Gr. 3 – Understanding Matter & Energy

Forces Causing Movement

Button Spinner

Specific Expectations:

- 2.1 Follow established safety procedures for using tools and materials.
- 2.2 Investigate forces that cause an object to start moving, stop moving, or change direction.
- 2.3 Conduct investigations to determine the effects of increasing or decreasing the amount of force applied to an object.
- 2.5 Use appropriate science and technology vocabulary, including *push*, *pull*, *load*, *distance*, and *speed*, in oral and written communication.
- 3.1 Identify a force as a push or a pull that causes an object to move.
- 3.2 Identify different kinds of forces.
- 3.3 Describe how different forces applied to an object at rest can cause the object to start, stop, attract, repel, or change direction.
- 3.4 Explain how forces are exerted through direct contact or through interaction at a distance.
- 3.5 Identify ways in which forces are used in their daily lives.

Big Idea (for lesson):

Students will build and observe the motion of a button spinner. Students will describe the types of motion they see, and identify how it is affected by external forces.

Accommodations:	Differentiated Instruction:				
	Content: Use demo to show the content as				
∇isual Aids	you offer verbal descriptions.				
Manipulatives	igwedge Process: Have students work in pairs and				
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:				
	∇erbal/Linguistic				
Comprehension	□ Logical/Mathematical				
Application	∀ Visual/Spatial				
Analysis	⊠ Bodily/Kinesthetic				
Synthesis	Naturalist ■ Naturalist				

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l/Rhythmic	

Evaluation	☐ Musical/Rhythmic

Delivering The Lesson:

Portion & Timing	Grouping:		ıg:	Introduction:	Material s
Minds On: 10 mins	W	S		Teacher starts off by asking students to take 10 minutes and draw a picture that shows all of the following sentences: 1. There is a house in the middle of the box. 2. There is a tree to the left of the house. 3. There are three flowers to the right of the house. 4. There are two clouds above the house. 5. The front of the house has a door between two windows. 6. There is a road in front of the house. 7. There is a car on the road. The teacher can ask them how they knew where to draw things, and what instructions were confusing for them. -Ask students why does position matter when we are talking about movement? (Answer: it tells us where we are starting, and gives us an idea of how long it will take to get from point A to point B, and how fast you should go.)	White sheets of paper with a large square in its centre.
Action: 20 mins	W	S		Have students build their own button spinners according to the instructions on the handout. Teacher can circulate and ask questions of the different groups: -Watch the button; where does it get its energy from when you spin it? (Answer: the energy comes from the potential energy you put in it when winding it up.) -Do you think the spinner would work well with other shapes, like squares, triangles or stars? Why or why not? Try cutting them out and replacing the button with them. -Why does the spinner start to go slower over time? (Answer: if you listen, the spinner likely	Button Spinners Handout (Material s listed)

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				makes some noise and the strings probably feel a little warm. Some of the potential and kinetic	
				energy is being lost to heat and sound.)	
Consolidate:	W	S	<u> </u>	Show the students a hand-crank flashlight, and ask	Hand-
10 mins	\boxtimes			them if anyone can explain how it generates	crank
				energy?	flashlight
				(Answer: A little electric generator is activated by	
				the cranking motion, and this electricity can power	
				the lightbulb. A small rechargeable battery stores	
				this energy temporarily so you don't have to keep	
				turning it.)	
				What type of energy do we put into it?/ What is	
				the energy of motion called? (Answer: kinetic	
				energy, which comes from us applying a force)	
				What type of energy do we get out at the end?	
				(Answer: electrical, then light!).	
				Can the students think of anything else in their	
				lives that stores energy? (Answer: Solar-powered	
				vehicles/lights, batteries, etc.)	