

ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN **PHYSICS** EDUCATION



BEATA JAROSIEVITZ DR. PHD.
COLLEGE PROFESSOR



Institute of Basic and Technical Sciences, Budapest, Hungary



E-mail: jarosievitz@gdf.hu



ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

1. Introduction

2. Questions

3. Hypothesis

4. Participants

5. Methods

6. Activities, resources

7. Summary/Conclusions

8. References

TABLE OF CONTENTS





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

1. Introduction





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

1. Introduction

- the popularity of "physics" has decreased worldwide

(OECD, 2000, 2001, 2005)



- the **traditional physics** classes **are not** good enough for **attracting the students'** focus to the lectures



Newton's cradle

- students have at least one of the digital devices (tablet, smart phone), but do not use them for study

(Jarosievitz, 2009)



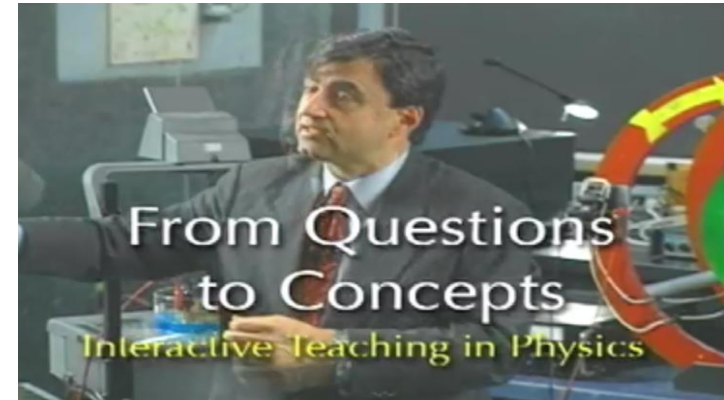


ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

1. Introduction

Key question: „Are we teaching the right thing?”

*Source: Understanding or memorization by
Eric Mazur, in Conference on the
Introductory Physics Course, Ed. Jack
Wilson, pp. 113-124 (Wiley, New York,
1997). CRLF*



[Source](#)



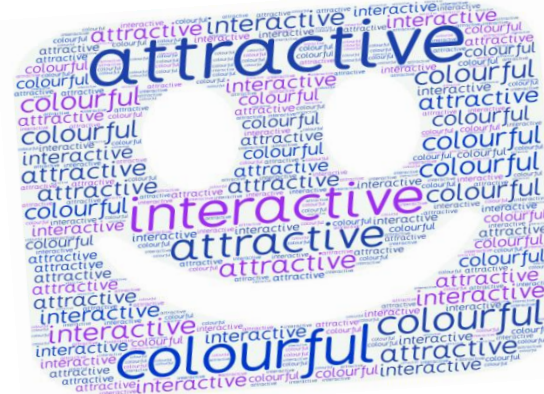
ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

1. Introduction

- we should act immediately to change students' attitude (Richard, 2016)

Action plan

- physics classes should be made more





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

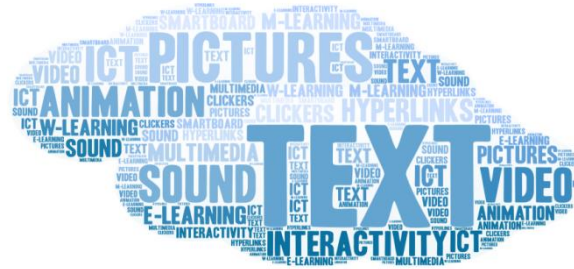
2. Questions

What can we do



We should use:

- ICT
- Multimedia
- interactive teaching activities and resources (e-learning content)
- m-learning devices (BYOD)
- good methods



(Jarosievitz, 2016, 2017)





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

3. Hypothesis

- ☐ interactive activities, resources will improve students' core competencies,
- ☐ colourful classes rise up the lectures attendances,
- ☐ using mobile devices make the physics education more effective,
- ☐ students will become more motivated.



Made by: <https://tagul.com/cloud/2>



ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

4. Participants

Students of: ❖ BSc in Computer (IT) Engineering
❖ BA in Business Administration and Management } from DGC

In the **first year** of BSc studies **all students study the same modules.**

Credits: **5** (first year, II. semester)

Written exam

Full training education (FT)

L (lecture): 30 hours, S (seminar): 15 hours

Distance training education (DT): L (lecture): 6 hours, S (seminar): 3 hours

Course description: Mechanics; Thermodynamics; Optics; Nuclear Physics



ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

5. Methods: for using ICT in Physics Education

Lecture Method

- used for example for introduction of each chapter of physics

Cooperative method (Jigsaw)

- used for group-work activity (experiments' set-up), assessment collaborative learning

Inquiry-based learning

Hypothesis

Observation

Analyzing

Interpreting

Conclusion

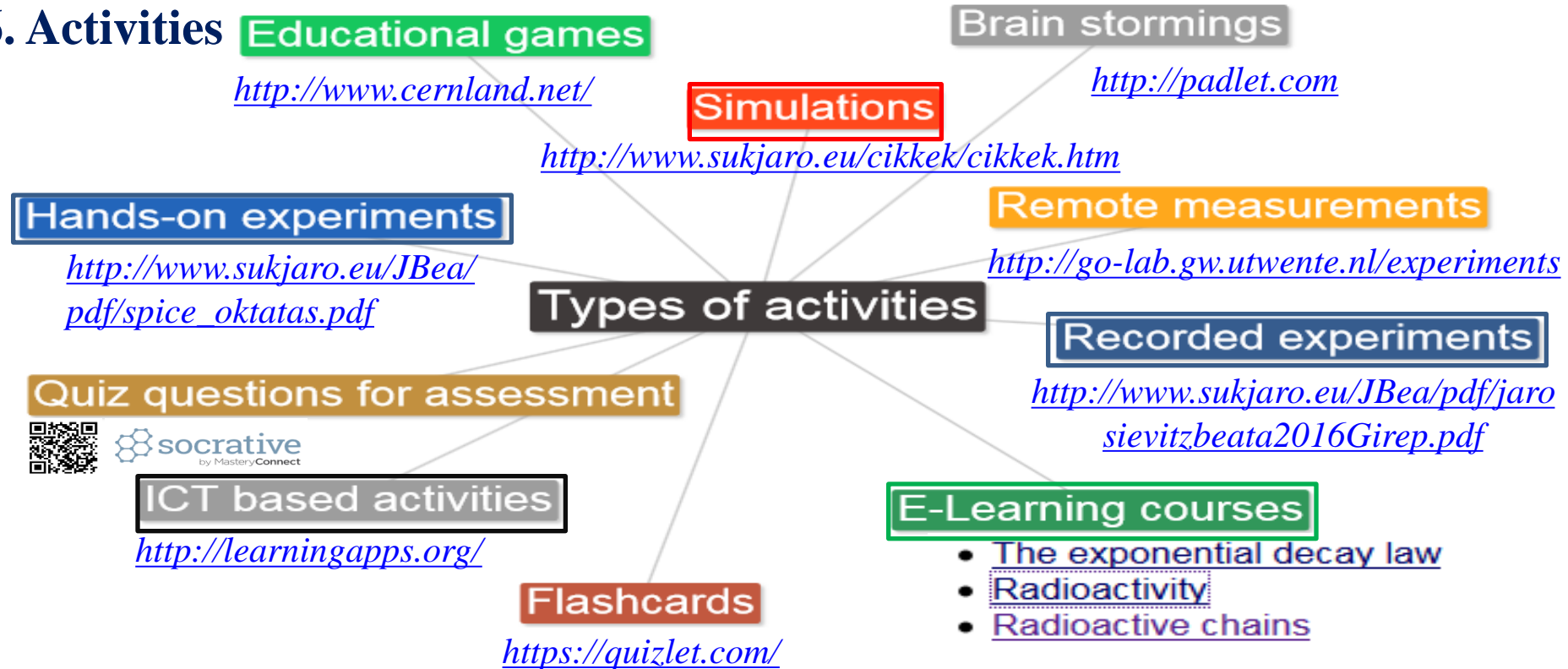
Flipped classroom (peer instruction)

(Mazur 2014; Jarosievitz, 2017)



ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities

Hands-on experiments

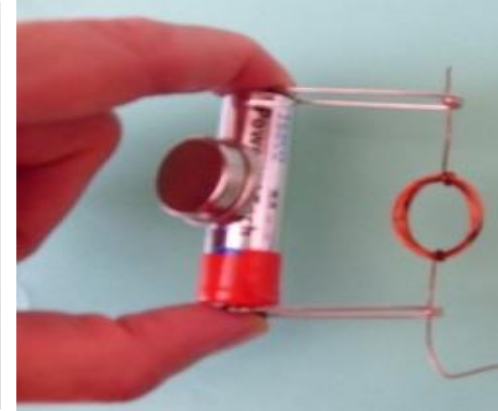
Learning by doing



Newtons' law



Electric motors



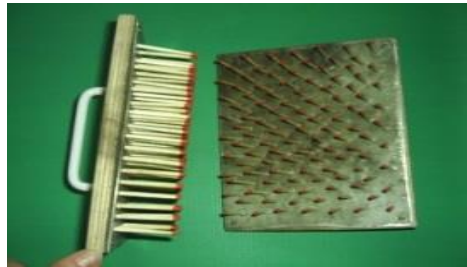


ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities

Recorded experiments

Chain reaction





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

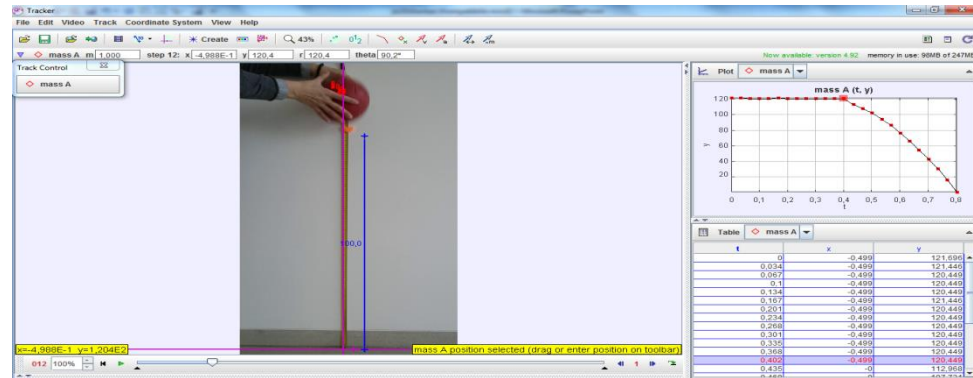
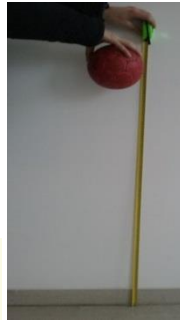
6. Activities

Recorded experiments

Measurements (BYOD)

Necessary materials :

- Handball (any medium sized, well visible ball)
- ruler
- smart phone or tablet
- laptop
- free program: (<http://physlets.org/tracker>)



Source: <http://moodle.scientix.eu/course/view.php?id=179> Author: Carlos Cunha





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities

Recorded experiments

$$y = a \cdot x^2 + b \cdot x + c$$

Processing of the

$$a = \frac{g}{2}$$



$$g = 2 \cdot a$$

$$y = \frac{g}{2} \cdot t^2 + v_0 \cdot t + y_0$$

measurement results:

Felvett videófájl neve	a	g (m/s ²)	$x_{\bar{a}} = \frac{\sum x_n}{n}$	$(\Delta x)^2$	δx
20160311_123159.mp3	4,630	9,260	9,33	0,07466619	1%
20160311_123217.mp3	4,620	9,240			
20160311_123235.mp4	4,720	9,440			
20160311_123253.mp4	4,670	9,340			
20160311_123316.mp4	4,691	9,382			
Átlag		9,33			

$$x_{\bar{a}} = \frac{\sum x_n}{n} \quad (\Delta x)^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x - x_{\bar{a}})^2 \quad \delta x = \left(\frac{\Delta x}{x_{\bar{a}}} \right) \cdot 100$$



ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities

Simulations

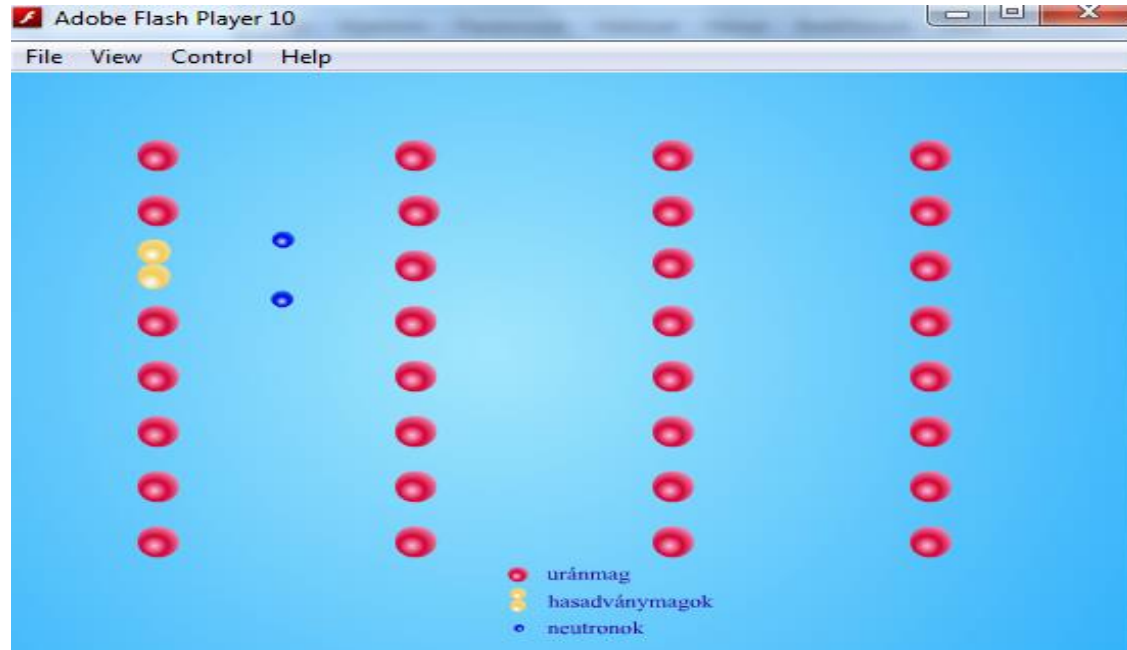
Nucleus



Fission fragments



Neutrons



Simulated chain reaction ([See more](#))



ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities

E-Learning courses



 **Resources** - online courses http://www.sukjaro.eu/cikkek/exp_engl/home/index.htm

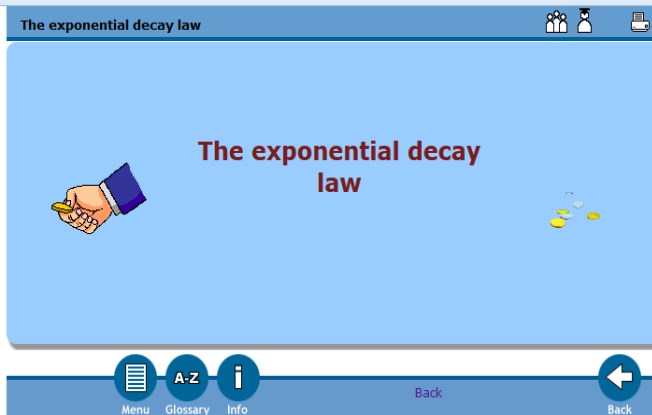
- [The exponential decay law](#)
- [Radioactivity](#)
- [Radioactive chains](#)

Aim: to teach some of the fundamental



properties of the radioactivity

- the random behaviour,
- the exponential decay law,
- notions of half-life,
- decay constant and activity.





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities

ICT based activities

LearningApps.org

Physical quantity and units in the International System of Units

Search in Apps | Browse Apps | Create App | Login

Physical quantity and units in the International System of Units

Physical quantity and units in the International System of Units

2016-12-21

Pressure, Electric charge, Energy, Work, Luminous intensity, Density, 1 Kelvin, Weight, 1 watt, Tension, 1 cubic metre, 1 joule, Heat capacity, Speed, 1 coulomb, Frequency, 1 candela, Time, 1 metre square, 1 hertz, 1 Ampere, 1 kilogram per cubic metre, Area, 1 Pascal, 1 joule, Specific heat capacity, 1 newton, Power, newton, 1 J/K, Volume, Mass, Electric current, 1 J/Kg K, 1 m/s, Acceleration, Electric potential, 1 volt, 1 kilogram





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities

ICT based activities



Newton had shown that if you shine light into a prism it breaks it apart into its different . William Herschel found out that each color has a different and that the temperature is the one measured with the on the side of the red light. He discovered rays. If we put electromagnetic radiation on a , we can go from low to high frequencies and at the same time from high to low . As we increase we also increase the amount of that the waves have. So which one would you rather be exposed to? The ones with high , really really low and low . High energy waves can cells or even cause damage to the themselves.



6. Activities

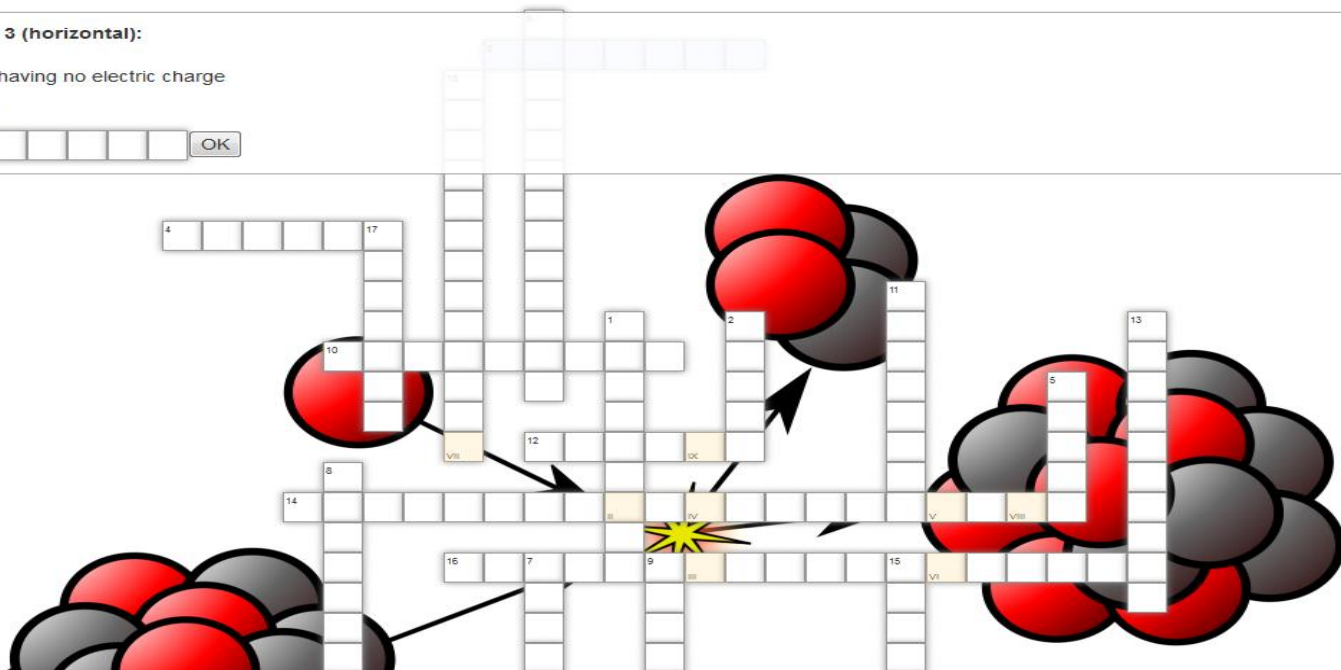
ICT based activities

Question 3 (horizontal):

A particle having no electric charge

Solution:

							OK
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities

Quiz questions for assessment



Quiz name: **Teszt4_aprilis19**

Date: **04/26/2016**

Question with Most Correct Answers: **#4**

Total Questions: **10**

Question with Fewest Correct Answers: **#6**

1. Egyik autó kötéllel vontatja a másikat. Óvatos indulással a vontatott jármű akármilyen sebességre gyorsítható. Hirtelen indulásnál a kötel mégis elszakad. Miért? (A súrlódástól tekintsünk el.)
- 3/19** ☐ A A vontatott kocsi csak kis gyorsulással indulhat, mert viszonylag nagy a tömege.
 - 5/19** ☒ B Adott impulzusváltozást rövidebb idő alatt csak nagyobb erő képes létrehozni.
 - 7/19** ☐ C A vontatott autó adott sebességváltozásához hosszabb idő kell.
 - 2/19** ☐ D A kötel szakítószilárdsága függ a vontatás sebességétől.





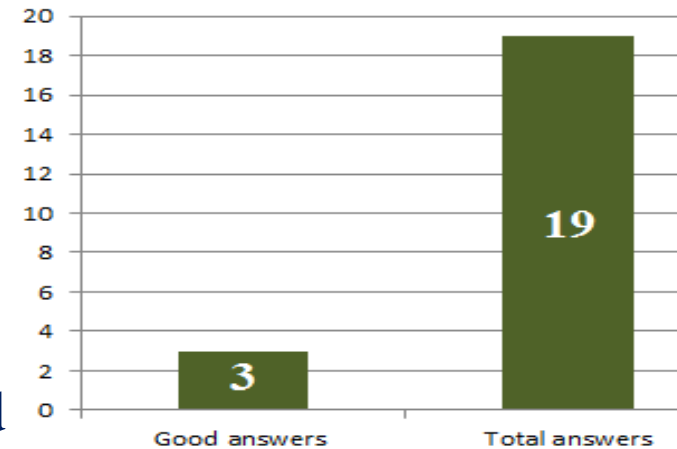
ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

6. Activities

Quiz questions for assessment

Which statement is true for a perfectly inelastic collision?

- a) **only the momentum is conserved**
- b) only the energy is conserved
- c) both the momentum and the energy are conserved
- d) none of the momentum and the energy is conserved



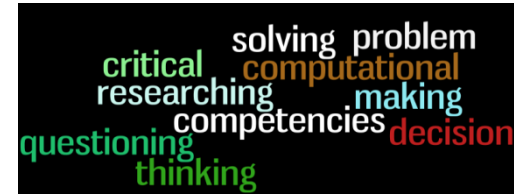


ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

7. Conclusions • very positive feedback from students: **personal interviews**

Students who had joined the activities:

- took part with **enthusiasm**,
- **enjoyed „learning by doing”** (experiments, use of their smart phones and tablets)
- **cooperated with their** neighbours „Turn To Your Neighbours” (*Mazur , 2014; Le Roux , 2013*),
- **used their own devices** with expertise,
- **improved their core competencies**





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

7. Summary



ICT



**„...ICT will affect the complete learning process today
and in the future.”**

(Yves Punie, Dieter Zinnbauer and Marcelino Cabrera, 2012)



ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

References





ICT AND MULTIMEDIA IN PHYSICS EDUCATION

Future plans:

- to promote physics,
- to change students' negative attitude to physics!

Thank you for your attention!