Electrical Pursuit

Go round the board. Answer questions.Collect components for a circuit. Watch out for electric shocks!



You have overheated your resistor. If there is a resistor on your circuit board you must remove it.

ELECTRICAL PURSUT

Question card

What value is the voltage in a neutral wire?

Electrical Pursuit

Developed in 1997 by Peter Smales at Dorothy Stringer school in Brighton. Through the eighties and nineties we developed a whole series of activities based on popular board games. A lot of effort went into them: everything had to be cut and pasted and handcoloured. They were difficult to produce in bulk, but once made they proved popular with pupils. A lot of the games were open ended so that pupils could work on them and add and refine them for others to try out. We are digging them out of the archive and giving them an airing. This one, based on Trivial Pursuit, will require you to produce some of your own question cards to add to those here – you can of course make them as easy or difficult as you want. You may not want to use it in class, since making up several sets is time consuming even though we have done some of the work for you, but it will be a good activity for an after school club or for a group doing revision.

If you produce something similar please share it with us. If you would like templates for developing a similar game around a different topic please email us.

Webaddress: http://www.collaborativelearning.org/electricalpursuit.pdf Last updated 10th February 2011

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT Project Director: Stuart Scott We support a network of teaching professionals to develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages. 17, Barford Street, Islington, London NI OQB UK Phone: 0044 (0)20 7226 8885 Website: http://www.collaborativelearning.org

BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences throughout the European Union. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. An online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of oracy. They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of talk.

*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

Electrical Pursuit

Teacher Notes

Aim: The Game is designed for the consolidation of classwork completed for a module on Electricity at Key Stage 4. In this case it was used before a GCSE modular exam. It can be used as a memory game or students may be allowed to research information as they play.

Making up the Game. We have provided six triangles for the circuit board which need to be carefully cut out and pasted onto a larger sheet to make a hexagon. The bulb goes in the middle. You can of course produce your own freehand version of this. You need to print off and cut out the different cards. Printing them in different colours helps. Important to mention that it is the pupils who keep the game in order and can probably help you in production.

Equipment: A hexagonal game board (six pieces here to join and mount), a die, a counter for the team, 6 component symbols, a circuit board, a set of danger cards, a set of electron energy cards, a set of short circuit cards and a set of question and answer cards.

Class organisation: Divide the class into teams of three or four. Each team is given one circuit board. The teacher can become, or elect, a Question reader in each team, who asks/answers the questions and holds and gives out the component discs. In this case the teams compete OR when one game is played then the players can compete against each other – each player in this case will need a set of components to collect and their own circuit board.

Game objective: When a player lands on one of the 6 points of the hexagon and answers the question correctly, the team receive the component disc for that point. When they have collected the the 6 components discs and returned to the bulb in the centre of the board, they win the game.

How to Play

• Arrange the Game board with Eiectron Energy, Short Circuit and Danger cards, shuffled and laid face down and team counters on the bulb in the centre of the board.

• Throw the die – the highest number starts.

• move counters in any direction to get to the component point needed. WARNING!!! Be careful of the DIODE squares You can only move in the direction of the arrows, not against them.

- When you get a question right, throw again and move.
- If you land on the die square, throw again and move.

• If you land on Electron Energy, Short Circuit or Danger, you must pick up the relevant card. Sometimes you may keep this card to use later.

• When you have all 6 components, move to the bulb. The first team to reach it, wins.













Electrical Pursuit - Circuit Board





Danger	Danger	Danger	Danger
Electric	Electric	Electric	Electric
Shock Risk	Shock Risk	Shock Risk	Shock Risk
You have overheated your resistor. If there is a resistor on your circuit board you must remove it.	Remove the last component you placed on your circuit board.	Your fuse has blown. Go to the fuse. Throw a six to move again or give up your fuse card if you have one.	Go to the nearest short circuit.
Danger	Danger	Danger	Danger
Electric	Electric	Electric	Electric
Shock Risk	Shock Risk	Shock Risk	Shock Risk
Go back five spaces.	Go back four spaces.	Miss a turn.	You get an electric shock. Return any electron energy cards you have to the bottom of the pack

Danger	Danger	Danger	Danger
Electric	Electric	Electric	Electric
Shock Risk	Shock Risk	Shock Risk	Shock Risk
Go back one space.	You have a poor connection in your circuit. Throw a four to fix it before you move again.	Your wires are frayed. Take a short circuit card.	Your battery is connected the wrong way round. Go directly to the battery and answer a question.
Danger	Danger	Danger	Danger
Electric	Electric	Electric	Electric
Shock Risk	Shock Risk	Shock Risk	Shock Risk
You get an electric shock. Return any electron energy cards you have to the bottom of the pack.	Go back four spaces.	Miss a turn.	You have a poor connection in your circuit. Throw a three to fix it before you move again.



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SHORT Short circuit	SHORT Short circuit	SHORT Short circuit	SHORT Short circuit
(SHORT) card		(SHORT) card	(SHORT) card
Go directly to speed	Go directly to the	Go directly to speed	Go directly to the
control.	bulb.	control.	diode.
SHORT) SHORT) CAR	SHORT Short circuit (SHORT) card	SHORT Short circuit (SHORT) card	Short circuit (SHORT) Card
Go to the near- est electron energy square.	Go to the near- est electric shock square.	Move forward two spaces.	Go to the nearest question square.



Question card	Question card	Question card	Question card
What's the main component? Motor? Resistor? or both?	Which uses the most energy in an hour?	What are the ends of a bar magnet called?	What value is the voltage in a neutral wire?
Question card	Question card	Question card	Question card
What's the main component? Motor? Resistor? or both?	How many watts are there in one kilowatt?	Why are the pins on an electric plug made of brass?	What happens to the voltage produced by a magnetic field when the wire coil is rotated faster.

Question card	?	Question card	Question card	Question card
Question card	?	Question card	Question card	Question card