Teacher information

ROAD ZERCO



ROAD TO ZERO ONLINE SCIENCE RESOURCES (WITH FOCUS ON THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES)

Introduction to the resource

About Road to Zero

The Road to Zero Education Complex at Melbourne Museum takes students on an engaging and immersive learning experience in which they explore the science of road safety. Road to Zero programs address the Science and Health and Physical Education curriculum for Year 9, 10 and VCAL students. Compelling large screen projections, interactive touch screens and virtual reality experiences reveal the scientific principles of motion, forces, energy and the significance of speed and reaction time on stopping distance and impact. Find out more about the programs offered (including the pop up exhibition that travels to rural secondary schools) by visiting roadtozero.vic.gov.au.

About the interactive on line resources

To support teachers and students in the current environment, the TAC has translated two science-focused interactives in the Road to Zero Experience Space into online experiences that students can access remotely – from their tablets or desktops. **Read more** about the two interactives – *Crash Forces Elevator Experience and Speed, Physics and Crashes.*

Six learning activities (including an extension activity) have been developed to complement the digital resources. The activities invite students to explore the physics of road crashes and the relationship between speed and impact to the human body.

If you are an early-career science teacher or new to teaching physics, you may want to consult these resources for information about ways to teach the physics concepts:

Loughran, J., Berry, A., & Mulhall, P. (2012). Understanding and Developing Science Teachers' Pedagogical Content Knowledge (2nd ed.). Sense Publishers.

Hewitt, P. G. (2014). Conceptual Physics (12th ed.). Pearson Education Limited.







Curriculum links

The activities have been designed to be used at levels 9–10 of the Victorian Curriculum. The table below shows the content descriptions these activities address.

Science Understanding: Science as a Human Endeavor

The values and needs of contemporary society can influence the focus of scientific research (VCSSU116)

Science Understanding: Physical Sciences

The description and explanation of the motion of objects involves the interaction of forces and the exchange of energy and can be described and predicted using the laws of physics (VCSSU133)

Science Inquiry Skills

Questioning and Predicting: Formulate questions or hypotheses that can be investigated scientifically, including identification of independent, dependent and controlled variables (VCSIS134)

Planning and Conducting: Select and use appropriate equipment and technologies to systematically collect and record accurate and reliable data, and use repeat trials to improve accuracy, precision and reliability (VCSIS136)

Recording and Processing: Construct and use a range of representations, including graphs, keys, models and formulas, to record and summarize data from students' own investigations and secondary sources, to represent qualitative and quantitative patterns or relationships, and distinguish between discrete and continuous data (VCSIS137)

Analyzing and Evaluating: Analyze patterns and trends in data, including describing relationships between variables, identifying inconsistencies in data and sources of uncertainty, and drawing conclusions that are consistent with evidence (VCSIS138); and

Use knowledge of scientific concepts to evaluate investigation conclusions, including assessing the approaches used to solve problems, critically analyzing the validity of information obtained from primary and secondary sources, suggesting possible alternative explanations and describing specific ways to improve the quality of data (VCSIS139)

Communicating: Communicate scientific ideas and information for a particular purpose, including constructing evidence-based arguments and using appropriate scientific language, conventions and representations (VCSIS140)

Suggestion for using this resource

The activities could be used over a sequence of lessons, to introduce students to the concepts of mass, weight, speed, velocity, distance, displacement, acceleration, force, motion, collision and Newton's laws. For students who may already be familiar with these terms and concepts, the activities could be used to assess their understanding.

Description of the online resources and activities

Name	Key resource/s	Description of learning activities
Crash Forces Elevator	Road to Zero on line resource – 360 degree elevator ride http://roadtozero.museum.vic.gov.au/ experiences/crash-forces	Activity 1: Ready to take a ride? Level of difficulty: simple-moderate This introductory activity – where students take a 360-degree elevator ride – invites students to make inferences about the effect of speed on road crash outcomes. The experience equates falling from different heights in an elevator to the effect of speed on impact during a road crash. The activities focus on force, motion and impact to the human body, and students are asked to predict what will happen when the elevator cables snap.
		Suggestions for modification
		Depending on students' literacy and numeracy skills, you may wish to explore terms such as speed, km/h and gravitational potential energy. For more able students, teachers might find the video Would you weigh less in an elevator? helpful to tease out students' understanding of the relationship between gravity, potential energy and weight.



Name	Key resource/s	Description of learning activities
Speed, Physics and Crashes	Road to Zero on line resource	Activity 2: Exploring head-on crashes
	http://roadtozero.museum.vic.gov.au/ experiences/speed-and-physics	Level of difficulty: simple
		This activity explores the impact of head-on crashes at different speeds on the human body. Before watching the videos, students make predictions about the impact of head-on crashes at different speeds on both vehicles and drivers. They then watch the videos to evaluate their predictions.
		Suggestions for modification
		In the videos, both cars were travelling at speed. Students seeking extension could explore the likely impacts if the driver was in a moving car and the passenger was in a stationary car.
		Activity 3: Exploring side-on crashes and Newton's Laws of Motion
		Level of difficulty: moderate
		This activity challenges students to apply Newton's Laws of Motion to understand the force at play when a car has a side on collision with a tree.
		Suggestions for modification
		Students with additional learning needs could watch the videos and respond to questions 1–4 and 6. Students seeking extension could attempt question 5 and 7.
	Road to Zero on line resource	Activity 4: Exploring pedestrian crashes
	http://roadtozero.museum.vic.gov.au/ experiences/speed-and-physics	Level of difficulty: moderate
		This activity encourages students to make connections between their learning, their local area and personal endeavors to become responsible road users.
	TAC Searchable Road Trauma Statistics	Suggestions for modification
	https://www.tac.vic.gov.au/road-safety/ statistics/online-crash-database	Students with additional learning needs could watch the videos, answer the first question on their own, and complete the data analysis task in mixed ability groups. We recommend teachers show students how to use the TAC searchable database.
		Students seeking extension could collect information and data about impacts to body systems in crashes at different speeds.
Road safety awareness	Quiz	Activity 5: Sharing your road safety awareness
	http://roadtozero.museum.vic.gov.au/ experiences/speed-and-physics/#/quiz/0	Level of difficulty: simple-moderate
		This activity invites students to demonstrate what they have learnt by preparing a piece of advice for Victorian road users. Students can also take a multi choice quiz.
	Speed Fact Sheet	Suggestions for modification
	https://www.grsproadsafety.org/wp- content/uploads/Speed-Fact-sheet_Last- version_April-14th.pdf	Students with additional learning needs could complete the activities in mixed ability groups. Students seeking extension could devise their own quiz questions and answers and test the class, using an app like socrative. They could also provide feedback to their peers on their responses.
Extension		Extension activity: Designing an experiment
activity		Students design an experiment (using toy cars if at home) to explore a factor (other than speed) that affects the impact on the driver during a head-on crash. The purpose of the activity is to invite students to design an experiment – not to develop their experimental report writing skills.