

## What is the CLIL about:

- **Content Language Integrated Learning**
- **Improves** both the subject and the language
- **Goales** 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 affraid** of bad results (sometimes)

## If something is **too difficult** - the scaffolding:

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

## Warm Up:

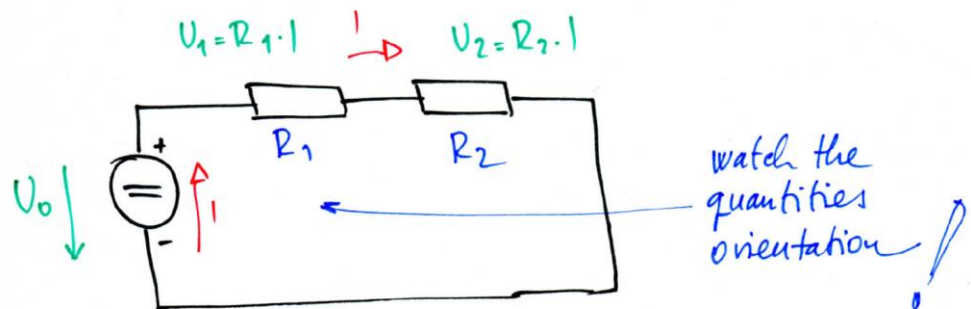
- **Vocab** – ELT, describe the word (Voltage, Current, Power (ELT)):

$$\frac{J}{C} \cdot \frac{C}{s} = \frac{J}{s} = W$$

- The **Energy Conservation Law**:
  - All the **ELT Enegeneering** 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 :



$$L = N^2 \cdot \Delta$$

inductivity  
(what is it)

$$X_L = 2\pi \cdot f \cdot L$$

inductive reactance

for sine wave

Ohm's law:

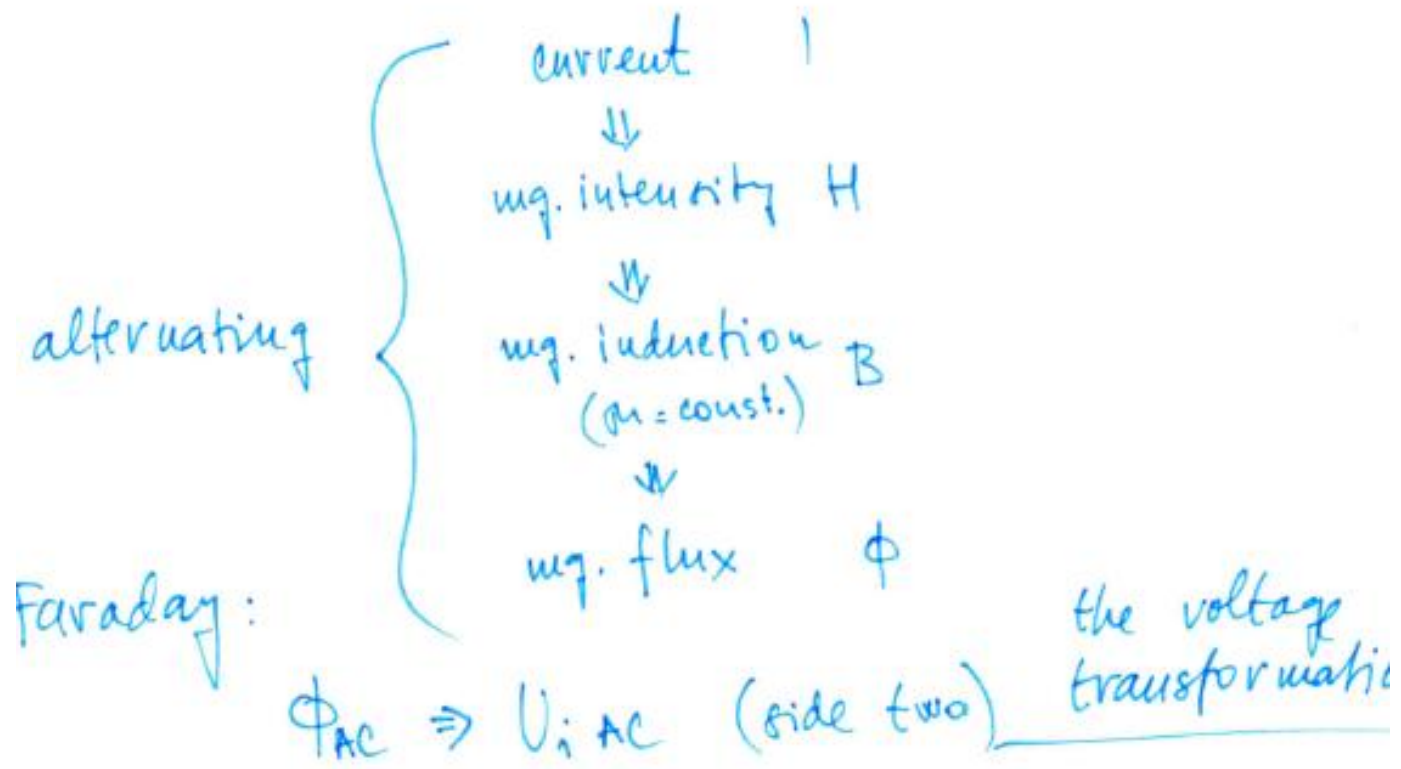
$$I = \frac{U}{X_L}$$

alternating current

low

high

Laplace's principle :



Ohm law :

$$U_{i2} > \Phi \Rightarrow I_2 = \frac{U_{i2}}{Z_2} > \Phi$$

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

Why the current compensation?

$$U = X \cdot I$$

$$X = 2\pi f \cdot L$$

$$L = \frac{B \cdot S}{I} \cdot N \quad \text{Hopkinson law}$$

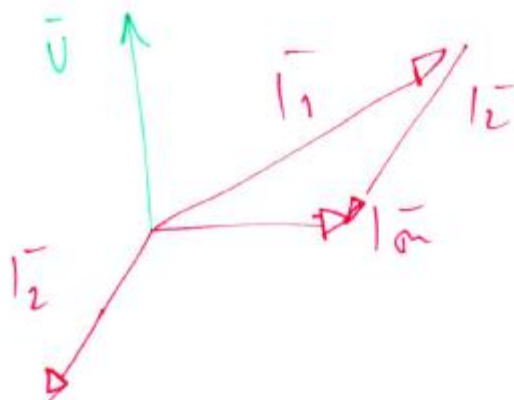
$$U = 2\pi f \cdot \frac{B \cdot S}{I} \cdot N \cdot I = 2\pi f B S N$$

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



the first  
Kirchhoff's  
Law

## Conclusion:

- Little assessment