Using the enviro:bit in the classroom



An overview

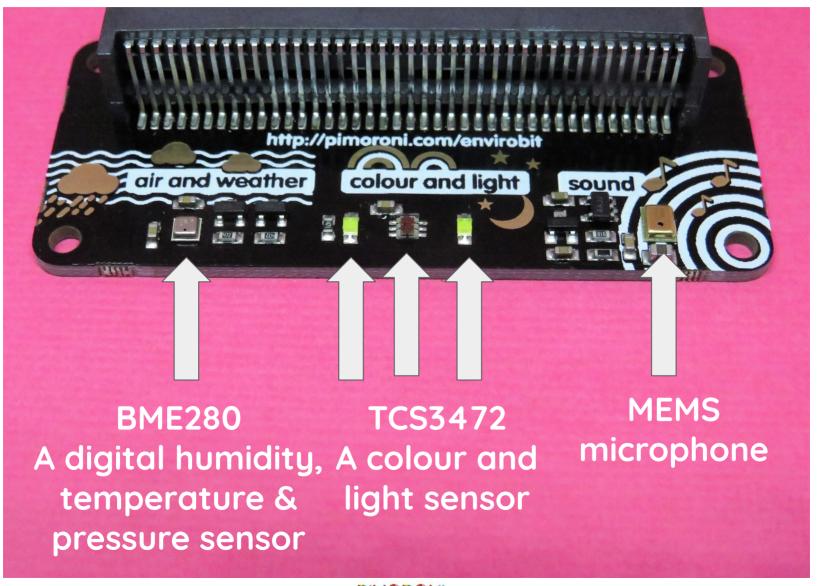
Using the code blocks

Projects

Curriculum links & applications



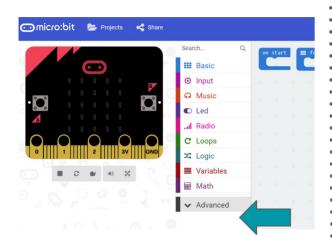
What's an enviro:bit?



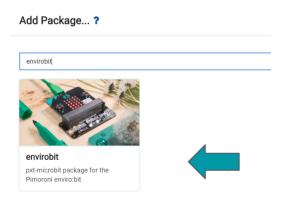




How to install the enviro:bit library



1. Go to MakeCode and click on the Advanced part of the menu.



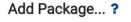
4. Pick your package from the results.

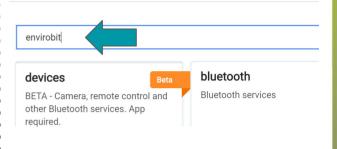


2.Choose "add package" from the menu.

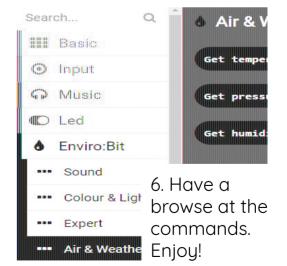


5. After a few seconds, you should see your new package in the menu.



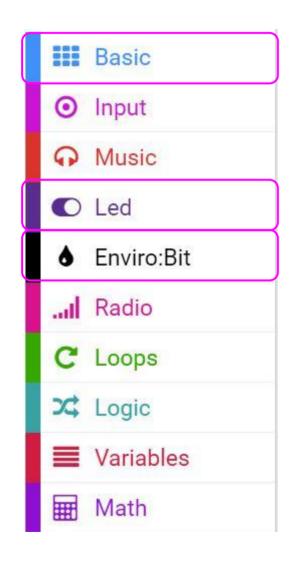


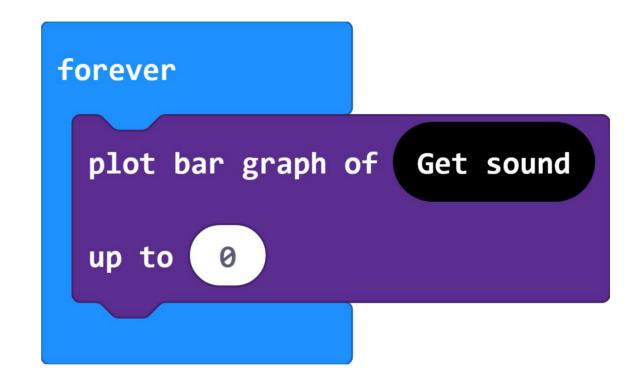
3. In the pop-up that appears, type in the URL of your chosen package, or search keywords.





Trying out the sound sensor



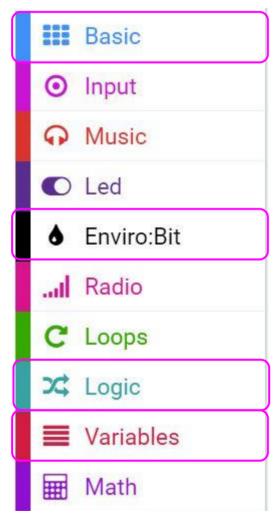


Limitations:

Auto-scaling means silence results in a full graph. Tap to reset scale. No smoothing

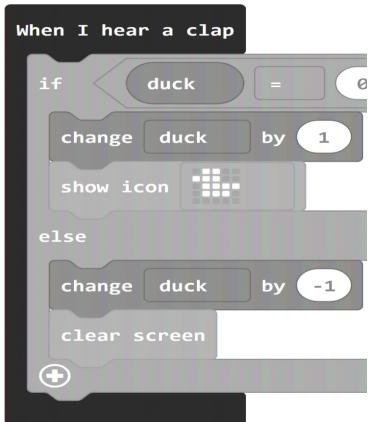


Clap on, clap off









Limitations:

Need to set sensitivity level to cope with your own background noise and clapping style



Using the envirobit in experiments

Categoric

Continuous

Interval

Resolution

Accurate (closer to known value)

Precision (consistency)

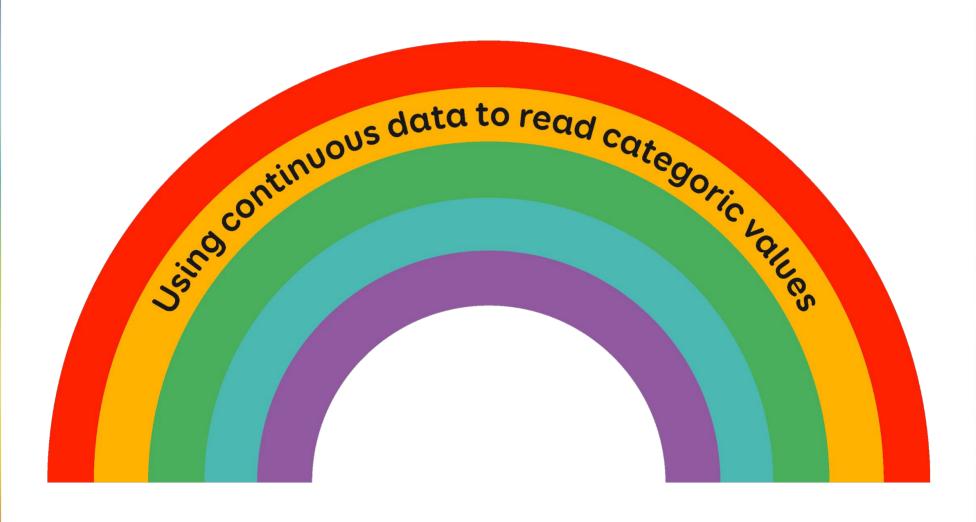
Random error

Systematic error

Zero error

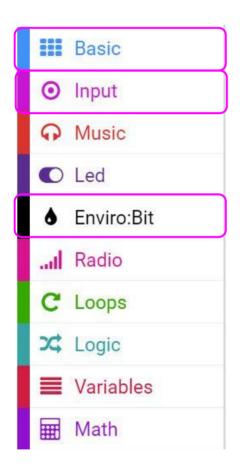


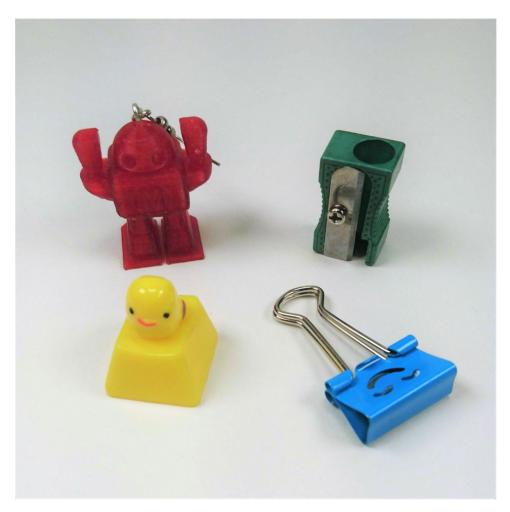
Using the envirobit in experiments

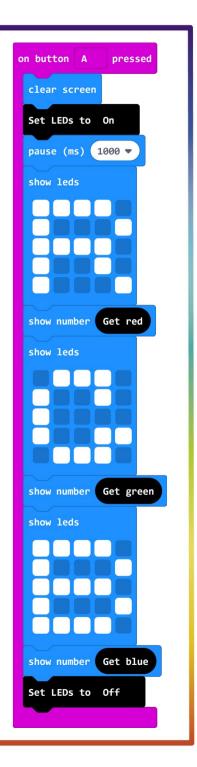




Colours from RGB values









Classroom activity - RGB colours

Task - use continuous RGB data to sort objects into categories.

Skills - colour recognition, greater than/less than mathematics, pattern matching, data recording

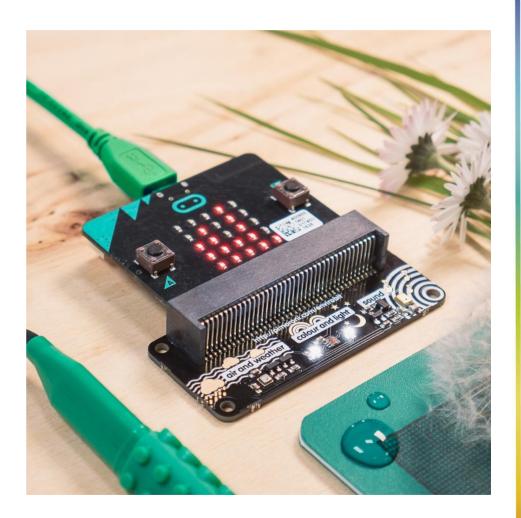


- 1. Record the RGB data of as many objects as you can find.
- 2. Note down the colour of each object (your opinion).
- 3. Using the RGB checker, how close is the reading to the colour you saw with your eyes?
- 4. Why do you think there are differences? (What might affect the readings?)



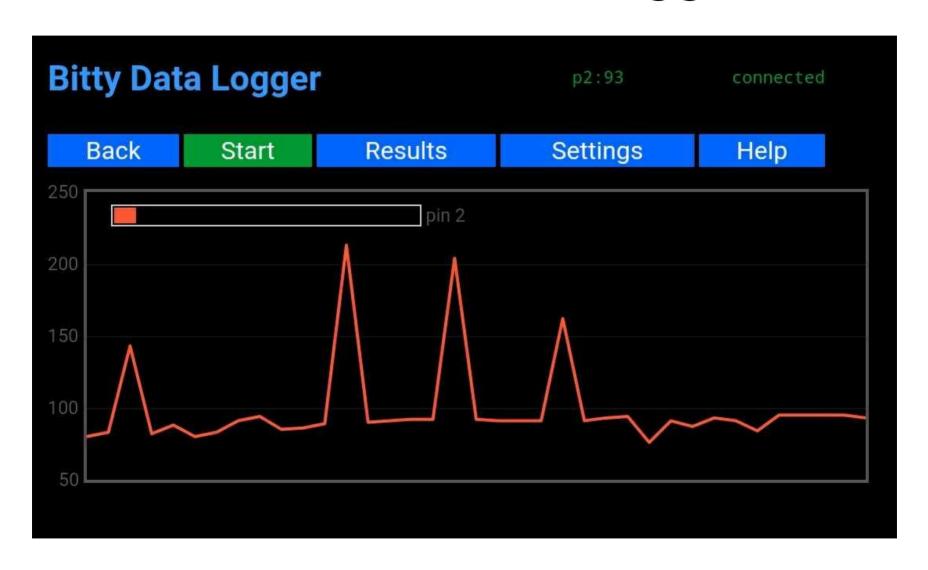
Datalogging

GCSE Science skills: AT 1 Use of appropriate apparatus to measure mass, time and temperature accurately.





"I call this the noselogger"





Plant responses

Investigate the effect of light or gravity on the growth of newly germinated seedlings.

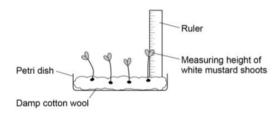
- · set up three petri dishes with mustard seeds and allow them to germinate
- · put each dish of seedlings in a different light intensity for the same period of time
- · monitor the height of each seedling at each light intensity.

Apparatus

- some white mustard seeds
- · three Petri dishes
- cotton wool
- a ruler
- water.

Method

- 1. Set up three petri dishes containing cotton wool soaked in equal amounts of water.
- 2. Put ten mustard seeds in each dish.
- 3. Put the dishes in a warm place. They must not be disturbed or moved.
- 4. Allow the mustard seeds to germinate.
 - Water daily with equal amounts of water to each dish.
- Each dish should have the same number of seedlings after the seeds have geminated.
 Remove excess seedlings from any dish that has too many.
- 6. Measure the height of each seedling in mm.



- 7. Move the petri dishes into position.
 - · Put one on a windowsill in full sunlight.
 - · Put the second one in partial light.
 - Put the third one in darkness.
- 8. Measure the height of each seedling every day, for at least five consecutive days.
- 9. Record the heights in a table like this one:

Day	Height of seedling in full sunlight in mm								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Mean
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

You will need a table each for:

- full sunlight
- partial light
- darkness.

Analysis and conclusion

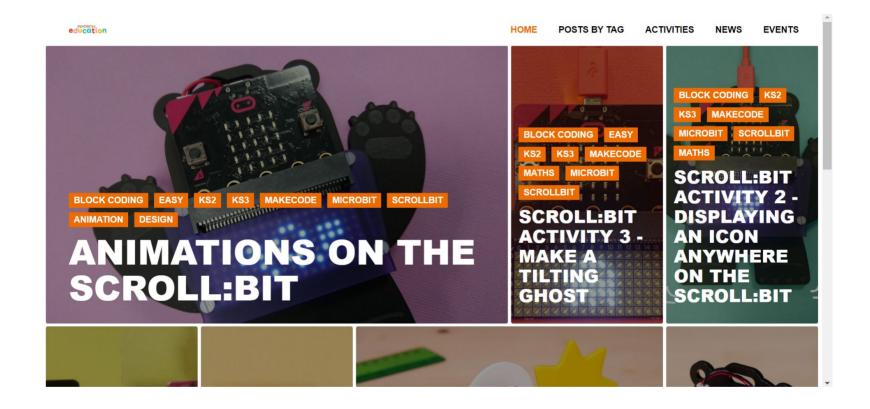
- a. Calculate the mean height of the seedlings each day.
- b. Plot a graph with:
- · 'Mean height in mm' on the y-axis.
- · 'Day' on the x-axis.

Your graph should include the data for full sunlight, partial light and darkness.

c. Write a conclusion to state and explain your results, you should include reference to hormones and their distribution in your written answer.

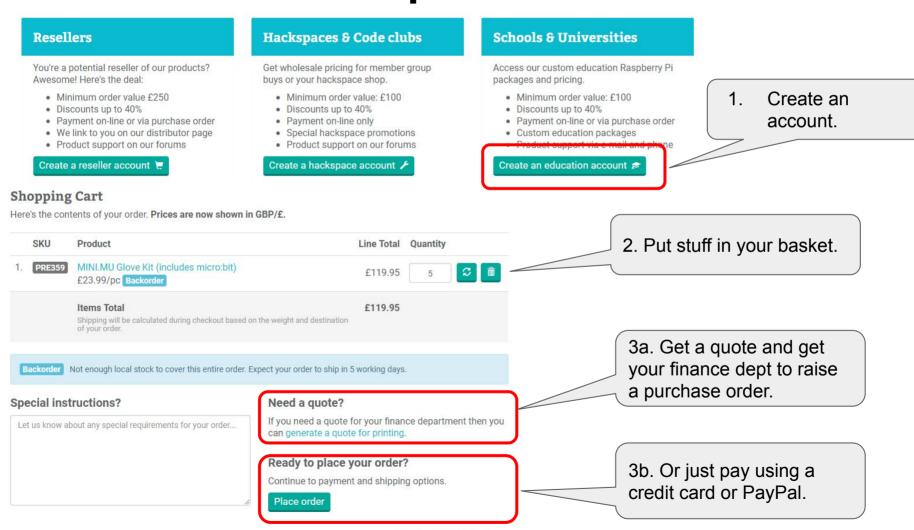


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