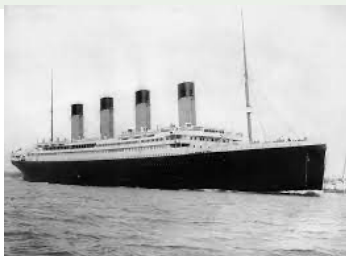


What I should already know:

- 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 |