

# 1b. 'Teaching' live content



## Encouraging peer collaboration:

1. Use the chat function on Zoom
2. Use Goodnotes 5 to get students to collaborate
3. Use whiteboard.fi to interact and receive student responses live

# Collaboration: Zoom Chat



Meeting started

Bori Szegedi 7/9 3:08 PM  
Yes- Civil Rights Act/ Voting Rights Act

Annabel Johnson 7/9 3:08 PM  
Yes because they had a lot of authority and were nationwide

Ciara Milner 7/9 3:08 PM  
No - due to limited funding it was impossible to benefit everyone

Charlotte Dean 7/9 3:09 PM  
yes, because legislation was passed, on a scale which was widespread.

Ella Pilson 7/9 3:09 PM  
Yes as legislation was passed which helped the poorest members of society to improve their living standards

Alexandra Norman-Walker 7/9 3:10 PM  
No- federal government improvements were limited by opposition parties and by the public

Jiana Vez Canson 7/9 3:11 PM  
No because the improvements made by the federal gov did not allow benefits for

Zoom Group Chat

From Me to **Everyone**:  
hello hello

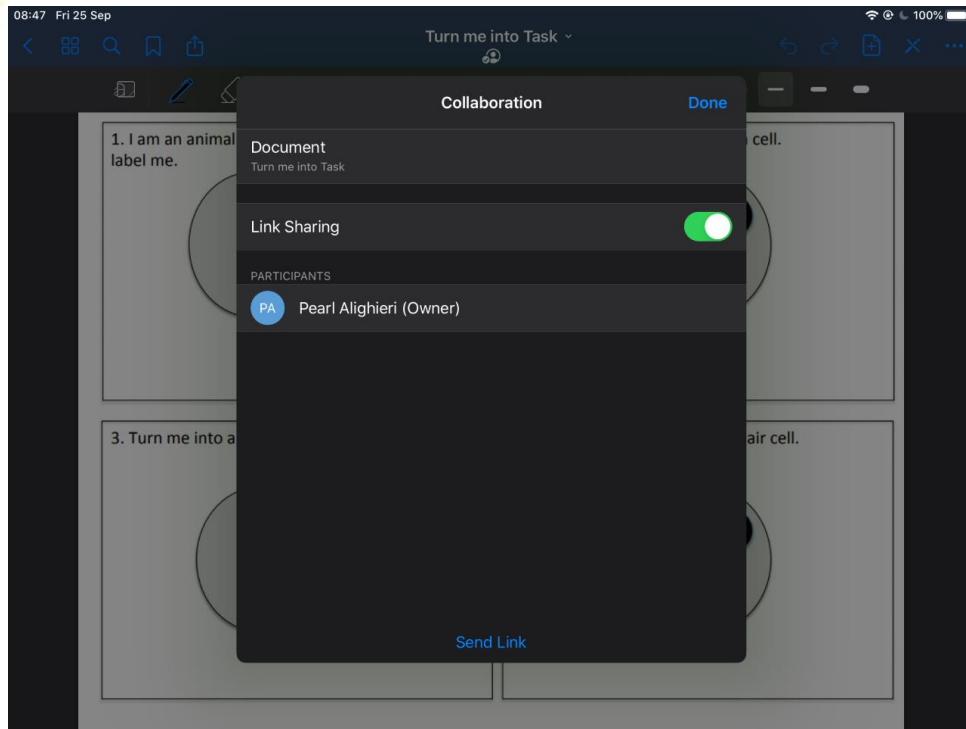
To: **Everyone**

Type message here...

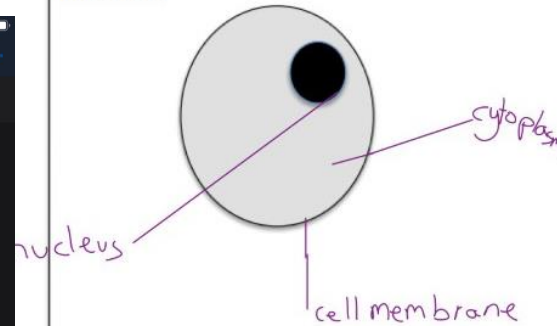
More

- Save chat
- Share file in meeting
- Allow attendees to chat with:
  - No one
  - Host only
  - Everyone publicly
  - Everyone publicly and privately

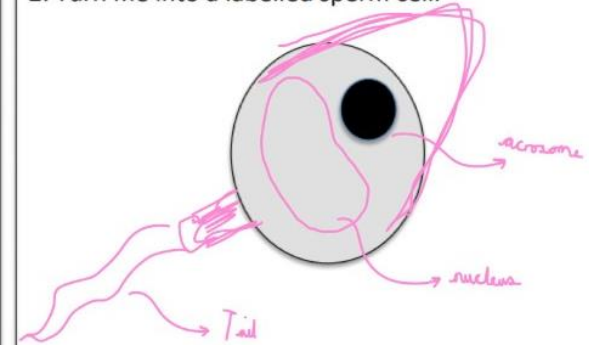
# Collaboration: Goodnotes 5



1. I am an animal cell. Add more organelles and label me.



2. Turn me into a labelled sperm cell.



3. Turn me into a labelled plant cell.



= Pearl = Amelia

4. Turn me into a labelled root hair cell.



# Collaboration: Whiteboard.fi



## Instant Access

Setting up a new class whiteboard is lightning fast! No registration or logins needed!



## Device Independent

Works on any device - no installation or downloads needed.



## Privacy

No personal information is collected, stored, or shared with third parties. Everything is deleted after the room is closed.



## Access Control

You have full control of who enters your room by using the waiting lobby. There is also an option to lock your room after your class has started, preventing new users from joining.



## Live Overview

Ask a question, and let the whole class answer by using Whiteboard.fi. This way you will activate the whole class, and everybody gets the opportunity to answer!



## Versatile Tools

Insert images, backgrounds, arrows, shapes and texts! There are many different, versatile tools available.



## Math

Insert math symbols, expressions or equations easily using the math editor, where you can type using a graphical interface or insert LaTeX code.



## Save Whiteboards

You can easily save all your student whiteboard images as a PDF file that can be saved locally to your device.

# Whiteboard.fi - Science

Sam thomp

glucose is a sugar that gives energy  
plants store glucose in the leaf



Isabelle

Glucose is sugar that plants make as their energy  
Plants store glucose in their leaves  
If it contains starch and you put iodine on it and it turns black.

Pearl




) Glucose is sugar  
) It is stored as starch in leaves  
) We can tell if a plant has been photosynthesising as its green

# Teacher view



11:30 Mon 14 Sep

Whiteboard.fi - Free online whiteboard  
 https://whiteboard.fi/v2z6c

Text	It's how plants get ener	The plant takes energy from the sun and uses it for food and 
Isia	Joseph Duggan	Karoline
Use of the sun to create energy 	The role of the waxy layer of the leaf is to protect it as well as contain moisture. The roots absorb nutrients and moisture in the soil under the plant.	Takes sunlight and makes it
Kate	Keira	Louise
Sunlight ↓ energy 	Photosynthesis is the process of how plants get their energy from sunlight	Stomata → lets Carbon dioxide in
Madelyn	Naomi	Nick
Photosynthesis is when plants absorb the sun and turn it into glucose which is their food energy.		locking out light diffuse through the leaf

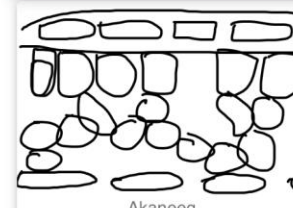
Andrew Chidede	Ashleigh Lawson
cell	Stomata Guard cells Palisade
Aviano	guards cells waxy layer - only open in Air gap - CO2 enters The cells that do photosynthesis are on top so that they get the cells or photos
Erin	
Joseph Duggan	

11:26 Mon 14 Sep

Whiteboard.fi - Free online whiteboard

WHITEBOARD.FI

Room code: v2z6c

My Class		My Whiteboard
 Akaneeg	Guard cells are at the bottom of the leaf and they control the opening of the Stomata Alex	Stomata: lets carbon dioxide in and oxygen out Guard Cells: regulates the stomata by controlling when it opens and closes Alyshea Lee
Stomata Guard cells Palisade Amy	Andrew Chidede	Ashleigh Lawson
Stomata guard cell palisade		Stomata Guard cells Palisade

# Assessment for learning

Write numbers next to each statement and put them in the correct order

- impulse passes along the relay neurone within the spinal cord
- ↕
- electrical impulse passes along the sensory neurone in the leg
- ↕
- pain receptors in the skin of the foot are stimulated
- ↕
- impulse stimulates the effector (muscle) to contract
- ↕
- foot moved away from the object that caused pain
- ↕
- impulse passes along the motor neurone in the leg

6

4

1

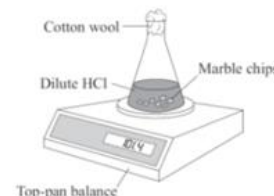
3

Convert volumes from  $\text{cm}^3$  to  $\text{dm}^3$  and vice versa  
Calculate the concentration of solutions in  $\text{g dm}^{-3}$

## Concentration Calculations

### Starter Activity - Answer the exam question

- A student investigated the rate of reaction between marble and hydrochloric acid. The student used an excess of marble. The reaction can be represented by this equation.  
$$\text{CaCO}_3 (\text{s}) + 2\text{HCl} (\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{CaCl}_2 (\text{aq}) + \text{H}_2\text{O} (\text{l}) + \text{CO}_2 (\text{g})$$
The student used the apparatus shown in the diagram.



The student measured the mass of the flask and contents every half minute for ten minutes.

### the exam question

How could you determine the amount of carbon dioxide that is produced during the reaction? (2 marks)

How could you determine the amount of carbon dioxide that is produced during the reaction? (2 marks)

After the reaction finished weigh how much of the solution is left then subtract from how much was in the original solution and that will be the amount of carbon dioxide produced.

As carbon dioxide is a gas it will escape through the cotton wool so you could use the initial mass and take away the final mass to see how much carbon dioxide has been produced.

It won't evaporate through the wool - it will escape. Evaporation is a change of state, there's no evaporation here. just  $\text{CO}_2$  being formed.