Gr. 2 - Understanding Earth & Space Systems

Air and Water in the Environment

A Strong Wall

Specific Expectations:							
2.1 Follow established safety procedures during	science and technology investigations.						
2.2 Investigate, through experimentation, the ch	naracteristics of air and its uses.						
	and the state of t						
2.3 Investigate, through experimentation, the ch	naracteristics of water and its uses.						
3.4 Identify sources of water in the natural and built environment.							
5.4 Identity Sources of water in the natural and built environment.							
Big Idea (for lesson):							
Students investigate what makes a strong and st	turdy wall, and test their wall in various						
conditions that are intended to replicate environ	•						
conditions that are interface to represent entire that and man made refees.							
Accommodations:	Differentiated Instruction:						
	Content: Use demo to show the content as						
∇isual Aids	you offer verbal descriptions.						
Manipulatives	Process: Have students work in pairs and						
Chunking Chunking	support each other if physical impediments						
Step-by-Step	exist.						
Scaffolding	Product: Students may show their final						
Copy of Notes	product in pairs, and communicate their						
Student Grouping	findings either verbally, visually, or through						
	written means.						
	Other:						
Bloom's Taxonomy:	Multiple Intelligence:						
Knowledge	Verbal/Linguistic						
Comprehension							
Application	∇isual/Spatial						
Analysis	Bodily/Kinesthetic						
Synthesis	Naturalist						
Evaluation	Musical/Rhythmic						

Delivering The Lesson:

Portion & Timing	Grouping:		ng:	Introduction:	Materials
Minds On: 5 mins	W	S		Teacher introduces the notion of strength and stability in structures:	A Strong Wall – Magic Tube –
				-For stability, the teacher can have the class quickly compete against one another to see	Sick Science! #138

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				who can stand on one foot the longestFor strength, the teacher can do a demo with sand and tissue paper, or show the analogous video using napkins and salt. The steps of the in-class demo can be found here: http://www.stevespanglerscience.com/lab/experiments/strong-sand Ask students if they consider sand to be a stable or strong surface to build a structure on. Ask them if they could use what they saw in the demo to make a strong structure? (Answer: compact the sand tightly to make "bricks", or whole walls)	Cardboard tube Sand Tissue Paper Rubber Bands Scissors Stick
Action: 30 mins	⊗ ⊠	S ×	- ⊠	Have students build and test their different walls according to the instructions on the handout. Have a water station (a big bin with small watering can) set up beforehand. Teacher can circulate and ask questions of the different groups: -Do you think it matters that the bricks that touch lots of other bricks seem to make the strongest pattern? (Answer: yes, the friction between these several different surfaces works against the wall moving.) -What types of soil do you think your best wall would hold up well on? (Answer: something compact, such as clay or loam, would hold up better than a looser soil, sand, or pebbles.)	A Strong Wall Handout (Materials listed) Large tub of water Watering can
Consolidate: 5 mins	W 	S		As they finish, have the students draw their wall pattern down on the record sheet and compare with one another. Discuss any discrepancies, and the strengths/weaknesses of the different designs. Discuss the environmental concerns that arise with the building of walls: what factors are important to consider when you're building? (Answer: temperature, air flow, precipitation, foundation, soil types, etc.)	Record Sheet