2</u> Mosquito life cycle
<u>1.3</u> Different animals	<u>2.3</u> Bird beaks and feet	<u>3.3</u> Butterfly life cycle
<u>1.4</u> Different plants	<u>2.4</u> Different birds	<u>3.4</u> Cockroach, grasshopper
<u>1.5</u> Plant pictures	<u>2.5</u> Protect our birds	<u>3.5</u> Plant and animal uses
<u>1.6</u> Different leaves	<u>2.6</u> Care of birds	<u>3.6</u> Care of cats
<u>1.7</u> Knocking sounds	<u>2.7</u> Bottle sounds	<u>3.7</u> Burn with a magnifier
<u>1.8</u> String sounds	<u>2.8</u> Dull and bright in the sun	<u>3.8</u> Make water waves
<u>1.9</u> Light and shadow game	<u>2.9</u> Melt substances	<u>3.9</u> Mix colours
<u>1.10</u> Spinning picture	<u>2.10</u> Magnetic pin chain	<u>3.10</u> Make rainbow colours
<u>1.11</u> Mirror game	<u>2.11</u> Balanced parrot	<u>3.11</u> Spin a colour disk
<u>1.12</u> Spinning top	<u>2.12</u> Siphon and water spray	<u>3.12</u> String telephone
<u>1.13</u> Same and different	<u>2.13</u> Count our teeth	<u>3.13</u> Describe our bones
<u>1.14</u> Mark our height	<u>2.14</u> Measure in hand spans	<u>3.14</u> Feel our bones
<u>1.15</u> Our five senses	<u>2.15</u> Measure with your body	<u>3.15</u> Record our heights

Další webové stránky:

<http://www.firstschoolyears.com/science/index.htm>

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[P.S.H.E.](#)
[S.E.N.](#)
[General](#)

Ads by Google

[Science Flash Cards](#)
Bio - chem

[General](#) [Ourselves](#) [Living Things](#) [Materials](#)
[Forces](#) [Electricity](#) [Light & Dark](#) [Sound](#)

Ads by Google

[Science Topics](#) [Experiments](#) [Science Facts](#) [Science Clips](#)

Science Worksheets and Resources

This section contains free worksheets, flashcards, online activities and other educational resources to support the teaching and learning of Science. Some resources are based upon the QCA Schemes of Work for Science at Key Stages 1 and 2.

Free Science Resources			
Resource Name	Type	Resource Name	Type
The Solar System Resources	HTML		

General Science Links

[Active Science](#) - Primary and secondary notes, games and downloadable activities covering a range of science-related topics.
[Association for Science Education](#) - Includes details of membership, publications and conferences.
[Brainpop](#) - Uses Shockwave Flash movies to teach about health, science and technology. Also includes quizzes and information.
[NASA Kids](#) - Space-related facts and activities from NASA.
[Primary School Science](#) - Subscription service offering lesson plans, worksheets, clipart and other resources to support the teaching of Science in the Primary School. Some free samples available.
[ScienceNet](#) - Question and answer site for anyone interested in science.
[Scienceweb](#) - Primary science resources based upon the QCA schemes of work. Includes lesson plans, worksheets, questions and answers and contact details. Now a subscription service.

Další webové stránky:

<http://www.coxhoe.durham.sch.uk/curriculum/Science.htm#Long%20Term%20Overview%20of%20the%20Science%20Curriculum>

[Overview of the Science Curriculum](#)

[Links to Useful Sites](#)

[Living Things Activities](#)

[Materials Activities](#)

[Physical Processes Activities](#)

The school follows the QCA schemes of work for Science. Whenever possible Science experiences are presented to the children in practical contexts.

Long Term Overview of the Science Curriculum

TERM	1a	1b	2a	2b	3a	3b
Y1	Ourselves	Light and Dark	Pushes and Pulls	Growing Plants	Sorting and Using Materials	Sound and Hearing
Y2	Plants and Animals in the Local Environment	Variation	Grouping and Changing Materials	Forces and Movement	Using Electricity	Health and Growth
Y3	Helping Plant Grow Well	Characteristics of Materials	Magnets and Springs	Teeth and Eating	Light and Shadows	Rocks and Soil
Y4	Habitats	Circuits and Conductors	Moving and Growing	Solids and Liquids	Friction	Keeping Warm
Y5	Keeping Healthy	Life Cycles	Gases Around Us	Changing State	Earth, Sun and Moon	Changing Sound

Další webové stránky:

<http://www.topmarks.co.uk/Interactive.aspx?cat=71>

The screenshot shows the Topmarks Educational Search Engine website. The header features the 'Topmarks' logo and a navigation bar with links: HOME, PARENTS, CLASSROOM, BLOG, and LINK TO US. A banner at the top right says 'Wish you were here? Green Beagle' with a small image of a beagle. Below the header, a main banner reads 'The best, free Interactive Whiteboard Resources Regularly updated to save you time!' with a cartoon character pointing. On the left is a sidebar menu with categories: Maths, Literacy, Science (selected), Biology, Religious Studies, History, Geography, Art, and Music. Under 'Science', 'Key Stage 2' is selected. The main content area is titled 'Science - Key Stage 2 (7-11 year olds)' and lists categories: General Science Topics, Ourselves, Materials and their Properties, Plants and Animals, Light and Electricity (selected), Earth and Space, Environment, and Forces. Under 'Light and Electricity', there are three sections: 'Shadows' (a site demonstrating shadow concepts with animations), 'Learning Circuits' (online activities on electricity and circuits), and 'The Blobz Guide to Electric Circuits' (an interactive learning tool for electric circuits). Below these are 'Simple Circuits' (experimenting with simple circuits) and 'Dangers in the Home' (a fire safety site). At the bottom left, a 'RECOMMENDED' section features a book 'Developing Numeracy' by Hilary Mills and Steve Mills, available for £5.50 or £16.14, with a 'Buy from amazon.co.uk' button.

Topmarks
Educational Search Engine

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Wish you were here?
Green Beagle

The best, free Interactive Whiteboard Resources
Regularly updated to save you time!

► Maths
► Literacy
► **Science**
 ► Key Stage 1
 ► Key Stage 2
► Biology
► Religious Studies
► History
► Geography
► Art
► Music

Science - Key Stage 2 (7-11 year olds)

Select a Category:
[General Science Topics](#) [Ourselves](#) [Materials and their Properties](#)
[Plants and Animals](#) [Light and Electricity](#) [Earth and Space](#) [Environment](#)
[Forces](#)

Light and Electricity

Shadows
A useful site to demonstrate the concept of shadows with good animations. It looks at how the position of the Sun affects the length of shadows in Summer and Winter.

Learning Circuits
Online activities on electricity, circuits, conductors and insulators. There are clear diagrams, information and quizzes. Designed primarily for 8 to 10 year olds.


The Blobz Guide to Electric Circuits
A great interactive learning tool designed to support the teaching of electric circuits and conductors.

Simple Circuits
Try experimenting with simple circuits by dragging and dropping the lights, buzzer and motor onto the circuit diagram.

Dangers in the Home
An interactive Flash fire safety site which explores dangers in the kitchen, living room, bedroom and garden. It would fit in with an electricity topic.

Engineering Interact
Investigate the science of light to save the world from destruction by an evil

RECOMMENDED


[Developing Numeracy](#)
Hilary Mills, Steve Mills
Best Price **£5.50**
or Buy New **£16.14**
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Motto:

„Přírodovědný experiment může být hrou, hrou se zaměřením, která uspokojuje přirozené poznávací potřeby, žáci při ní získávají trvalejší poznatky, prožívají radost a přírodověda se stává pro ně velkou laboratoří, kam se těší. Jsou přece nyní vědci...”

POPULÁRNĚ-NAUČNÉ PUBLIKACE

- výhody a nevýhody
- **KLEPAČ, K. (překladatel). *Velká kniha pokusů*. Praha : Svojtka a Vašut, 1997.**
- **LASLETOVÁ, A. (překladatel). *100 pokusů pro šikovné děti*. Praha : Svojtka a Vašut, 2006**
- **http://www.svojtka.cz/shop/index.php?kos=&session=&kateg_id=4**

POPULÁRNĚ-NAUČNÉ PUBLIKACE

- **BENNETT, J., SMITH, R. *Nápady pro přírodovědu*. Praha : Portál, 1996.**
- **ARDLEY, N. *Moja kniha pokusov – Voda*. Bratislava, 1992.**
- **VARGA, D. *Co dokáže voda a vzduch*. Praha : Albatros, 1984.**
- **WILKESOVÁ, A. *Moje první knížka POKUSY*. Bratislava : Mladé letá, 1992.**
- **KOSTIČ, Ž., K. *Medzi hrou a fyzikou*. Bratislava : Alfa, 1975.**

JAK NAJÍT VHODNÉ PUBLIKACE

- výraz tezauru/předmětové heslo
- pokusy/pokus; pokusná činnost
- přírodověda, populárně-naučná literatura
- „pokusy“/“pokus“ na internetovém vyhledávači (seznam, google aj.)
- http://kdf.mff.cuni.cz/veletrh/sbornik/Veletrh_05/05_18_Kubicova.html

MAGNETISMUS A ELEKTŘINA



Magnety a magnetické pole

Magnety přitahují jiná tělesa vyrobená z látek, jimž říkáme feromagnetika.
Náleží k nim: železo, nikl, kobalt a jejich slitiny. Samy magnety jsou rovněž vyráběny z feromagnetik, nejčastěji z oceli.



Feromagnetika, neboli magnetické látky, na sebe působí magnetickými silami. V prostoru kolem nich proto vzniká magnetické pole, jehož prostřednictvím působí magnetický účinek.

magnety



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Magnetismus prakticky

- a) magnetismus prochází předměty + zkouška předmětů, které magnet přitahuje
- b) prostor okolo magnetu-magnetické pole
- c) znázornění magnetických sil pomocí železných pilin
- d) vytvoření magnetu z jehly
- e) odpuzování a přitahování magnetů (vznášení)
- f) výroba vlastního kompasu (magnet v kelímku na vodě v druhém kelímku)
- g) využití magnetu v životě: přichycení předmětů, při orientaci, šrotiště, pohon prostředků

ELEKTŘINA



Nabití tělesa

Všechna tělesa mají elektrické náboje obsažené v atomech. Rozlišujeme dva druhy elektrických nábojů: kladné náboje a záporné náboje. V látce bez elektrického náboje je přesně tolik kladných nábojů, kolik je v ní nábojů záporných. Látka je v takovém případě elektricky neutrální.



elektrické
náboje

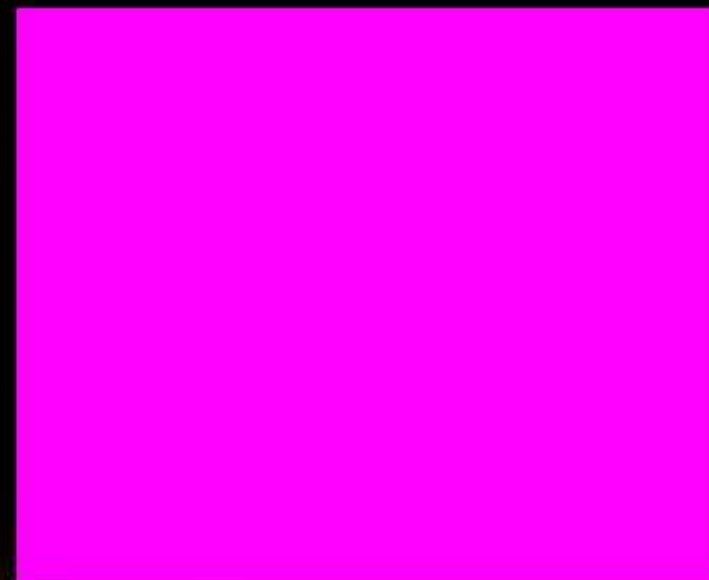


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Elektrický proud je uspořádaný pohyb částic s elektrickým nábojem, vynucený zdrojem elektrického napětí.



Směr toku proudu je od kladného pólu zdroje napětí k zápornému pólu tak, jak je to zobrazeno na schématu.



ELEKTRICKÝ PROUD

- TOK ELEKTRONŮ SE NAZÝVÁ ELEKTRICKÝ PROUD
- RYCHLOST ELEKTRONŮ (počet el., který projde určitým průřezem za časovou jednotku) SE NAZÝVÁ INTENZITA PROUDU.
- SÍLA, KTERÁ POHYBUJE ELEKTRONY, JE ZÁVISLÁ NA NÁBOJI, KTERÝ EL. PŘITAHUJE (ODPUZUJE), NA ROZDÍLU MEZI SILAMI NÁBOJE NA ZAČÁTKU A KONCI DRÁTU = elektrické napětí
- STATICKÁ ELEKTŘINA

Vodiče, izolanty, polovodiče

Látky, které vedou velmi dobře elektrický proud, se nazývají elektrické vodiče. Jsou jimi např. kovy či tzv. elektrolyty - vodné roztoky solí, kyselin a hydroxidů.

Látky, které elektrický proud nevedou, nazýváme elektrické izolanty. Jsou jimi především plasty, porcelán, sklo a destilovaná voda.

Látky, které vedou elektrický proud hůře než vodiče, avšak mnohem lépe než izolanty, se nazývají polovodiče (např. germanium či křemík).

V akumulátoru je látkou, která uzavírá elektrický obvod, elektrolyt, jímž nejčastěji bývá roztok kyseliny sírové.

ELEKTRICKÝ OBVOD

- Vodivost – vlastnost látek, vedoucích elektřinu
- dobré vodiče: kovy, uhlík, roztoky solí
- Izolant – látka, která nevede el. proud., není dobrý vodič. př. plast, guma, hedvábí
- funguje na Ohmově zákoně- čím větší odpor, tím menší proud $I=U/R$. Žáci se o tom přesvědčí pomocí praktických pokusů
- elektrické značky

Zapamatuj si

- ⑨ Atomy jsou tvořeny kladně nabitým atomovým jádrem, kolem něhož krouží záporně nabitě elektrony.
- ⑨ Atom je elektricky neutrální, protože náboj kladně nabitých protonů v atomovém jádře je vyvážen záporným nábojem elektronů.
- ⑨ Shodné elektrické náboje se odpuzují, náboje opačné - přitahují.
- ⑨ Elektrizování (nabití) těles spočívá v přeskupení a přemístění elektrických nábojů mezi tělesy.
- ⑨ Elektrické náboje vytvářejí kolem sebe elektrické pole, které se projevuje působením elektrických sil na jiné náboje nalézající se v tomto poli.
- ⑨ Elektrický proud je uspořádaný pohyb nositelů elektrického náboje (elektronů). Elektrický proud teče ve směru od kladného pólu zdroje napětí k zápornému.
- ⑨ Nositeli elektrického proudu ve vodičích (kovech) jsou volné elektrony.
- ⑨ Magnety jsou tvořeny dvěma opačnými neoddělitelnými magnetickými póly: severním (N) a jižním (S).
- ⑨ Shodné magnetické póly se odpuzují a opačné se přitahují.

Elektřina - náměty

- a) sestavení jednoduchého obvodu: sériové i paralelní zapojení
- b) vytvoření cívky
- c) elektromagnet
- d) statická elektřina (balónek, hřeben)
- e) domácí spotřebiče, šetření energií

JEDNODUCHÉ STROJE



Stroje

- každý stroj potřebuje energii: hoření (spalování), organické látky z potravy – svaly (v nich se uvolní nejvíce energie)
- neexistuje perpetuum mobile, které by vyrábělo energii k pohybu či činnosti a ještě něco navíc. To zajišťuje zákon zachování energie. Neexistuje jakási zbytková, nadbytečná energie.
- Příklady: parní stroj
 - automobil (spalování)
 - jízdní kolo

Páka

- **osa otáčení, *rameno břemene* a *rameno síly*.** Páka se otáčí kolem osy otáčení, rameno břemene působí na těleso (břemeno), na rameno síly působí člověk nebo stroj.
- Páka se využívá nejčastěji pro *zmenšení* síly, protože velikost síly závisí na délce ramene. Čím delší rameno, tím menší je působící síla.
- a) **dvojzvratná:** např. houpačka, tyč – je opřena o tzv. osu otáčení, na jedné straně působí gravitační síla břemene, na druhé síla opačná (např. síla rukou, síla odrazu nohou). čím delší tyč, tím snadnější práce. př. přesouvání, zvedání těžkých těles
- b) páka **jednozvratná** – obě síly působí na jedné straně (např. kolečko, louskáček, otvírák na konzervy, kladivo na vytahování hřebíků)

PŮSOBENÍ SIL NA PÁCE

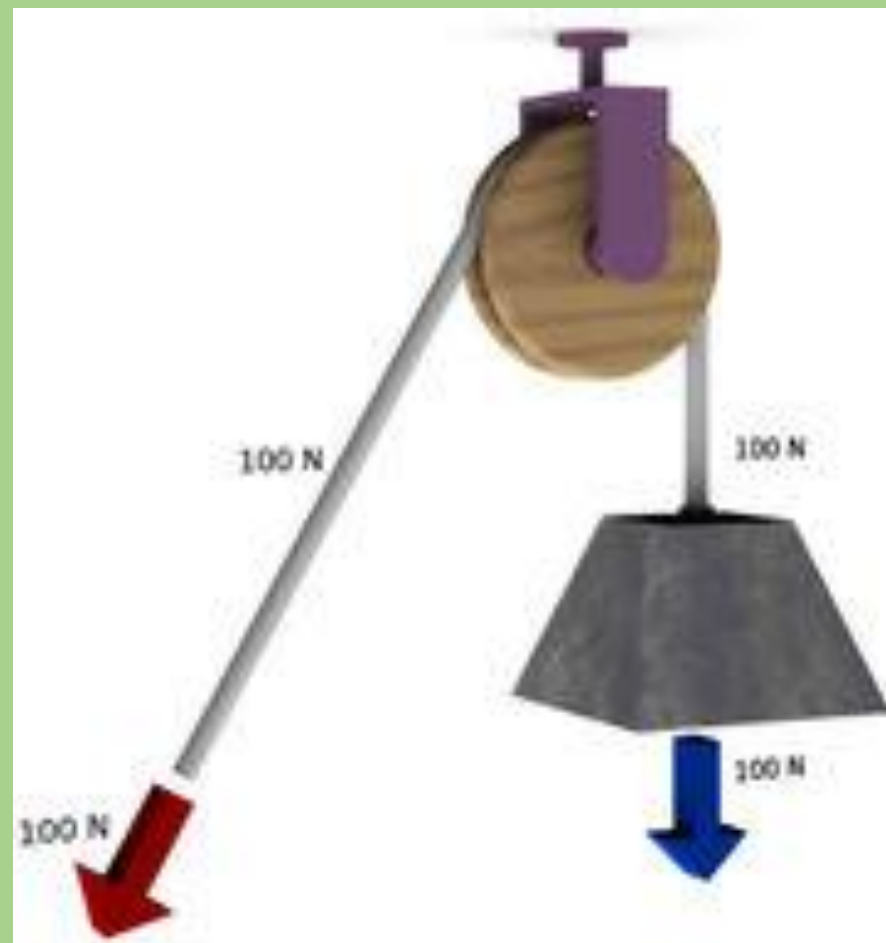


Kladka

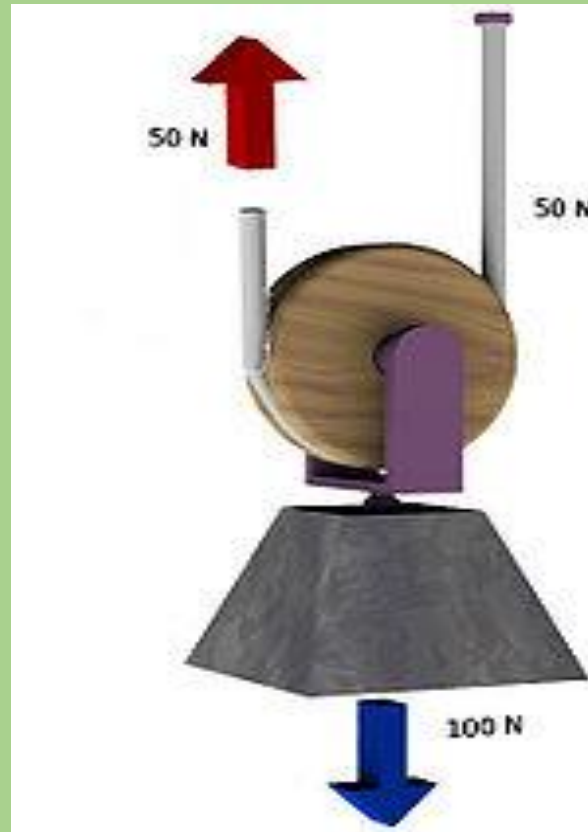
umožňuje zvednout těleso snadněji, avšak vykonáme stejnou práci (těleso nebude „lehčí“), bude se nám však zvedat pohodlněji (nebudeme balancovat třeba po schodišti).

Změna **SMĚRU** síly – ne nahoru, ale dolů

PEVNÁ KLADKA



VOLNÁ KLADKA



KLADKOSTROJ

