What I should already know:

1	That some things float and some things sink
2	How to plan a fair test.
3	How to look for patterns, similarities and differences in data in order to draw simple conclusions and answer questions.

What I will Learn:

1	That objects that are less dense than water will float.
2	That objects that are hollow will float. These things float because they have air in them, and air is less dense than water; we say that these things are buoyant.
3	The shape of an object can be changed so that even though the mass has not changed the increase in volume makes it less dense and it will float.
4	What hypothermia is and how it can be avoided.

Working scientifically skills:

1	**Plan** different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions
2	**Take measurements**, using a range of scientific equipment
3	**Record** data and results using scientific diagrams and labels.
4	**Report** and **present** findings from enquiries, including predictions and conclusions
5	**Gather** and **record data** to help in answering questions.

Scientists/Inventors:

Henry Bell (1767 - 1830)	A Scottish Engineer who helped to pioneer the development of the steamship. He is most widely known for introducing the first successful passenger steamboat service in 1812.

Key Vocabulary:

1	**buoyancy:**	**The ability of an object to float in water**
2	**density**	**how much matter (stuff) an object has to its volume**
3	**floating:**	**when an object stays on the surface of a liquid**
4	**hypothermia:**	**a dangerous drop in body temperature**
5	**iceberg:**	**large pieces of ice broken off from a glacier or large areas of floating ice**
6	**sink:**	**go below the surface of water**
7	**thermal insulation:**	**a material that decreases the flow of heat from a hot area to a cooler one**
8	**upthrust:**	**the force that pushes an object up and makes it seem to lose weight in a water**