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MAKING A MODEL OF THE CELERY USING STEM TEACHING TECHNOLOGY IN LABORATORY EXERCISES IN ASTRONOMY

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Abstract
STEM this — S – science, T – technology, E – engineering and M – mathematics. When we translate from English into English, this is how it happens: natural sciences, technology, engineering, art and mathematics. We need to realize that these trends are becoming the most popular in the modern world. On this basis, today the STEM education system is developing as one of the main trends.

Keywords: competence, experimentation, STEM, electrical chain, industry, element.

Introduction

Purpose: To learn how to make a model of the celavenous sphere using STEM teaching technology.

Required equipment: 3 list, scissors, clay , Scotch , drawer, pen, circus

The celine sphere is its main point, circles and lines. Before we make a model of the Celavenly sphere, we learn about it. To study the visible situations and movements of skylights, it will be necessary to determine their seats during observation. To do this, it is enough to study the situations of the lamps in the sky in relation to certain directions, and in many cases there is no need to determine the distances to them. Before you study the visible situations and movements of the lights, you will need to get acquainted with some of the concepts and the main points, lines, and circles of the sky.

It is said that at a certain time in this sphere, stars, just as they look in the sky, are projected. The description shows that the observer, located at the point in the center of the celorial sphere, sees the stars on its surface just as they look in the sky. The following key points, lines and circles of the sky are relied on to determine the intersection of lights in the celorial sphere and to study their visible and actual movements.

One of the two points (in the direction of the observer's head) intersected with the celent sphere of the vertical line passed by the observer at the center of the celor's sphere ***is referred to as zenith*** (Z), and the other lying opposite it deametrial is referred to as rare (Z). A straight line that holds these points of the sphere is called a ***vertical line***.

The large circle of the celestial sphere, formed by the intersection of a perpendicular alignment from its center to the vertical line, is referred to as a ***mathematical horizon***. Large circles of the sphere formed by the intersection of the vertical axis with the passing plains are called

vertical circles. The points and lines mentioned above vary depending on the observer's change of place on the Surface of the Earth.

Such points and lines of the cellar, associated with the main lines and points of the earth's crour, do not change their state, even when they are observed from anywhere in the walk. The poles of the universe, the arrow of the universe, and the cellar equator are among such points, lines, and circles.

The intermolecular entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in your country is a brochure entitled ***Charitable Planning to*** Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been. The intersection of the earth's north pole with the cellar's sphere ***is called the P of the north pole*** of the universe, and the point at which the south pole continues with the sphere is ***called the P of the south pole of the universe***. The arrow that holds the poles of the universe is referred to ***as the arrow of the universe***. The large circle of the cellar, which passes through the center of the cellar and intersects it with a steep plain to the arrow of the universe, ***is called the cellar equator***. The sky equator lies on a steep plain with the Earth's equator. The intermolecular entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in your country is a brochure entitled Charitable Planning ***to Benefit*** Kingdom Service Worldwide has been published. Large circles formed by the intersection of the cellar sphere by the plains that pass through the arrow of the universe are ***called weight circles***.

The poles of the universe are called the meridium of a large circular sky that passes through zenith and rare points . Its points intersected by a mathematical horizon are called the ***North (N,*** close to the north pole of the universe***)*** and ***the South (S,*** near the south pole of the universe).

The intersection points of the celestial equator with a mathematical horizon are called ***the Points of the East*** (E) and ***the West*** (W). A straight line intersection that connects the north and south points is referred ***to as the dream line***.

When the above points and lines of the celestial sphere are studied, it is no more difficult to study the various coordinate systems of the sky based on them.

The order in which the work is done:

1. First, draw 3 lists with the help of a circus, a circle of 15 cm in diameter. (1-rasm)

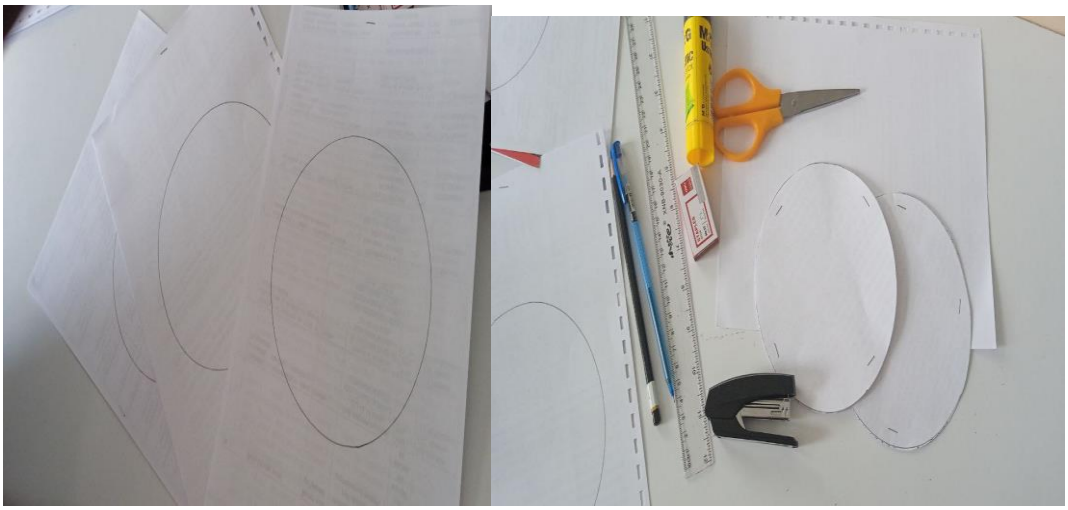

Figure 1

2. Cut the circles on the list using scissors.
3. Draw 3 circles perpendicular in 90th place.
4. Cut 2 circles from one line to the center and cut 3 cm from the tip 30º below the intersection.
5. Cut off the remaining third circle before reaching its end along a perpendicular drawn line.
6. Make a cellar sphere by combining three circles.

(2-rasm)

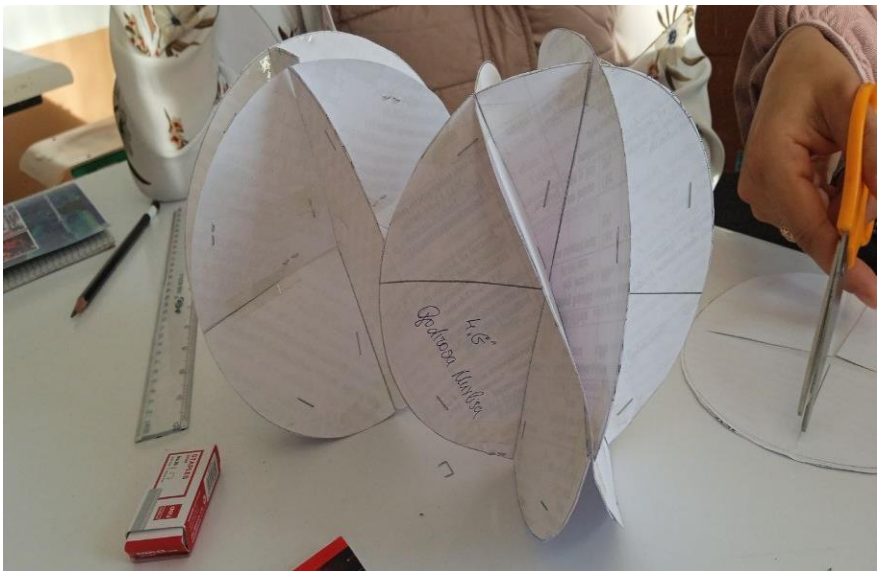

Figure 2

7. Write a summary.

During the work of this laboratory, they will learn about the celavenous sphere and expand their imagination during the experimental making of the model.

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