Lesson Plan 10

Theme: Friction- Significant in understanding the movement of objects.

Class	E' class
Age	10-11 year olds
Time	3 hours
Objective	Understanding and implementing friction in
s	everyday life
Subjects	Science, English
equipment	Interactive Whiteboard, Computer lab, 10 personal Pcs

Objectives:

Main: The objective is for the students to familiarize with one of the most important forces, friction, as well as its implementation in everyday life.

Specific:

- a) To find out experimentally the existence of friction
- b) To find out the result of friction
- c) To be able to understand the connection between friction and movement of objects
- d) To be able to understand the connection between friction and speed of objects

e) To be able to find out that when an object moves on different surfaces its speed varies through, simulation.

Cognitive:

The students:

- a) Based on their experiences should realize when the force of friction is applied on an object and they should be able to understand the results of friction
- b) should be able to discover hat friction is applied upon the start of the movement of objects, as well as during the hole movement of the objects
- c) should discover that the power of the friction depends on the weight of the object
- d) should discover that the power of the friction depends on the kind of surface upon which the object moves
- e) should invent ways to increase or decrease the power of friction

Psychokinetic

The students:

a) should familiarize with 1b experiments and become themselves "young researchers"

Emotional

The students

a) should enjoy the "fruits" of their research and experiments

Teaching Procedure

Step 1: Motivation

The students watch a video about the notion of friction (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v= LSevw1sfpk). Then the students should answer the following question: "Why is it possible to drag a boat on the sea easily, whereas it is very hard to drag the same boat on the shore?"

Step 2: Assumptions

We ask the students to draw conclusions based on the following pictures. We specifically ask them to answer the following questions: - What can you see in the pictures?

- How can the violin make sound?
- Why are there black tire traces on the road?
- Why is the tip of the drill red- hot?

ΦΕ5: Η ΤΡΙΒΗ - ΜΙΑ ΣΗΜΑΝΤΙΚΗ ΔΥΝΑΜΗ

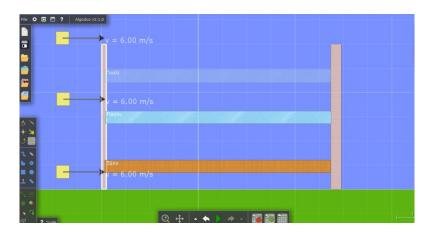


Then we collect their answers on a board, so they can evaluate at the end their initial assumptions.

Step 3: Experimenting

Activity 1: Algodoo

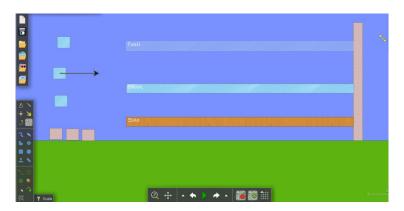
The students are about to watch a simulation on Algodoo software. The case study is that the same object will be moving on three different surfaces (wood, glass, ice). Before that, we ask the students to guess what will happen to the movement of the object, on these three different surfaces. After that we ask the students to watch the simulation on the interactive whiteboard. The simulation should be repeated as many times as necessary.



Finally the students are asked to place the same object on the three different surfaces and observe the movement and the speed of the object.

Activity 2: Simulation 2

The students will watch a simulation of two objects (ice, rock) on three different surfaces (glass, ice, wood). Again we ask the students to guess what will happen to the movement of the objects, repeating the simulation of the movement as many times as necessary. The students write down their observations. Finally the students are asked to place the same objects on the three different surfaces and observe the movement and the speed of the objects.



Activity 3: Friction in everyday life

We ask the students to rub their hands, then rub their finger on the desk and then rub their finger on a piece of paper. This experiment helps the students understand that when they rub their hands, they get warm and produce sound.



Step 4: Conclusions

We talk over the assumptions of the students and we help them to realize that the friction depends on the material of the objects and the kind of surface on which they move, as well as that friction causes the objects to become warm and damaged.

Η τριβή είναι μια δύναμη που δυσκολεύει την κίνηση των σωμάτων. Η τριβή έχει ως αποτέλεσμα τη φθορά και τη θέρμανση των σωμάτων και την παραγωγή ήχου.

Step 5: Comprehension

Activity 1:

The students watch a video about friction in everyday life. Then we ask the students if it had ever occurred to them that friction really exists and what will happen if friction as a force didn't exist.



Activity 2: Conversation

We start a conversation by asking the following question: "In which case is friction present and what are the results of it?"



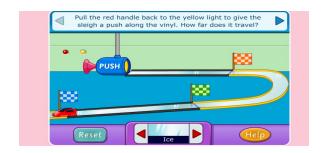
Activity 3: Interactive whiteboard game 1

Students can play a game on the interactive whiteboard, where they can change the surface upon which an object moves and observe if the object moves fast enough to demolish the tower at the end of the hallway (https://pbskids.org/sid/funwithfriction.html).



Activity 4: Interactive whiteboard game 2

The aim of the game is to move the car from one end of the hole to the other, following the directions and changing the surface.



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