

**PEMENANG PENYERTAAN YANG TERPILIH
ANUGERAH PENDIDIKAN SAINS MTSF
SELECTED WINNING ENTRIES OF
MTSF SCIENCE EDUCATION AWARD
(1994 - 1996)**



MTSF

Yayasan Sains Toray Malaysia
Malaysia Toray Science Foundation
(269817-K)

Dengan kerjasama:
In collaboration with:

Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia
The Ministry of Education, Malaysia
and

Regional Centre for Education in Science & Mathematics,
Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organisation
(SEAMEO RECSAM)



منتري قنديقن مليسيا
MENTERI PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA

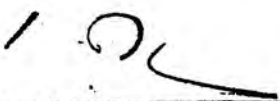
KATA ALU-ALUAN

Saya ingin mengambil kesempatan ini untuk mengucapkan terima kasih dan tahniah kepada Malaysia Toray Science Foundation (MTSF) kerana telah berjaya menganjurkan Anugerah Pendidikan Sains untuk guru-guru di Malaysia sejak tahun 1994. Hasil dari anugerah ini maka terhasillah buku ini sebagai sumber rujukan dalam bidang pendidikan sains kepada guru-guru.

Pendidikan sains adalah penting kerana negara kita sedang menyediakan pelajar-pelajar bagi menghadapi cabaran masa depan di mana tumpuan adalah dalam bidang Sains dan Teknologi. Oleh itu, guru-guru sains perlu kreatif dan inovatif supaya proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran adalah menarik dan ilmu yang ingin disampaikan dapat difahami dan dihayati oleh pelajar dengan mudah. Guru-guru sains juga patut berkongsi pengalaman supaya dapat berkongsi pendekatan dalam proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran sains demi membaiki serta meningkatkan proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran mereka. Penghasilan buku seperti ini merupakan satu kaedah di mana perkongsian pengalaman dapat dicapai.

Adalah diharapkan buku ini akan dapat membantu guru-guru, khasnya guru-guru yang baru ditugaskan untuk mengajar sains. Di dalam buku ini terdapat pelbagai alat dan kaedah pengajaran yang inovatif di mana guru-guru yang berpengalaman pernah mencuba dan mencapai kejayaan. Adalah menjadi harapan saya supaya guru-guru yang membaca buku ini dapat mendalami dan mencuba idea-idea yang terdapat dalam buku ini dalam pengajaran mereka. Saya juga berharap idea-idea dari buku ini akan juga menjana idea-idea baru demi kemajuan dan pembangunan dalam pendidikan sains.

Saya sekali lagi mengucapkan terima kasih kepada MTSF kerana keprihatinan mereka terhadap pendidikan sains di negara ini. Anugerah yang diberikan tiap-tiap tahun sejak 1994 ini adalah satu insentif yang baik untuk guru-guru dan ia juga menandakan penghargaan kepada sumbangan guru-guru dalam bidang pendidikan sains. Saya berharap anugerah ini akan diteruskan dan hasil-hasil yang baik akan terus dibukukan seperti ini untuk dikongsikan oleh guru-guru sains di seluruh negara.


(DATO SRI MOHD NAJIB)



MINISTER OF EDUCATION MALAYSIA

MESSAGE

I would like to take this opportunity to thank and congratulate Malaysia Toray Science Foundation (MTSF) for successfully organising the Science Education Award specially for teachers in Malaysia since 1994. This award has led to the publication of this book which is a good resource material for teachers in the field of science education.

Science education in this country is very important in preparing our students to face future challenges in the field of science and technology. Science teachers, therefore, would have to be creative and innovative so that the process of teaching and learning can be carried out in an interesting manner and knowledge that is impart can be understood and appreciated with ease by students. Science teachers should share their experiences for the improvement of the teaching and learning processes. The publication of this book is one of the way how experiences can be shared.

It is hoped that this book will be of help to teachers, especially those who are new in the teaching of science in schools. It contains various innovative materials and teaching approaches which have been tried and proved successfully by experienced teachers. I hope teachers who read this book will try out the ideas in their teaching. It is my sincere hope that these ideas will generate more new ideas for the progress and development of science education as a whole.

Once again, I would like to thank MTSF for their support in promoting science education in this country. The award which is given every year since 1994 is an excellent incentive for teachers and it is also a symbol of appreciation for the teachers' contribution in the field of science education. I hope this award will continue in years to come so that good materials can be documented and shared with teachers nation-wide.


(DATO SRI MOHD NAJIB)



**MESSAGE FROM
THE HONORARY CHAIRMAN
OF MALAYSIA TORAY SCIENCE FOUNDATION**

YBHG TAN SRI DATO' (DR) KATSUNOSUKE MAEDA

I am greatly honored to be invited to say a few words in conjunction with the publication of the premier issue of the selected winning entries of Malaysia Toray Science Foundation (MTSF) Science Education Award.

With the wide circulation of these excellent papers nationwide, it is our fervent hope that these creative works will stimulate the minds of the students as well as change the traditional ways of teaching at the secondary schools. In this regard, we at Toray are extremely pleased to see that MTSF has independently and successfully carried out the Science Education Award program as well as programs of the Science & Technology Award and Science & Technology Research Grant yearly.

In our endeavor to make contribution to society as sincere corporate citizens, we at Toray Japan and its subsidiaries around the world, Pen-Group of Companies in Penang, are indeed very privileged to have played a role in recognizing the outstanding Malaysian scientists and educators and in giving assistance to basic and fundamental scientific research for young and ambitious researchers.

In conclusion, nothing would make us happier than seeing MTSF succeed in helping advance science and technology in Malaysia and promote mutual understanding and friendship between our two nations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Maeda' with a stylized flourish at the end.

TAN SRI DATO' (DR) KATSUNOSUKE MAEDA



**MESSAGE FROM THE
CHAIRMAN OF MALAYSIA
TORAY SCIENCE
FOUNDATION**

YBHG TAN SRI KHIR JOHARI

On behalf of Malaysia Toray Science Foundation, I would like to thank the Editorial Board, comprising officials and teachers from the Ministry of Education, Regional Centre for Education in Science & Mathematics (RECSAM) and the MTSF Secretariat for the arduous tasks of compiling this meaningful book.

The circulation of this selected winning entries nationwide is in line with MTSF's continuous effort to promote effective science teaching, thereby enhancing the interest of the subject among the secondary school children. In tandem with time and the education system, the role of science educators cannot be ignored, but should instead be amplified. It is therefore my fervent hope that more Malaysians, particularly science teachers and educators, will participate keenly in these meaningful programmes, thereby helping expedite Malaysia's advancement towards a fully developed nation status as envisaged by our Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia, YAB Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad.

Taking this opportunity, I thank the Toray Group for its commitment and continuous support to the Foundation. Together with all the individuals, organisations and government departments and agencies, our aspirations will be achieved.

TAN SRI KHIR JOHARI



**MESSAGE FROM THE
CHAIRMAN OF MTSF
SCIENCE EDUCATION
AWARD COMMITTEE**

**YM ROYAL PROFESSOR
UNGKU A AZIZ**

The annual shortlisting and interview meetings of the Science Education Awards are always interesting and fulfilling. The Committee is offered a panoramic view of innovations created by science teachers across Malaysia.

Since inception, the general standards of entries are perceptibly getting better each year. In the light of our National IT policy, it was gratifying to see that several innovative lessons had been prepared on CD ROMs. This is a healthy trend towards a modern era of teaching.

The publication of these selected winning entries for circulation to the Malaysian schools is in line with the Foundation's objective of promoting the teaching of science and technology to the younger generation of Malaysia.

In conclusion, we congratulate all the awardees and hope that more science teachers will participate in this meaningful programmes offered yearly by MTSF.

YM ROYAL PROFESSOR UNGKU A AZIZ

YAYASAN SAINS TORAY MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA TORAY SCIENCE FOUNDATION
(269817-K)

SENARAI PEMENANG 1994-1996
LIST OF 1994-1996 WINNING ENTRIES

1994	1995	1996
Pemenang Winner Prizes (RM5,000 each)		
Ms Lim Suan Bee, Johor Mr Chew Keng Peng, Penang Mr Ching Lee Hock, Selangor Cik Mariyam Bt Saad, Sarawak	Mr Ching Lee Hock, Selangor Mdm Kwong Poh Gaik, Sarawak En Kamaruzaman Bin Jaffar, Perlis Puan Mazni Bt Suleiman, Perlis Mr Lai Mann Keong, Perak Mr Chia Song Choy, Negri Sembilan	Mr Yew Kok Leh, Johor Mdm Leong Kum Yeap, Sarawak Mr Tan Chung Yong, Sarawak Mr Wong Sing Yew, Sarawak
Naib Johan Runner-Up Prizes (RM3,000 each)		
Ms Loo Lai Chee, Johor Ms Ong Yoke Mooi, Sarawak Mdm Kwong Poh Gaik, Sarawak Mr Wong Sing Yew, Sarawak	Puan Siti Hani Bt Syed Hamid, Perak Mr Ling Toh Woon, Selangor Mr Phang Sin Nan, Sarawak	Ms Chew Saw Bee, Penang Puan Rohana Bt Mohd Yunus, Perlis Mr Phang Sin Nan, Sarawak Ms Soh May Ling, Johor
Saguhati Consolation Prizes (RM1,000 each)		
Mr Tho Lai Hoong, Penang Ms Tan Siew Kiat, Selangor Mr Yeo Kian Sin, Sarawak Ms Chia Chee Fen, Kuala Lumpur Mr Edward Kong Kuok Chong, Sarawak Mr Yung Pang Siong, Sarawak	Mr Koo Seng Chor, Sarawak Mr Chong Kong Lan, Johor Ms Mallika KN Nambiar, Selangor Mr Nagappan a/l Sithambaram, Kuala Lumpur Ms Loo Lai Chee, Johor Puan Nazimah Bt Mohd Isa, Kelantan	Ms Yen Miao Jong, Johor Mr Lim Beng Chye, Sarawak En Mohd Sabri B Marin, Pahang Mr Ling Toh Woon, Selangor En Kamaruzaman B Jaffar, Perlis Mr Kalaarajan a/l N Palanisamy, Kuala Lumpur Puan Nazimah Mohd Isa, Kelantan

**YAYASAN SAINS TORAY MALAYSIA
MALAYSIA TORAY SCIENCE FOUNDATION
(269817-K)**

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Ahli-Ahli Lembaga/*Board Members*

Pengerusi Yayasan/*Chairman of the Foundation :*

YBhg Tan Sri Khir Johari

Pengarah Urusan Yayasan & Wakil Utama Toray di Malaysia/*Managing Director of the
Foundation & Toray Chief Representative in Malaysia*

Mr Tsuyoshi Watanabe

Pengarah-Pengarah/*Directors :*

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YBhg Tan Sri Datuk Dr Augustine Ong Soon Hock

YBhg Tan Sri Datuk Dr Omar Abdul Rahman

YBhg Professor Tan Sri Dato' Dr Syed Jalaludin Syed Salim

Mr Seishiro Inoue

Setiausaha Syarikat/*Company Secretary :*

YBhg Dato' O K Lee

Ahli-Ahli Jawatankuasa "Science Education Award"/

Examination Committee Members of the Science Education Award

YM Royal Professor Ungku A Aziz, Chairman

YBhg Professor Tan Sri Dato' Dr Syed Jalaludin Syed Salim, Deputy Chairman

YBhg Professor Dato' R Ratnalingam

YBhg Dato' Haji Mohd Khairuddin bin Mohd Ashaari

Professor Dr V G Kumar Das

Professor Dr Chuah Chong-Cheng

Professor Sim Wong Kooi

Ahli-Ahli Jawatankuasa "Science & Technology Award/Research Grant"/

Selection Committee Members of the Science & Technology Award/Research Grant

YBhg Tan Sri Datuk Dr Augustine Ong Soon Hock, Chairman

YBhg Tan Sri Datuk Dr Omar Abdul Rahman, Deputy Chairman

YBhg Professor Dato' Dr Mohd Sham Mohd Sani

YBhg Datuk Dr M Jegathesan

YBhg Dato' Professor Emeritus Tan Wang Seng

Professor Chia Swee Ping

Professor Yong Hoi Sen

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YBhg Tan Sri Dato' (Dr) Katsunosuke Maeda

YBhg Tan Sri Khir Johari/YM Royal Prof Ungku A Aziz

Ahli-Ahli Lembaga dan Jawatankuasa/*Members of the Board and Committees*

Senarai Pemenang 1994-1996/*List of 1994-1996 Winning Entries*

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Borang Penyertaan /*Sample of Application Form*

1

“HAPPY FAMILY” KIMIA (MENENGAH ATAS)

LIM SUAN BEE
ISMAIL B. MANSOR
SM DATO' SULAIMAN
83500 BATU PAHAT, JOHOR

LATAR BELAKANG

Pelajar-pelajar Tingkatan 4 pada kebiasaannya kurang meluangkan masa terhadap pembelajaran kimia. Mengajar pelajar menulis, mengingat formula dan persamaan adalah suatu perkara yang mencabar. Permainan ini dihasilkan supaya pelajar dapat mempelajari empat unsur pertama dalam Kumpulan I hingga VIII dalam Jadual Berkala.

OBJEKTIF

1. Pelajar dapat mengenal pasti 4 unsur pertama dalam Kumpulan I hingga VIII.
2. Pelajar dapat menentukan kedudukan unsur dalam kumpulan masing-masing dan seterusnya meramalkan cas ion.

FAEDAH UNTUK PROSES PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

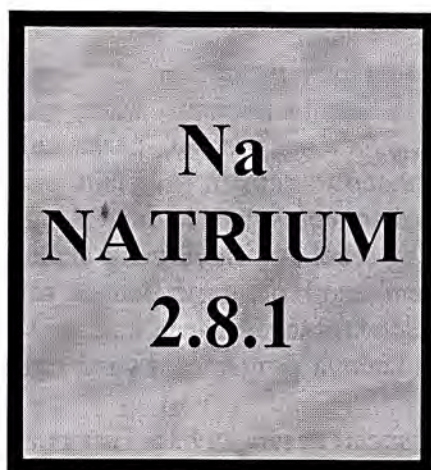
1. Boleh digunakan sebagai bahan bantu mengajar semasa pengajaran tajuk Jadual Berkala.
2. Berguna semasa menulis formula sebatian dengan betul.
3. Membantu pelajar menentukan jenis ikatan yang terbentuk antara unsur-unsur dari kedudukan unsur dalam Jadual Berkala.

BAHAN YANG DIPERLUKAN

2 keping kad manila, *binding tape*, pen marker, papan huruf, dan gunting

KAEDAH MEREKA BENTUK ALAT

1. Potong kad manila kepada 37 keping kad kecil berukuran 8 cm x 6 cm.
2. Lilitkan bahagian tepi setiap kad dengan *binding tape*.
3. Tuliskan nama, simbol dan susunan elektron setiap 4 unsur pertama dari kumpulan I sehingga VIII.



4. Satu kad hidrogen dan empat kad unsur peralihan juga disediakan.

PELAKSANAAN

1. Kaedah permainan adalah sama dengan “HAPPY FAMILY” atau permainan “DONKEY”.

“HAPPY FAMILY” (Kad Hidrogen tidak dimasukkan)

1. Permainan sesuai untuk 2 atau lebih pemain.
2. Agihkan kesemua 36 kad kepada semua pemain.
3. Setiap pemain menyusun kadnya kepada seberapa banyak kumpulan yang mungkin. Setiap kumpulan mengandungi 4 kad dari kumpulan Jadual Berkala yang sama.
4. Kumpulan-kumpulan yang lengkap diterbalikkan dan diletakkan di atas meja.
5. Pemain yang berada di sebelah kiri pengedar kad akan bermula dengan menanya kepada mana-mana pemain sebarang kad yang dapat melengkapkan sesuatu kumpulan yang dia kehendaki. Jika pemain yang dipanggil itu mempunyai kad yang dikehendakinya, maka kad itu akan diberikan kepadanya. Jika tiada, dia menjawab “Tiada di rumah.” Sekarang adalah giliran pemain yang telah dipilih oleh pemain pertama untuk memohon kad dari pemain yang lain. Pemain tidak dibenarkan untuk memohon kad dari sesuatu kumpulan jika dia tidak mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya satu kad dari kumpulan yang sama.
6. Pemain yang melengkapkan kesemua kumpulannya terlebih dahulu adalah pemenang.

Permainan HIDROGEN* (Kesemua kad digunakan)
--

1. Permainan ini sesuai untuk 2 atau lebih pemain.
2. Agihkan kesemua kad kepada semua pemain. Mana-mana pemain yang mendapat dua kad dari kumpulan yang sama, perlu terbalikkan kad-kad tersebut di atas meja tanpa dilihat oleh pemain yang lain.
3. Seterusnya, pemain pertama mengemukakan kadnya dengan muka terbalik kepada pemain yang berada di sebelah kirinya yang akan mengambil salah satu kadnya. Jika kad ini membentuk pasangan dengan salah satu kad yang berada padanya, maka dia meletakkan pasangan kad ini ke bawah. Pemain ini kemudian mengemukakan kadnya dengan cara yang sama kepada pemain yang seterusnya.
4. Apabila pemain telah dapat mencari pasangan bagi kesemua kadnya maka dia dikeluarkan dari permainan. Jika kad "HIDROGEN" merupakan salah satu daripada dua kad yang berada pada seseorang pemain dan pemain ini dapat mencari pasangan untuk kad yang bukan hidrogen, maka dia boleh memberikan kad "HIDROGEN" kepada pemain yang seterusnya.
5. Pemain yang mempunyai kad "HIDROGEN" pada akhirnya dianggapkan sebagai kalah dalam permainan.

*Catatan: Peraturan permainan HIDROGEN adalah serupa dengan permainan "DONKEY"

CADANGAN PENGUBAHSUAIAN

1. Masukkan lebih unsur supaya pelajar dapat mengenal lebih banyak unsur dalam Kumpulan I hingga VIII.
2. Tambahkan lebih maklumat tentang ciri-ciri unsur supaya pengajaran menjadi lebih bermakna.

2

PENGUNAAN BAHAN PLASTIK DALAM MENYEDIAKAN ALAT BANTU MENGAJAR YANG MURAH SAINS (MENENGAH RENDAH)

EN. CHEW KENG PENG
EN. CHUAH TONG IK
EN. MD. IBRAHIM B. MOHD.
DR. IVAN FILMER JR.

MAKTAB PERGURUAN PERSEKUTUAN PULAU PINANG,
BUKIT COOMBE, 11700 BUKIT GELUGOR, PULAU PINANG.

LATARBELAKANG

Daripada pengalaman mengajar sains di sekolah menengah rendah, guru-guru sains selalu menghadapi masalah kekurangan alat radas untuk melaksanakan aktiviti pengajaran. Dengan itu bahan-bahan plastik dipilih sebagai bahan utama yang boleh didapati daripada bahan-bahan yang terbuang dan mudah didapati. Disebabkan oleh sumber-sumber asli dunia yang semakin berkurang, adalah sesuai untuk menanamkan sikap murid-murid tentang kepentingan menggunakan sepenuhnya sumber-sumber asli dan mengitar semula bahan-bahan sintetik untuk menjaga kualiti alam sekitar.

OBJEKTIF

1. Untuk merealisasikan aspirasi negara bagi meningkatkan kualiti pendidikan sains.
2. Strategi pengajaran inovatif ditekankan dan dilaksanakan untuk memperkayakan program sains di sekolah.
3. Menggunakan alat bantu mengajar yang murah dan mudah didapati seperti plastik bagi mengatasi masalah kekurangan radas, supaya semua pelajar dapat menjalankan eksperimen secara serentak.
4. Menanamkan sikap ingin menggunakan sepenuhnya sumber asli dan mengitar semula bahan-bahan sintetik untuk penjagaan alam sekitar.

FAEDAH KEPADA PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

1. Mendedahkan pelajar-pelajar untuk membuat alat bantu mengajar yang murah dan mudah dilakukan.
2. Menanamkan sikap berkeyakinan kepada guru-guru bahawa mereka mampu membina alat-alat radas mudah tanpa bergantung kepada peruntukan tabung sekolah.
3. Anjakan paradigma di kalangan guru-guru daripada konsep hanya menggunakan alat-alat bantu mengajar yang mahal ke arah kreativiti dan inovasi dengan menggunakan bahan-bahan murah dan boleh dikitar semula.

4. Bagi murid-murid sekolah penggunaan bahan-bahan yang biasa untuk pengajaran adalah lebih baik daripada menggunakan bahan-bahan yang canggih dan kurang dikenali.

BAHAN/ RADAS

1. Gerhana Matahari dan Gerhana Bulan (gambar rajah 2-1D)
Tiub PVC terbuang, kotak makanan, pasir, bola ping-pong, kepala kunci pintu, getah bulat (getah gelang)
2. Penapis Air (2-2D)
2 botol minuman ringan (1.25 liter), kapas, batu besar, arang, batu kecil, pasir besar, pasir halus, tiub plastik
3. Penyelam Cartesian (Cartesian Diver) dan Pancutan Air (2-3D)
Penutup pen plastik, plastisin, botol plastik, penutup botol plastik, air, penutup getah
4. Pantulan Cahaya (2-4D)
Bekas plastik ais krim bulat, cermin, cat hitam, gam plastik
5. Kapal Selam Ringkas (2-5D)
Botol plastik, penutup plastik, tiub getah, getah gelang
6. Tindakan dan Tindak Balas Ringkas Troli (2-6D)
Bekas pensil plastik, botol minuman ringan plastik 1.25 liter, belon, benang
7. Model Respirasi (2-7D)
Paip PVC, plastisin, beg plastik, belon
8. Sifon (2-8D)
Botol plastik air galian 1.5 liter, penyumbat getah, bikar, kaki retot, tiub plastik
9. Jam Air (2-9D)
Botol plastik minuman yang lembut, air, penutup botol, penyumbat getah, selotep
10. Pemadam Api Ringkas (2-10D)
Botol plastik dengan saluran penyembur plastik, larutan sabun, larutan natrium bikarbonat, larutan kalium aluminium sulfat $[KAl(SO_4)_2]$.

KAEDAH MEREKA BENTUK

1. Gerhana Matahari dan Gerhana Bulan (2-1D)

Pemegang rod dibuat daripada tiub PVC dan tapaknya diperbuat daripada kotak plastik yang diisi dengan pasir untuk kestabilan. Plastik berbentuk sfera diguna sebagai 'Matahari', bola ping pong sebagai 'Bumi' dan sfera plastik pepejal daripada bahan mainan terbang bertindak sebagai 'Bulan'. Tempat sambungan 'Bumi' dan tapak plastik ialah daripada tombol pintu terbang. Gelang getah bertindak sebagai 'driving belt' antara 'Matahari dengan Bumi-Bulan'. Penyediaan alat ini mengambil masa 3 jam dengan perbelanjaan sebanyak RM3.00.

2. Penapis Air (2-2D)

Dua botol minuman ringan (1.25 liter) yang dipotong pada bahagian dasar disambung bersama (dasar bertemu dasar). Ini bertindak sebagai vesel penapis. Botol itu diisi mengikut turutan daripada batu bersaiz besar hingga ke saiz terkecil. Lapisan kapas diletakkan pada bahagian atas untuk menjadikan ianya padat. Kaedah ini tidak memerlukan modal yang banyak.

3. Penyelam Cartesian (Cartesian Diver) dan Pancutan Air (2-3D)

Penyelam diperbuat daripada penutup atau keratan batang pen. Plastisin dimasukkan ke dalam penutup atau keratan batang pen untuk bertindak sebagai pemberat dan keseimbangan. Botol plastik bertindak sebagai bekas untuk menyelam. Botol air yang bersaiz besar digunakan untuk membuat pancutan air. Semua bahan yang digunakan diperbuat daripada plastik kecuali gabus.

4. Pantulan Cahaya (2-4D)

Penutup separuh bulatan dan plat dasar (tapak) dipotong daripada bekas plastik ais krim. Dua set lubang dibuat di sepanjang penutup yang melengkung yang bersudut 25° ke 75° , di mana titik pusat dasar sebagai titik rujukan. Bahagian dalam radas dicat hitam untuk menghalang pembalikan cahaya. Sekeping cermin segiempat diletakkan di bahagian tengah plat dasar.

5. Kapal Selam Ringkas (2-5D)

Badan kapal selam diperbuat daripada botol plastik air mineral yang kedap udara menggunakan penutup plastik. Dua lubang ($\pm 5\text{mm}$ diameter) dibuat pada penutup plastik untuk memasukkan dua tiub, di mana satu daripadanya diikat pada badan kapal selam. Tiub satu lagi dibiarkan bebas untuk menyedut udara keluar daripada botol.

6. Tindakan dan Tindak Balas Ringkas Troli (2-6D)

Bekas pensil plastik digunakan sebagai dasar troli, sementara kepingan plastik yang nipis dan ringan dipotong daripada botol minuman plastik (1.25 liter) untuk membuat badannya. Skrin yang memegang belon dibuat daripada kepingan plastik yang keras di mana satu lubang dibuat untuk memegang belon itu. Spring plastik dibuat daripada rod plastik yang digamkan kepada sekeping plastik kecil.

7. Model Respirasi (2-7D)

Bahagian tengah botol minuman ringan bertindak sebagai ruang toraks. Paip PVC sebagai trakea, sementara dua batang pen mata bulat sebagai bronkus. Beg plastik yang nipis dan kuat sebagai diafragma. Belon bertindak sebagai paru-paru.

8. Sifon (2-8D)

Botol air mineral 1.5 liter digunakan. Botol ini digantung terbalik pada kaki retot. Penutup getah adalah bahan bukan plastik yang digunakan. Satu meter tiub plastik juga disediakan.

9. Jam Air (2-9D)

Dua botol plastik air minuman (1.25 liter) disambung di bahagian mulutnya. Penutup getah yang berlubang satu diletakkan pada setiap botol. Kedua-dua penutup getah disambung dengan tiub kaca 6cm panjang.

10. Pemadam Api Ringkas (2-10D)

Botol plastik yang mempunyai saluran penyembur digunakan untuk membuat badan pemadam api jenis buih. Dua tiub di dalam botol dibuat daripada dua tiub plastik yang dipotong. Batang plastik bertindak sebagai penyokong tiub plastik bila botol itu diterbalikkan.

CARA PERLAKSANAAN

1. Gerhana Matahari dan Gerhana Bulan (gambar rajah 2-1P & 2P)

Dengan menggerakkan tapak pemegang plastik mengelilingi matahari, bumi bukan hanya mengelilingi matahari tetapi ia juga berpusing mengelilingi paksinya sendiri dan bulan juga mengorbit mengelilinginya.

2. Penapis Air (2-3P & 4P)

Air keruh dituang ke dalam botol plastik yang lutcahaya. Botol plastik lutcahaya ini membolehkan murid-murid melihat beberapa unsur penapis yang berbagai saiz. Dalam jangkamasa yang singkat kita dapat melihat titisan air bersih masuk ke dalam bekas plastik pengumpul.

3. Penyelam Cartesian (Cartesian Diver) dan Pancutan Air (2-5P & 6P)

Untuk menenggelamkan penyelam hanya picit bahagian tepi botol, manakala untuk menimbulkan kembali, lepaskan picitan itu. Pancutan air yang mudah boleh dibina dengan meniup udara ke dalam air di dalam botol itu. Dengan menyepit saluran getah menggunakan penyepit baju, udara di dalam air dimampatkan. Apabila penyepit baju dibuka air akan terpancut keluar daripada botol.

4. Pantulan Cahaya (2-7P & 8P)

Murid-murid dapat melihat imej menerusi lubang yang setentang di bahagian bersebelahan permukaan melengkung.

5. Kapal Selam Ringkas (2-9P & 10P)

Masukkan radas ke dalam sebaloi air kemudian sedut keluar udara melalui tiub plastik, ini akan menyebabkan air memenuhi botol dan berat botol akan bertambah berbanding dengan daya apungan, seterusnya botol itu mula tenggelam. Kemudian tiupkan udara melalui tiub yang satu lagi, tekanan udara ini akan memaksa air keluar daripada botol menyebabkan ia terapung semula. Ini menerangkan prinsip operasi kapal selam.

6. Tindakan dan Tindak Balas Ringkas Troli (Simple Action and Reaction Cart) (2-11P & 12P)

Alatan yang ringkas ini boleh digunakan untuk menunjukkan Hukum Gerakan Newton Ketiga. Daya luar diperlukan untuk menggerakkan troli plastik dalam arah berlawanan yang dihasilkan dari pelepasan udara daripada belon yang ditiup atau daripada daya yang dihasilkan oleh spring plastik.

7. Model Respirasi (2-7P & 8P)

Model respirasi ini digunakan untuk mengajar bagaimana haiwan bernafas menggunakan peparu. Isipadu toraks ditambah dengan menarik ke bawah diafragma (beg plastik). Udara akan masuk ke dalam peparu (belon) menyebabkan peparu mengembang. Seterusnya udara akan dipaksa keluar dengan menolak beg plastik ke atas dan mengecutkan belon.

8. Sifon (2-9P & 10P)

Tekanan udara yang terperangkap di dalam botol yang terbalik menyebabkan air dipaksa turun ke dalam bikar yang kosong. Ini menyebabkan pertambahan isipadu dan mengurangkan tekanan udara yang terperangkap. Tekanan atmosfera kemudian menekan dan memaksa lebih air memasuki botol itu. Tekanan ini dapat dilihat melalui pancutan air di bahagian atas paras air di dalam botol yang terbalik tadi. Air berwarna digunakan untuk menjadikan ianya menarik dan jelas kelihatan.

9. Jam Air (2-11P & 12P)

Reka bentuk yang mudah tetapi berkesan dalam pengajaran konsep merekodkan masa. Jam air ini menggunakan titisan air yang sekata dari satu botol ke satu botol untuk mencatatkan sela masa, dalam kes ini 5 minit. Ia boleh diubahsuai untuk merekodkan sela masa yang lain. Air yang berwarna digunakan untuk menjelaskan pemerhatian dan menarik perhatian.

10. Pemadam Api Ringkas (2-13P & 14P)

Alat bantu mengajar ini menunjukkan prinsip pemadam api buih. Botol plastik yang lut sinar membenarkan tiga bahan kimia yang berbeza dilihat dalam bekas yang berlainan di dalam pemadam api yang masih belum digunakan. Semasa botol itu diterbalikkan, ketiga-tiga bahan kimia akan bertindak dan menghasilkan buih yang akan keluar melalui muncung semburan.

3

PERMAINAN JADUAL BERKALA (KIMIA – MENENGAH ATAS)

KAMARUZAMAN B JAFFAR
MURIZAH BT ISMAIL
ABD RAHIM B ABD WAHAB
SALIZA BT SAID

MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA BESERI
BATU 8½, JALAN KAKI BUKIT, 02400 BESERI, PERLIS

LATAR BELAKANG

Sukatan kimia Tingkatan 4 melibatkan pengajaran konsep asas. Proses Pengajaran dan pembelajaran kimia sepatutnya dirancang dengan teliti supaya menjadi suatu pengalaman yang menyeronokkan. Proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran yang menyeronokkan akan memerangsangkan kedua-dua otak kiri dan kanan pelajar. Dengan itu, pelajar dapat mengingat sesuatu konsep untuk suatu jangka masa yang lebih panjang.

OBJEKTIF

1. Pelajar dapat mengingat simbol bagi unsur-unsur.
2. Pelajar dapat mengingat kedudukan unsur-unsur dalam Jadual Berkala.

FAEDAH UNTUK PROSES PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

1. Aktiviti ini adalah berpusatkan pelajar dan menjadikan pembelajaran lebih menyeronokkan.
2. Aktiviti ini sesuai digunakan sebagai permainan dalam (*indoor games*) untuk aktiviti Persatuan Sains

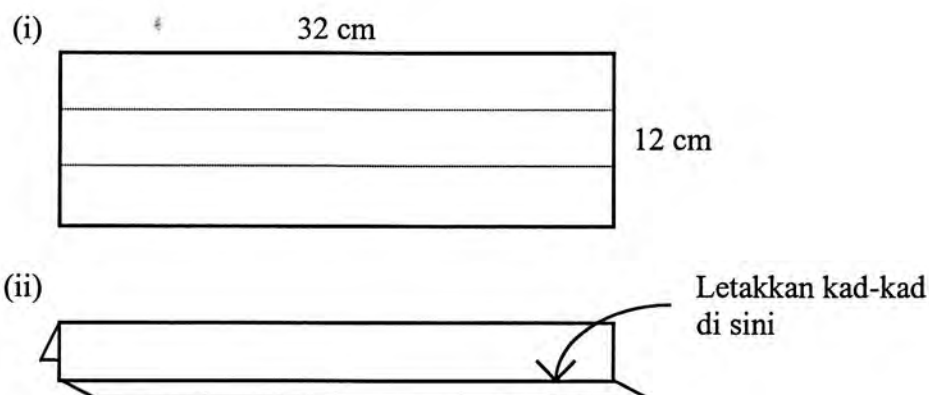
BAHAN YANG DIPERLUKAN

3 keping kad manila, gunting, pen marker, pensel warna dan Jadual Berkala Unsur

KAEDAH MEREKA BENTUK ALAT

1. Untuk membuat Papan Jadual Berkala, salin Jadual Berkala ke atas kad manila seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Lampiran 1. Setiap petak adalah bersaiz 3 cm x 3 cm. Tuliskan nama dan nombor atom setiap unsur dalam petak yang sepadan.

2. Dari kad manila yang kedua potong sebanyak 103 keping kad berukuran 3 cm x 3 cm. Tuliskan simbol dan nombor atom bagi setiap unsur pada setiap kad.
3. Untuk membuat pemegang kad, lipatkan sekeping kad manila berukuran 12 cm x 32 cm kepada 3 bahagian yang sama sepanjang garis-garis putus seperti dalam Rajah (i) dan (ii) di bawah.



PELAKSANAAN

1. Permainan ini sesuai untuk 2-6 pemain
2. Terdapat satu Papan Jadual Berkala dan 103 kad yang bertulis nombor atom dan simbol unsur untuk permainan ini.
3. Sepuluh keping kad diberi secara rawak kepada setiap pemain. Kad-kad ini diletakkan di atas pemegang kad. Kad yang lebih disusun terbalik dalam satu kotak.
4. Setiap pemain mengambil sekeping kad daripada kumpulan kad dalam kotak tersebut. Pemain dengan nombor yang tertinggi akan bermula, diikuti oleh pemain di sebelah kanan. Permainan diteruskan dengan bergerak mengikut arah lawan jam.
5. Pemain pertama meletakkan sekurang-kurangnya dua kad bersebelahan di atas papan tersebut. Kad-kad ini boleh diletakkan secara mendatar, menegak atau melintang dengan syarat nombor atom kad adalah sama dengan petak yang sepadan di atas papan itu. (Rujuk rajah di bawah)

3 Li	4 Be
11 NATRIUM	12 MAGNESIUM
19 K	20 KALSIUM
37 RUBIDIUM	38 Sr

5 BORON	6 KARBON
13 Al	14 SILIKON
31 Ga	32 GERMANIUM
49 INDIUM	

6. Untuk setiap dua kad yang bersebelahan, 10 mata dihadihkan. Jika pemain meletakkan lebih daripada dua kad bersebelahan dalam satu pusingan, 10 mata bonus dihadihkan (Rujuk rajah di bawah)

1 H
3 Li
11 Na
19 KALIUM

5 BORON	6 C	7 N	8 O
13 Al	14 SILIKON	15 FOSFORUS	16 SULFUR
31 GALIUM	32 Ge	33 ARSENIK	34 SELENIUM
	50 STANUM	51 Sb	

7. Pada akhir setiap pusingan, setiap pemain mengambil kad secara rawak daripada kotak itu supaya bilangan kad berjumlah 10 semula.
8. Sekiranya seorang pemain tidak dapat meletakkan kadnya mengikut peraturan No. 5, dia boleh menggunakan gilirannya untuk menukarkan sekeping daripada kad-kadnya untuk kad baru. Kad yang tidak dikehendakinya harus diletak secara terbalik di atas susunan kad dalam kotak itu. Kemudian pemain cabut satu kad dari bawah susunan kad. Untuk bermain semula, pemain itu menunggu giliran.
9. Selepas pusingan kedua, seseorang pemain dibenar untuk meletakkan satu kad bersebelahan dengan petak-petak yang telah dipenuhi. Jika kad diletakkan dengan cara begini pemain itu akan mendapat 5 mata.

10. Sekiranya kad yang diletakkan melengkapkan suatu kumpulan menegak atau suatu kala, mata bonus yang sama dengan dua kali bilangan unsur akan diberi. (Rujuk rajah di bawah)

1 HIDROGEN

3 Li	4 BERILIUM
11 NATRIUM	12 MAGNESIUM
19 K	20 KALSIUM
37 Rb	
55 Cs	

11 Na	+	12 Mg	@	4 Be
			@	20 Ca

Jika kad "Na" diletakkan bersama dengan kad "Mg", "Be" atau "Ca", pemain itu dihadihkan 10 mata untuk kad-kad bersebelahan. Di samping itu, dia juga mendapat 10 mata bonus (5 unsur x 2) sebab dapat melengkapkan Kumpulan Satu dengan meletakkan kad "Na " itu.

11. Permainan itu diteruskan sehingga tiada lagi kad dalam kotak itu dan salah seorang pemain telah habis menggunakan kesemua kad dalam pemegang kadnya. Pemain-pemain yang lain dikehendaki menjumlahkan nilai nombor atom pada kad-kad yang masih terdapat padanya. Kemudian pemain-pemain itu perlu menolak jumlah nilai nombor atom ini daripada jumlah skor masing-masing. Pemain yang mendapat skor tertinggi adalah pemenang.

CADANGAN UNTUK PENGUBAHSUAIAN

1. Papan Jadual Berkala boleh diwarnakan untuk membezakan antara logam, separa logam dan bukan logam.
2. Warna yang berlainan boleh digunakan untuk menulis simbol-simbol unsur bagi menunjukkan keadaan fiziknya.

Misalannya: merah untuk pepejal

** biru untuk cecair*

hijau untuk gas

3. Petak-petak dengan markah bonus ditandakan dengan asterik. Petak-petak ini mempunyai soalan berkenaan dengan sifat-sifat unsur. Pemain akan menerima markah bonus sebanyak 10 jika dia dapat menjawab soalan dengan betul. (Rujuk contoh di bawah)

1 HIDROGEN

3 LITIUM	4 BERILIUM
11 * NATRIUM	12 MAGNESIUM
19 KALIUM	20 KALSIUM

** Soalan: Apakah susunan elektron bagi atom natrium?*

Jawapan: 2.8.1

4

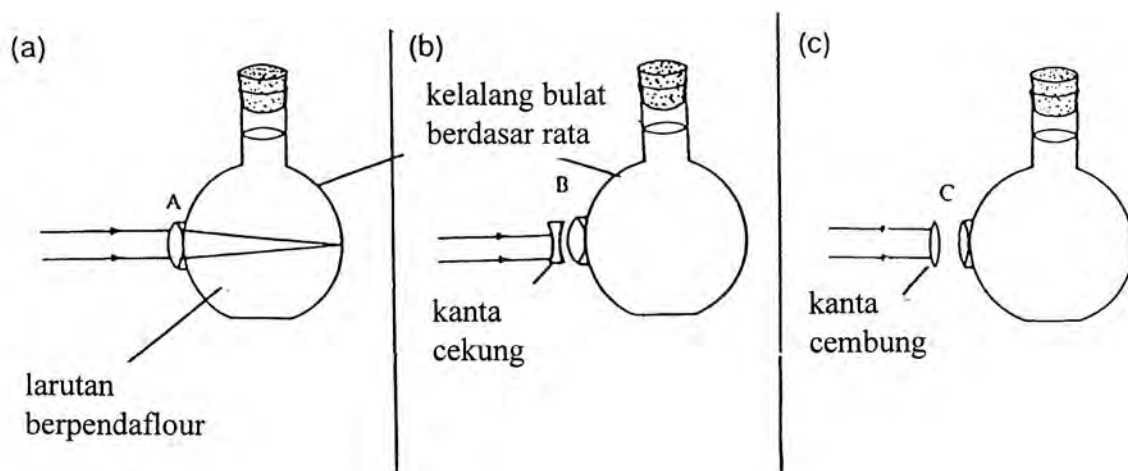
PENGAJARAN RABUN DEKAT DAN RABUN JAUH MELALUI EKSPERIMEN RINGKAS SAINS (TINGKATAN 2)

KWONG POH GAIK
URSULINA WONG SAN SAN
SEKOLAH MENENGAH KERAJAAN LIMBANG
KM4, JALAN PANDARUAN, 98700 LIMBANG, SARAWAK

LATARBELAKANG

Idea tentang eksperimen ini diperolehi daripada eksperimen 36, tajuk pertama dalam sukatan pelajaran sains tingkatan dua, mengenai pembetulan rabun jauh dan rabun dekat. (Bahan rujukan : Buku Sains tingkatan 2, Penerbitan Pelangi Sdn., Bhd., m.s.66-67).

Biasanya guru mengendalikan eksperimen berdasarkan arahan pada buku teks. Susunan radas adalah seperti di bawah :



Eksperimen di atas memerlukan 3 kelalang bulat berdasar rata, 4 kanta cembung yang berlainan ketebalan, 1 kanta cekung, larutan berpendaflour, lampu suluh dan sedikit plastisin. Telah dicadangkan di dalam buku teks supaya eksperimen ini dilakukan secara demonstrasi. Ini mungkin disebabkan oleh kekurangan alat radas terutamanya kelalang

Eksperimen di atas memerlukan 3 kelalang bulat berdasar rata, 4 kanta cembung yang berlainan ketebalan, 1 kanta cekung, larutan berpendaflour, lampu suluh dan sedikit plastisin. Telah dicadangkan di dalam buku teks supaya eksperimen ini dilakukan secara demonstrasi. Ini mungkin disebabkan oleh kekurangan alat radas terutamanya kelalang bulat berdasar rata dan kuantiti kelalang yang terhad serta mudah pecah. Jadi tidak sesuai bagi murid-murid menengah rendah untuk menjalankan eksperimen itu. Tambahan pula murid-murid tidak dapat mengendalikan alat radas untuk mendapatkan imej dan mereka tidak akan memahami sepenuhnya konsep yang terlibat.

OBJEKTIF

1. Memberi peluang kepada murid-murid untuk “bermain dengan kanta” dan menyelesaikan masalah-masalah kecacatan penglihatan.
2. Memperkenalkan kaedah ringkas yang lebih berkesan dalam menimbulkan minat murid-murid.

FAEDAH KEPADA PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

1. Eksperimen ini merupakan suatu aktiviti yang efektif untuk pelajar-pelajar mendapat suatu kefahaman konsep yang lebih mendalam tentang rabun jauh dan rabun dekat.
2. Dalam proses melaksanakan eksperimen, pelajar-pelajar akan menjana lebih soalan dan ini dapat mengembangkan kemahiran berfikir mereka ke peringkat aplikasi.

RADAS/ BAHAN YANG DIPERLUKAN

- 3 keping kad manila untuk setiap kumpulan
- 1 kanta cembung ($f = 10 \text{ cm}$) dengan pemegang bagi mewakili kanta mata
- 1 kanta cembung dengan pemegang untuk pembetulan jarak dekat
- 1 kanta cekung dengan pemegang untuk pembetulan jarak jauh
- 2 skrin putih
- 1 objek bercahaya dan skrin

KAEDAH MEREKA BENTUK

1. Guru mesti membuat persediaan awal sebelum mengajar topik ini, iaitu memilih jarak fokus yang sesuai untuk kanta cembung dan kanta cekung.
2. Guru melukis rajah sinar normal yang lalu menerusi kanta mata di atas satu kad manila, kemudian melukis rajah sinar yang menunjukkan kecacatan mata di atas dua lagi kad manila.

3. Objek bercahaya ('illuminated object') disediakan seperti kaedah di bawah :
Contoh sepasang wayar silang dilekatkan pada kadbod dan dipancarkan cahaya yang terang menggunakan mentol. Imej sebenar yang terbentuk oleh kanta difokuskan ke atas skrin putih yang dilekatkan di kad manila pada bahagian retina gambarajah mata.
4. Murid-murid diminta melengkapkan radas seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh gambar yang diambil semasa demonstrasi.
 - (a) pertama - menyediakan set mata normal (gambar tidak disertakan)
 - (b) sila rujuk 4-1P
 - (c) " 4-2P
 - (d) " 4-3P
 - (e) " 4-4P
 - (f) " 4-5P & 6P

CARA PELAKSANAAN

1. Guru mengajukan soalan-soalan umum untuk merangsang pemikiran murid-murid.
"Mengapakah sesetengah orang memakai cermin mata?"
"Apakah masalah yang menyebabkan mereka memakai cermin mata?"
"Apakah yang anda faham mengenai rabun dekat dan rabun jauh?"
"Apakah yang terjadi pada imej yang terbentuk pada retina orang yang cacat penglihatan?"
"Adakah anda ingin melihat apakah sebenarnya berlaku dengan menjalankan eksperimen?"
2. Guru membahagikan murid-murid kepada enam hingga lapan kumpulan bergantung kepada jumlah pelajar di dalam kelas (kumpulan yang unggul bersaiz antara 2 hingga 4 orang murid)
3. Guru kemudiannya mengedarkan kad manila yang mana gambar rajah mata telah dilukis dan kedudukan objek bercahaya telah ditandakan, kepada setiap kumpulan.
4. Murid-murid diminta untuk memfokus imej yang jelas pada skrin dengan menggerakkan "mata" yang telah terlukis pada kad manila.
5. Selepas eksperimen, murid-murid dibantu oleh guru untuk membuat kesimpulan berkenaan dengan jenis-jenis kanta yang sesuai untuk membetulkan kecacatan mata. Murid-murid dilatih untuk menerangkan secara lisan dan melaporkan hasil penemuan mereka.
6. Guru boleh membuat kesimpulan keseluruhan dengan melukis gambar rajah di papan hijau untuk menunjukkan bagaimana rabun dekat dan rabun jauh terjadi dan bagaimana ia boleh diperbetulkan.

CADANGAN PENGUBAHSUAIAN

Untuk memupuk kemahiran berfikir murid, adalah dicadangkan guru menulis kesemua soalan yang hendak ditanya sebelum pelajaran dimulakan. Soalan-soalan yang dapat meningkatkan aras dialog dan pemikiran adalah merupakan soalan-soalan yang memerlukan murid-murid untuk menjabar, mensintesis dan menilai.

5

MEMAHAMI KERADIOAKTIFAN MELALUI PERMAINAN CATUR RADIOAKTIF (FIZIK – MENENGAH ATAS)

YEW KOK LEH
SEKOLAH MENENGAH SAINS JOHOR
86000 KLUANG, JOHOR

LATAR BELAKANG

Pengajaran tentang keradioaktifan kepada murid-murid tingkatan empat merupakan suatu tugas yang mencabar. Murid-murid begitu tertarik dengan ciri-ciri sinaran radioaktif yang begitu “ajaib” apabila guru mendemonstrasikan di makmal. Akan tetapi, ada murid yang daya ingatannya terhadap kandungan yang dipelajari tidak bertahan lama manakala yang lain pula berkecenderungan untuk mengalami kekeliruan terhadap simbol-simbol yang digunakan. Untuk mendorong and mengekalkan minat murid, suatu pendekatan yang tidak lazim direka untuk menangani masalah ini.

OBJEKTIF

1. Membantu murid-murid untuk membezakan sifat-sifat zarah radioaktif (α , β dan γ).
2. Membantu dan menegaskan kefahaman dan daya ingatan murid-murid terhadap ciri-ciri sinaran radioaktif.
3. Menjadikan pembelajaran tajuk keradioaktifan lebih menyeronokkan.

FAEDAH KEPADA PROSES PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

1. Pendekatan ini yang menggunakan bercerita diikuti dengan suatu permainan memudahkan proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran guru.
2. Ia meningkatkan motivasi dan daya ingatan pelajar.
3. Ia mendorong pembelajaran aktif.

RADAS/BAHAN YANG DIPERLUKAN

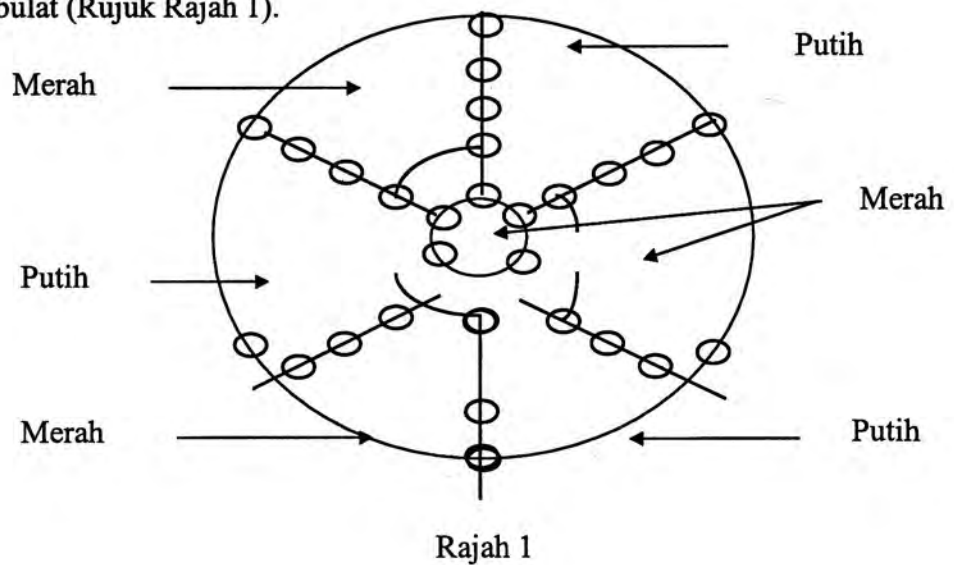
Kad manila putih dan kad warna (biru, merah dan kuning).

KAEDAH MEREKA BENTUK

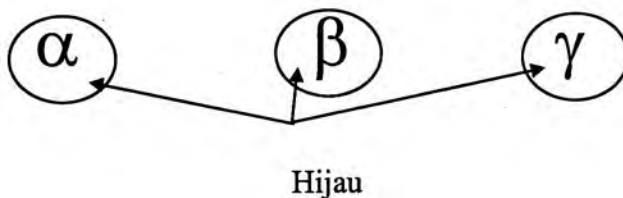
Pada asasnya, bahan pengajaran ini adalah dalam bentuk permainan catur yang terdiri dari empat bahagian, yakni:

- (i) Papan catur bulat
- (ii) Kad bulat zarah radioaktif
- (iii) Kad segiempat alat pengesan radioaktif
- (iv) Kad segiempat bahan penghalang radioaktif

1. Papan catur bulat (Rujuk Rajah 1).

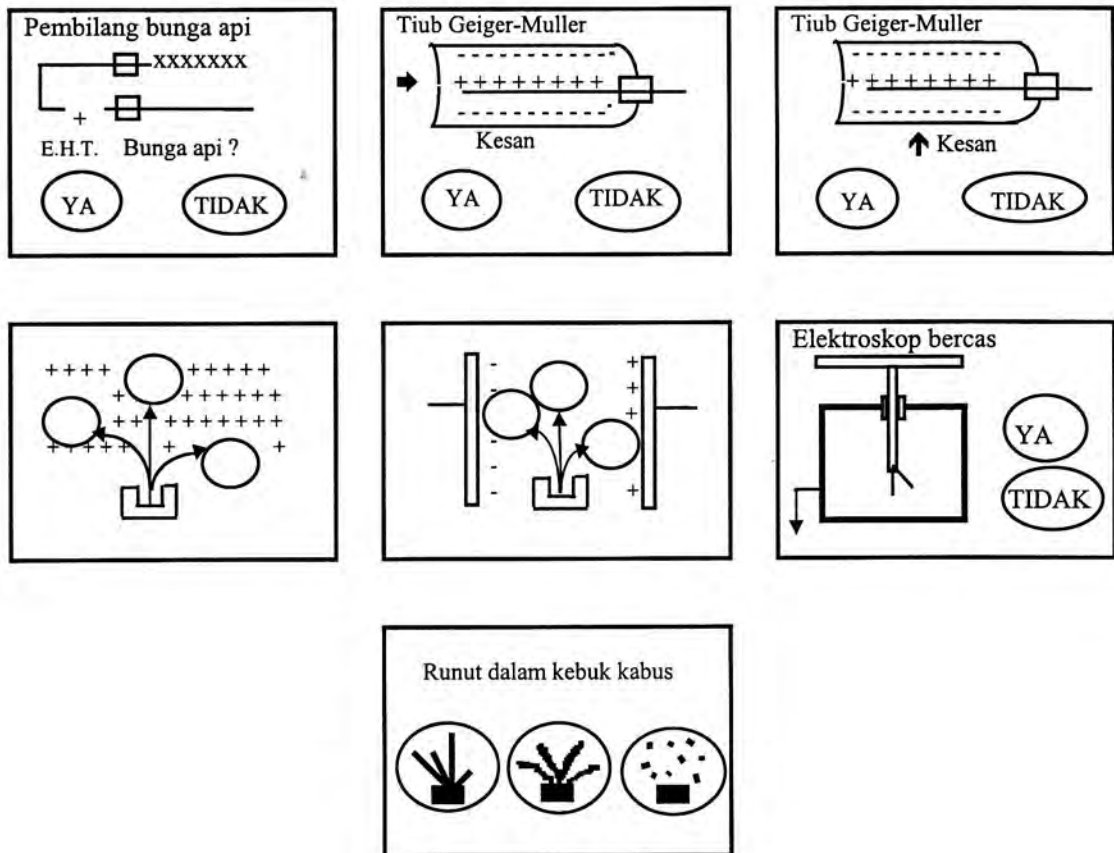


2. Kad bulat zarah radioaktif (Rujuk Rajah 2).



Rajah 2

3. Kad segiempat alat pengesan radioaktif (Rujuk Rajah 3).



Rajah 3
(Kad berwarna biru)

4. Kad segiempat bahan penghalang radioaktif (Rujuk Rajah 4).

Sehelai kertas nipis	Kerajang Aluminium setebal 7 mm	Blok plumbum setebal 10 cm
4 keping	3 keping	2 keping

Rajah 4
(Kad berwarna kuning)

PELAKSANAAN

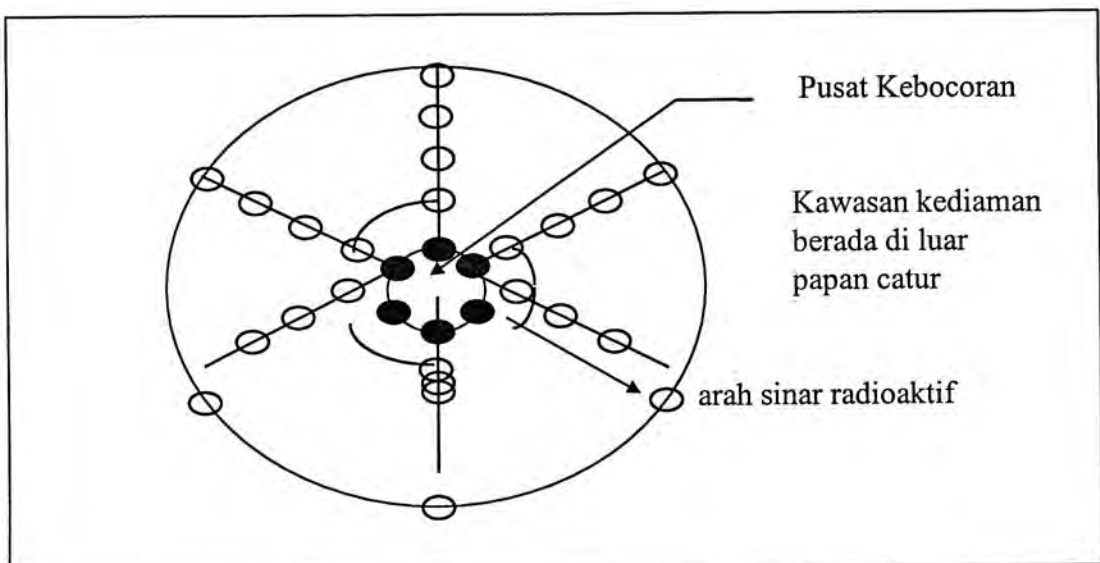
1. Guru menceritakan suatu analogi sebelum memulakan permainan:

Ikan, tikus dan bom merupakan tiga sekawan dan setiap satu daripada mereka mempunyai ciri-ciri tersendiri. Ikan digambarkan sebagai mudah untuk dikawal dan tidak membahayakan. Tikus pula, adalah nakal dan boleh merosakkan kadbod, membuat lubang pada kayu dan lebih tangkas dari ikan. Bom merupakan yang paling bahaya dan merosakkan di kalangan tiga sekawan itu. (Guru kemudian menolong murid untuk memadankan ikan, tikus dan bom dengan konsep yang hendak diberi penegasan, iaitu alfa, beta dan gama).

2. Permainan ini boleh dijalankan secara berpasangan atau kumpulan.
3. Kedua-dua pemain, bergantung sama ada ia dimainkan secara individu atau dalam kumpulan, terdiri daripada
 - a) "Bahan radioaktif"
 - b) "Ahli sains"
4. "Ahli sains" diistiharkan sebagai pemenang jika dia berjaya menyekat bahan radioaktif dari keluar ke kawasan kediaman.
5. "Bahan radioaktif" diistihar sebagai pemenang jika dia berjaya keluar ke kawasan kediaman.

KAEDAH PERMAINAN

- I. Pilih secara rawak 2 kad bulat dari 8 kad (yakni 3 kad α , 3 kad β dan 2 kad γ .) dan letakkan di tepi. "Ahli sains" tidak tahu identiti setiap kad bulat termasuk kad yang diketepikan (semua kad bulat tersebut diterbalikkan). Yang baki 6 kad bulat'zarah radioaktif itu diletakkan pada keenam-enam bulatan yang paling hampir ke pusat papan bulat seperti rajah di bawah.



- II. Pemain yang menjadi “bahan radioaktif” mesti tahu identiti setiap kad bulat yang diletakkan di dalam papan catur.
- III. Salah satu “bahan radioaktif” digerakkan ke bulatan hadapan.
- IV. “Ahli sains” dikehendaki meletakkan alat pengesan di hadapan “bahan radioaktif”, yang kemudian akan memberi keputusan (YA/TIDAK) bagi bahan radioaktif tersebut.
- V. Berdasarkan deduksi dari alat pengesan, “Ahli sains” akan meletakkan bahan penghalang minima yang sesuai untuk menghalang zarah radioaktif.
- VI. Jika bahan halangan minima itu berjaya memberhentikan pengeluaran sinar radioaktif, kad bulat zarah dipamerkan dan permainan bagi kad bulat zarah yang lain diteruskan.
- VII. Jika bahan halangan itu tidak sesuai, zarah radioaktif akan bergerak ke bulatan ketiga. Langkah V dan VI diulang hingga tamat permainan.

Aras kesukaran permainan boleh diubah dengan mengurangkan bilangan alat pengesan atau bilangan bahan penghalang atau dengan meletakkan kad zarah radioaktif pada bulatan kedua. Pengubahan yang lain juga boleh dicuba.

CADANGAN PENGUBAHSUAIAN

1. Bahan mengajar ini di sediakan dalam bilangan yang mencukupi supaya semua pelajar berpeluang menjalankan aktiviti ini. Sekiranya tidak mencukupi dan murid bermain dalam kumpulan, harus diawasi untuk penglibatan yang saksama (yakni semua murid di dalam suatu kumpulan mengambil giliran untuk bercakap mengenai ide atau keputusan yang beliau ingini sebelum keputusan sepakat dicapai).
2. “Ahli sains” (atau “ahli-ahli sains”, sekiranya dimainkan dalam kumpulan) harus digalak untuk menyuarakan pendapat mereka terhadap kenapa sesuatu alat pengesan dipilih.

6

MEMBETULKAN SALAH KONSEP MENGENAI PRINSIP ARCHIMEDES DAN TUJAH KE ATAS (FIZIK – MENENGAH ATAS)

LEONG KUM YEAP
SMK TATAU
97200 TATAU, BINTULU, SARAWAK

LATAR BELAKANG

Pelajar mempunyai banyak salah konsep. Salah konsep ini mengganggu kebolehan pelajar memahami konsep baru yang diajar dalam bilik darjah. Gangguan ini biasanya berlaku walaupun guru dapat menyampaikan konsep baru dengan jelasnya. Salap konsep perlu diperbetulkan. Guru tidak memberi jawapan yang betul terus kepada pelajar, sebaliknya guru mewujudkan satu keadaan yang bertentangan dengan konsep pelajar yang salah. Apabila pelajar dapat melihat keadaan bertentangan ini dan berusaha untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini, pembelajaran berlaku.

OBJEKTIF

1. Menyedarkan pelajar tentang prakonsep mereka yang salah dan menjadikan mereka lebih bersedia untuk menerima maklumat baru untuk mengubah prakonsep mereka.
2. Membetulkan prakonsep dan salah konsep mengenai Prinsip Archimedes dan tujuh ke atas.

FAEDAH KEPADA PROSES PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

1. Pendekatan penemuan secara berpandu yang digunakan adalah lebih menyeronokkan bagi pelajar-pelajar berbanding pendekatan berpusat kepada guru atau guru yang melaku demonstrasi.
2. Prakonsep pelajar yang salah ditonjolkan dan ini menyebabkan pelajar-pelajar lebih bersedia untuk menerima maklumat baru bagi memperbetulkan prakonsep mereka.
3. Pelajar belajar cara merancang aktiviti-aktiviti untuk penyelidikan dan seterusnya dapat menyakinkan diri bahawa prakonsep mereka adalah salah satu demi satu dengan bimbingan guru.
4. Pelajar mendengar, memerhati dan mengambil bahagian yang aktif dalam penyelidikan bersama guru.

CARA PELAKSANAAN

Pendekatan ini melibatkan 4 langkah :

- Strategi A :** Memberi praujian untuk mengesan prakonsep pelajar dua hari sebelum pelajaran bermula
- Strategi B :** Mengumumkan keputusan praujian sebelum pelajaran untuk mencabar prakonsep pelajar.
- Strategi C :** Mengajar dengan cara membandingkan respon yang betul dan salah melalui demonstrasi guru dan aktiviti pelajar.
- Strategi D :** Satu latihan untuk melanjutkan pembinaan konsep mengenai Prinsip Archimedes

Strategi A : Praujian diberi kepada pelajar 2 hari sebelum pelajaran diadakan

- Soalan 1 :** Adakah satu blok kayu yang panjang mengalami tujuh ke atas yang sama apabila ia diletakkan secara mengufuk berbanding dengan keadaan menegak kerana luas tapaknya lebih besar dalam keadaan mengufuk ?
- Soalan 2 :** Apabila satu sfera keluli yang kosong dan satu sfera keluli yang pejal yang saiz sama direndamkan sepenuhnya dalam air, adakah tujuh ke atas pada kedua-dua sfera itu sama ?
- Soalan 3 :** Satu objek yang seragam tenggelam dalam air. Ia kemudian dibahagikan kepada dua bahagian dengan satu bahagian lebih besar daripada bahagian 1 lain. Adakah kedua-dua bahagian itu akan tenggelam dalam air.
- Soalan 4 :** Bayangkan satu objek direndamkan sepenuhnya dalam air dan kedalamannya boleh diubah-ubah. Dalam keadaan manakah ia akan mengalami tujuh ke atas yang lebih besar: apabila kedalamannya besar atau kecil ?
- Soalan 5 :** Adakah satu objek yang tenggelam di dasar bekas mengalami satu tujuh ke atas ?
- Soalan 6 :** Satu blok besi dan satu blok kayu yang mempunyai saiz yang sama direndamkan sepenuhnya dalam air. Adakah tujuh ke atas pada kedua-dua blok itu sama ?
- Soalan 7 :** Bolehkah satu ketul kayu tenggelam dalam cecair (seperti minyak, alkohol atau air) secara sendiri tanpa daya luar bertindak ?
- Soalan 8 :** Bolehkah satu blok besi terapung pada permukaan satu cecair (seperti air, minyak atau merkuri) secara sendiri tanpa daya luar bertindak ?

Soalan 9 : Adakah tujuh ke atas yang dikenakan oleh sesuatu cecair (seperti air , minyak atau alkohol) bergantung kepada jenis cecair ?

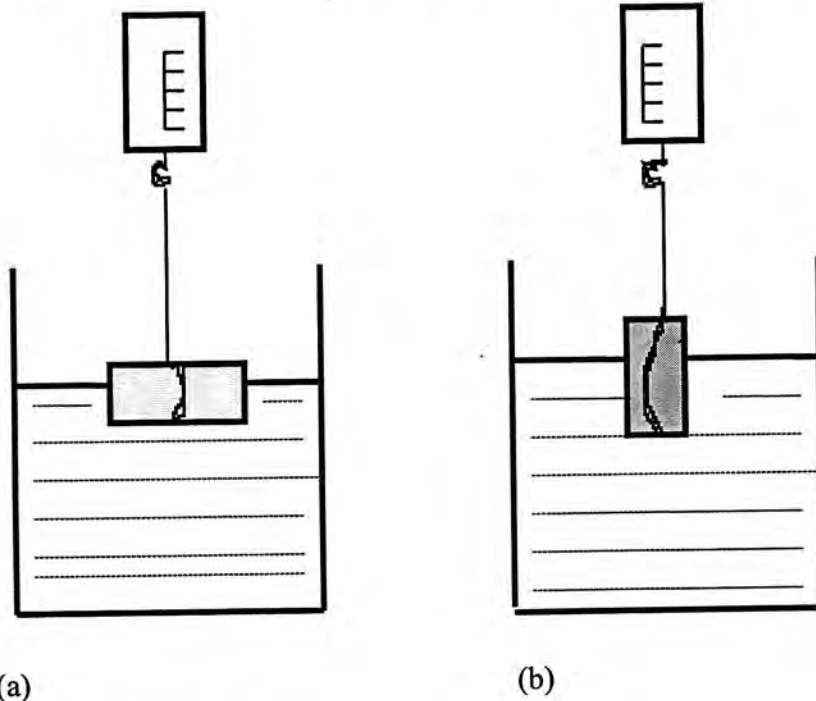
STRATEGI B:

Keputusan praujian diumumkan secepat mungkin sebelum pelajaran bermula. Jika keputusan kurang memuaskan, ini akan menghairankan pelajaran dan mengurangkan pengaruh prakonsep ke atas pembelajaran konsep baru. Mereka mungkin merasa kecewa dan enggan mendengar penjelasan guru. Bagaimanapun, selepas satu tempoh “tidak suka” (2 hari), mereka akan mula berfikir secara serius mengenai prakonsep mereka dan bersedia untuk menerima maklumat baru.

STRATEGI C :

Mengajar dengan cara membandingkan respon yang betul dan yang salah.

1. Guru meminta pelajar menunjukkan hukum keapungan dengan merendamkan satu blok kayu dengan luas tapak yang berlainan. Keputusan menunjukkan berat cecair disesarkan oleh objek yang terapung adalah sama dengan berat objek, bergantung kepada isipadu objek terendam dan bukannya luas tapak yang terendam.



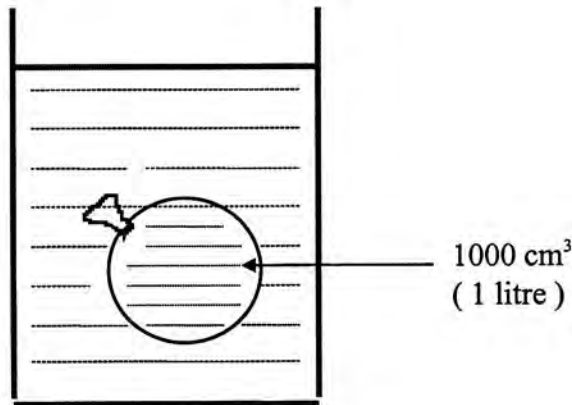
Rajah (a) dan (b) menunjukkan bacaan yang sama

2. Kemudian pelajar menjalankan eksperimen untuk menunjukkan “kehilangan berat” bagi sfera keluli yang pejal dan sfera keluli yang kosong dalam air adalah sama. “Kehilangan berat ” pada kedua-dua sfera keluli sama dengan tujuh ke atas pada sfera dan bergantung hanya kepada isipadu yang terendam bukan bergantung kepada sama ada terdapat udara dalam sfera atau tidak .
3. Demonstrasi : Kedua-dua bahagian plastisin yang berlainan saiz akan tenggelam dalam air kerana ketumpatan kedua-dua bahagian lebih tinggi daripada air. Bahagian yang lebih kecil juga mempunyai ketumpatan yang sama .
4. Perbezaan antara daya yang bertindak ke arah atas dan daya yang bertindak ke arah bawah pada objek yang terendam adalah sama pada sebarang kedalaman.
5. Ya, seketul plastisin ditolak ke dasar bikar akan terapung semula bila dilepaskan.
6. Ya, tujuh ke atas bergantung kepada isipadu objek.
7. Aktiviti Pelajar : Menenggelamkan satu ranting kayu ke dalam cecair yang kurang tumpat daripada kayu.
8. Demonstrasi pelajar : Mengapungkan satu blok besi dalam satu biker yang mengandungi merkuri.
9. Demonstrasi pelajar : Mengapungkan satu blok besi atas merkuri, kemudian ulangkan eksperimen dengan air.

Membanding maklumat baru ini yang disusun mengikut konsep sains dengan praconsep pelajar memerlukan pelajar untuk memikir, memudahkan pelajar-pelajar menerima maklumat yang baru dan mengubah praconsep mereka. Proses pengawalan sendiri akan berlaku dan berkembang dalam proses pengajaran secara bandingan ini.

Strategi D :

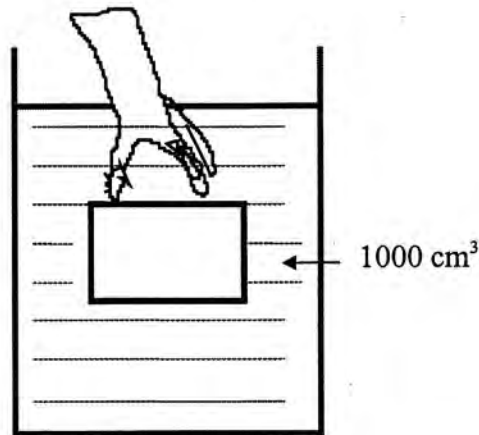
Perkembangan konsep lanjutan mengenai Prinsip Arcimedes dibina apabila pelajar menjalani lembaran kerja berikut :



1. Satu belon diisi dengan 1 liter ($1\,000\text{ cm}^3$) air berada dalam keadaan keseimbangan dalam sebuah bikar seperti ditunjukkan dalam rajah di atas.
 - (a) Berapakah jisim 1 liter air ?
 - (b) Berapakah berat 1 liter air ?
 - (c) Berapakah berat air disesarkan oleh belon itu ?
 - (d) Berapakah tujah ke atas pada belon itu ?
 - (e) Tandakan berat dan tujah ke atas pada belon itu ?
 - (f) Bagaimanakah magnitud dan arah bagi dua daya itu ?

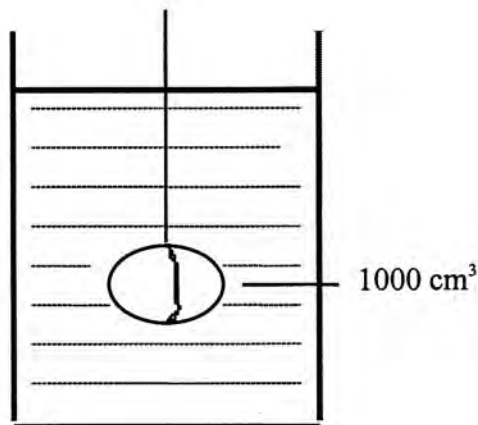
2. Anggapkan kita dapat mengeluarkan air daripada belon itu supaya ruang vakum wujud di dalam belon dan masih kekalkan saiznya 1 liter.
 - (a) Berapakah jisim 1 liter ruang vakum ?
 - (b) Berapakah berat 1 liter ruang vakum ?
 - (c) Berapakah berat air disesarkan oleh belon tanpa jisim ?
 - (d) Berapakah tujah ke atas pada belon tanpa jisim ?

(e) Ke arah manakah beton tanpa jisim itu memecut ?



3. Anggapkan beton itu digantikan dengan satu bongkah kayu berjisim 0.5 kilogram dan mempunyai isipadu yang sama ($1\,000\text{ cm}^3$) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah di atas. Bongkah kayu itu dipegang supaya terendam pada kedalaman yang sama dalam air.

- (a) Berapakah isipadu air disesarkan oleh bongkah kayu ?
- (b) Berapakah jisim air disesarkan oleh bongkah kayu ?
- (c) Berapakah berat air disesarkan oleh bongkah kayu ?
- (d) Berapakah tujah ke atas dikenakan oleh air di sekeliling pada bongkah kayu ?
- (e) Apabila tangan dilepaskan, berapakah daya paduan pada bongkah kayu itu ?
- (f) Ke arah manakah bongkah kayu itu memecut bila dilepaskan ?



4. Ulangkan bahagian (a) hingga (f) bagi soalan 3 dengan seketul batu berjisim 5 kg dan mempunyai isipadu yang sama ($1\,000\text{ cm}^3$) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam

raja di atas. Anggapkan batu itu digantungkan dengan seutas tali dalam satu bekas yang mengandungi air .

- (a) Berapakah isipadu air disesarkan oleh batu?
- (b) Berapakah jisim air disesarkan oleh batu ?
- (c) Berapakah berat air disesarkan oleh batu?
- (d) Berapakah tujah ke atas dikenakan oleh air ke atas batu ?
- (e) Apabila dilepaskan, berapakah daya paduan yang bertindak ke atas batu itu ?
- (f) Ke arah manakah batu itu memecut apabila dilepaskan ?

CADANGAN PENGUBAHSUAIAN

1. Soalan-soalan yang diberikan dalam Strategi A boleh ditambah atau dimurnikan. Format peperiksaan boleh digunakan untuk soalan-soalan dalam Strategi A itu.
2. Sebelum menjalankan eksperimen yang diberikan itu untuk memberi justifikasi kepada penerangan-penerangan dalam soalan-soalan tersebut, guru perlu menjelaskan konsep “ujian saksama”.
3. Kemahiran berfikir secara kreatif dan kritis dapat dipupuk sekiranya murid-murid digalakkan untuk memikirkan “ujian saksama” supaya sebarang kesumbangan kognitif, hasil dari percanggahan pendapat sebelum pengajaran dan pandangan ahli sains, dapat diperseimbangkan.

7

ALAT CAMPURAN CAHAYA BERWARNA (SAINS - MENENGAH RENDAH DAN MENENGAH ATAS)

TAN CHUNG YONG
SMB ST. THOMAS
93000 KUCING, SARAWAK

LATAR BELAKANG

Cahaya-cahaya berwarna dan ciri-cirinya adalah dinyatakan di dalam Kurikulum Sains Bersepadu Sekolah Menengah. Akan tetapi, konsep-konsep berkenaan dengan penambahan warna-warna utama, pencampuran secara penolakan untuk warna-warna sekunder, dan pencampuran untuk objek-objek berwarna tidak diajar melalui eksperimen. Ini adalah disebabkan oleh kerumitan untuk menyediakan dua atau tiga punca cahaya dan ketiadaan radas yang bersesuaian di pasaran. Tambahan pula, kotak cahaya yang terdapat di makmal tidak dapat memberikan cahaya berwarna yang berkeamatan tinggi. Memandangkan situasi sedemikian, suatu radas yang inovatif diubaisuai untuk membenarkan eksperimen dijalankan apabila mempelajari ciri-ciri cahaya.

OBJEKTIF

1. Menarik minat pelajar kepada sains melalui eksperimen.
2. Menghubungkan sains dalam kehidupan seharian.
3. Sepadukan sains dengan bidang pengajian yang lain.
4. Membantu guru sains mengajar tajuk ini dengan lebih berkesan.

FAEDAH KEPADA PROSES PENGAJARAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN

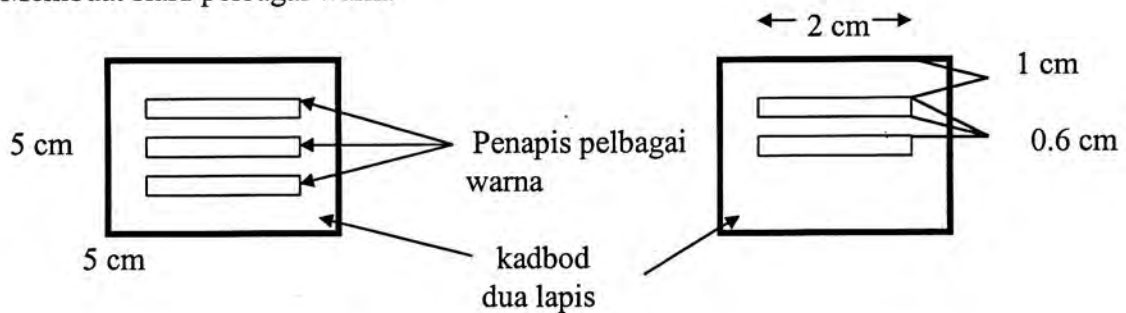
1. Alat ini adalah ringkas dan berkesan dalam pengajaran
2. Ia mewujudkan satu suasana yang menyeronokkan bagi proses pembelajaran. Dengan bantuan alat ini, pelajar memainkan peranan yang aktif dalam proses pembelajaran.
3. Keputusan mencampurkan cahaya berwarna boleh diperolehi dengan cepat.
4. Pelajar memperolehi kesimpulan melalui keputusan eksperimen bukan melalui teori.
5. Alat ini membolehkan guru menunjukkan warna objek berubah mengikut warna cahaya yang ditujukan.
6. Pengetahuan sains dihubungkan dengan kehidupan seharian. Ini mengukuhkan kesepaduan antara sains dengan bidang pengajian yang lain.
7. Pelajar merasakan pembelajaran sains adalah menyeronokkan dan lebih menghayati sains.

RADAS/BAHAN YANG DIPERLUKAN

Projektor slaid, layar putih atau dinding putih, slaid berbagai warna (merah-biru-hijau, biru laut-kuning-magenta, kuning-biru, biru laut-merah, magenta-hijau, merah, hijau, biru, biru laut, kuning, dan magenta), dan pemantul cahaya (cermin rata).

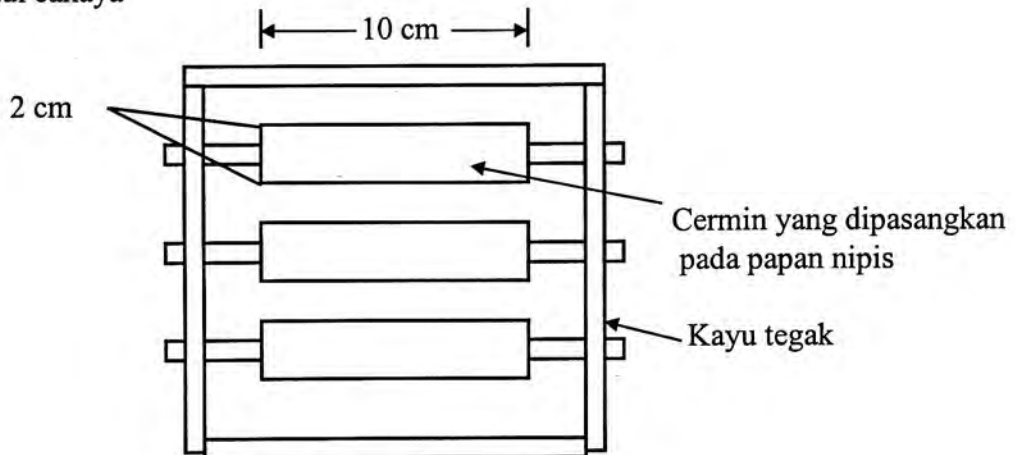
KAEDAH MEREKA BENTUK

1. Membuat slaid pelbagai warna



(Gambar Rajah 7-1P)

2. Pemantul cahaya

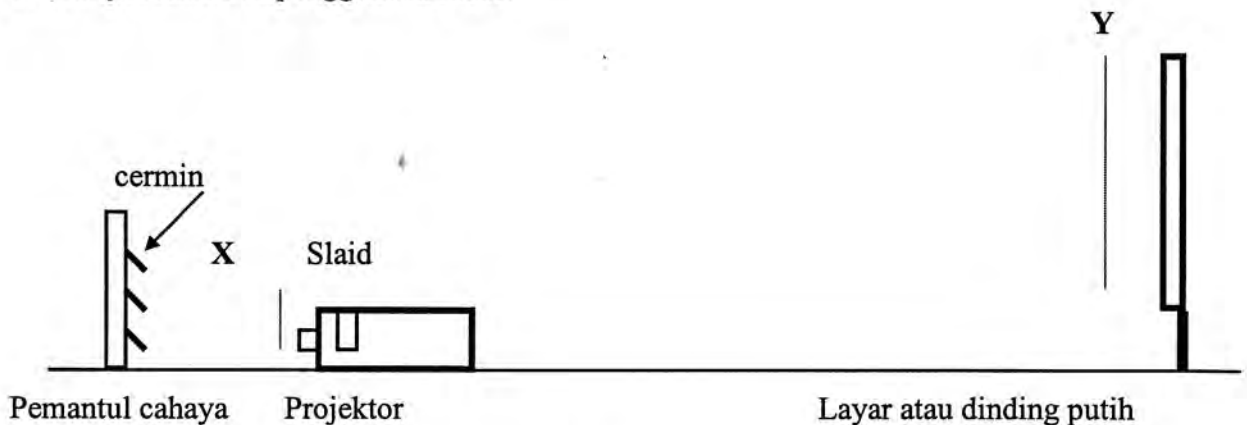


Pandangan dari hadapan pemantul cahaya

(Gambar Rajah 7-2P)

PELAKSANAAN

1. Penyusunan dan penggunaan radas.



Pandangan sisi susunan radas

2. Apabila suis projektor dihidupkan, warna cahaya akan dipantulkan oleh pemantul cahaya ke layar. Kaedah ini membolehkan pelajar melihat dengan tepat dan jelas warna-warna yang dihasilkan.
3. Dengan memusingkan skru pada pemantul cahaya, kecondongan semua cermin rata itu boleh dilaraskan supaya cahaya berwarna itu dapat ditumpukan di layar.
4. Dengan meletakkan penapis warna pada kedudukan X, pembentukan campuran warna yang sebenar dapat diperolehi.
5. Dengan menggunakan beberapa objek berwarna pada kedudukan Y, pembentukan campuran warna yang sebenar juga boleh diperolehi.
6. Eksperimen ini boleh dilakukan di bilik AVA selain daripada makmal sains.
7. Dalam keadaan gelap, pelajar yang memakai pakaian berwarna dikehendaki berdiri di hadapan layar.
8. Apabila suis projektor dihidupkan dan slaid warna yang berbeza digunakan, pelajar akan dapat melihat warna baju yang dipakai berubah mengikut warna penapis.
9. Pelajar diminta membuat kesimpulan daripada pemerhatian tersebut.
10. Dengan berpanduan eksperimen ini, pelajar akan dapat mengesan perubahan warna yang berlaku ke atas baju yang dipakai akibat campuran warna cahaya.

CADANGAN PENGUBAHSUAIAN

1. Murid-murid harus diajar cara untuk belajar dalam keadaan koperatif dan memberi penegasan terhadap saling bergantung secara positif (misalnya, perkongsian sumber dan pemberian peranan) dan akauntibiliti individu.

8

EKSPERIMEN TENTANG KEELEKTROMAGNETAN MENGUNAKAN KORD ELEKTRIK BERKAPASITI TINGGI

TORAY SCIENCE FOUNDATION, JAPAN

Tujuan:

Dalam tahun 1820, Profesor Oersted (Denmark) secara tidak sengaja menemui perhubungan di antara arus elektrik dan medan magnet yang membawa kepada penemuan besar tentang elektromagnet, motor dan penjana. Eksperimen yang penting ini tidak diajar sepenuhnya di dalam kelas pada hari ini. Peralatan eksperimen yang biasa digunakan boleh dikategorikan kepada dua jenis seperti ditunjukkan di dalam gambar rajah 8-1D dan 8-2D yang mana keduanya merupakan eksperimen demonstrasi menggunakan OHP. Adalah sukar untuk memahami medan magnet dalam tiga dimensi dengan imej dua dimensi OHP dan sudah tentulah sukar untuk menjadikan pelajar sangat berminat dalam keelektromagnetan.

Gambar Rajah 8-1D: Menentukan medan magnet dengan magnet atau serbuk besi dihasilkan dengan melalukan 30A arus elektrik berkapasiti tinggi melalui suatu kord elektrik. Untuk melakukan ini, sumber kuasa elektrik berkapasiti tinggi dan bervoltan rendah yang khas diperlukan. Ini payah dibeli dan sukar dibuat. Jadi, adalah tidak mungkin untuk membolehkan setiap pelajar melakukan eksperimen ini.

Gambar Rajah 8-2D: Beberapa ampere arus elektrik dilalukan melalui satu gelung yang dibuat dengan melilitkan wayar bertebat sebanyak 30 hingga 40 kali. Secara umumnya, ini bersamaan dengan melalukan arus elektrik berkapasiti tinggi dan kita boleh menjalankan eksperimen yang sama seperti dalam Gambar Rajah 8-1D. Kaedah ini lebih popular tetapi masih bukan menjadi kebiasaan untuk dilakukan oleh pelajar secara individu. Sebabnya mungkin terletak pada gelung itu sendiri.

Terdapat satu kaedah untuk melakukan eksperimen secara individu dengan menggunakan arus elektrik yang dihasilkan secara melakukan litar pintas pada bateri dengan wayar yang pendek. Walau bagaimanapun, medan magnet yang dihasilkan dengan cara ini tidak cukup dan eksperimen kurang jelas serta terlalu pendek. Tambahan pula, melakukan litar pintas pada bateri untuk eksperimen bukanlah sesuatu yang diidamkan.

Saya ingin memperkenalkan penemuan saya tentang suatu kaedah yang mudah untuk memperoleh “arus elektrik berkapasiti tinggi” yang mantap yang sangat berguna untuk pelajar memahami perhubungan di antara arus elektrik dan medan magnet dengan mudah.

Cara Kerja:

Saya mendapat ide penemuan ini daripada kord yang diperbuat daripada wayar elektrik yang nipis dan pelbagai warna di dalam interkom. Saya mendapati bahawa jika saya mematerikan wayar-wayar supaya mereka bersambung secara bersiri, ini akan menjadi satu gelung yang sangat besar yang dapat mengalirkan arus elektrik berkapasiti tinggi dengan hanya arus kecil. Ini secara prinsipnya sama seperti radas eksperimen Gambar Rajah 8-2D, tetapi jika dibuat cukup panjang, ia boleh menjadi satu kord elektrik dan bukan lagi gelung.

Inilah kunci utama walaupun tindak mungkin benar. Apabila saya menunjukkan struktur dalaman radas ini kepada pelajar pada akhir kelas, saya begitu bersemangat kerana mereka boleh memahami prinsip tersebut dengan mudah dan menjadikan mereka berminat dalam keelektromagnetan. Walau bagaimanapun, sebarang litar sebenarnya adalah satu lingkaran yang besar.

Gambar Rajah 8-3D menunjukkan kaedah menghubungkan kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi menggunakan 2 wayar kabel. Sebenarnya, kami menggunakan 10 wayar kabel.

Kebelakangan ini, eksperimen aruhan elektromagnet dibuat dengan melakukan arus elektrik audio ulangalik melalui kord elektrik sebagai ganti arus terus. Eksperimen ini bukan hanya boleh menggunakan “kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi” tetapi juga sangat sesuai untuk kelas-kelas dan mudah dijadikan satu gelung.

Kaedah Membuat Bahan Pengajaran:

1. Ciri-ciri Radas

Untuk amalan biasa, saya menggunakan kord “wayar MVVC10 x 0.3 mm²” vinil konduktor yang dibuat dengan menyarungkan 10 kord elektrik vinil pelbagai warna. Setiap kord elektrik vinil diperbuat daripada seberkas dawai kuprum nipis yang mudah dibentuk dan digunakan, tidak seperti hanya satu wayar kabel interkom. Kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi diperbuat daripada 6m kord konduktor yang terdiri daripada 10 lingkaran kord yang disambung secara bersiri, bersamaan dengan 60m kord elektrik, dengan jumlah rintangan elektrik sebanyak 3.5 ohm. Oleh itu, jika kita berkehendakkan arus sebanyak 4A, kita hanya memerlukan bekalan elektrik 14V yang tidak menjadi masalah dengan sumber bekalan kuasa makmal biasa. (Selalunya 0 hingga 15V/5A)

Hasilnya, dengan terdapat 10 lingkaran kord, kita akan mendapat medan magnet yang sangat kuat daripada arus elektrik yang sama dengan 40A. 6m adalah mencukupi untuk mengelilingi meja makmal yang mana terdapat lebih kurang 10 pelajar terlibat dengan eksperimen yang sama. Untuk menggunakan kord yang lebih panjang, kita boleh sambungkan dua atau lebih radas secara bersiri dan menaikkan voltan. Suhu kord akan meningkat sedikit tetapi tidak menjadi masalah dan akan menjadi berguna untuk membuktikan terdapatnya pengaliran arus elektrik.

Tambahan pula, kenaikan suhu menjadikan kord lebih mudah dibentuk dan digunakan. Jikalau kita memasang suis kuasa dan satu suis untuk menukar kutub, seluruh kelas dapat dikendalikan. Radas ini bukan sahaja murah, malah hanya satu radas sahaja sudah mencukupi bagi membolehkan semua pelajar menjalankan eksperimen.

2. “Kord Elektrik Berkapasiti Tinggi
(Gambar 8-1P)

3. Gambar Dekat Untuk Sambungan Litar
(Gambar Rajah 8-4D)

4. Bahan-bahan Yang Diperlukan

- ◆ Kord elektrik vivil: Wayar MVVC10 x 0.3 mm² (panjang yang sesuai)
Nota: ketebalan dan kualiti mungkin berubah bergantung kepada pengeluar
- ◆ Suis: “2-circuit 2-connection middle OFF slide switch”
- ◆ Penyambung: merah dan hitam
- ◆ Kertas “Acrylic” (atau kertas aluminium untuk bahagian sambungan) : 26 x 180 mm (hitam, 3.0 mm tebal)
- ◆ Papan lapis “Lauan” (untuk penutup dan bahagian bawah, dan untuk ruang di antaranya): 120 x 180 mm (2 x 5.5 mm tebal; 1 x 15 mm tebal)

Kaedah Panduan:

1. Arus elektrik dan medan magnet

Lakukan 3 hingga 4 A arus terus melalui “kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi”. Pelajar meletakkan kompas di sekeliling kord atau serbuk besi di tangan dan memerhatikan pergerakan kompas serta corak serbuk besi. Songsangkan arah pengaliran arus dan arah jarum kompas akan berubah dan ini akan memudahkan pemahaman terhadap perhubungan di antara arus elektrik dengan medan magnet. Buatlah lingkaran dengan kord dan banyak medan magnet akan terpaut bersama. Ini akan menolong pelajar memahami dengan mudah nilai sesuatu gelung. Buatlah lingkaran dengan lebih banyak dan medan magnet akan dikuatkan. Oleh kerana eksperimen ini boleh dilakukan dalam kumpulan, pelajar boleh berbincang di antara satu sama lain supaya mereka boleh mendalami kefahaman mereka.

2. Keelektromagnetan

Suatu “kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi” dengan 3 hingga 4A arus terus mengelilingi bar besi beberapa kali akan menjadikannya elektromagnet yang menarik benda-benda seperti dawai kokot. Oleh kerana kita dapat melihat dengan jelas bagaimana gelung dililitkan, kita boleh meminta pelajar meramal perhubungan di antara arus dengan kutub kemagnetan dan kemudian membuktikannya melalui eksperimen. Medan magnet juga boleh disahkan dengan magnet. Eksperimen ini adalah sama seperti gambar rajah yang ditunjukkan dalam buku teks dan buku latihan tetapi setakat ini, adalah sukar untuk

menjalankan eksperimen dengan jumlah lingkaran yang sama sebab arus tidak mencukupi. (Gambar 8-5P)

3. Buaian Elektrik

Lakukan suatu bar melalui satu tempat eksperimen dan gantungkan “kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi” berbentuk U. Letakkan magnet U di antara bahagian bawah kord dan lalukan 3 hingga 4A arus terus dan kita akan mendapat sebuah buaian elektrik. (Gambar 8-6P)

Pada masa dahulu, eksperimen ini dibuat secara rumit dengan menggunakan gelung seperti dalam Gambar Rajah 8-5D, atau Gambar Rajah 8-6D yang direka seperti sebuah mekanisme yang boleh bergerak, atau Gambar Rajah 8-7D yang menggunakan kepingan aluminium atau bahan-bahan lain. Semua ini didapati tidak mampu memperoleh arus elektrik berkapasiti tinggi, tetapi dengan kord ini, kita boleh membuat buaian elektrik yang ringkas.

Juga, jika kita gantungkan dua set kord ini secara bertentangan antara satu sama lain, kita boleh perhatikan kesan arus selari. Walau bagaimanapun, agak rumit untuk menyediakan kord-kord selari.

4. Penjana Geomagnet

Jika dua orang memegang suatu “kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi” dan ayunkannya ke atas dan ke bawah, kesan daripada medan magnet bumi akan menjadikan ini suatu penjana, yang melaluinya adalah beberapa ratus Ampere arus elektrik. Kita boleh cuba mengayunkannya dengan beberapa cara yang berbeza atau mengubah arahnya.

5. Aruhan Elektromagnet

Lakukan isyarat bunyi dengan keluaran beberapa W melalui “kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi” dan menerimanya dengan suatu gelung yang dibuat dengan melilitkan wayar bertebat sebanyak 10 kali. Kita boleh mendengar muzik daripada fon telinga atau pembesar suara yang disambungkan kepadanya.

Dengan eksperimen ini, kita boleh tentukan daripada arah gelung dan jauhnya daripada kord, arah dan ketumpatan garis daya magnet. Jika kita membuat lingkaran daripada kord dan mendekatkan gelung dengan menyambungkan suatu pembesar suara, kekuatan bunyi bertambah. Menambahkan bilangan lingkaran atau melakukan bar besi melaluinya, bunyi akan menjadi lebih kuat dan akan bergema ke seluruh kelas. Hanya dengan mendekatkan tin kosong dengan magnet melekat kepadanya, atau sekeping kertas, bunyi akan dihasilkan. Ini adalah suatu asas pembesar suara yang ringkas.

Eksperimen penerima bunyi yang menggunakan aruhan elektromagnet telah dilaksanakan pada beberapa bahagian dengan membuat gelung yang besar secara mengikat wayar-wayar elektrik. Walau bagaimanapun, kaedah ini tidak menghasilkan gelung yang dikehendaki. Ini merupakan suatu kekangan untuk melaksanakan eksperimen dengan cara ini. Sebaliknya, suatu “kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi” dijadikan satu kord dan dengan

mudah, dibuat satu gelung. Semasa eksperimen dijalankan dengan arus terus, terdapat keupayaan untuk menghasilkan eksperimen dalam semua arah. Saya boleh menambah di sini bahawa prinsip ini bukanlah baru, tetapi telah dipraktikkan di bawah lantai bilik orang-orang yang menghadapi masalah pendengaran (diterima menggunakan alat penerima eksklusif).

Juga, wayar elektrik 100V, voltannya diturunkan ke 30 hingga 40V dengan tranformer, boleh digunakan untuk semua eksperimen.

Keberkesanan Melalui Amalan Sebenar:

Bila digunakan, kord menolong pelajar berdikari dengan “setiap pelajar memanipulasi sendiri medan magnet pada tangan mereka dan memikirkannya”. Kaedah ini sangat unik dan boleh diklasifikasikan sebagai eksperimen individu, demonstrasi ataupun berkumpulan. Kebitaraan kaedah ini boleh difahami oleh semua yang menjalankan eksperimen. Ia menolong untuk memahami eksperimen dengan lebih baik daripada kaedah lama. Kelebihan “kord elektrik berkapasiti tinggi” terletak pada keupayaannya untuk mengiktiraf kepentingan guru dan pada masa yang sama, meringgankan bebanan.

Nota:

Kaedah ini telah ditemui 13 tahun dahulu, dan sememjak itu telah digunakan dengan meluas terutamanya di sekolah-sekolah di Kyoto City. Radasnya telah diperbaiki dan kaedah baru menggunakannya telah ditemui. Hasil, ia boleh digunakan untuk berbagai-bagai eksperimen. Maka, dengan mengambil nama sempena dengan kumpulan penyelidik tersebut yang menjadi perintis untuk mempromosikan kaedah ini (Pascal Kyoto), kita di dalam proses menyebarkan penggunaan radas ini di bawah nama [Pascal Electric Cord].

9

ESKPERIMEN KIMIA SEBAGAI “KERJA” PELAJAR DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN KERTAS TURAS

TORAY SCIENCE FOUNDATION, JAPAN

Tujuan:

Mengikut panduan pengajaran kurikulum baru sains menengah atas yang akan dirombak pada 1994, guru-guru digalakkan membuat kajian, menghasilkan bahan-bahan pengajaran dan alat-alat pandang dengar serta menjalankan eksperimen menarik yang boleh membantu dalam menanamkan minat dan kefahaman pelajar-pelajar dalam mata pelajaran sains.

Walau bagaimanapun, saya sebagai seorang guru sains, amat kecewa dengan sikap pelajar kini yang kurang meminati sains. Ini mungkin disebabkan penerimaan terlalu banyak maklumat secara pandang dengar. Maklumat yang biasa ini telah menjadikan pelajar hilang minat untuk mencuba apa yang mereka lihat dan dengar.

Sebaliknya, guru-guru berkecenderungan untuk mengajar sains semata-mata untuk lulus peperiksaan dengan menekankan teori dan pengiraan. Lantas, proses pengajaran & pembelajaran dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan pena dan kertas dan sedikit eksperimen sahaja dijalankan untuk memperkukuhkan teori. Dengan ini, kekurangan perkembangan dalam bilik-bilik sains adalah disebabkan oleh guru.

Kajian ini diilhamkan oleh seorang pelajar perempuan yang saya perhatikan membawa pulang sekeping kertas turas yang telah digunakan dalam eksperimen seolah-olah kertas ini amat berharga. Ini telah memberikan saya ide tentang “membawa pulang hasil eksperimen” sebagaimana pelajar membawa pulang hasil kerja kesenian atau ekonomi rumahtangga. Daripada membuang keputusan eksperimen ke dalam longkang apabila eksperimen telah selesai, ide saya ialah supaya pelajar dapat memelihara hasil eksperimen pada kertas turas. Ini seterusnya dapat mengekalkan minat pelajar dalam pembelajaran sains.

Cara Kerja:

1. Larutkan lebih daripada dua bahan kimia dalam air dan letakkan setompok kecil di tengah kertas turas dengan menggunakan tiub kapilari. Ini akan menghasilkan pelbagai tindak balas kimia di bahagian tengah kertas turas. (Gambar 9-1P hingga 9-3P) Dengan cara ini, pelajar dapat memerhatikan perubahan kapilariti sebelum dan

selepas eksperimen. Perkara ini tidak dapat diperhatikan jika eksperimen dijalankan dalam tabung uji.

2. Dalam tindak balas kimia tak organik, pelbagai tindak balas keterlarutan, tindak balas ionik, pemendakan, peneutralan, tindak balas pengoksidaan-penurunan sebatian, tindak balas ion logam dan logam kompleks boleh disahkan dengan menjalankan eksperimen pada kertas turas.
3. Untuk tindak balas kimia organik, kaedah ini sesuai untuk tindak balas berwarna yang diperlukan untuk mengesahkan kumpulan berfungsi, mengesahkan kumpulan karboksil dan karbonil, atau untuk pemisahan pelbagai asid amino, sintesis pewarna, pemisahan dan pengesahan sebatian semula jadi dan yang sedemikian rupa.
4. Kita bukan sahaja boleh membuat analisis kualitatif tentang perubahan kimia melalui perubahan warna tetapi juga mengesahkan keamatan warna larutan pelbagai kepekatan dan menjalankan analisis separa kualitatif. Kita boleh membuat membuat carta kepekatan dengan merujuk kepada tindak balas ion berwarna tak organik seperti ion-ion kuprum, ferum, kromium dan mangan. Dengan cara ini, kepekatan cecair buangan boleh disahkan tanpa penggunaan kertas litmus yang mahal.
5. Kaedah ini bukan sahaja berkesan bagi pengesahan perubahan kimia melalui perubahan warna, bahkan juga berkesan untuk pengesahan sebatian melalui bau. Teutamanya untuk pengesahan hubungan di antara bau dengan kumpulan berfungsi sebatian organik, jisim isomer dan molekul. Saya menamakan kaedah analisis bahan dengan bau ini sebagai "hanalisis" (hana = hidu + analisis), yang telah menambat hati pelajar. (Gambar 9-4P)
6. Eksperimen pembakaran sebatian organik yang terserap dalam putik kapas dan mengganggu kandungan karbon dalam keadaan pembakaran juga menarik minat pelajar. (Gambar 9-5P hingga 9-7P)

Dengan cara ini, pelajar dapat mengesahkan dengan menghidu hujung putik kapas, rupa bentuk jelaga, bau sebelum dan selepas bahan telah dioksidakan dan sebagainya.

Kaedah Membuat Bahan Pengajaran:

1. Kertas turas untuk eksperimen

Kertas turas yang digunakan ialah kertas bernbentuk bulat yang biasa digunakan oleh pelajar semasa menjalankan eksperimen. Di atas kertas turas itu, pelajar akan melukis garisan-garisan dengan menggunakan krayon atau dakwat berasaskan minyak dengan menggunakan skala yang bersesuaian untuk setiap eksperimen seperti dalam gambar 9-8P dan 9-9P. Ini bertujuan mengelakkan tindak balas kimia di antara larutan yang berbeza daripada berlaku. Maka untuk bahan kimia akues, kita gunakan dakwat berasaskan minyak atau krayon; tetapi untuk bahan

kimia berasaskan minyak, terutamanya untuk sebatian organik tidak berpolar, kita mesti melukis garisan-garisan dengan dakwat berasaskan air atau dengan hanya mencetak.

Jika kertas turas empat segi yang digunakan untuk kromatografi kertas (40 X 40 cm) boleh diperoleh, keberkesanan eksperimen boleh dipertingkatkan dengan mencetak kandungan seperti gambar 9-12P hingga 9-16P yang boleh menyatukan gaya. Arahan ini juga tidak boleh dicetak.

Jika arahan untuk keadaan eksperimen dan komen dicetak, ini akan membantu pelajar terutamanya dalam tindak balas yang merumitkan.

Jika kertas turas untuk kromatografi (2 X 40 cm) yang mudah didapati di kedai digunakan, banyak tompok boleh diambil supaya suatu carta warna piawai dibuat dengan membandingkan warna pelbagai kepekatan larutan separa kualitatif analisis, atau dengan membentuk tompok pelbagai garam radikal asid ke atas pelbagai penunjuk pH yang telah ditompok ke atas setiap kawasan.

Gambar 9-12P – Tindak balas antara Fe^{2+} dan Fe^{3+}

Gambar 9-13P – Tindak balas di antara ion logam dan pelbagai bahan uji.

Gambar 9-14P – Skala warna pelbagai kepekatan Cu, NH dan HS

Gambar 9-15P – Sifat dakwat berasaskan air/minyak dengan alkohol

Gambar 9-16P – Sifat dakwat berasaskan air/minyak dengan hidrokarbon harum

2. Putik kapas untuk eksperimen

Pada mulanya saya membentuk tompok di atas kertas turas dengan menggunakan tiub kapilari kaca dan berharap, melalui kapilariti, larutan A dan B akan bertindak balas di tengah kertas turas. Walau bagaimanapun, saiz tompok berbeza mengikut tiub kapilari dan bergantung kepada pelajar yang menggunakannya. Terdapat kemungkinan tiub kapilari akan pecah semasa eksperimen dan ini akan mencederakan tangan pelajar. Oleh itu, saya akan menggantikan tiub kapilari dengan putik kapas.

Dengan menggunakan putik kapas saiz tompok menjadi sekata, kegagalan semasa eksperimen akan berkurangan dan dengan menggunakan putik yang mempunyai kapas di kedua-dua belah hujung, seseorang boleh menyerap larutan A dan B pada setiap hujung putik kapas dengan mudah. Kita juga boleh mendapat putik kapas dengan tangkai plastik yang berwarna-warni. Ini berguna apabila hendak mengasingkan pelbagai sebatian.

Sejak baru-baru ini, terdapat putik kapas dengan pencungkil telinga pada satu hujung. Ini berguna apabila hendak mencedok dengan sesuatu kuantiti serbuk.

Kaedah Panduan:

Kaedah menjalankan eksperimen dengan menggunakan kertas turas dan bukannya tabung uji, membolehkan pelajar mengesahkan melalui pemerhatian keadaan sebelum dan selepas tindak balas bahan kimia organik dan tak organik dengan sengaja memilih bahan kimia yang berubah warna semasa tindak balas kimia.

Tambahan pula, dengan menggunakan keamatan warna yang berbeza yang dihasilkan dalam tindak balas berwarna semasa perubahan kimia, ini memungkinkan pengajaran separa kuantitatif dan kualitatif.

Untuk tindak balas kimia yang memerlukan pemanasan atau penyejukan, jika suhu sehingga 200° C diperlukan, tindak balas boleh dijalankan dengan meletakkan kertas turas di atas kepingan pemanasan.

Untuk penyejukan, kita boleh letakkan helaian kaca atau kepingan aluminium di atas bahan penyejuk atau ais dan alaskan kertas turas di atasnya untuk melihat tindak balas.

Jika kita ingin mengawal suhu, lilitkan kertas turas di sekeliling bikar yang telah diisi dengan air pada suhu yang dikehendaki kerana kertas turas akan memperoleh suhu yang dikehendaki dengan serta merta.

Dalam tindak balas yang melibatkan gas, biarkan larutan diserap ke dalam kertas turas dan kemudian dedahkan kertas turas kepada gas supaya tindak balas boleh berlaku.

Oleh sebab tindak balas berlaku dengan lebih cepat dengan kertas turas berbanding dengan tabung uji, maka adalah lebih mudah untuk tegaskan kepada pelajar bahawa dalam alam semula jadi, keadaan yang telah dioksidakan adalah lebih stabil. Walau bagaimanapun, jika pengoksidaan hendak dielakkan, maka bahagian yang telah bertindak balas perlu ditutup dengan pita selofan untuk memelihara keadaannya dengan kekal.

Keberkesanan Melalui Amalan Sebenar:

1. Pelajar berkecenderungan untuk mengelakkan kimia kerana 3 K, yakni “kawai” (menakutkan), “kusai” (bau busuk), “kitanai” (kotor). Dengan menjalankan eksperimen dengan kaedah sebegini, sikap negatif ini dapat diatasi. Pelajar mula mencabar “bau busuk” dan membawa pulang keputusan eksperimen untuk ditunjukkan kepada ibu bapa.
2. Eksperimen kimia dijalankan dengan “memerhati, mendengar dan mencatat”. Seseorang pelajar sepatutnya memerhati dengan baik, mendengar dengan teliti penerangan dan arahan guru dan mencatat apa yang dilihat dan didengar. Pelajar bermotivasi untuk melaksanakan semua ini.

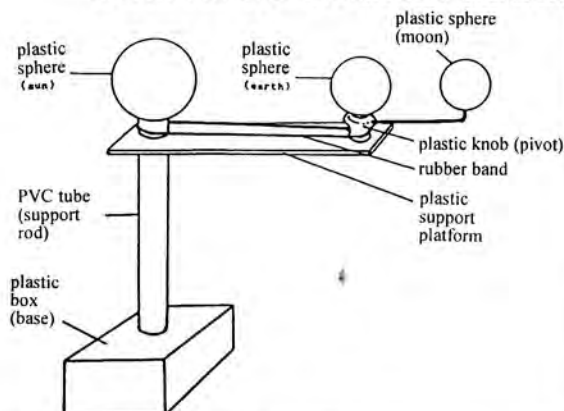
3. Jurang perbezaan minat terhadap eksperimen kimia antara pelajar-pelajar perempuan dan lelaki berkurangan. Kaedah menjalankan eksperimen pada kertas turas dengan menggunakan kuantiti bahan yang sedikit, dapat mengatasi rasa ketakutan dan pelajar berkeyakinan menjalankan eksperimen secara perseorangan. Pelajar juga boleh membersihkan radas selepas eksperimen secara berpasukan supaya perasaan ketidakadilan tidak timbul.
4. Oleh sebab eksperimen dijalankan pada kertas turas, maka eksperimen selesai dengan cepat dan bilangan bahan untuk eksperimen mungkin boleh ditambah. Pada masa dahulu, banyak masa dan perbelanjaan diperkukan untuk membuang hasil tindak balas dalam tabung uji tetapi tidak begitu dengan kaedah ini. Penggunaan bahan kimia juga dapat dijimatkan.
5. Eksperimen menjadi hasil “kerja” setiap pelajar dan boleh dibawa ke kelas masing-masing. Eksperimen ini boleh dibentang dalam kelas dan dapat menambah maklumat dan kandungan kelas.

GAMBAR RAJAH/FOTO BERWARNA

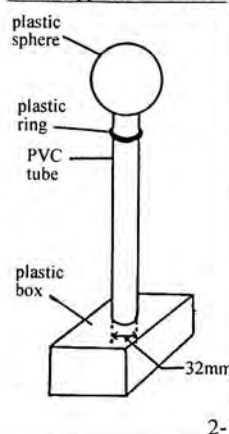
DIAGRAMS/COLOR PHOTOS

(i) to (xi)

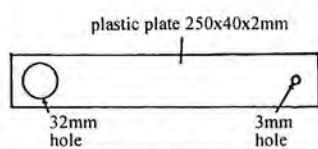
PENGUNAAN BAHAN PLASTIK DALAM MENYEDIAKAN ALAT BANTU MENGAJAR YANG MURAH USE OF PLASTIC MATERIALS IN IMPROVISING LOW COST TEACHING AIDS



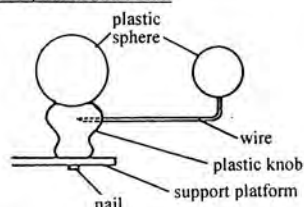
Base, Support Rod and Sun



Support Platform

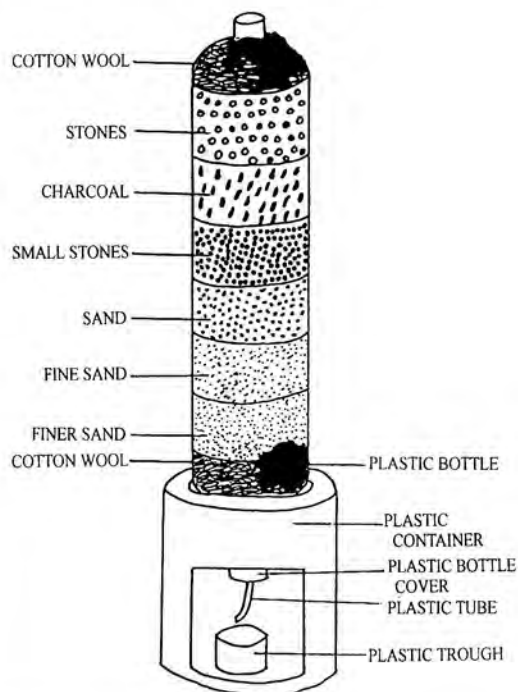


Pivot, Earth and Moon



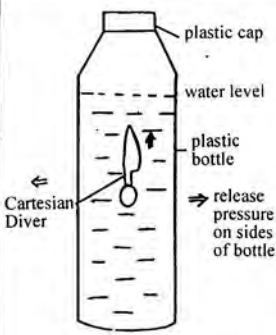
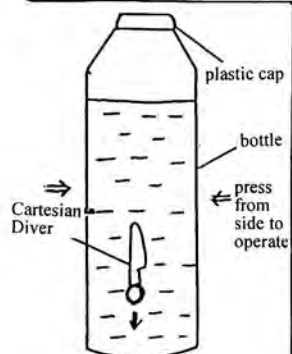
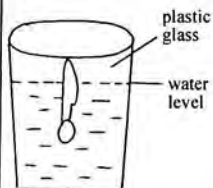
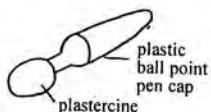
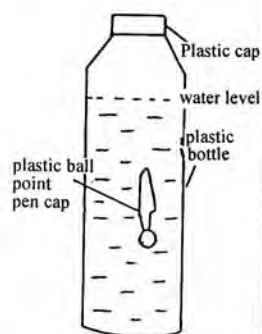
2-1D

WATER FILTER



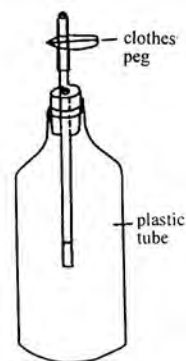
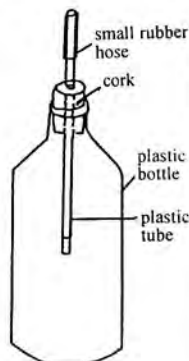
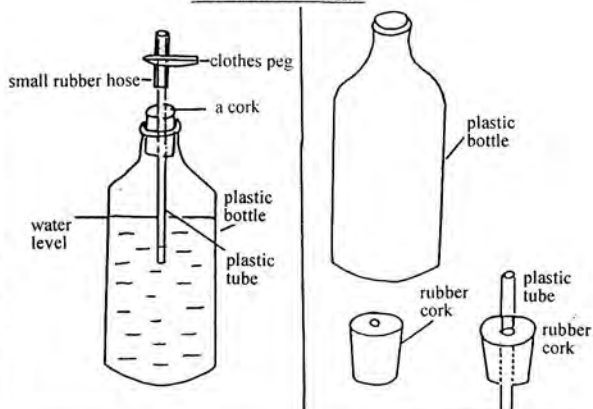
2-2D

CARTESIAN DIVER

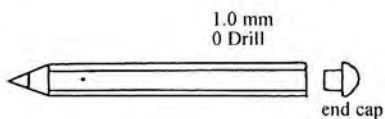
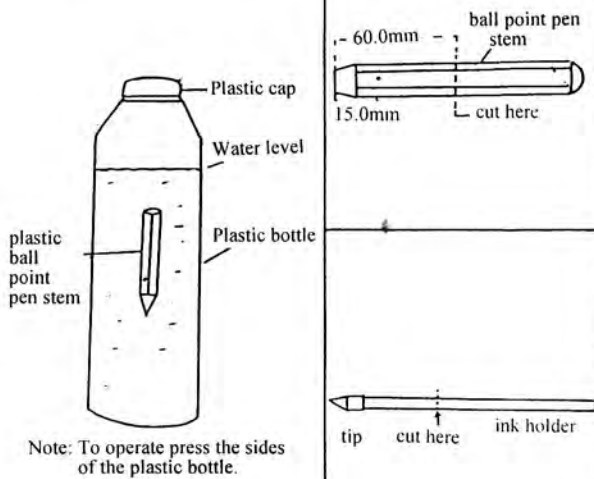


2-3D
(i)

WATER FOUNTAIN

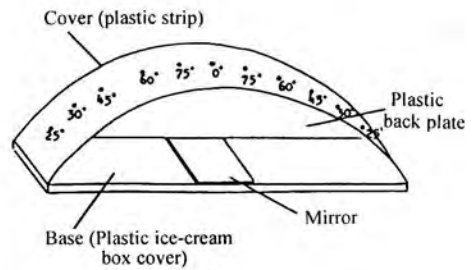


CARTESIAN DIVER

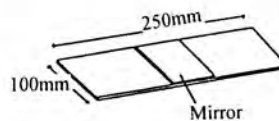


2-3D

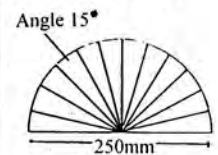
1) LIGHT REFLECTION



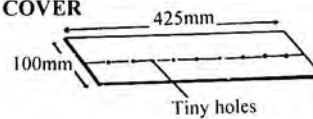
2) BASE



3) BACK PLATE

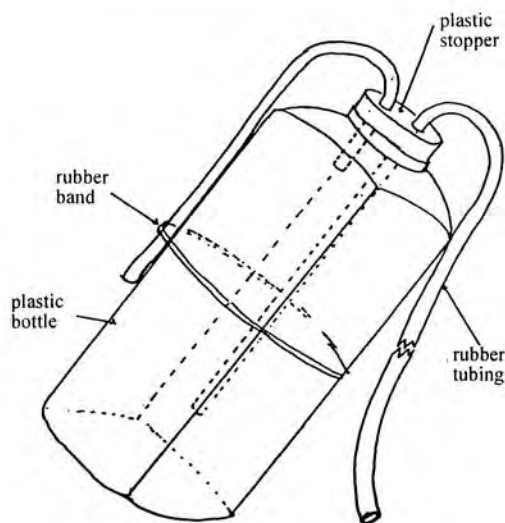


4) COVER

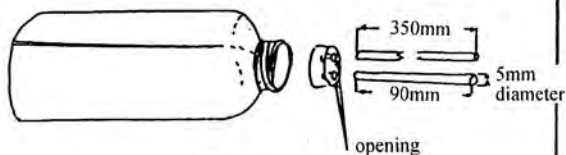


2-4D

A SIMPLE SUBMARINE

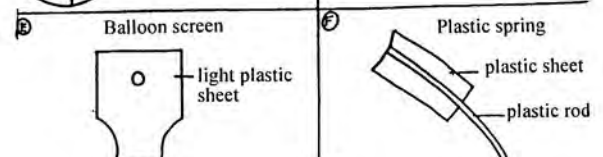
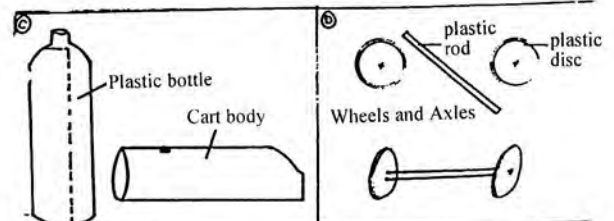
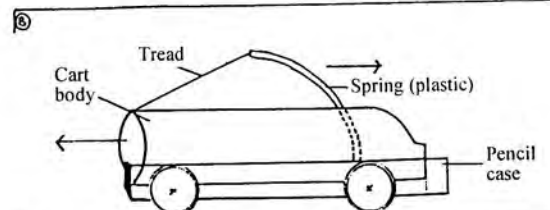
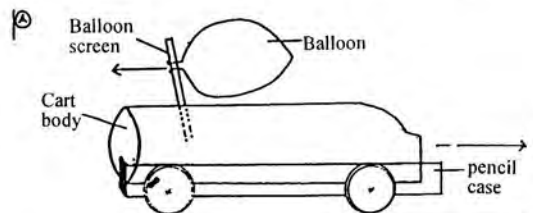


CONSTRUCTION DETAILS



2-5D

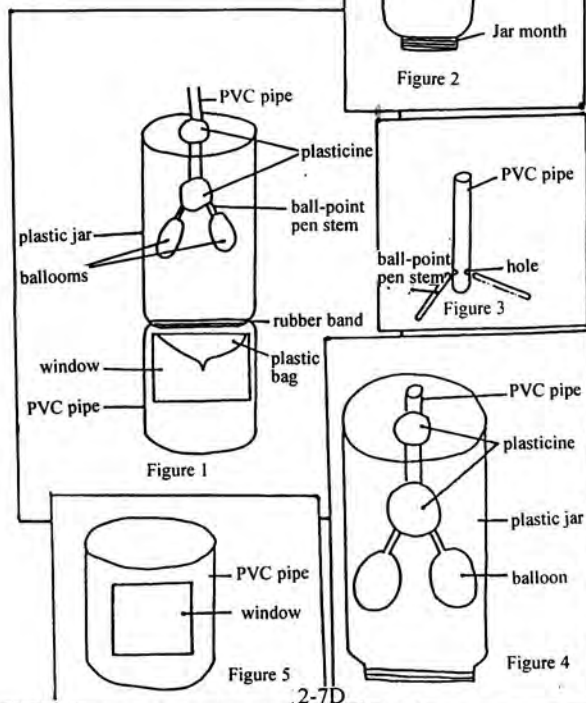
SIMPLE ACTION AND REACTION CART



2-6D

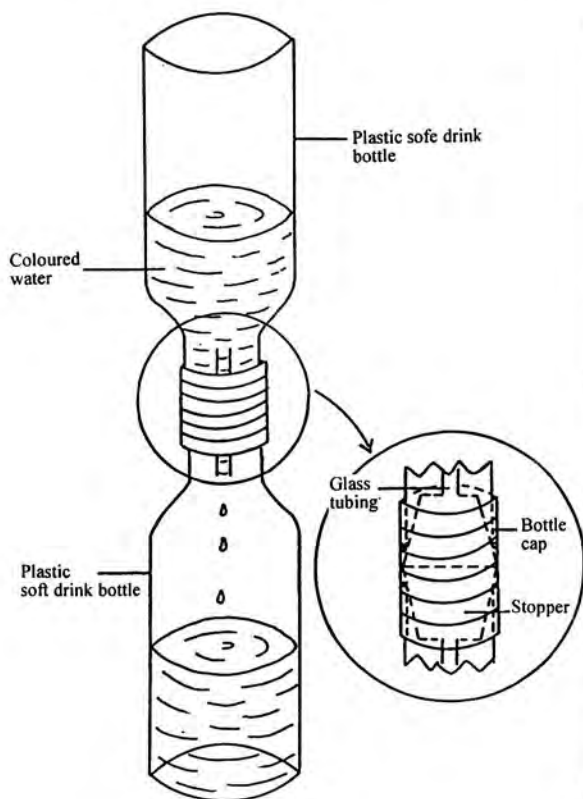
(ii)

RESPIRATORY MODEL



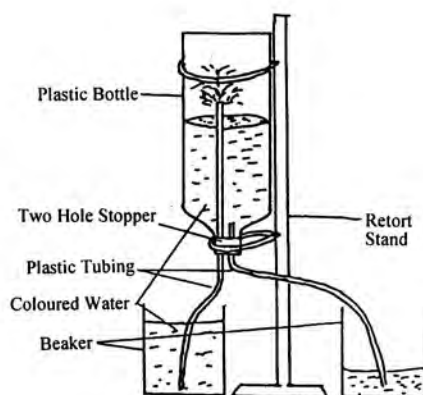
2-7D

WATER CLOC



2-9D

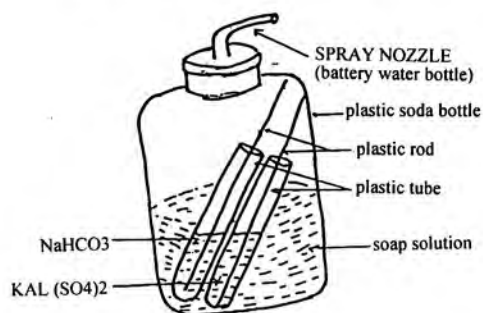
(iii)



A FOUNTAIN SIPHON

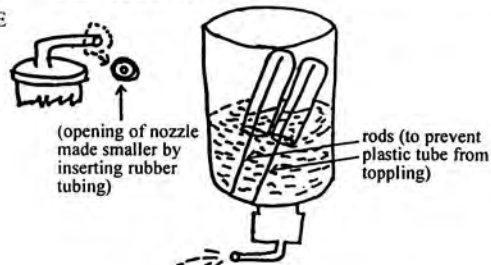
2-8D

A SIMPLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER



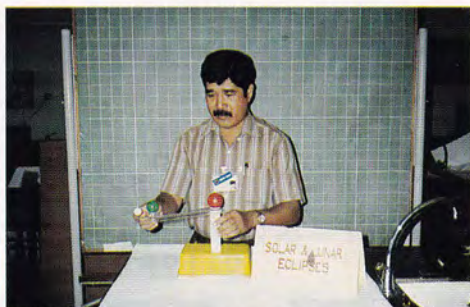
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

NOZZLE

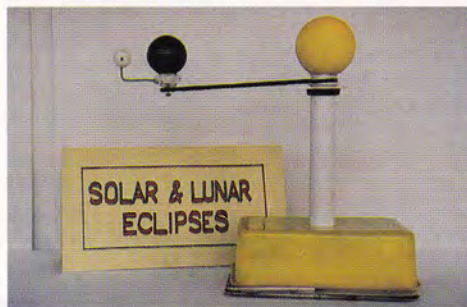


2-10D

PENGUNAAN BAHAN PLASTIK DALAM MENYEDIAKAN ALAT BANTU MENGAJAR YANG MURAH
USE OF PLASTIC MATERIALS IN IMPROVISING LOW COST TEACHING AIDS



2-1P



2-2P



2-3P



2-4P



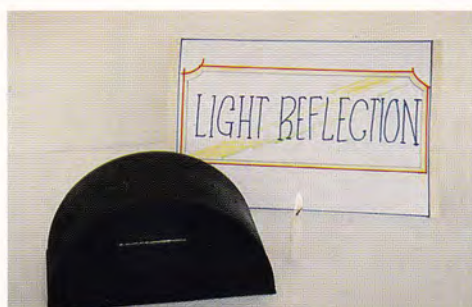
2-5P



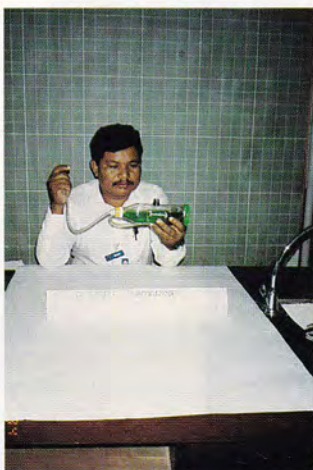
2-6P



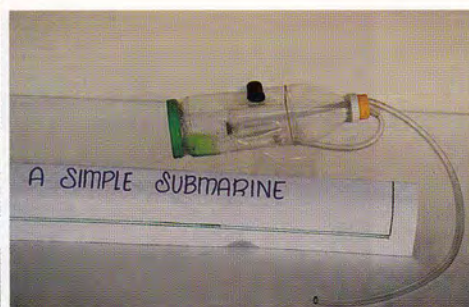
2-7P



2-8P



2-9P
(iv)



2-10P



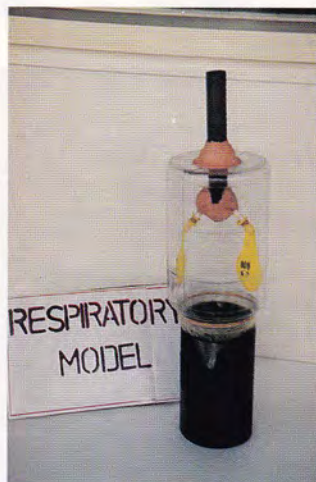
2-11P



2-12P



2-13P



2-14P



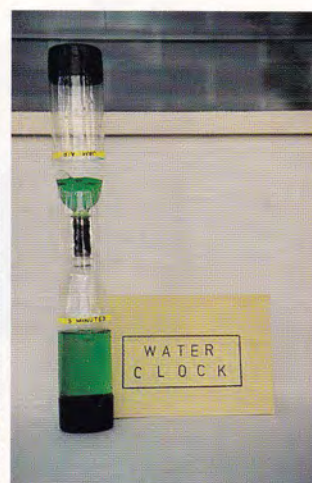
2-15P



2-16P



2-17P



2-18P



2-19P

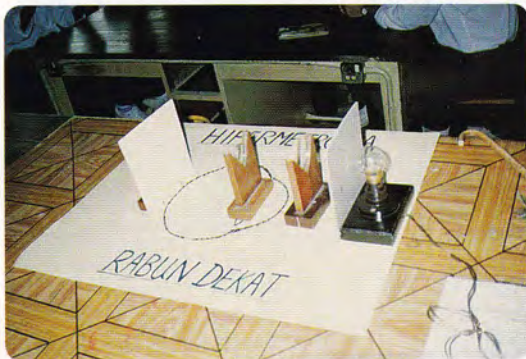


2-20P

PENGAJARAN RABUN DEKAT DAN RABUN JAUH MELALUI EKSPERIMEN RINGKAS
TEACHING OF SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS AND LONG-SIGHTEDNESS
THROUGH SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS



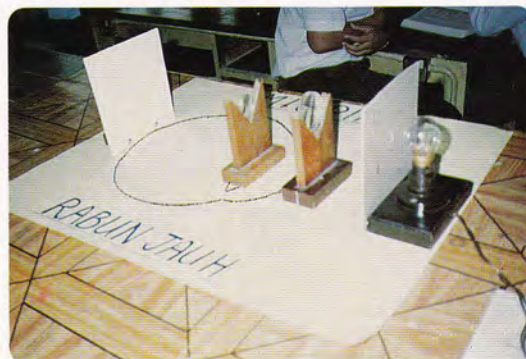
4-1P



4-2P



4-3P



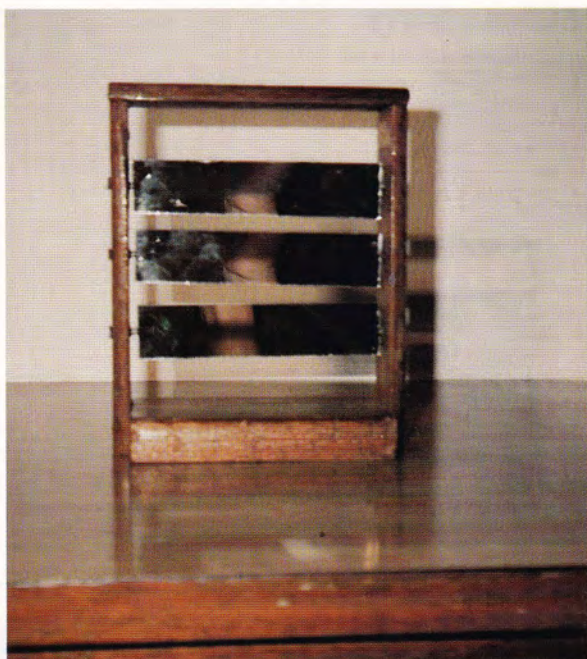
4-4P



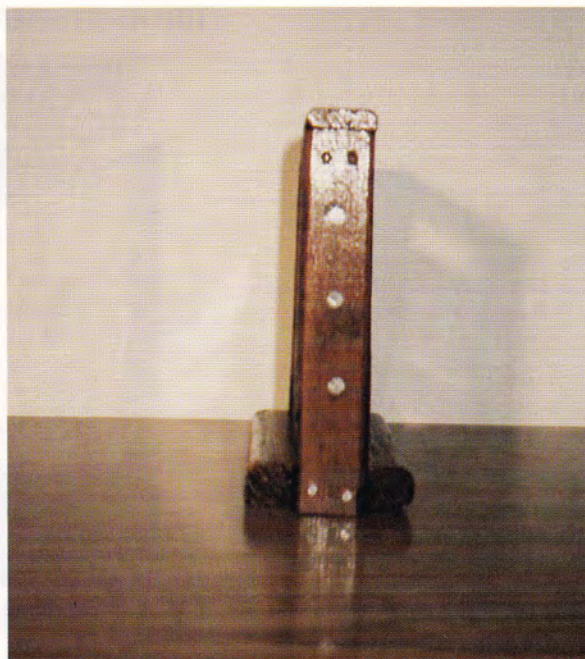
4-5P



4-6P

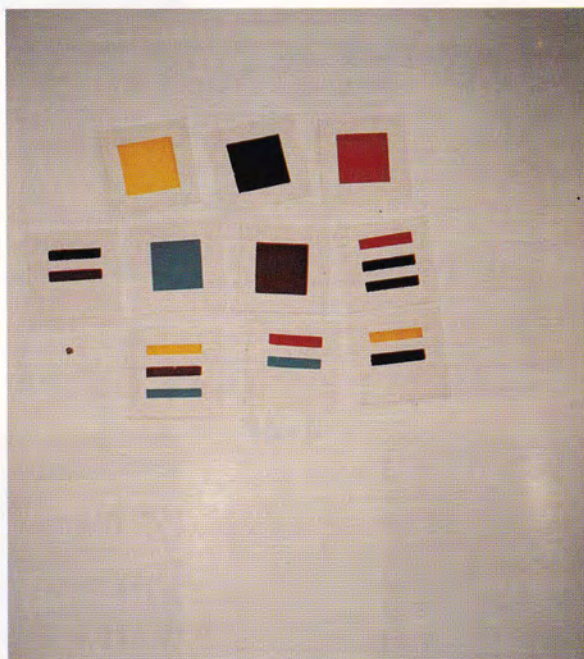


Reflector's front view



Reflector's side view

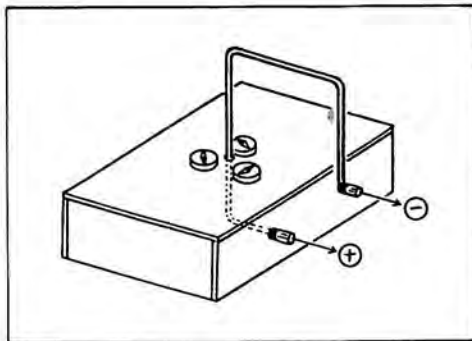
7.1P



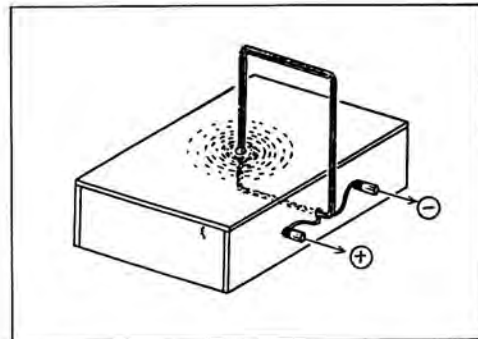
7.2P

(vii)

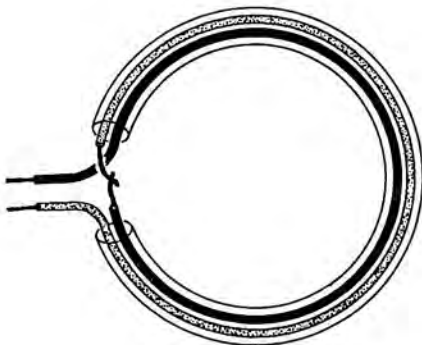
**EKSPERIMEN TENTANG KEELEKTROMAGNETAN MENGGUNAKAN KORD
ELEKTRIK BERKAPASITI TINGGI
EXPERIMENT OF ELECTROMAGNETISM USING HIGH-CAPACITY ELECTRIC CORD**



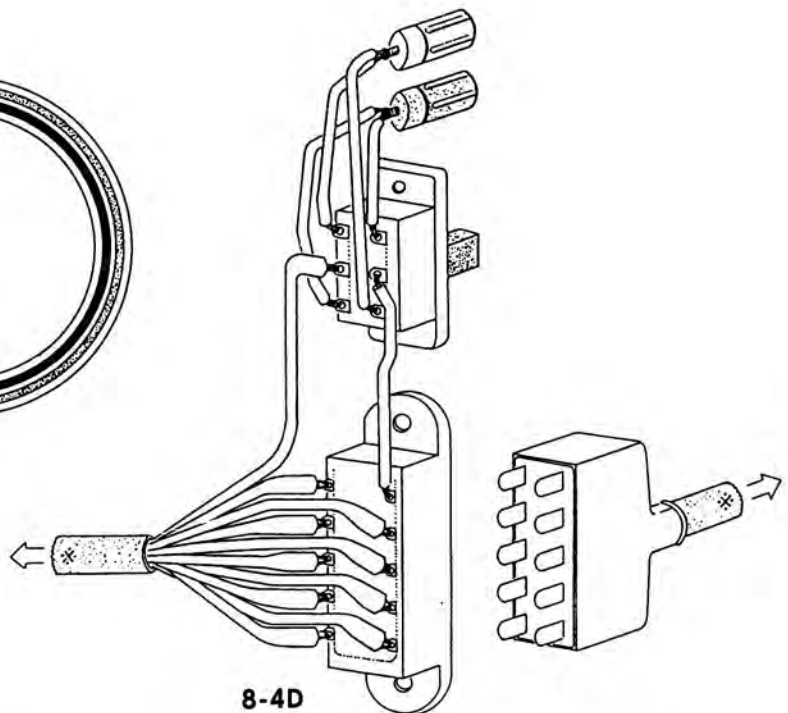
8-1D



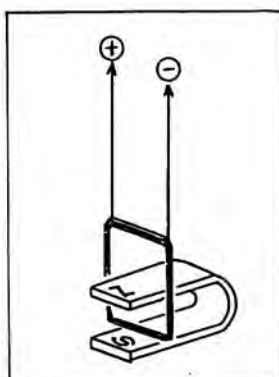
8-2D



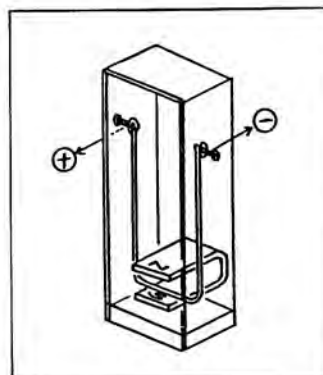
8-3D



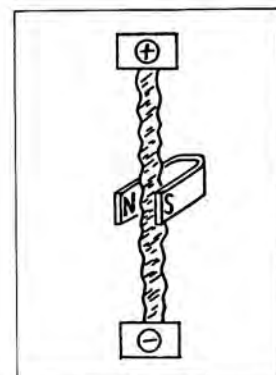
8-4D



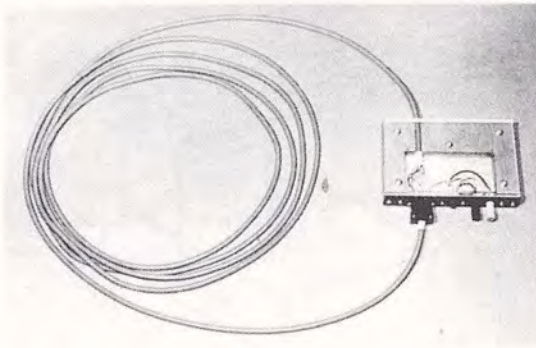
8-5D



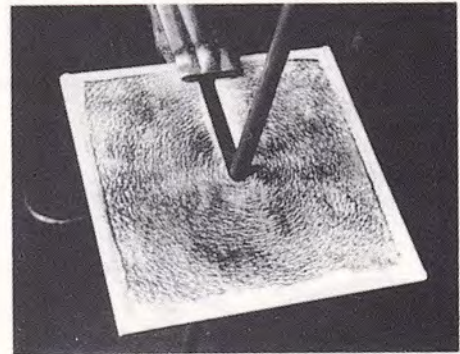
8-6D



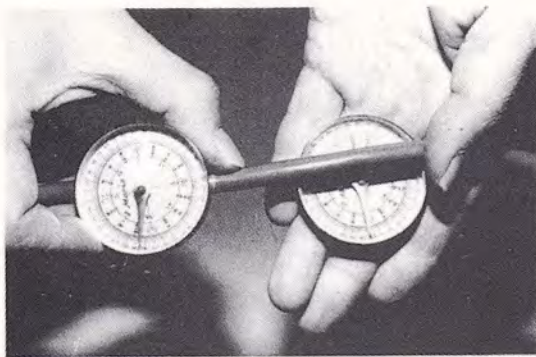
8-7D



8-1P



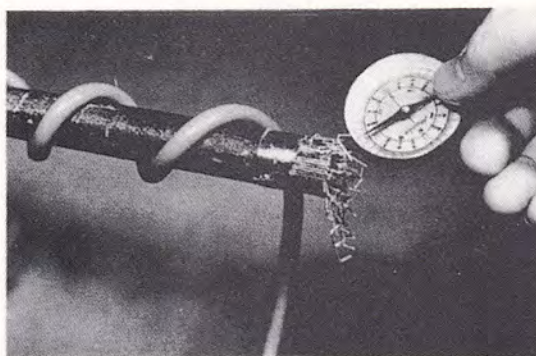
8-2P



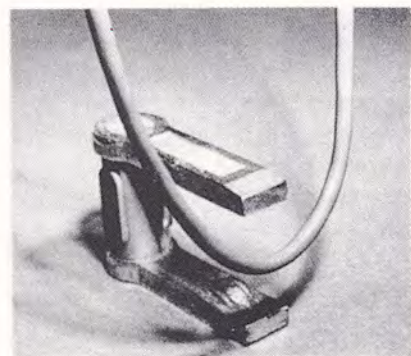
8-3P



8-4P

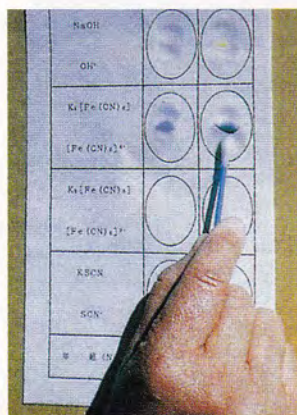


8-5P

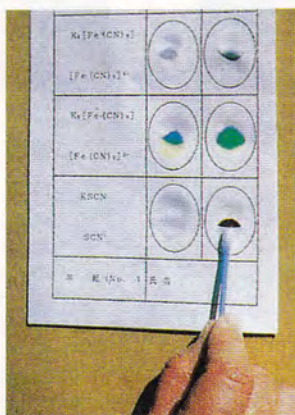


8-6P

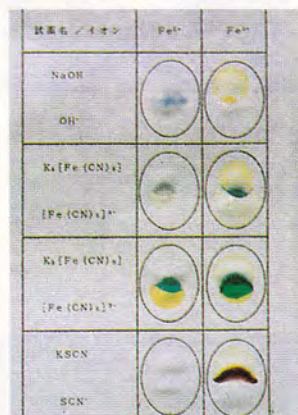
ESKPERIMEN KIMIA SEBAGAI "KERJA" PELAJAR DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN KERTAS TURAS
 CHEMISTRY EXPERIMENT AS "WORKS" OF STUDENTS USING FILTER PAPER



9-1P



9-2P



9-3P



9-4P



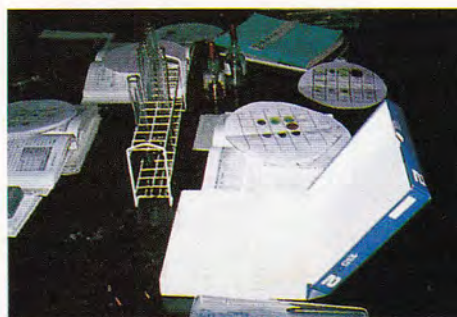
9-5P



9-6P



9-7P



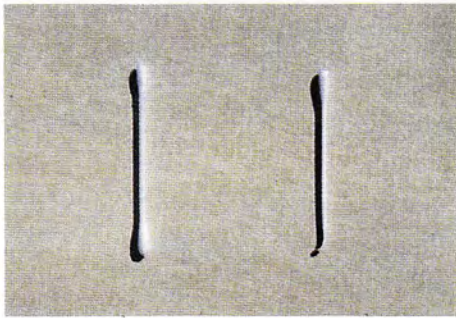
9-8P



9-9P



9-10P



9-11P

試薬名 / イオン	Fe^{2+}	Fe^{3+}
NaOH OH^-		
$\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]^{4-}$		
$\text{K}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5]$ $[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_5]^{3-}$		
KSCN SCN^-		

9-12P

試薬	Ag^+	Cu^{2+}	Fe^{3+}	Cr^{3+}	Ca^{2+}
NaOH					
H_2S (H^+)					
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$					
$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$					

9-13P

NH_3	Cu^{2+} 濃度	H_2S
	1.000 M	
	0.500 M	
	0.250 M	
	0.100 M	
	0.050 M	
	0.025 M	
	0.010 M	
	0.005 M	
	0.002 M	
	0.001 M	

9-14P

水性イオン	アルコール	油性イオン
	H_2O	
	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	
	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	
	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	
	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	
	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	
	$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	

9-15P

水性イオン	芳香族炭化水素	油性イオン
	C_6H_6	
	C_6H_6	
	$\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{CH}_3$	
	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5(\text{CH}_3)_2$	
	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$	
	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$	

9-16P

1

BACKGROUND

Form 4 students generally do not spend much time learning chemistry. This teaching students to understand the periodic table is designed to help them understand the first four elements in Groups I to VIII of the Periodic Table.

SELECTED WINNING ENTRIES

ENGLISH VERSION

OBJECTIVES

1. To help students learn and master the first 4 elements in Groups I to VIII of the Periodic Table.
2. To identify the position of an element in the respective groups of the Periodic Table and deduce the charge of its ions.

BENEFITS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

1. It serves as a teaching aid in the learning of the Periodic Table.
2. It promotes accurate writing of chemical formulae.
3. It enhances better identification of chemical bonding given the positions of the elements in the Periodic Table.

MATERIALS

3 Manila cards, binding tape, markers, coloring board and scissors.

CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHING AIDS

1. Cut up the Manila card into 37 pieces of small cards measuring 8cm x 6cm.
2. Bind the edges of each card with the binding tape.
3. On each card, write the name, symbol and electronic configuration that represents an element in the Periodic Table for the first four elements of Groups I to VIII.

1

“HAPPY FAMILY” (CHEMISTRY - UPPER SECONDARY)

LIM SUAN BEE
ISMAIL B. MANSOR
SM DATO' SULAIMAN
83500 BATU PAHAT, JOHOR

BACKGROUND

Form 4 students generally don't spend much time learning chemistry. Thus teaching students to understand, write formulae and equations is a challenge to teachers. This game is devised to help Form 4 students remember the first four elements in Groups I to VIII of the Periodic Table.

OBJECTIVES

1. To help students learn and master the first 4 elements in Groups I to VIII of the Periodic Table.
2. To identify the position of an element in the respective groups of the Periodic Table and deduce the charge of its ions.

BENEFITS FOR TEACHING -LEARNING PROCESS

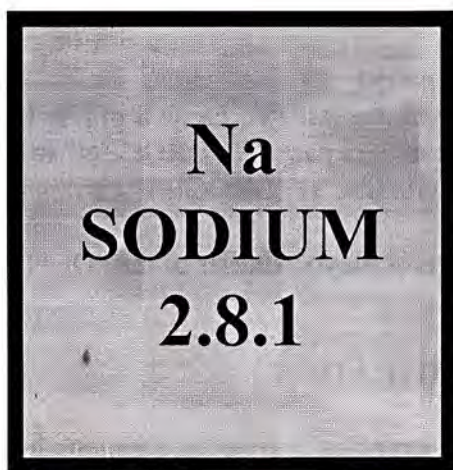
1. It serves as a teaching aid in the learning of the Periodic Table.
2. It promotes accurate writing of chemical formulae.
3. It enhances better identification of chemical bonding, given the positions of the elements in the Periodic Table.

MATERIALS

2 manila cards, binding tape, markers, lettering board and scissors.

CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHING AIDS

1. Cut up the manila card into 37 pieces of small cards measuring 8cm x 6cm.
2. Bind the edges of each card with the binding tape.
3. On each card, write the name, symbol and electronic configuration that represents an element in the Periodic Table for the first four elements of Groups I to VIII.



4. A hydrogen card and four transition elements are also included.

IMPLEMENTATION

1. The game is played similar to “HAPPY FAMILY” or “DONKEY” GAME

“HAPPY FAMILY”(The Hydrogen card is omitted)
--

1. Game suitable for 2 or more players.
2. Distribute 36 cards to all the players.
3. Each player sorts his cards into as many groups of four as possible.
4. Complete groups are placed face down in front of the player.
5. The player on the left of the card distributor starts the game by asking any player he chooses, for a card to complete his group of 4 elements. If the called-upon player has it, he must give it up; but if does not have it, he replies “Not At Home.” It is then his turn to ask for the cards he wants. No player can ask for a card within a certain group if he does not have one or more cards of the group.
6. The one who first completes the groups from all the cards he/she holds, is declared the winner.

HYDROGEN* GAME (All cards are included)
--

1. Two or more persons may play the “HYDROGEN” game.
2. Distribute all the cards. Any player who gets two cards with elements from the same group, should place the cards face down on the table without letting the others see his cards.
3. Subsequently, the first player offers all his remaining cards face down to the player on his left who then takes one of them. If this card pairs with any of the cards he is holding, he places both cards face down in front of him. This player offers his card in the same way to the next player. So the game goes on until all the cards are used up.

4. When a player has paired all his cards, he is out of the game. If "HYDROGEN" is one of the last two cards a player holds and he is able to pair the other card, he can then pass "HYDROGEN" to the next player.
5. The player who is left with the "HYDROGEN" card is the loser.

*Note: The HYDROGEN game is played similar to the "DONKEY" game.

SUGGESTIONS FOR⁴ MODIFICATION

1. Familiarise students with increasing number of elements in Groups I to VIII by a gradual inclusion of elements.
2. Add more information about the properties of elements so that learning becomes more meaningful.

2

USE OF PLASTIC MATERIALS IN IMPROVISING LOW COST TEACHING AIDS SCIENCE (LOWER SECONDARY)

CHEW KENG PENG
CHUAH TONG IK
MD. IBRAHIM B. MOHD.
DR. IVAN FILMER JR.

MAKTAB PERGURUAN PERSEKUTUAN PULAU PINANG,
BUKIT COOMBE, 11700 BUKIT GELUGOR, PULAU PINANG.

BACKGROUND

From the experience of teaching lower secondary science, science teachers often face problems in the use of teaching aids or apparatus to implement activity-centred teaching strategies. One of the reasons for this is that the schools cannot afford to acquire the needed apparatus or the equipment was insufficient in number to provide individual practical work. Plastic materials were chosen as the main medium for our construction since they are by far the most abundant form of discarded materials and therefore easily available. With the world resources diminishing, it is necessary to inculcate in our pupils the need to fully utilize our natural resources and recycle our synthetic products so as to further safeguard our environment.

OBJECTIVES

1. To realize our country's aspiration to raise the quality of science education.
2. To emphasize and implement innovative teaching strategies to further enrich the science programs in schools.
3. To use the teaching aids or apparatus to implement activity-centred teaching strategies. One of the reasons for this is that the schools cannot afford to acquire the needed apparatus or the equipment was insufficient in number to provide individual practical work.
4. To inculcate the attitude to fully utilize natural resource and to recycle synthetic materials so as to safeguard or conserve the environment. Plastic materials were chosen as the main medium for the construction since they are by far the most abundant form of discarded materials and therefore easily available.

BENEFITS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

1. The apparatus can be easily prepared or constructed by teacher and/or pupils.
2. It inculcates confidence in teachers of their ability to build the simple apparatus and not to rely entirely on purchase through school funds.
3. The improvised teaching aids made of locally available plastics are “user-friendly” and pedagogically effective by virtue of the use of familiar items.
4. It promotes creative and innovative thinking when one has to think about ways to reuse and recycle in the context of teaching-learning process.

APPARATUS/ MATERIAL

- (1) Solar and Lunar Eclipses (Diagram 2-1D)
Discarded PVC tube, plastic lunch box, sand, ping pong ball, plastic door knob, rubber band
- (2) Water Filter (2-2D)
2 soft drink bottles (1.25 litre), cotton wool, big stone, charcoal, small stone, sand, fine sand, plastic tube
- (3) Cartesian Diver and Water Fountain (2-3D)
Plastic ball point pen cap, plasticine, plastic bottle, plastic cap, water, rubber cap
- (4) Light Reflection (2-4D)
Round ice cream plastic container, mirror, black paint, plastic glue
- (5) A Simple Submarine (2-5D)
Plastic bottle, plastic stopper, rubber tubing, rubber band
- (6) Simple Action and Reaction Cart (2-6D)
Plastic pencil case, soft drink plastic bottle 1.25 litre, balloon, string
- (7) Respiratory Model (2-7D)
PVC tube, plasticine, plastic bag, balloon
- (8) Siphon (2-8D)
Plastic bottle mineral water 1.5 liter, rubber cork, beaker, retort stand, plastic tube
- (9) Water Clock (2-9D)
Plastic soft drink bottle, water, bottle cap, rubber stopper, cellotape
- (10) Simple Fire Extinguisher (2-10D)
Plastic bottle with plastic spray nozzle, soap solution, sodium bicarbonate solution, potassium aluminium sulphate solute $[KAl(SO_4)_2]$

CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHING AIDS

(1) Solar and Lunar Eclipses (2-1D)

The support rod is made from discarded PVC tube and the base is made from a discarded plastic lunch box filled with sand for stability. A plastic sphere is used for the 'Sun' a ping-pong ball acts as the 'Earth' while the 'Moon' is a small plastic solid sphere from a discarded toy. The part joining the 'Earth' and the plastic platform is a discarded plastic door knob. The rubber band acts as the driving belt between the 'Sun' and the 'Earth' - 'Moon' assembly. The construction time is just over 3 hours at a cost of just RM3.00.

(2) Water Filter (2-2D)

Two soft drink bottles (1.25 litres capacity) which are truncated at the bottoms are joined together back-to-back. This acts as the filtering vessel. The media are then put in sequence, starting from the coarse layer to the fine layer. A layer of cotton wool is placed at the top to make it more compact. All the materials except the cotton wool and charcoal, are easily obtainable without incurring any cost. Production cost is the cost of the cotton wool and the charcoal which is RM3.00.

(3) Cartesian Diver and Water Fountain (2-3D)

The diver is made from the plastic cap or a section of the stem of a plastic ball-point pen. Plasticine is used to fill up the cap or stem as weight and for balancing purposes. The diving vessels are mineral water plastic bottles. Cost of production is less than RM1.00, the cost for the plasticine used.

A bigger capacity mineral water bottle is used to build the water fountain. Except for the rubber stopper all parts are plastic. Cost of production is RM1.00 which is the cost of the rubber stopper.

(4) Light Reflection (2-4D)

The semi-circular cover and the back plate are cut out from a round plastic ice-cream container. Two sets of corresponding holes are made along the curvature of the cover, ranging from 25° to 75° , taking the center point of the base as the reference point. The inside of the apparatus is painted black to avoid any undesirable reflection of light. A flat rectangular mirror, the only non-plastic component, is centrally placed on the base. the hole set up costs RM6.00 (cost for the mirror, plastic glue and black paint).

(5) A Simple Submarine (2-5D)

Any mineral water plastic bottle with air tight plastic stopper can be used to build the body of the submarine. Two holes (approx. 5mm dia.) are bored in the stopper for the insertion of the two tubings, one of which is tied to the body of the submarine while the other being free, is for sucking out air from the bottle. The cost of making this teaching aid is RM1.60.

(6) Simple Action and Reaction Cart (2-6D)

A plastic pencil case is used as the base of the cart while a thin and light plastic sheet, cut-out from a soft drink plastic bottle (1.25 litres capacity) is used for the body. A screen holding the balloon is also made up of a thin hard plastic sheet with a cut-out hole for holding the balloon. The plastic 'spring' is essentially a plastic rod glued to a small plastic sheet. Cost of production is about RM2.00.

(7) Respiratory Model (2-7D)

The thoracic cavity is a middle portion of a soft drink bottle (2 litres capacity). The PVC pipe acts as the trachea, while two sections of the stem of a ball-point pen act as the bronchi. A thin and strong plastic bag acts as the diaphragm. Balloons act as lungs. The production cost is RM2.00.

(8) Siphon (2-8D)

A 1.5 litres capacity mineral water bottle is used. The bottle can be held tight in the inverted position by the improvised plastic retort stand. Rubber stopper is the only non-plastic component. The only cost is the cost of the rubber stopper and a meter of plastic tubing which is RM1.50.

(9) Water Clock (2-9D)

Two plastic soft drink bottles (1.25 liters capacity) are joined together mouth to mouth. This is made possible by fitting a rubber stopper with a single hole to each bottle. The two stoppers are then joined with a 6cm glass tubing. The only expenditure is the cost of the rubber stopper and a roll of cellophane tape which is RM1.50.

(10) Simple Fire Extinguisher (2-10D)

The plastic bottle, complete with the plastic nozzle, is used to construct the body of the foam-type fire extinguisher. The two tubes placed inside the bottle are cut-out sections of two plastic tubes. The plastic rods act as support for the plastic tubes when the bottle is inverted. The production cost is just the cost of the chemicals used in the production of the foam. Other materials used were obtained without any cost.

IMPLEMENTATION

(1) Solar and Lunar Eclipses (Photos 2-1P & 2P)

This is a simple but effective model showing the position of the Sun, Earth and Moon in the solar and lunar eclipses. By just moving the plastic support platform around the 'Sun' the 'Earth' will not only move around the 'Sun' but it will rotate about its own axis, with the 'Moon' automatically orbiting around it.

(2) Water Filter (2-3P & 4P)

Cloudy water (preferably with small visible particles) is poured into the open end of the bottle. The translucent plastic bottle enables the pupils to see the various filtering elements from coarse to fine particles). After a short wait clear water will be seen to drip slowly into the clear plastic trough.

(3) Cartesian Diver and Water Fountain (2-5P & 6P)

This simple to make Cartesian Diver is also very simple to operate. To 'sink' the Diver just press the sides of the bottle, to surface it release the pressure on the sides. A simple water fountain can be constructed by blowing air into the water in the bottle. By clipping the tube with a clothes peg the air is compressed in the water. Removing the peg will result in water gushing out from the bottle.

(4) Light Reflection (2-7P & 8P)

Place a light source (e.g. lighted candle) on the outside of the apparatus near any desired hole on one side of the curved surface. The pupil will be able to see the image by looking into the correct corresponding hole on the other side of the curved surface. This can be used to teach the Second Law of Reflection of Light.

(5) A Simple Submarine (2-9P & 10P)

Put the apparatus in a bucket of water and suck the air through the longer piece of plastic tubing. Water will fill the bottle and as the weight of the bottle becomes heavier than the buoyant force of the water, the bottle will start to sink. Now blow air through the other tubing. Due to air pressure water will be forced out of the bottle which will then rise up to the surface again. This explains the principle of the submarine.

(6) Simple Action and Reaction Cart (2-11P & 12P)

This simple apparatus can be used to show Newton's 3rd Law of Motion. The external force needed to move the plastic cart in the opposite direction can be obtained from the release of the air from the blown-up balloon, or from the backlash of the released plastic 'spring'.

(7) Respiratory Model (2-7P & 8P)

This respiratory model can be used to teach the way animals with lungs breathe. The volume of the thorax (plastic jar) is increased by pulling down the diaphragm (plastic bag). Air will rush in to inflate the lungs (balloons). Air is forced out by pushing the plastic bag upwards, depleting the balloons.

(8) Siphon (2-9P & 10P)

Pressure of the trapped air in the inverted plastic bottle forces the water down into the empty beaker, thus increasing the volume and decreasing the pressure of the trapped air. Atmospheric pressure will then force more water up into the bottle. Water forced in can be seen coming out as a water fountain above the water level of the inverted bottle. Coloured water would increase the visibility of the passage taken by the water.

(9) Water Clock (2-11P & 12P)

Simple in design but effective in teaching the concept of time recording, the water clock uses the regular dripping of water from one bottle to another to record time interval, in this case, 5 minutes. It can be modified to record other time intervals. Coloured water is used to enhance visibility and attractiveness.

(10) Simple Fire Extinguisher (2-13P & 14P)

This teaching aid shows the principle of the foam-type fire extinguisher. The translucent plastic bottle permits the three different chemicals to be visible in separation when the fire extinguisher is not in use (upright position). On inversion of the bottle the three chemicals were allowed to react and the product would be a foamed output, shooting out of the nozzle.

3

THE PERIODIC TABLE GAME (CHEMISTRY - UPPER SECONDARY)

KAMARUZAMAN B JAFFAR
MURIZAH BT ISMAIL
ABD RAHIM B ABD WAHAB
RAIHAN BT HASBULLAH
SALIZA BT SAID

MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA BESERI
BATU 8 ½, JALAN KAKI BUKIT, 02400 BESERI, PERLIS

BACKGROUND

The chemistry syllabus for Form 4 involves the teaching of fundamental concepts. A chemistry lesson should be properly planned so as to make it an enjoyable learning experience for the students. An enjoyable teaching and learning process will stimulate the two hemispherical sides of the students' brains. In effect, this will enhance the long term memory of the students.

OBJECTIVES

1. To enable students to memorise symbols for elements.
2. To enable students to remember the positions of the elements in the Periodic Table

BENEFITS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

1. This activity is student-centred and makes learning more enjoyable.
2. It can be played as an indoor game which can be used as an activity for Science Society.

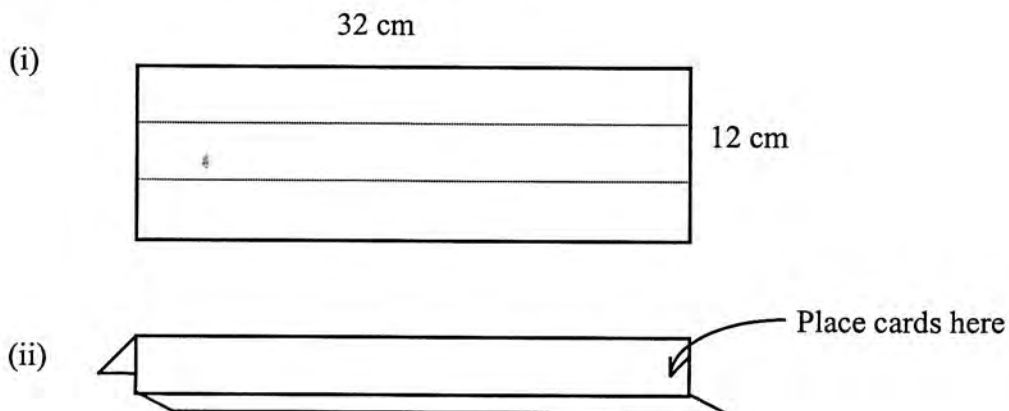
APPARATUS/MATERIALS NEEDED

3 manila cards, scissors, markers, colour pencils and the Periodic Table of Elements.

CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHING AIDS

1. To make the Periodic Table Board, copy the Periodic Table onto the manila card as shown in Appendix 1. Every square on the board measures 3 cm x 3 cm. Write the name and atomic number of elements on each square.
2. With the second manila card, cut out 103 pieces of cards measuring 3 cm x 3 cm. Write the symbol and atomic number of each element on each card.

3. To make a card holder, fold a 12 cm x 32 cm manila card into 3 equal parts lengthwise along the dotted lines as shown in figures (i) and (ii).



IMPLEMENTATION

1. The game is for 2 - 6 players
2. This game consists of a Periodic Table Board and 103 cards with atomic numbers and symbols of elements written on them.
3. Ten cards are given at random to each player and the cards are placed on the card holder. The remaining cards are stacked face down in a box.
4. Each player takes a card from the stack. The player with the highest number will start, followed by the player on the right, moving anti-clockwise.
5. The first player puts at least 2 adjacent cards on the board. These cards may be placed horizontally, vertically or diagonally, provided the atomic number of the card matches the appropriate square on the board. (Refer to the diagram below)

3 Li	4 Be
11 SODIUM	12 MAGNESIUM
19 K	20 CALCIUM
37 RUBIDIUM	38 Sr

5 BORON	6 CARBON
13 Al	14 SILICON
31 Ga	32 GERMANIUM
49 INDIUM	

6. For every two adjacent cards, 10 points are awarded. If a player places more than two adjacent cards in a single turn, a bonus of 10 points is awarded. (Refer to diagram below).

1 H
3 Li
11 Na
19 POTASSIUM

5 BORON	6 C	7 N	8 O
13 Al	14 SILICON	15 PHOSPHORUS	16 SULPHUR
31 GALLIUM	32 Ge	33 ARSENIC	34
	50 STANUM	51 Sb	

7. At the end of every turn, each player takes randomly from the stack to bring the total number of cards back to ten.
8. If a player cannot place his cards according to rule No. 5, he may make use of his turn to exchange one of his cards for a new one from the stack. The discarded card must be placed face down on top of the stack. The player draws a card from the bottom of the stack. To play again, he must wait for his next turn.
9. After the second round of the game, a player is allowed to place a single card on the Periodic Table Board provided the adjacent squares on the board are already filled. Such a card placement earns the player 5 points.

10. If a card placed by a player completes a vertical group or a horizontal period, bonus points equivalent to the number of elements multiplied by two are given. (Refer to the diagram below).

1 HYDROGEN

3 Li	4 BERYLLIUM
11 SODIUM	12 MAGNESIUM
19 K	20 CALCIUM
37 Rb	
55 Cs	

11 Na	+	12 Mg	or	4 Be
			or	20 Ca

If the "Na" card is placed together with "Mg" or "Be" or "Ca" cards, the player gets 10 points for adjacent cards. In addition, he gets a bonus of 10 points (5 elements x 2) for completing a group by virtue of the "Na" card.

11. The game continues until there are no more cards left in the stack and one of the players has used up all the cards on his holder. The other players add the value of the atomic number of their remaining cards. Then each player adds up his total score and deducts the total value of the atomic number of the remaining cards. The player with the highest score is the winner.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MODIFICATION

1. The Periodic Table Board could be coloured to differentiate between metals, semimetals and non-metals.
2. Different colours could be used to write the symbols of the elements to denote their physical states.

*For example: red for solids
blue for liquids
green for gases*

3. Make squares with an award on the Periodic Table Board by marking it with an asterisk. These squares have questions concerning the particular elements. If a card is placed on such a square, a player can earn a bonus of 10 points provided he answers the question correctly. (Refer to the example below).

1 HYDROGEN

3 LITHIUM	4 BERYLLIUM
11 * SODIUM	12 MAGNESIUM
19 POTASSIUM	20 CALCIUM

***** *Question: What is the electronic arrangement of the sodium atom?*
Answer: 2.8.1

4

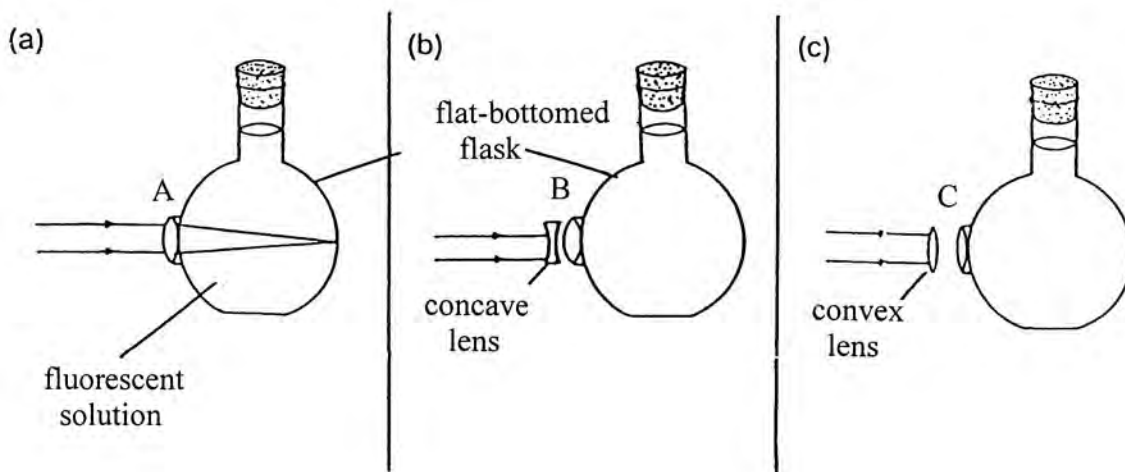
TEACHING OF SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS AND LONG-SIGHTEDNESS THROUGH SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS SCIENCE (FORM 2)

KWONG POH GAIK
URSULINA WONG SAN SAN
SEKOLAH MENENGAH KERAJAAN LIMBANG
KM4, JALAN PANDARUAN
98700 LIMBANG, SARAWAK

BACKGROUND

The idea of this experiment is derived from Experiment 36 of Topic One in the Form 2 Science Syllabus, regarding the correction for short-sightedness and long-sightedness. (Reference : Science Form 2, Penerbitan Pelangi Sdn. Bhd., pp 66-67)

Usually, teachers will conduct the experiment according to the method stipulated in the textbook. The set-up is as shown below:-



The above experiment needs 3 flat-bottomed flasks, 4 convex lenses of different thickness, 1 concave lens, fluorescent solution, a torchlight and some plasticine.

It is suggested in the textbook that this experiment be demonstrated instead of being done in groups. This is probably due to the lack of apparatus (especially the flat-bottomed flasks) and also the bulkiness and fragility of the apparatus. So, it is not feasible to let each group of young students carry out this experiment. Furthermore, students are not able to manipulate the apparatus with their hands in obtaining the images and so might not fully understand the concept involved.

OBJECTIVES

1. To provide opportunities to students to “play with lenses” and to solve problems relating to defective eyes.
2. To introduce the idea of simple method but yet effective in enhancing and deepening students’ interests.

BENEFITS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

1. This experiment serves as an effective activity through which students have a better conceptual understanding of long-sightedness and short-sightedness and their respective corrective measures.
2. In the process of carrying out this experiment, students generate questions and develop better thinking processes at application level.

APPARATUS/ MATERIALS

3 pieces of manila cards per group, 1 concave lens ($f = 10\text{ cm}$) with stand to represent the eye-lens, 1 concave lens with stand for the correction of near point, 1 convex lens with stand for the correction of far point, 2 white screens, 1 illuminated object and screen (combined) (e.g. cross-wires)

CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHING AIDS

1. The teacher makes preliminary preparations before teaching the topic, that is, choosing suitable focal lengths for the concave and convex lenses which are to be used.
2. The teacher also draws beforehand simple diagrams of the cross-section of the eye onto the manila cards (the total number of diagrams drawn will depend on the number of groups). A diagram representing a normal eye will be drawn on 1 manila card whereas the other 2 manila cards will show eyes which suffer defects.
3. The “illuminated object” is prepared using the following method :

The object (e.g. a pair of cross-wires) is fixed onto a white cardboard and is brightly illuminated by a bulb. The image (real) formed by the lens is focussed onto a white screen which is placed on the manila card at the “retina” of the eye diagram.

4. Students are asked to set up the apparatus as shown by these pictures taken during the demonstration :
 - a) First, the set-up for a normal eye is used. (Picture not taken)
 - b) Please see 4-1P
 - c) Please see 4-2P
 - d) Please see 4-3P
 - e) Please see 4-4P
 - f) Please see 4-5P & 4-6P

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Teacher poses some general questions to provoke students' thinking.

Why do some people wear spectacles? What problem causes them to wear spectacles?

What do you understand about short-sightedness and long-sightedness?

What happens to the image which is formed at the retina of a person who has eye defects?

Would you like to see what actually happens by doing an experiment?

2. Teacher divides the students into 6 to 8 groups depending on the number of students in the class (2 to 4 students per group is ideal).
3. Teacher then distributes the manila cards on which diagrams of the eye have been drawn and the position of the illuminated object has been marked to each group.
4. Students are given opportunities to focus the sharpest image formed onto the screen by moving it on the 'eye' which has been drawn on the manila card.
5. After the experiment, students are guided by the teacher to give conclusions about what kinds of lenses are suitable for correcting certain eye defects. So, students are trained directly through their own investigations to really voice out as well as write down their findings.
6. Teacher makes an overall conclusion by drawing diagrams on the board to show how short-sightedness and long-sightedness happens and also how they can be corrected.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MODIFICATION

In order to invoke a better thinking in the children, it is suggested that teachers write down all the questions prior to the lesson. Questions that raise the level of dialogue and thinking are those that require students to reason, synthesize and evaluate.

5

UNDERSTANDING RADIOACTIVITY THROUGH “ RADIOACTIVITY CHESS” (PHYSICS – UPPER SECONDARY)

YEW KOK LEH
SEKOLAH MENENGAH SAINS JOHOR
86000 KLUANG, JOHOR

BACKGROUND

Teaching radioactivity to fourth formers seems to be a challenging task. Students are interested in the “mysterious” and “magical” characteristics of radioactive emissions when such demonstrations are performed in the laboratory. Nevertheless, students do not retain long the content learned while others tend to mix up the symbols used. To motivate and sustain the interest of the students, an unconventional approach towards this content area is designed.

OBJECTIVES

1. To help the students differentiate between the properties of radioactive particles (α , β and γ).
2. To assist and reinforce students’ understanding and memory of the characteristics of each radioactive emission.
3. To make the lesson on radioactivity more interesting

BENEFITS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

1. The approach, using story-telling follows by a game, facilitates the teaching and learning process.
2. It increases students’ motivation and interest in the subject.
3. It promotes active learning.

APPARATUS / MATERIALS NEEDED

White and coloured manila cards (blue, red and yellow)

CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHING AIDS

Basically the teaching material is in the form of a chess game which consists of four parts namely :

- (i) The chess board
- (ii) radioactive particles / rays
- (iii) radioactive detection devices , and
- (iv) radioactive blocking materials.

1. The Chess Board

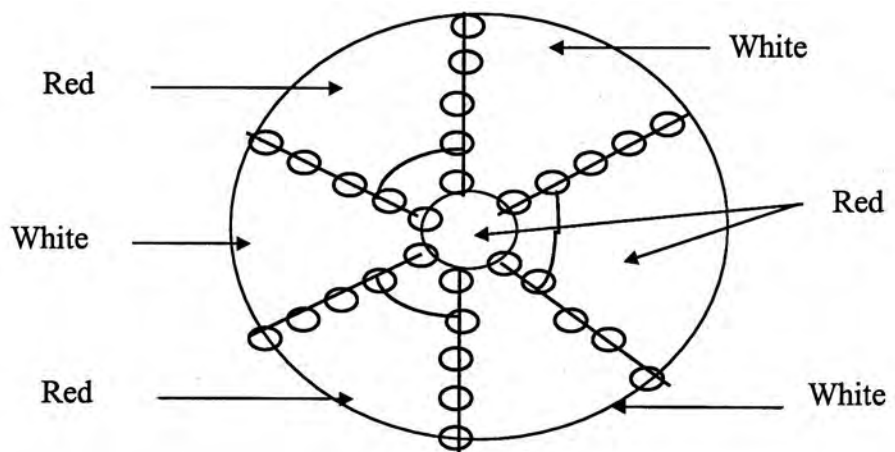


Figure 1

2. Radioactive Particles / Ray

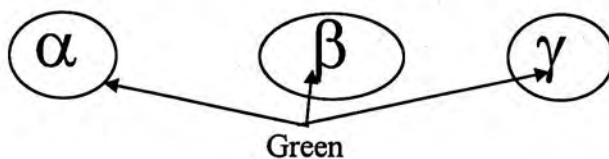


Figure 2

3. Radioactive Detection Devices

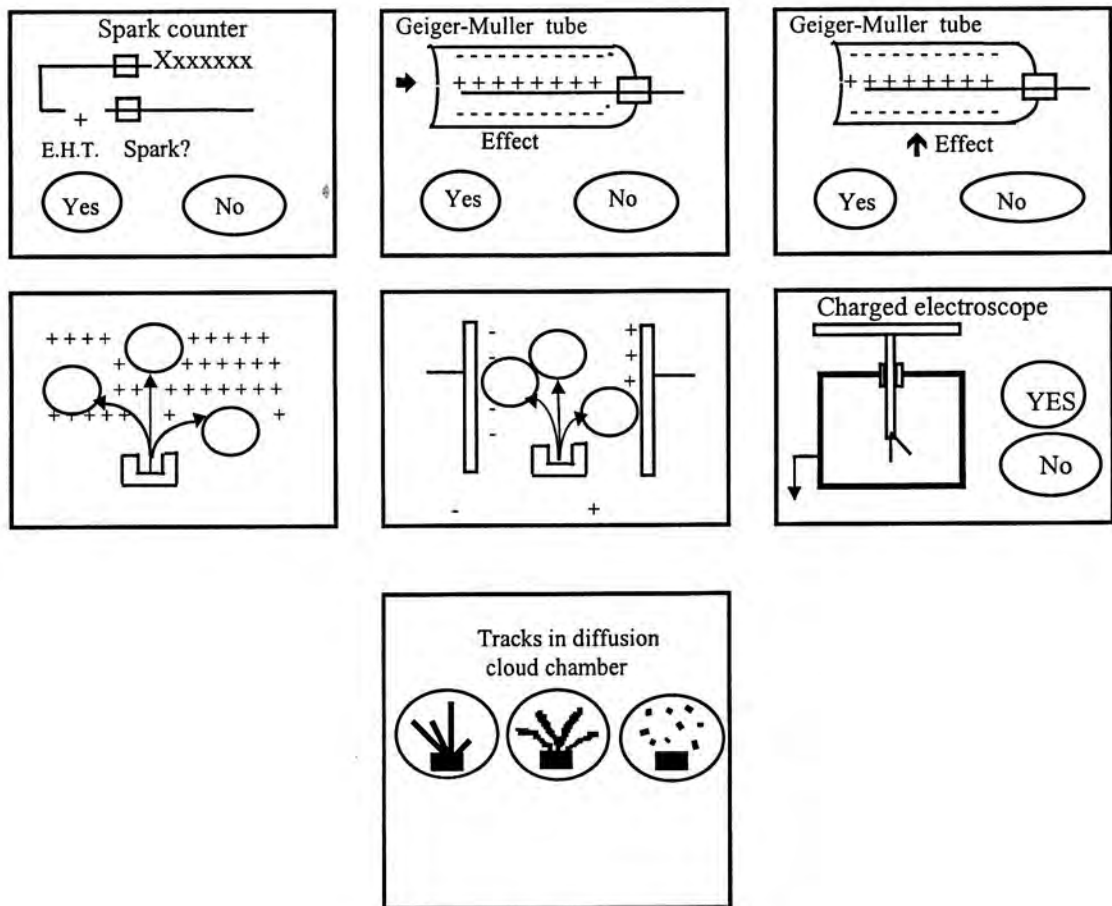


Figure 3
(Blue cards)

4. Blocking Materials

A piece of paper	A piece of aluminium 7 mm thick	a block of lead 10 cm thick
4 cards	3 cards	2 cards

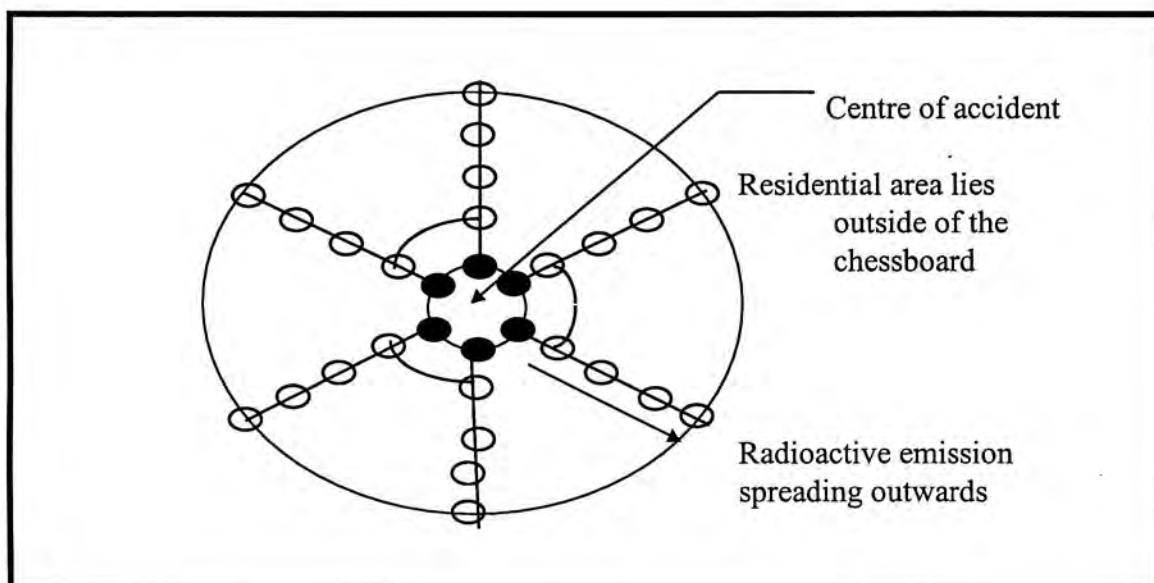
Figure 4
(Yellow cards)

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Teacher tells the following analogy before going into the game proper:
Fish, rat and bomb are friends, each having its distinct characteristics. The fish is portrayed as relatively easy to control and less harmful. The rat, on the other hand, is mischievous and is able to destroy cardboards, holes on the wood, and it is more agile than the fish. The bomb is the most destructive and hence most harmful of the three. (Teacher then helps to map the fish-rat-bomb analog to the target concepts of alpha, beta and gamma)
2. The game is played in pairs or groups.
3. The two players or groups, depending on whether it is played individually or in groups, consist of :
 - (a) the 'emitter'
 - (b) the 'scientist'
4. The game is considered won by the 'scientist' if he / she is successful in containing the spread of all the radioactive emissions before the residential areas are affected.
5. The game is considered won by the 'emitter' if the emission spreads to the residential areas.

PROCEDURE OF THE GAME

1. Two of the 8 radioactive emission pieces (i.e. 3 alpha , 3 beta, and 2 gamma pieces) are picked at random and put aside. The "scientist" does not know which two are being put aside. The remaining 6 pieces are placed face down at the six innermost rings of the chessboard.



2. The 'emitter' must know the identity of all cards on the chessboard.
3. One of the 'emitters' starts with the initial movement of a radioactive emission one step outward.
4. The 'scientist' follows with a radioactive detection device to identify the emission. The 'emitter' will give a response.
5. The 'scientist', based on his deduction from his detection device, tries to put a stop to further movement of the emission towards residential areas.
6. If the blocking material used succeeds in stopping the movement, the emission piece will be turned over to confirm its nature. The game continues for the rest of the radioactive pieces until all of them are blocked.
7. If the blocking material used does not succeed in stopping the movement, the emitter will move a step further outward. The game continues with the repetition of steps 5 and 6 until it is blocked.

The game can be modified at different levels of difficulties by removing one or two blocking materials or detecting devices at random at the beginning of the game or with the radioactive emission pieces starting at second set of the inner rings signifying the spread of radioactive emissions before the accident is discovered. Other variations can be considered too.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MODIFICATION

1. Sufficient set of materials is encouraged so that all students have a chance to play. Should the students play in groups, monitor for equal participation (i.e. having all students within the group to take turn and talk about his/her ideas/decision before compromising for a consensus).
2. The 'scientist' (or "scientists", if play in groups) should be encouraged to verbalize his thoughts or reasoning as to why a certain detection device is chosen.

6

TO CORRECT MISCONCEPTIONS ON ARCHIMEDES' PRINCIPLE AND UPTHURST (PHYSICS - UPPER SECONDARY)

LEONG KUM YEAP
SMK TATAU
97200 TATAU, BINTULU, SARAWAK

BACKGROUND

Students come to classrooms with many misconceptions. The misconceptions interfere with the students' ability to understand concepts presented in the classroom. This interference occurs regardless of how clearly teachers present concepts. The misconceptions must be corrected. Instead of giving the correct answer, the teacher gives an example that contradicts the misconception. Once the student perceives the inconsistency and accepts the challenge of resolving it, a more promising learning opportunity exists.

OBJECTIVES

1. To highlight the students' wrong preconceptions and renders them more ready to consciously absorb new information to modify their preconceptions.
2. To correct preconceptions/misconceptions about Archimedes' Principle and upthrust.

BENEFITS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

1. The guided inquiry approach used is more interesting to the students than mere teacher talk or demonstration.
2. Students' wrong preconceptions are highlighted and renders them more ready to consciously absorb new information.
3. Students learn to formulate activities for investigation and disprove their own misconceptions one by one under teacher's guidance.
4. Students listen, watch and participate actively in the investigations together with the teacher.

APPARATUS / MATERIALS NEEDED

Spring balance, wooden block, dry twig, rock, beaker, balloon, plasticine, mercury, and string.

IMPLEMENTATION

This approach involves 4 steps :

- Strategy A** Pre-test to find out students' preconceptions two days before the lesson
- Strategy B** Announce results of the pre-test before the lesson to shake their preconceptions.
- Strategy C** Teaching by comparison between right and wrong responses through the teacher demonstration and student activity.
- Strategy D** An exercise on further concept development on Archimedes' Principle.

Strategy A : Pre-test to be given to students 2 days before lesson begins

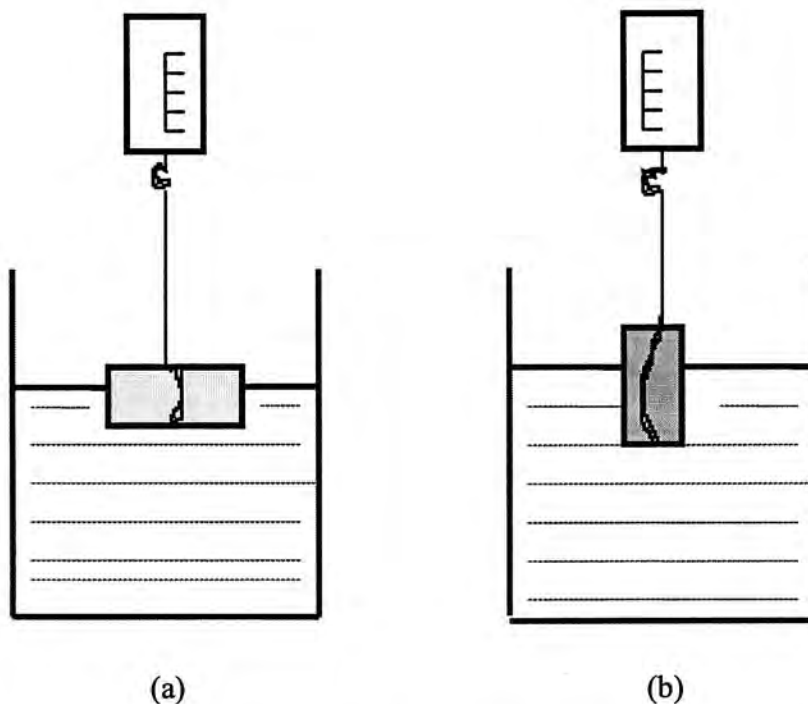
- Question 1 :** Does a long block of wood experience the same up-thrust when it lies horizontally than when vertically because its base area is larger in the former orientation than in the latter ?
- Question 2 :** When a hollow steel ball and a solid steel ball of the same size are submerged in water, do the two experience the same up-thrust ?
- Question 3 :** A large homogeneous object sinks in water, it is then divided into two parts, one of which is larger than the other. Will both of these parts now sink ?
- Question 4 :** Imagine a body that is completely submerged in water, but whose depth of submergence can be varied. In which case does it experience a larger up-thrust, when it is submerged deep or shallow ?
- Question 5 :** Does a sunk body at the bottom of a vessel experience an up-thrust ?
- Question 6 :** Given a block of iron and a block of wood of the same size completely submerged in water, do the two experience the same up-thrust ?
- Question 7 :** Can a dry piece of wood sink in liquid (such as oil, alcohol or water) by itself, without any external help ?
- Question 8 :** Can a block of iron float by itself on the surface of a liquid (such as water, oil or mercury) without an external force ?
- Question 9 :** Is the up-thrust exerted by a liquid (such as water, oil or alcohol) related to what kind of liquid it is ?

Strategy B :

The test results are announced as soon as possible 2 days before the lesson starts. If results are bad, it will surprise the students so that their preconceptions will lose much of their control over their organizing and interpretive frameworks. They may become upset and refuse to listen. However, after a period of aversion (2 days), they will begin to think seriously about their preconceptions and are ready to accept new information.

Strategy C :

1. Teacher gets the students to show the law of flotation by immersing a block of wood over different base areas. It is shown that a floating object displaces a weight of liquid equal to its own weight, depending on the volume of the object and not on the base area submerged.



Figures (a) and (b) show the same reading

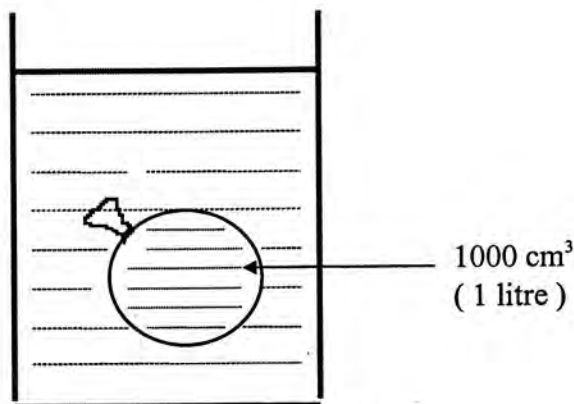
2. Next the students perform experiments to show that the loss in weight of the steel ball in water is equal to the loss in weight of the hollow steel ball in water. The loss in weight of the balls in water is equal to the up-thrust of either balls, dependent completely upon its submerged volume and not on whether or not there was air in the ball.
3. Demonstration: Both parts of a plasticine ball will sink because both are denser than water . The smaller part has the same density.

4. The difference in the upward and downward force acting on the submerged block is the same at any depth.
5. Yes, a piece of paraffin pressed to the bottom of the beaker rises when released.
6. Yes, up-thrust is dependent on the volume of the object. Demonstration: Suspend both alternately on a spring balance and note the loss in weight of each object in water.
7. Study activity : Sink a dry twig in liquid less dense than dry wood.
8. Student demonstration : Float a block of iron on a beaker of mercury.
9. Student demonstration : Float a block of iron on the mercury and then repeat in water.

Contrasting this new information organized according to scientific concepts and the students' preconceptions appeal to their reasoning, thus making it easy for them to absorb the new information and modify preconceptions. Thus self-regulation will emerge and develop in this process of teaching by comparison.

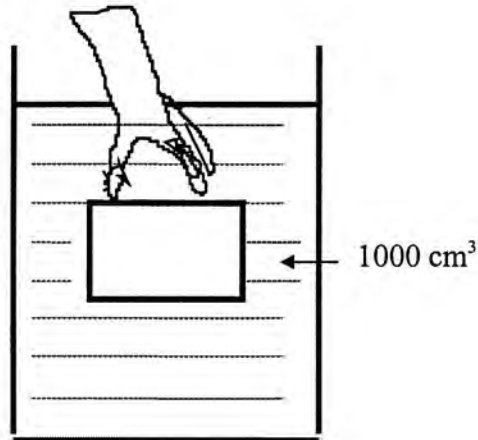
Strategy D : Further concept development on Archimedes' Principle is built up as student go through this guided worksheet.

Archimedes' Principle

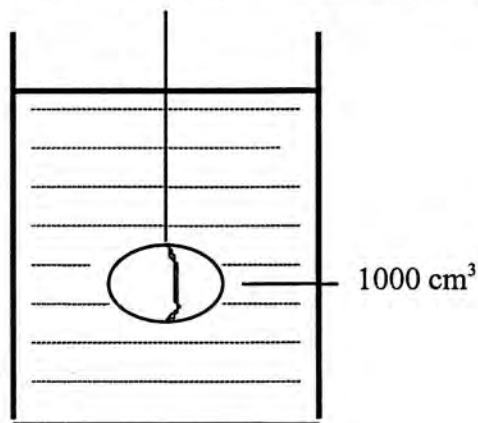


1. Consider a balloon filled with 1 liter (1 000 cm³) of water in equilibrium in a container of water as shown in the figure.
 - (a) What is the mass of the 1 liter of water ?
 - (b) What is the weight of the 1 liter of water ?
 - (c) What is the weight of water displaced by the balloon ?
 - (d) What is up-thrust on the balloon ?
 - (e) Sketch a pair of vectors in the figure, one for the weight of the balloon and the other for the up-thrust that acts on it .
 - (f) How do the size and directions of your vectors compare ?

2. As a thought experiment, pretend we could remove the water from the balloon but still have it remain at the same size of 1 liter and the inside of the balloon is a vacuum.
- (a) What is the mass of the liter of nothing ?
 - (b) What is the weight of the liter of nothing ?
 - (c) What is the weight of water displaced by the mass-less balloon ?
 - (d) What is the up-thrust on the mass-less balloon ?
 - (e) In which direction would the mass-less balloon be accelerated ?



3. Assume the balloon is replaced by a 0.5 kilogram piece of wood that has exactly the same volume (1000 cm³) as shown in the figure. The wood is held in the same submerged position beneath the surface of the water.
- (a) What volume of water is displaced by the wood ?
 - (b) What is the mass of the water displaced by the wood ?
 - (c) What is the weight of the water displaced by the wood ?
 - (d) How much up-thrust does the surrounding water exert on the wood ?
 - (e) When the hand is removed, what is the net force on the wood ?
 - (f) In which direction does the wood accelerate when released ?



4. Repeat parts (a) through (f) in the previous question for a 5 kg rock that has the same volume (1000 cm^3) as shown in the figure. Assume the rock is suspended by a string in the container of water .
- (a) What volume of water is displaced by the rock ?
 - (b) What is the mass of the water displaced by the rock ?
 - (c) What is the weight of the water displaced by the rock ?
 - (d) How much up-thrust⁴ does the surrounding water exert on the rock ?
 - (e) When the hand is removed, what is the net force on the rock ? (hand here refers to the string)
 - (f) In which direction does the rock accelerate when released ?

SUGGESTIONS FOR MODIFICATION

- 1. Questions given in the Strategy A can either be extended or refined. Examination format could be used to contain these questions.
- 2. Before carrying the prescribed experiments to justify the explanations of questions in Strategy A, it will be a great help if a teacher could invoke in students' mind, the concept of a "fair test".
- 3. It will foster a better thinking skills if students are asked to design a fair test so as to equilibrate whatever cognitive dissonance that arise due to the conflict of pre-instructional ideas (before views) and the scientific view.

7

COLOURED LIGHT MIXING APPARATUS (SCIENCE - LOWER AND UPPER SECONDARY)

TAN CHUNG YONG
SMB ST.THOMAS
JALAN MACDOUGALL, 93000 KUCHING, SARAWAK

BACKGROUND

Coloured lights and their nature are stipulated in the Integrated Science Curriculum for Secondary School. Nevertheless, the concepts on addition of primary coloured lights, subtractive mixing of secondary colours, and subtractive mixing on coloured objects are not taught via experiments. This is due to the inconvenience of setting up two or three sources of light and the unavailability of appropriate apparatus in the market. Furthermore, the conventional ray box does not produce strong coloured light. Given these problematic situations, an innovative apparatus was improvised to allow experimentation while studying the nature of light.

OBJECTIVES

1. To arouse the interest of students in science through experiments.
2. To relate science to everyday life
3. To integrate science with other fields of study.
4. To help science teachers teach these topics more effectively.

BENEFITS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

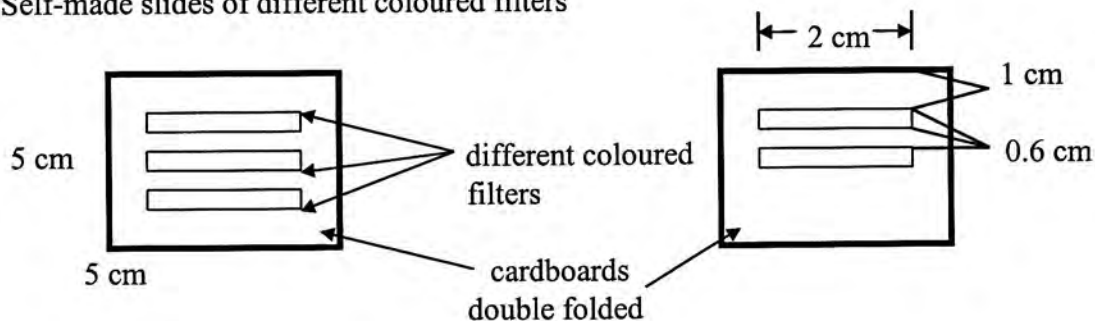
1. This device is simple and pedagogically effective.
2. It provides a conducive environment for students to learn this topic. With the help of the device, students can be actively involved in “hands-on” and “minds-on” activities.
3. The results of mixing different coloured lights can clearly be obtained.
4. Students can draw conclusions through experimental results and theoretical construct.
5. This device also enables science teachers to bring drama into action in the science laboratory or AVA room.
6. Scientific knowledge is seen to be related to our every day life. Hence, it enhances the integration of science with other fields of study.
7. Students will feel that learning science is fun and this will lead to a better science appreciation.

APPARATUS/MATERIALS NEEDED

A slide projector, white screen or white wall, slides of different coloured filters (red-blue-green, turquoise-yellow-magenta, yellow-blue, turquoise-red, magenta-green, red, green, blue, turquoise, yellow, and magenta), and reflector.

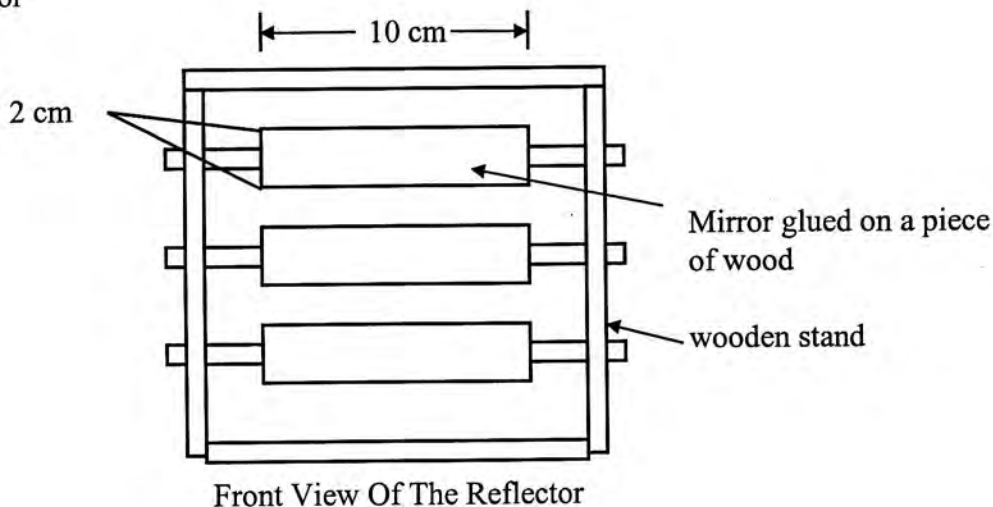
CONSTRUCTION OF TEACHING AIDS

1. Self-made slides of different coloured filters



(Please refer to Photo 7-1P)

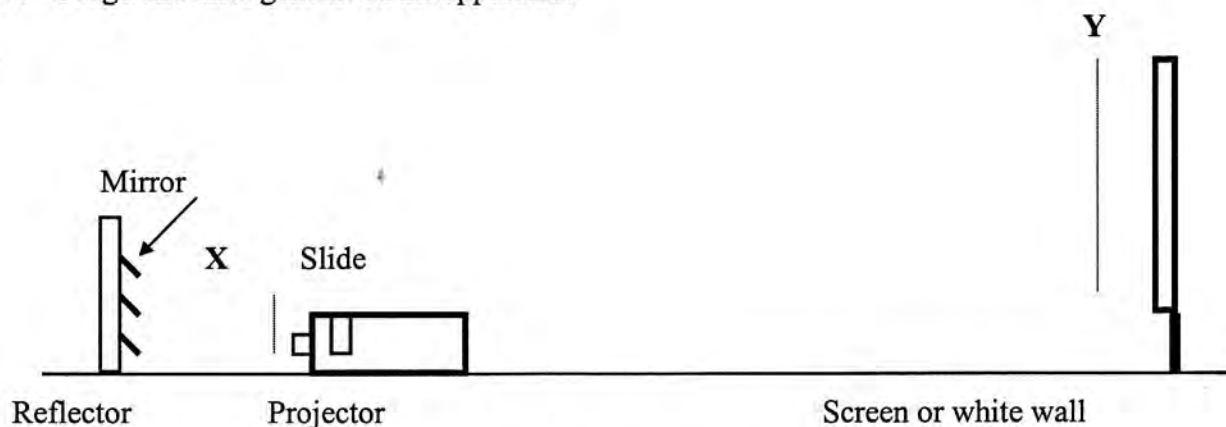
2. Reflector



(Please refer to Photo 7-2P)

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Usage and arrangement of the apparatus.



Side View Of The Set Up

2. When the projector is switched on, the desired coloured lights will be reflected by the reflector on to the screen. This method will produce reflected coloured lights which are strong and clear enough for study.
3. By turning the screws at the reflector, the angles of the mirrors can be adjusted to converge the coloured lights. Therefore, the result of the mixed coloured light can easily be observed.
4. By securing a colour filter at position X, the nature of the subtractive mixing of colours can be studied.
5. By placing some coloured objects at position Y, the nature of subtractive colour on coloured objects can be studied too.
6. This experiment can be carried out in AVA room other than in the science laboratory.
7. In darkness, some students can be asked to put on coloured clothing and stand in front of the screen.
8. By switching on the projector with different coloured slides, the students will be able to see the colours change on the clothes.
9. Let the students draw conclusion on their observations.
10. With the help of this experiment, the students will appreciate more the effect of stage lights on the clothing of actors.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MODIFICATION

1. Students should be explicitly taught how to work in a cooperative manner, emphasizing the needs for positive interdependence (i.e. sharing of resources and assigning roles) and individual accountability.
2. Students should be encouraged to tabulate their observations systematically.

8

EXPERIMENT OF ELECTROMAGNETISM USING HIGH-CAPACITY ELECTRIC CORD

TORAY SCIENCE FOUNDATION, JAPAN

Aim

In 1820, Professor Oersted (Denmark) accidentally found out the relationship between electric current and magnetic field, which led to the great discoveries of the electromagnet, motor and generator. This important experiment is inadequately taught in classes today. The conventional experiment apparatus used may be categorized into two types as shown in diagrams 8-1D & 2D, both of which are demonstration experiments using OHP. It is difficult to understand the three-dimensional magnetic field with a two-dimensional image of the OHP and, as a matter of course, it is not easy for students to deepen their interest in electromagnetism.

Diagram 8-1D

Confirm magnetic field with a magnet or iron dust made by passing 30A of high-capacity electric current through an electric cord. In order to do this, it is necessary to get hold of a special low-voltage high-capacity electric power source, which is not readily purchased nor easily made, so it is not feasible for letting each student do this experiment.

Diagram 8-2D

Pass a few amperes of electric current through a coil made by winding enameled wire 30 to 40 times. As a whole, it would be the same as passing high-capacity electric current and we may conduct the same experiment as with Diagram 8-1D. This is the more popular method but is still not commonly done by individual students. The reason is presumably in the coil itself.

There is a method for individual experiment by using electric current made when short-circuiting a battery with a short electric wire. However, the magnetic field made in this way is insufficient and the experiment will be unclear and too short. Also, even with a battery, short-circuiting for the sake of experiment is not desirable.

I would like to introduce my invention of a simple method of getting a stable “high-capacity electric current” which would be useful for students to easily understand the relationship between electric current and magnetic field.

Outline

I got the hint for my invention from the cord made up of thin electric wires of different colours inside the intercom. It struck me that if I solder the wires so that they are connected in a series, it will become a giant coil passing a flow of high-capacity electric current with just a little current. This is in principle the same as the experiment apparatus of Diagram 8-2D, but when made long and large enough, it may be considered as one electric cord instead of a coil.

This is the key point though it is not the truth. When I showed the interior structure of the apparatus to the students at the end of the class, I was greatly encouraged by the fact that they could understand the principle quite easily and helped them become interested in electromagnetism. After all, any circuit is in fact one loop of big coil. Diagram 8-3D shows a connecting method of the “high-capacity electric cord” using a 2-wired cable. Actually, we used a 10-wired cable.

Recently, electromagnetic induction experiment made by passing through an electric cord a flow of alternating audio electric current instead of direct current is being conducted. This experiment is not only possible with the “high-capacity electric cord”, but is very convenient for classes as it is easily made into a coil.

Method of Making Teaching Material

1. Characteristics of Apparatus

For practical use, I used “MVVC10 wire x 0.3mm²” conducting cord made by covering with sheath 10 different-coloured vinyl electric cords. Each vinyl electric cord is made up of a bundle of thin copper wires so, unlike the single-wired intercom cable, it is flexible and easy to handle. “High-capacity electric cord” made of 6m of such conducting cord consists of 10 loops of cord connected in a series, which will be equal to 60m of electric cord, with a total electric resistance of a surprising 3.5 Ω . So if we want a current of 4A, we would only need 14V of electric supply, which would be of no problem with an ordinary laboratory power source (usually 0 to 15V/5A).

As the result, as there are 10 loops of the cord, we would get a very strong magnetic field of an electric current equal to 40A. 6m would be just right to circle a laboratory table where about 10 students may participate in the same experiment. To use a longer cord, we may connect two or more apparatus in series and increase the voltage. The temperature of the cord will rise a little but is of no problem, and will be quite useful as proof that a current is flowing.

Moreover, the rise in temperature makes the cord more flexible and easier to handle. If we fit it with a power switch and a polar transition switch, all sorts of classes may be conducted. This apparatus is not only cheap, just one apparatus will be enough for all the students to conduct experiments.

2. “High-Capacity Electric Cord” - (Photo 8-1P)
3. Close-Up of Circuit Connection - (Diagram 8-4D)
4. Necessary Articles
 - Vinyl electric cord: MVVC10 wire x 0.3mm^2 (necessary length).
Note : Thickness and quality may vary according to manufacturer.
 - Switch : 2-circuit 2-connection middle OFF slide switch.
 - Connector : 10 pins (e.g. Satoh Parts CN-35).
 - Terminals : red, black.
 - Acrylic sheet (or aluminum sheet for fitting parts) : 26 x 180mm (black, 3.0mm thick).
 - Lauan plywood (for lid and bottom and for spacing in between) : 120 x 180mm (2 x 5.5 mm thick; 1 x 15 mm thick).

Guidance Method

1. Electric Current and Magnetic Field

Pass 3 to 4A of direct current through the “high-capacity electric cord”. Students encircling the cord with compasses or iron dust in hand may observe the movement of the compass and patterns of iron dust. Reverse the flow of current and the direction of the compass will change so the relation between electric current and magnetic field can easily be understood. Make a loop with the cord and many magnetic field will be bound together, which will help students understand easily the value of the coil. Make more loops and the magnetic field will strengthen. As experiment with this apparatus can be done in a group, the students can discuss with each other so that they may deepen their understanding.

2. Electromagnetism

A “high-capacity electric cord” passing a flow of 3 to 4A of direct current sound round an iron bar several times will become an electromagnet attracting such things as staples. As we can see clearly how the coil is wound, we may have the students predict the relation between the direction of current and the magnetic poles and afterwards prove it by experiment. The magnetic field may also be confirmed by magnet. This experiment is exactly the same as the diagrams shown in textbooks and exercise books but so far it has been difficult to conduct experiments with the same number of loops because the current was not enough. (Photo 8-5P).

3. Electric Swing

Pass a bar through an experiment stand and hang a “high-capacity electric cord” in a U shape. Place a horseshoe magnet between the bottom of the cord and pass 3 to 4A of direct current and we will get an electric swing. (Photo 8-6P)

In the past, this experiment was done in a rather complicated fashion, like in diagram 8-5D using a coil, or diagram 8-6D devising a movable mechanism, or like in diagram 8-7D using aluminum foil or other materials. All this was on account or not being able to get high-capacity electric current, but with this cord we can make a simple electric swing.

Also, if we hang two sets of these cords facing each other, we may observe the influence of parallel current. However, it is rather tricky to set the cords so that they are parallel.

4. Geomagnetic Generator

If two people hold a "high-capacity electric cord" and swing it up and down, the influence of the magnetic field of the earth will make this a generator, passing a few hundred 4A of electric current. We may try swinging it in different ways or changing the direction.

5. Electromagnetic Induction

Pass a sound signal of an output of a few W through a "high-capacity electric cord", receive it with a coil made by winding enameled wire 50 times, and we can hear music from earphones or a speaker connected to it.

With this experiment, we may confirm from the direction of the coil and distance from the cord the direction and density of the lines of magnetic force. If we make a loop (coil) with the cord and bring it close to the coil with a speaker connected to it, the sound will increase. Increase the number of loops or pass an iron bar through it and the sound will become louder and will reverberate throughout the classroom. Just by bringing close an empty can with a magnet stuck to it or a piece of paper sound is produced, so we can say that it is the ultimate simple speaker.

This sound receiving experiment using electromagnetic induction has been conducted in some parts by making a giant coil by bundling electric wires. However, with this method, the coil cannot be said otherwise, so that there is a limit to experimenting in this way. On the other hand, the "high-capacity electric cord" is enclosed into one cord and can easily be made into a coil, and along with the experiment done with direct current there is potential to develop the experiment into all sorts of directions. I might add that this principle is nothing new, but is already in practical use under the floors of room for people with hearing disorder (received with hearing aid) and for guide in art museums (received through an exclusive receiving device).

Also, a 100V electric wire, the voltage lowered to 30 to 40V with a transformer, may be used in all sorts of experiments.

Effectiveness Upon Practical Use

When actually used, this cord helped students to behave independently by “each student manipulating in their own hands the magnetic fields and thinking things out”. The apparatus may intentionally be manipulated by the teacher as well and made to follow the experiment. This method is unique in that it may be classified as individual experiment, demonstration experiment as well as group experiment. The uniqueness of this method can be understood by anyone doing this experiment. It helped to understand the experiments much better than with the conventional methods. The merit of the “high-capacity electric cord” is that it helps recognize the importance of the teacher while at the same time easing the burden.

Note :

This method was invented 13 years ago, and since it is being used widely mainly in schools of Kyoto City, the apparatus has been improved and new methods of its use discovered. The result is that it can be used for so many varieties from experiments the name has become inappropriate. Therefore, taking the name from the research group that took the lead to promote the method [Pascal Kyoto], we are in the process of spreading the use of this apparatus under the name [Pascal Electric Cord].

9

CHEMISTRY EXPERIMENT AS “WORKS” OF STUDENTS USING FILTER PAPER

TORAY SCIENCE FOUNDATION, JAPAN

Aim

According to the teaching guidance for science of the new high school curriculum revised in 1994, teachers are strongly demanded to actively research and develop teaching materials and by gathering audio and visual materials and performing interesting experiments to aid students to deepen their interest and understanding in science.

However, I, as a science teacher, am disappointed with the present situation of the students' low interest in science which is caused by too much audio and visual information and becoming too familiar to them that they have lost their desire to try what they have seen and heard by themselves.

On the other hand, the teachers have lapsed into the tendency to teach science for the sake of passing entrance examinations and therefore to emphasize theory and calculations, so that classes are done with paper and pencil and with few experiments to back up the theories. In this way, the teachers are responsible for the lack in expansion in science classes.

This research was inspired by a girl student whom I saw took home a filter paper used in an experiment as if it was something valuable. This gave me the idea of a “take home experiment work” as you would take home pieces of work of art or home economics.

Instead of pouring experiment results down the drain when the experiment is over, my idea is to keep the students' results on filter paper, so that each student can preserve their experiment results and in so doing sustain their enthusiasm in learning science.

Outline

1. Dissolve more than two chemicals in water and spot a small amount onto filter paper using a capillary and cause various chemical reactions to occur in the centre of the filter paper. (Photos 9-1P to 9-3P).

In this way, students are able to take their time in observing the capillary change before and after a reaction, which would not be possible with a test tube.

2. In the case of inorganic chemical reactions, various reactions of solubility, ionic reaction, precipitation, neutralization, oxidation-reduction reaction of compounds, group reaction of metallic ions and metal complex can be confirmed by experimenting on filter paper.
3. As for organic chemical reactions, colour reaction for confirming functional group is suited for this method, as well as confirmation of carboxyl group and carbonyl group, or separation of various amino acids, synthesis of dyestuff, separation and confirmation of natural compounds and the like.
4. We cannot only do qualitative analysis of chemical change by colour reaction but also by confirming the shades of colours of various concentration of solutions, we may conduct a semi-quantitative analysis. We can make a concentration chart by colour reactions of such inorganic ions as copper, iron, chrome and manganese ions, and in so doing can confirm the concentration of waste fluids without using the costly litmus paper.
5. This method is not only effective for confirming chemical change by colour reaction but also for confirming compounds by smell. Particularly, for confirming the relationship with smell of functional group of organic compounds, isomer and molecular weight, I named such method of analysing substances by smell "hanalysis" (hana=nose + analysis), which delighted the students very much. (Photo 9-4P).
6. Experiment of burning organic compounds absorbed in a swab and estimating the content amount of carbon from the state during combustion also interested the students very much. (Photos 9-5P to 9-7P).
7. By this method, students can confirm by just smelling the tip of the swab the appearance of soot, the smell before burning and after in the oxidized state, the smell of the oxidized compound, etc.

Method of Making Teaching Material

1. Filter paper for use in Experiment

The filter paper used here is the round filter paper commonly used in students' experiments. On it, the students will each draw lines with crayons or oil-based ink as shown in photos 9-8P & 9-9P using a scale in sizes suitable for each experiment. This is in order to prevent chemical reactions from occurring among the different solutions tested on the paper. Therefore, for aqueous chemicals we will use oil-based ink or crayon but for oil-based chemicals, especially for non-polar organic compounds, we must draw the lines with water-based ink or else they may be printed.

If square filter paper used for paper chromatography (40 x 40cm) can be obtained, it would be possible to raise the efficiency of experiments by printing the contents

as in photos 9-12P to 9-16P which will unify the style. Instructions may also be printed.

If instructions of experiment conditions and comments are printed, this should greatly help the students especially for complicated reactions.

Also, if filter paper for chromatography (2 x 40cm) available at stores can be used, many spots may be taken so that a standard colour chart is made for comparing colours of several concentrations of solutions for semi-quantitative analysis, or by spotting with swab various acid salt radicals onto various pH indicators pre-spotted onto each area.

- * Photo 9-12P - Reaction between Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+}
- Photo 9-13P - Reaction between metallic ions and various reagents.
- Photo 9-14P - Colour scale of different Cu concentration and NH_4^+ , HS^- .
- Photo 9-15P - Property of water-based/oil-based ink with alcohol
- Photo 9-16P - Property of water-based/oil-based ink with fragrant hydrocarbon.

2. Swab for use in Experiment

Initially, I tried to spot solutions onto filter paper using a glass capillary and hoped that by capillary solutions A and B would react in the centre of the filter paper.

However, the size of the spots differed from capillary to capillary and depending on the students using them. There was also fear of capillaries breaking during the experiment which might injure the students' hands. I therefore thought to substitute swab for capillary.

With swabs, the sizes of the spots became uniform, there was less failure, and with swabs in both ends, one may absorb solutions A and B on each end of one swab which is very convenient. We are also able to get fashionable swabs of which the plastic axis come in various different colours. This is useful for sorting out the various types of compounds.

Recently, there are also types of swab that have earpick on one end. This is very convenient for experiments in which it is necessary to spoon a uniform amount of powder.

Guidance Method

This method of chemistry experiments using filter paper instead of test tubes enables students to confirm by observation the state before and after a reaction of inorganic chemical reactions as well as organic chemical reactions by intentionally selecting chemicals that change colour when undergoing chemical reaction.

Moreover, by making use of the different shades produced in colour reactions of chemical change, it is possible to teach chemistry in a semi-quantitative way as well as in the qualitative sense.

For those reactions that need heating or cooling, if it is up to 200°C the reaction may be done by placing the filter paper on a heating plate or iron.

To cool, we may place a sheet glass or aluminum foil over an instant refrigerant or ice, and set filter paper on top for reaction.

If we want to regulate the temperature, as filter paper will reach the desired temperature instantly, wrapping a filter paper around a beaker filled with water of the right temperature will do the trick.

In reaction with gas, we may first absorb the solution onto the filter paper and then hold the gas up to the paper to let them react.

As reaction occurs much faster with filter paper than with test tubes, it is convenient to use this fact to teach students that in the natural world the oxidized state is the most stable form. However, if oxidization is to be prevented, we may seal the reacted spot with cellophane tape and preserve the state permanently.

Effectiveness upon actual practice

1. Students had tendency to avoid chemistry experiments because of the 3Ks, i.e. “kawai” (frightening), “kusai” (bad smell) and “kitanai” (dirty) but this method of experimenting has helped get rid of that attitude. The students began to challenge “bad smells” and eagerly took home experiment results to show their parents.
2. Chemistry experiments are conducted by “observing, listening and recording”. One should observe well, listen attentively to the teacher’s explanation and instructions, and record what one has seen and heard. The students were motivated to do all these things.
3. The gap in the interest towards chemistry experiment between girls and boys shrank. Where there was a subconscious fear towards the danger and harmful effects of chemicals, this method of reacting chemicals on filter paper use an extremely small amount so that, feeling safer, each student can without aid conduct their own experiment. All the students will be able to clear up the experiment together too so the feeling of unfairness is gone.
4. As the reaction is done on filter paper, the experiment is over at once, so it is possible to increase the items of experiment. In the past, much time and expense was necessary to dispose of the waste fluid in test tubes but this has become unnecessary. A great amount of chemicals is also saved.
5. The experiment became the “works” of each student and could be taken back to their classrooms. Therefore, the experiment could be re-enacted in class which helped expand the contents of the class.

BORANG PENYERTAAN

SAMPLE OF APPLICATION FORM

1. The gap in the interest towards chemistry experienced between girls and boys at school. Where there was a subconscious fear towards the danger and harmful effects of chemicals, the method of reacting chemicals on filter paper use an extremely small amount so that feeling safer, each student can without and conduct their own experiment. All the students will be able to clear up the experiment together so the feeling of loneliness is gone.
2. At the reaction we don't use filter paper, the experiment is over in once, so it is possible to increase the time of experiment. In the past, much time and expense was necessary in disposal of the waste fluid in test tubes, but this has become unnecessary. A given amount of chemicals is also saved.
3. The experiment became the "work" of each student and could be taken back to their classroom. Therefore, the experiment could be re-examined in class which helped expand the content of the class.
4. Chemistry experiments are conducted by "observing, listening and recording". Also should observe well, listen attentively to the teacher's explanation and instructions, and record what has been seen and heard. The students were motivated to do all these things.
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Editor

Ong Eng Tek (SEAMEO RECSAM)

Working Committee

Hajira Bee Abdul Rahman (RECSAM)
Cyril Christopher Singham (Bahagian Sekolah, Kementerian Pendidikan)
Ng Khar Thoe (RECSAM)
Zawi bin Yahya (PPD Hilir Perak)
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Abdul Wahid bin Basar (Sek Men Sains Tun Syed Sheh Shahaibudin)

Malaysia Toray Science Foundation

K K Hun
Susan A N Lim

Editor's Note :

This book compiles some selected 1994-1996 winning entries of the Science Education Award, accorded by Malaysia Toray Science Foundation. The working committee, consisting of practising teachers from a wide range of specialisations, had shouldered the difficult task in the selection process, as all the winning entries for the 3-year period are equally good and impressive. Due to certain constraints, 7 projects were selected based on the agreed upon selection criteria. These projects have been translated to the Malay language and reformatted with the addition of a section, "Suggestions for Modification", by the working committee.

It is hope that this anthology will provide teachers with creative and innovative ideas to conduct interesting science lessons that help spur their students' interest in science. More importantly, with the inclusion of 2 winning entries from Toray Science Foundation, Japan, this book will serve as a springboard for teachers to improvise, design and put into practice their even-more creative and innovative conceptualised ideas.

Malaysia Toray Science Foundation

c/o Penfabric Sdn Berhad

Block B, Prai Free Industrial Zone 1

13600 Prai, Penang, Malaysia

Tel: 04-3908157, 3854151

Fax: 04-3908260

Email: MTSF@pengroup.com.my