Gr. 2 – Understanding Earth & Space Systems

Air and Water in the Environment

Windmill

Specific Expectations: 2.1 Follow established safety procedures during science and technology investigations.							
2.11 Ollow established safety procedures during	science and technology investigations.						
2.2 Investigate, through experimentation, the characteristics of air and its uses.							
3.1 Identify air as a gaseous substance that surrounds us and whose movement we feel as wind.							
3.3 Describe ways in which living things, including humans, depend on air and water.							
Big Idea (for lesson):							
Students investigate wind power as a source of	energy, and its general characteristics. Students						
design and test different models to see which catches the wind best to produce movement.							
Accommodations:	Differentiated Instruction:						
	Content: Use demo to show the content as						
Visual 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	Logical/Mathematical						
Application	∀ Visual/Spatial						
Analysis	Bodily/Kinesthetic						
Synthesis	Naturalist						
	Musical/Rhythmic						
	Interpersonal						
	Intrapersonal						

Delivering The Lesson:

Portion & Timing	Grouping:		ng:	Introduction:	Materials
Minds On: 10 mins	W	S	I	Teacher can do a demonstration to introduce how movement of water can do work by changing one type of energy to another.	4 Styrofoam plates Pencil
				Follow the instructions here to build an easy	Stiff straw

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				water wheel: http://howto.wired.com/wiki/Build_a_Plastic_ Cup_Waterwheel Ask students where the energy that lifts the pulley comes from? (Answer: The force of the water turning the wheel.) Ask students if they can think of any other sources of energy that are captured by turning wheels? (Answer: Windmills!).	9 small plastic cups Masking tape String Water container/ho se
Action: 15 mins	W	S 	_	Have students build their own windmills according to the instructions on the handout. Teacher can circulate and ask questions of the different groups: -Besides wind and water, can you think of other places that energy comes from? (Answers listed on handout.) -What type of things do we use energy to do? -Is the energy from our windmill doing any real work? (Answer: No, but we can make it do work with some adjustments.)	Windmill Handout (Materials listed)
Consolidate: 15 mins	₩ ⊠	S		With a little bit of preparation, you can have an electrical set-up that can be connected to the windmill. The instructions are found at the following website: http://www.hometrainingtools.com/a/windenergy-science-newsletter -Explain to students that the addition of the motor makes it into a generator. Show students that electricity flows through and lights the bulb. Ask students what type of energy the spinning mechanical energy changes into? (Answer: electrical energy, then light.) -How is this set-up similar to real windmills? (Answer: they have large-scale generators that also convert mechanical energy into electrical, and potentially light!) -How are we dependent on air and water besides for power purposes? (Answer: food, water, breathing, etc.)	Pinwheel windmill (from handout) Small electric motor Alligator clip leads 1.5 V bulb Strong fan