COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND HOW THINGS WORK IN WORLD AROUND US

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Abstract: The paper reports the aspects related to Java applets creation and their application in teaching technical and natural subjects. The authors of the paper also present the Java applets he himself created and applied in the natural and technical teaching process. At the same time he emphasises the irreplaceability of didactic and professional mastership of a teacher in the teaching process using Java applet programs.

Key words: computer, teaching technical and natural subjects

1 Research Objectives

The main goal of our research was to create Java applets for improving natural and technical subject teaching. Our objective was not only to create an innovative system of teaching natural and technical subject but also to verify it in the conditions of real school.

For this purpose we created over two hundred Java applets in the Java environment. The applets were created, i.e. the individual static pictures and figures from the traditional printed text books or schemes included in the instructions for use in pupils’ model construction kits (mechanoes) were animated (or simulated).

Moreover, on one of the applets we demonstrated the technique of the applet creation and its didactic application. The creation principles, strategies and tactics of the other applets are analogical. In general, the key point of the application of visualization may be articulated as follows: those phenomena, processes and objects that can be visualized in a traditional, it means static way (a picture or a figure in a textbook, a plastic model or other three-dimensional models such as a model construction kit, etc.) are to be visualized traditionally. Those phenomena, processes and objects which go beyond the possibilities of the traditional and conventional ways of visualization are to be realized by means of Java applets (‘enlargement of a hand of knowledge’).

2 Set of Selected Applets Designed for Thematic Teaching in Natural and Technical Subjects

On the contrary, the visualisation by means of a computer model may be improved by a practical and real attribute that is contained in a textbook or a model construction kit but not in an computer model.

The created collection of computer models was called: The world of natural and technical sciences (of younger pupils) in computer models (educational models designed for teaching natural sciences, technical work and essentials of ecological education at the first level of primary schools). In order to strengthen the didactic application of the computer model the names of the individual computer models begin with the words. The individual applets of the packet start with the following words: How does it work/function? or Do you know why/Do you know how…? How does the human body work? Do you know your digestive system? Do you know how it works? Do you know how your heart works? Do you know how the respiratory and circulatory systems work? Do you know how the musculoskeletal system works? Do you know how the nervous system works? What do you know about human reproduction? How does the reflex arch work? How does the sense of sight work? How does the sense of smell work? How does the sense of touch work? How do we affect...

**Fig 1:** The applet - Do you know the activity of the human heart?
Fig 2: The applet - Understand why the alternate phases of The Moon?

Fig 3: The applet - Do you know the activity of the digestive tract in humans?

Fig 4: The applets - “Want to know why the alternate seasons?”
Fig 5: The applet - How does the electronic digital stopwatch work?

Fig 6: The applet - How does the electronical bath scales work?

Fig 7: The applet - How does the principal nature drive trams?
3 Research sample

The research sample consisted of 118 pupils of the 4th grade from the five primary schools of the eastern region. Pupils of the 4th grade forming a research sample were on the basis of results achieved in the input didactic tests divided into experimental and control group. 58 pupils were placed in the experimental group and 60 pupils in the control group. Pedagogical experiment was carried out from January to June 2011. In the experimental group, there was applied the computer supported curriculum of the natural sciences (using the computer visualization of the system of the logical structure of curriculum) and in the control group, there was education carried out without computer support (using traditional way of teaching). The comparison of results showed that pupils of experimental group achieved in the continuous didactic test from the natural science for the 4th grade of 70.05 % success in solving, pupils of control group of 60.22% (see Graph 1).
Graph 1 Percentage of successful solution of the continuous didactic test by experimental and control group

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<tr>
<td>Test akó celok</td>
<td>EXP; test ako celok; 70,05%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtest A</td>
<td>EXP; subtest A; 71,35%</td>
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<td>Subtest B</td>
<td>EXP; subtest B; 68,21%</td>
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Statistical significance of the difference between experimental and control group in performance of individual subtests of the continuous didactic test is illustrated by the following tables.

4 Conclusion

In conclusion, we would like to say that we present only partial results of the continuous pedagogical experiment in the article, which we implement in the second, third and fourth grade of primary school in the curriculum of natural science subjects. The current results described in our article show that computer-supported learning of natural science subjects (applying computer visualization of the system of the logical structure of curriculum) in the 4th grade of primary school has a positive impact on the acquisition of the educational contents of the natural sciences by primary school pupils.

5 References


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