

## What is the CLIL about:

- Content Language Integrated Learning
- Improves both the subject and the language
- Goals achieving method

## The CLIL student must be:

- Brave:
  - Able to jump into the water however he knows, he is not good in swimming
  - Not giving up if something is going wrong
  - Not being afraid of bad results (sometimes)

## If something is too difficult - the scaffolding:

- <https://educator.vujta.cz/CLIL>, more resources will come soon

## Warm Up:

- **Vocab – ELT, describe the word (Voltage, Current, Power (ELT)):**

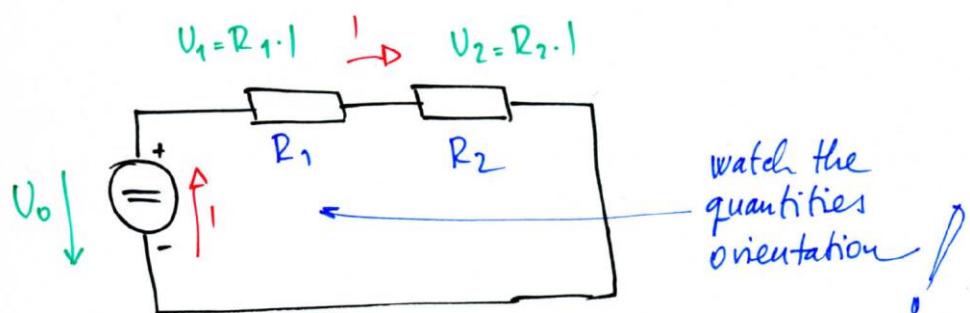
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- The **Energy Conservation Law:**

- All the **ELT Engineering** is based on **ECL**.
- We can see it everywhere, the **electrical circuit** for example:

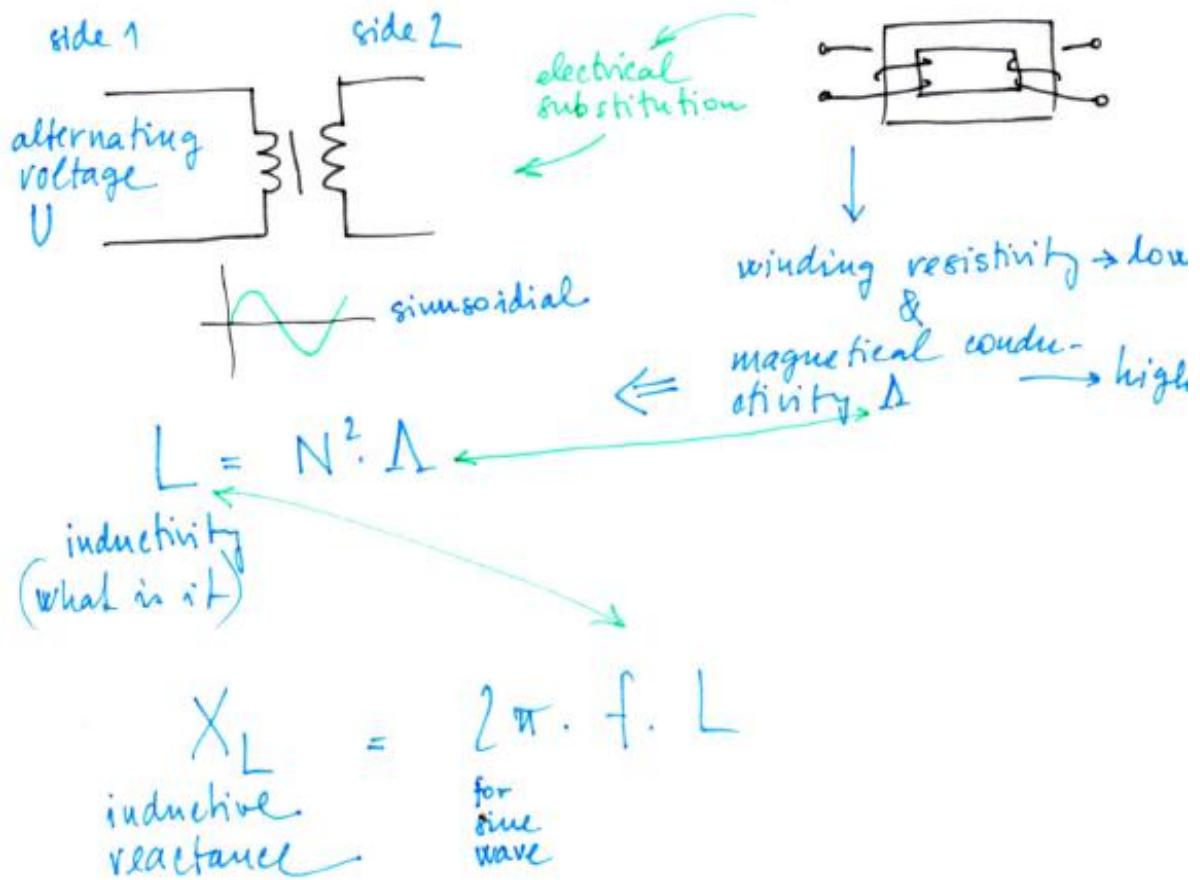
The elementary circuit consists of:

- **The source (galv., generator MECH – ELT):** gives, has a **negative balance**.
- **The resistors:** consume, have a **positive balance**.



## Topic: Principles of transformation (soft CLIL)

Transformer = iron core coil & two windings:

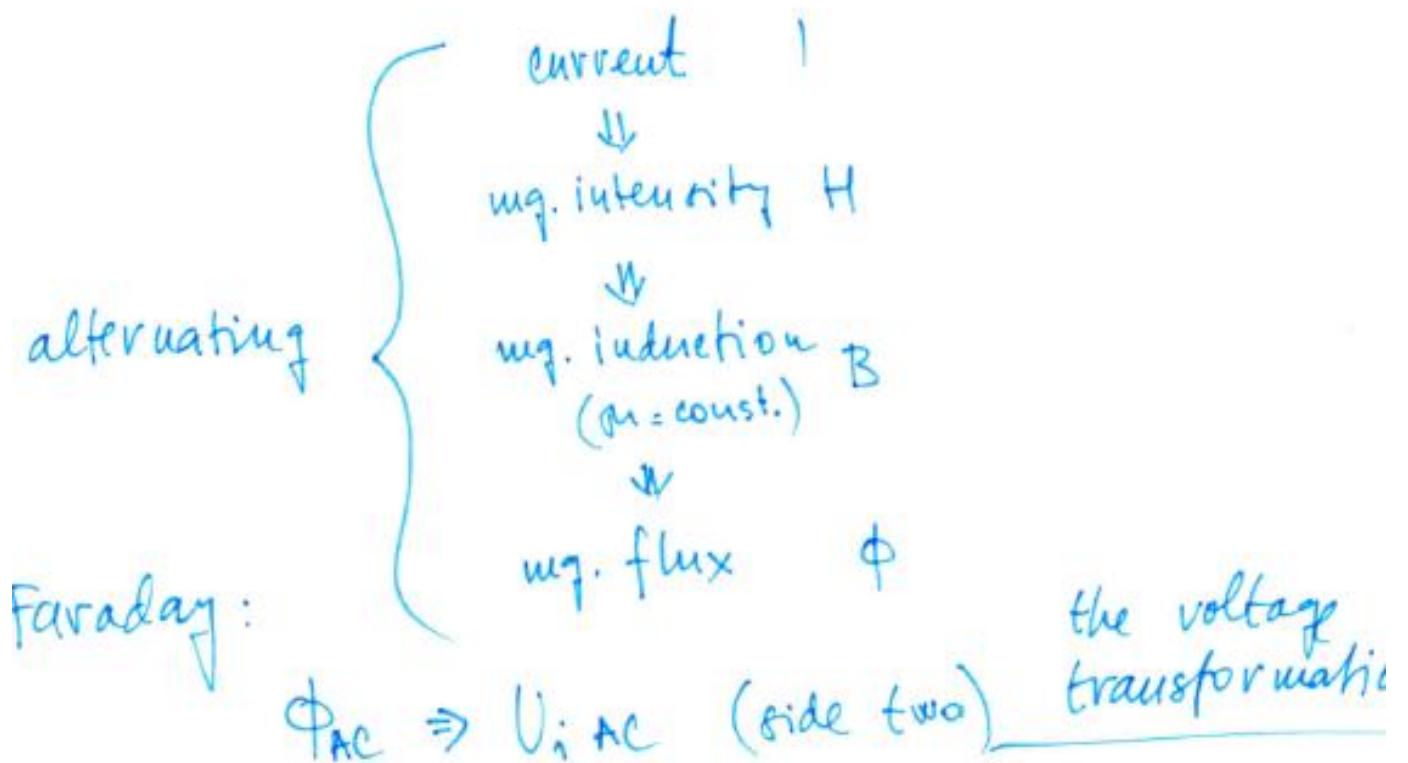


Ohm's law:

$$I = \frac{U}{X_L} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{low} \\ X_L \leftarrow \text{high} \end{array} \right.$$

↑  
alternating current

## Laplace's principle :



## Ohm Law:

$$U_{i:2} > \phi \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{U_{i:2}}{Z_2} > \phi$$

mg. effect of  $I_2$  compensated by  $I_1 \rightarrow$   
the current transformation

Why the current compensation?

$$U = X \cdot I$$

$$X = 2\pi f \cdot L \quad \text{Hophinson law}$$

$$L = \frac{B \cdot S}{I} \cdot N$$

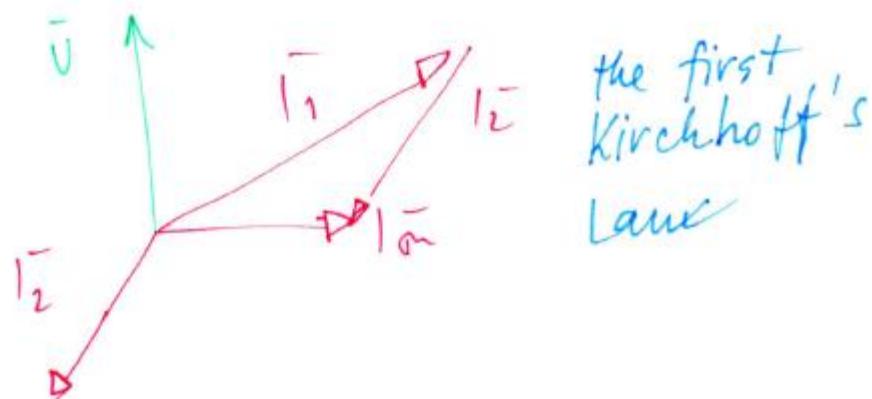
$$U = 2\pi f \cdot \frac{B \cdot S}{I} \cdot N \cdot I = 2\pi f B S N$$

truncation

$$B = \frac{U}{2\pi f S N}$$

$B = \text{const.}$ , does not  
depend on the currents

both the currents are not  
able to change the induction



## Conclusion:

- Little assessment