PrimaryConnections®

Australian Academy of Science

Fully aligned with the Australian Curriculum

Heating up

Year 3

Physical sciences

About this unit Heating up

Heat is important to us in many ways in our everyday lives. We use heat in practical ways, such as drying our hair, cooking our dinner and warming our water. We enjoy the feel of the Sun's warmth on our skin on a spring day or the satisfying warmth of holding a cup of hot chocolate on a cold winter's night. But we also know about the dangers of heat and react instinctively when we touch a hot stove or walk barefooted on hot sand. However, heat also preoccupies us. We worry about things being too hot or too cold—the daily temperature, our coffee, our food, the water in the shower, how we sleep.

The *Heating up* unit is an ideal way to link science with literacy in the classroom. It provides opportunities for students to investigate different heat sources and how heat moves from one object to another. Through hands-on activities, students investigate the difference in conductivity of materials.

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Contents

Foreword

Never has there been a more important time for science in Australia. More than ever, we need a scientifically-literate community to engage in debates about issues that affect us all. We also need imaginative thinkers to discover the opportunities in our exponentially expanding knowledge base. Teachers play a vital role in nurturing the minds of our future citizens and scientists.

The Australian Academy of Science has a long, proud history of supporting science education. Our primary education program, Primary**Connections**: linking science with literacy, now has over 15 years' experience in supporting teachers to facilitate quality learning experiences in their classrooms. Regular evaluations demonstrate the significant impact the program can have on both teacher confidence and student outcomes.

Primary**Connections** has been developed with the financial support of the Australian Government and endorsed by education authorities across the country. It has been guided by its Steering Committee, with members from the Australian Government and the Australian Academy of Science, and benefitted from input by its Reference Group, with representatives from all states and territories.

Key achievements of the program include engaging over 24,000 Australian teachers in professional learning workshops, producing multi award-winning curriculum resources, and developing an Indigenous perspective framework that acknowledges the diversity of perspectives in Australian classrooms.

The Primary**Connections** teaching and learning approach combines guided inquiry, using the 5Es model, with hands-on investigations. It encourages students to explore and test their own, and others', ideas and to use evidence to support their claims. It focuses on developing the literacies of science and fosters lasting conceptual change by encouraging students to represent and re-represent their developing understandings. Students are not only engaged in science, they feel that they can do science.

This is one of 40 curriculum units developed to provide practical advice on implementing the teaching and learning approach while meeting the requirements of the Australian Curriculum: Science. Trialled in classrooms across the country and revised based on teacher feedback, and with the accuracy of the teacher background information verified by Fellows of the Academy, the experience of many brings this unit to you today.

I commend Primary**Connections** to you and wish you well in your teaching.

Professor John Shine, AC Pres AA
President (2018–2022)
Australian Academy of Science

The Primary**Connections teaching and learning approach**

Primary**Connections** units embed inquiry-based learning into a modified 5Es instructional model. The relationship between the 5Es phases, investigations, literacy products and assessment is illustrated below:

Primary**Connections 5Es teaching and learning model**

Phase	Focus	Assessment focus
ENGAGE	Engage students and elicit prior knowledge	**Diagnostic assessment**
EXPLORE	Provide hands-on experience of the phenomenon	**Formative assessment**
EXPLAIN	Develop scientific explanations for observations and represent developing conceptual understanding Consider current scientific explanations	**Formative assessment**
ELABORATE	Extend understanding to a new context or make connections to additional concepts through a student-planned investigation	**Summative assessment** of the Science Inquiry Skills
EVALUATE	Students re-represent their understanding and reflect on their learning journey, and teachers collect evidence about the achievement of outcomes	**Summative assessment** of the Science Understanding

More information on Primary**Connections** 5Es teaching and learning model can be found at:
www.primaryconnections.org.au

Reference: Bybee, R.W. (1997). *Achieving scientific literacy: from purposes to practical action*. Portsmouth, NH: Heinemann.

Developing students' scientific literacy

The Primary**Connections** program supports teachers in developing students' scientific literacy. Scientific literacy is considered the main purpose of school science education and has been described as an individual's:

- scientific knowledge and use of that knowledge to identify questions, acquire new knowledge, explain scientific phenomena and draw evidence-based conclusions about science-related issues
- understanding of the characteristic features of science as a form of human knowledge and enquiry
- awareness of how science and technology shape our material, intellectual and cultural environments
- willingness to engage in science-related issues, and with the ideas of science, as a reflective citizen.

Reference: Programme for International Student Assessment & Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2009). *PISA 2009 assessment framework: key competencies in reading, mathematics and science*. Paris: OECD Publishing.

Linking science with literacy

PrimaryConnections has an explicit focus on developing students' knowledge, skills, understanding and capacities in science and literacy. Units employ a range of strategies to encourage students to think about and to represent science.

PrimaryConnections develops the literacies of science that students need to learn and to represent their understanding of science concepts, processes and skills. Representations in PrimaryConnections are multi-modal and include text, tables, graphs, models, drawings and embodied forms, such as gesture and role-play. Students use their everyday literacies to learn the new literacies of science. Science provides authentic contexts and meaningful purposes for literacy learning, and also provides opportunities to develop a wider range of literacies. Teaching science with literacy improves learning outcomes in both areas.

Assessment

Science is ongoing and embedded in PrimaryConnections units. Assessment is linked to the development of literacy practices and products. Relevant understandings and skills are highlighted at the beginning of each lesson. Different types of assessment are emphasised in different phases:

Diagnostic assessment occurs in the *Engage* phase. This assessment is to elicit students' prior knowledge so that the teacher can take account of this when planning how the *Explore* and *Explain* lessons will be implemented.

Formative assessment occurs in the *Explore* and *Explain* phases. This enables the teacher to monitor students' developing understanding and provide feedback that can extend and deepen students' learning.

Summative assessment of the students' achievement developed throughout the unit occurs in the *Elaborate* phase for the Science Inquiry Skills, and in the *Evaluate* phase for the Science Understanding.

Rubrics to help you make judgments against the relevant achievement standards of the Australian Curriculum are available on our website:
www.primaryconnections.org.au

SAFETY

Safety

Learning to use materials and equipment safely is central to working scientifically. It is important, however, for teachers to review each lesson before teaching, to identify and manage safety issues specific to a group of students. A safety icon SAFETY is included in lessons where there is a need to pay particular attention to potential safety hazards.
The following guidelines will help minimise risks:

- Be aware of the school's policy on safety in the classroom and for excursions.
- Check students' health records for allergies or other health issues.
- Be aware of potential dangers by trying out activities before students do them.
- Caution students about potential dangers before they begin an activity.
- Clean up spills immediately as slippery floors are dangerous.
- Instruct students never to smell, taste or eat anything unless they are given permission.
- Discuss and display a list of safe practices for science activities.

Teaching to the Australian Curriculum: Science

The Australian Curriculum: Science has three interrelated strands—Science Understanding, Science as a Human Endeavour and Science Inquiry Skills—that together 'provide students with understanding, knowledge and skills through which they can develop a scientific view of the world' (ACARA 2020).

The content of these strands is described by the Australian Curriculum as:

Science Understanding	
Biological sciences	Understanding living things
Chemical sciences	Understanding the composition and behaviour of substances
Earth and space sciences	Understanding Earth's dynamic structure and its place in the cosmos
Physical sciences	Understanding the nature of forces and motion, and matter and energy
Science as a Human Endeavour	
Nature and development of science	An appreciation of the unique nature of science and scientific knowledge including how current knowledge has developed over time through the actions of many people
Use and influence of science	How science knowledge, and applications affect people's lives, including their work, and how science is influenced by society and can be used to inform decisions and actions
Science Inquiry Skills	
Questioning and predicting	Identifying and constructing questions, proposing hypotheses and suggesting possible outcomes
Planning and conducting	Making decisions about how to investigate or solve a problem and carrying out an investigation, including the collection of data
Processing and analysing data and information	Representing data in meaningful and useful ways, identifying trends, patterns and relationships in data, and using this evidence to justify conclusions
Evaluating	Considering the quality of available evidence and the merit or significance of a claim, proposition or conclusion with reference to that evidence
Communicating	Conveying information or ideas to others through appropriate representations, text types and modes

Above material is sourced from the Australian Curriculum: Australian Curriculum Assessment and Reporting Authority (ACARA). (2020). *Australian Curriculum: Science*. www.australiancurriculum.edu.au

Primary**Connections** units support teachers to teach each Science Understanding detailed in the Australian Curriculum: Science from Foundation to Year 6. Units also develop students' skills and knowledge of the Science as a Human Endeavour and Science Inquiry Skills sub-strands, as well as specific sub-strands within the Australian Curriculum: English, Mathematics and Design and Technologies. Detailed information about its alignment with the Australian Curriculum is provided in each unit.

Unit at a glance *Heating up*

Phase	Lesson	At a glance
ENGAGE	**Lesson 1** Warming up	To capture students' interest and find out what they think they know about how heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another. To elicit students' questions about heat and keeping warm.
EXPLORE	**Lesson 2** Hot spots ***Session 1*** Hot or not? ***Session 2*** Heat at home	To provide students with hands-on, shared experiences of identifying heat sources in the classroom and at home.
	Lesson 3 Energy explorers	To provide students with hands-on, shared experiences of ways in which heat is produced.
	Lesson 4 Sharing the warmth	To provide students with hands-on, shared experiences of heat moving from one object to another.
EXPLAIN	**Lesson 5** Too hot to handle	To support students to represent and explain their understanding of how heat can be produced and can move from object to object, and to introduce current scientific views.
ELABORATE	**Lesson 6** Getting warmer	To support students to plan and conduct an investigation to compare the conductivity of different materials.
EVALUATE	**Lesson 7** Finding the heat	To provide opportunities for students to represent what they know about how heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another, and to reflect on their learning during the unit.

A unit overview can be found in Appendix 8, page 57.

Heating up—Alignment with the Australian Curriculum

Heating up is written to align to the Year 3 level of the Australian Curriculum: Science. The Science Understanding, Science Inquiry Skills, and Science as a Human Endeavour strands are interrelated and embedded throughout the unit (see page xii for further details). This unit focuses on the Physical scienc

Year 3 Science Understanding for the h sical Sciences:	**Heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another (ACSSU049)**
Incorporation in *Heating up:*	Students use their everyday experience of warming themselves, or use stimulus material about animals trying to keep warm, to generate inquiry questions about heat conduction. They develop their science investigation skills to conduct fair tests and gather evidence to support their claims.

AC All the material in the first row of this table is sourced from the Australian Curriculum.

Year 3 Achievement Standard

The Australian Curriculum: Science Year 3 achievement standard indicates the quality of learning that students should demonstrate by the end of Year 3.

By the end of Year 3, students use their understanding of the movement of Earth, materials and the **behaviour of heat to suggest explanations for everyday observations.** They group living things based on observable features and distinguish them from non-living things. **They describe how they can use science investigations to respond to questions.**

Students use their experiences to identify questions and make predictions about scientific investigations. They follow procedures to collect and record observations and suggest possible reasons for their findings, based on patterns in their data. They describe how safety and fairness were considered and they use diagrams and other representations to communicate their ideas.

The sections relevant to *Heating up* are bolded above. By the end of the unit, teachers will be able to make evidence-based judgements on whether the students are achieving below, at or above the achievement standard for the sections bolded above.

Heating up—Australian Curriculum Key ideas

In the Australian Curriculum: Science, there are six key ideas that represent key aspects of a scientific view of the world and bridge knowledge and understanding across the disciplines of science. The below table explains how these are represented in *Heating up.*

Overarching idea	Incorporation in *Heating up*
Patterns, order and organisation	Students classify heat sources into groups according to the type of energy used to produce the heat. They explore the cause and effect of heat transfer from one object to another.
Form and function	Students explore how materials can slow down heat flow (insulating properties). They explore the observable properties of heat sources in the classroom and at home.
Stability and change	Students observe that the temperature of objects can change if they are touching a heat source. They identify that objects lose heat until they are the same temperature as the other object.
Scale and measurement	Students experience heat sources as cold, warm, hot and very hot. They measure how the temperature of materials changes over time to identify heat loss or gain, and discuss whether the heat has transferred to or from the material.
Matter and energy	Students identify sources of heat energy, both those that are actively producing heat (primary sources) and those that are hotter than their environment due to stored heat (secondary sources). They discuss different energy sources that can be transformed into heat energy. Students explore basic principles of heat energy transfer and represent heat flow on annotated diagrams.
Systems	Students investigate simple thermodynamic systems of heat transfer. They describe relationships and interactions between heat sources and other materials, such as the air or hot water.

Heating up—Australian Curriculum: Science

Heating up embeds all three strands of the Australian Curriculum: Science. For ease of reference, the table below outlines the sub-strands covered in *Heating up*, the content descriptions for Year 3 and their aligned lessons.

Strand	Sub-strand	Code	Year 3 content descriptions	Lessons
Science Understanding	**Physical sciences**	ACSSU049	Heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another	1–7
Science as a Human Endeavour	**Nature and development of science**	ACSHE050	Science involves making predictions and describing patterns and relationships	1–4, 6
	Use and influence of science	ACSHE051	Science knowledge helps people to understand the effect of their actions	1–7
Science Inquiry Skills	**Questioning and predicting**	ACSIS053	With guidance, identify questions in familiar contexts that can be investigated scientifically and predict what might happen based on prior knowledge	1–4, 6
	Planning and conducting	ACSIS054	With guidance, plan and conduct scientific investigations to find answers to questions, considering the safe use of appropriate materials and equipment	4, 6
		ACSIS055	Consider the elements of fair tests and use formal measurements and digital technologies as appropriate, to make and record observations accurately	2, 3, 4, 6
	Processing and analysing data and information	ACSIS057	Use a range of methods including tables and simple column graphs to represent data and to identify patterns and trends	2–4, 6
		ACSIS25	Compare results with predictions, suggesting possible reasons for findings	4, 6
	Evaluating	ACSIS058	Reflect on the investigation, including whether a test was fair or not	6
	Communicating	ACSIS060	Represent and communicate observations, ideas and findings using formal and informal representations	1–7

AC All the material in the first four columns of this table is sourced from the Australian Curriculum.

General capabilities

The skills, behaviours and attributes that students need to succeed in life and work in the 21st century have been identified in the Australian Curriculum as general capabilities. There are seven general capabilities and they are embedded throughout the units. For further information see: www.australiancurriculum.edu.au

For examples of our unit-specific general capabilities information see the next page.

Heating up—Australian Curriculum general capabilities

General capabilities	Australian Curriculum description	*Heating up* examples
Literacy	Literacy knowledge specific to the study of science develops along with scientific understanding and skills. Primary**Connections** learning activities explicitly introduce literacy focuses and provide students with the opportunity to use them as they think about, reason and represent their understanding of science.	In *Heating up* the literacy focuses are: • science journals • ideas maps • word walls • tables • t-charts • labelled diagrams • posters.
 **Numeracy**	Elements of numeracy are particularly evident in Science Inquiry Skills. These include practical measurement and the collection, representation and interpretation of data.	Students: • collect and interpret data in tables • identify trends and patterns from numerical data • use measurement to quantify the amount of heat in something.
Information and communication technology (ICT) competence	ICT competence is particularly evident in Science Inquiry Skills. Students use digital technologies to investigate, create, communicate, and share ideas and results.	Students are given optional opportunities to: • use interactive resource technology to view, record and analyse information • use information technology to record and analyse information.
 **Critical and creative thinking**	Students develop critical and creative thinking as they speculate and solve problems through investigations, make evidence-based decisions, and analyse and evaluate information sources to draw conclusions. They develop creative questions and suggest novel solutions.	Students: • use reasoning to develop questions for inquiry • analyse data from investigations and relate it to their original questions • consider different ways of thinking about heat sources and why clothes keep them warm • develop evidence-based claims.
Ethical behaviour	Students develop ethical behaviour as they explore principles and guidelines in gathering evidence and consider the implications of their investigations on others and the environment.	Students: • ask questions of others, respecting each other's point of view.
 **Personal and social competence**	Students develop personal and social competence as they learn to work effectively in teams, develop collaborative methods of inquiry, work safely, and use their scientific knowledge to make informed choices.	Students: • work collaboratively in teams • listen to and follow instructions to safely complete investigations • participate in discussions.
 **Intercultural understanding**	Intercultural understanding is particularly evident in Science as a Human Endeavour. Students learn about the influence of people from a variety of cultures on the development of scientific understanding.	• cultural perspectives opportunities are highlighted where relevant • important contributions made to science by people from a range of cultures are highlighted where relevant.

AC All the material in the first two columns of this table is sourced from the Australian Curriculum.

Alignment with the Australian Curriculum: English and Mathematics

Strand	Sub-strand	Code	Year 3 content descriptions	Lessons
English—Language	**Language variation and change**	ACELA1475	Understand that languages have different written and visual communication systems, different oral traditions and different ways of constructing meaning	1–7
	Language for interaction	ACELA1476	Understand that successful cooperation with others depends on shared use of social conventions, including turn-taking patterns, and forms of address that vary according to the degree of formality in social situations	1–7
	Text structure and organisation	ACELA1478	Understand how different types of texts vary in use of language choices, depending on their purpose and context (for example, tense and types of sentences)	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
	Expressing and developing ideas	ACELA1484	Learn extended and technical vocabulary and ways of expressing opinion including modal verbs and adverbs	1–7
English—Literature	**Creating literature**	ACELT1791	Create imaginative texts based on characters, settings and events from students' own and other cultures using visual features, for example perspective, distance and angle	1, 5
English—Literacy	**Interacting with others**	ACELY1676	Listen to and contribute to conversations and discussions to share information and ideas and negotiate in collaborative situations	1–7
		ACELY1792	Use interaction skills, including active listening behaviours and communicate in a clear, coherent manner using a variety of everyday and learned vocabulary and appropriate tone, pace, pitch and volume	1–7
		ACELY1677	Plan and deliver short presentations, providing some key details in logical sequence	5
Mathematics—Measurement and Geometry	**Using units of measurement**	ACMMG061	Measure, order and compare objects using familiar metric units of length, mass and capacity	6
Mathematics—Statistics and Probability	**Data representation and interpretation**	ACMSP069	Collect data, organise into categories and create displays using lists, tables, picture graphs and simple column graphs, with and without the use of digital technologies	2, 3, 6
		ACMSP070	Interpret and compare data displays	3, 6

AC All the material in the first four columns of this table is sourced from the Australian Curriculum.

Cross-curriculum priorities

There are three cross-curriculum priorities identified by the Australian Curriculum:

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures
- Asia and Australia's engagement with Asia
- Sustainability.

Two of these are embedded within *Heating up*, as described below.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures

The PrimaryConnections Indigenous perspectives framework supports teachers' implementation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures in science. The framework can be accessed at: **www.primaryconnections.org.au/**

Heating up focuses on the Western science way of making evidence-based claims about how heat is related to energy transfer and transformation. Students identify primary heat sources (that transform different energy sources to heat) and secondary sources (that transfer heat they have accumulated). They discuss how heat is exchanged between materials until they reach the same temperature.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples might have other explanations for observations explored in this unit.

PrimaryConnections recommends working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members to access local and relevant cultural perspectives. Protocols for engaging with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community members are provided in state and territory education guidelines. Links to these are provided on the PrimaryConnections website.

Sustainability

In *Heating up,* students discuss how heat sources need to continually transform another energy source to keep something warmer than its surrounding environment. Teachers might choose to elaborate on sustainable technologies to improve sustainable living in terms of heating and insulating homes. This might assist students to develop knowledge, skills and values for making decisions about individual and community actions that contribute to sustainable patterns of use of the Earth's natural resources.

Teacher background information

This information is intended as teacher information only. It provides teachers with information relevant to the science concept so they can feel more confident and competent to teach each lesson. The content and vocabulary of this information is at a more detailed and advanced level than what is required for students.

Introduction to heat

Heat is a form of energy created by the movement of molecules in an object. All matter is made up of atoms and molecules (groupings of atoms). The atoms and molecules of a material are always moving. Even objects which are very cold have some heat energy because their atoms and molecules are still moving.

When molecules get more energy in them than they had before, they move faster, and we call that heat. Things are hot if their molecules are moving quickly and cold if their molecules are moving more slowly. Temperature is a way of measuring how fast the molecules are moving.

Heat itself isn't a 'thing' but rather a process of energy transfer. For example, when you hold a cup of hot coffee, heat flows from the cup to your hand—the hot thing warms up a cooler thing by the transfer of heat or heat energy. As the cup of coffee is hotter than your hand, the molecules in your hand move faster as heat energy flows from the cup to your hand. Over time, the molecules of the hotter object slow down and the molecules of the colder object speed up until eventually the two objects are the same temperature.

If you leave your cup of coffee on your desk and come back to it later, the heat will have flowed from the cup to the room until the coffee is the same temperature as the room (called equilibrium).

Storing and producing heat

Heat has its origins in other forms of energy:

- The Sun changes nuclear energy into light and heat energy.
- A fire and living cells can change chemical energy into heat energy.
- Some electrical devices can change electrical energy into heat energy.
- Kinetic (motion) energy can be changed into heat energy through friction.

These are all examples of primary sources of heat. We might produce heat as a side product of any work we might do.

Secondary sources of heat do not produce heat themselves but are previously heated by a primary heat source. If then moved to a cold environment they exchange heat with objects around them until all materials reach the same temperature.

Students' conceptions

Taking account of students' existing ideas is important in planning effective teaching approaches which help students learn science. Students develop their own ideas during their experiences in everyday life and might hold more than one idea about an event or phenomenon.

Students might think that the terms 'hot' and 'cold' are absolutes and opposites. However, 'hot' can be translated as 'has a higher temperature than me' and 'cold' as 'has a lower temperature than me'. We intuitively understand the world in terms of what is hot or cold to us, but this would be very different if, for example, we had an internal body temperature of 120°C.

Students might think that 'cold' moves from one material to another. Statements such as 'Don't let the cold in!' imply this. Heat energy always transfers from the hotter object to the colder one.

References

Cool facts about heat. Beyond penguins and polar bears
www.beyondpenguins.ehe.osu.edu/issue/keeping -warm/cool-facts-about-heat

Cool cosmos 'What is heat?'
http://coolcosmos.ipac.caltech.edu/cosmic_classroom/light_lessons/thermal/heat.html

Burgoon, J., Heddle, M. & Duran, E. (2010). 'Re-Examining the Similarities Between Teacher and Students Conceptions About Physical Science', Journal Science Teacher Education (2911), 22:101–114.

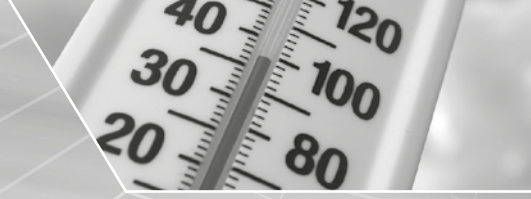
Hapkiewicz, A. (1992). 'Finding a List of Science Misconceptions', MSTA Newsletter, 38 (Winter '92), pp. 11–14.

Skamp, K. (Ed.) (2012). *Teaching primary science constructively* (4th Edn). South Melbourne: Cengage Learning Australia.

To access more in-depth science information in the form of text, diagrams and animations, refer to the Primary**Connections** Science Background Resource available on the Primary**Connections** website:

www.primaryconnections.org.au

Lesson 1 Warming up



ENGAGE

AT A GLANCE

To capture students' interest and find out what they think they know about how heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another.

To elicit students' questions about heat and keeping warm.

Students:

- role-play the way they feel when they are hot or cold
- discuss the ways they would warm up if they felt cold
- explain the reasons they think different things help them to warm up
- experience and explain their ideas on how heat moves.

Lesson focus

The focus of the *Engage* phase is to spark students' interest, stimulate their curiosity, raise questions for inquiry and elicit their existing beliefs about the topic. These existing ideas can then be taken account of in future lessons.

Assessment focus

Diagnostic assessment is an important aspect of the *Engage* phase. In this lesson you will elicit what students already know and understand about:

- how heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another.

Key lesson outcomes

Science

Students will be able to represent their current understanding as they:

- discuss strategies animals have for keeping warm
- explain their existing ideas about how to stay warm
- identify heat sources
- discuss how heat moves.

Literacy

Students will be able to:

- contribute to class discussions about how to keep warm
- use talk to their share ideas
- represent their ideas about how heat moves
- contribute to the class science journal and word wall.

This lesson also provides opportunities to monitor the development of students' general capabilities (highlighted through icons, see page xi).

Equipment

FOR THE CLASS

- class science journal
- word wall
- ideas map (see 'Preparation')
- multimedia resources showing animals or humans trying to keep warm (see 'Preparation')

FOR EACH STUDENT

- science journal
- ice block
- *optional*: themometer, large

Preparation

- Read 'How to use a science journal' (Appendix 2).
- Read 'How to use a word wall' (Appendix 3).
- Create a template for an ideas map (see Lesson step 6) in the class science journal and record the topic 'Ways to keep warm' in the centre.
- Prepare an area for students to stand and role-play the way they feel in different situations (see Lesson step 1). If the classroom is small consider using an outside area. Identify multimedia resources, such as pictures or videos, which show animals or humans trying to keep warm, for example:
  - BBC Learning zone clip 12886, 'Penguin Huddle': **https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00380c2**
  - Discovery atlas: Snow monkeys: **https://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/short-film-showcase/00000149-d415-de71-a9eb-dc9539210000**
  - The book *Antarctica* by Helen Cowcher, ISBN: 0-374-40371-6.
- Create a page in the class science journal titled 'Our questions about heat'.
- *Optional:* Display the science journal, multimedia resources and ideas map in a digital format.

Lesson steps

1 Introduce the multimedia depicting animals trying to keep warm (see 'Preparation'). Ask questions, such as:

- What do you think they are doing?
- Why do you think they are doing that?
- How might this help them keep warm?

Note: In the *Engage* phase, do not provide any formal definitions or correct students' answers as the purpose is to elicit students' prior knowledge.

2 Introduce the class science journal and discuss its purpose and features.

Literacy focus

Why do we use a science journal?

We use a **science journal** to record what we see, hear, feel and think so that we can look at it later to help us with our claims and evidence.

What does a science journal include?

A **science journal** includes dates and times. It might include written text, drawings, measurements, labelled diagrams, photographs, tables and graphs.

Record students' answers in the class science journal.

3 Ask students to stand where they have space to move (see 'Preparation'). Explain that you are going to describe some situations and they will role-play as if they were in that situation.

4 Ask students to imagine that they are standing in a room that is at a very comfortable temperature. Then ask them imagine that the room is getting colder, and colder, until it is freezing. Ask the students to then imagine that the room is getting warmer and warmer, until it is extremely hot.

5 As a class discuss the activity, asking questions, such as:

- What did you do when you acted like the room was freezing cold/extremely hot?
- Why do you think you acted that way?
- Have you ever been very cold/hot before? Why do you think that happened?

6 Introduce the class ideas map (see 'Preparation). Discuss the purpose and features of an ideas map.

Literacy focus

Why do we use an ideas map?

We use an **ideas map** to show our thoughts about a topic.

What does an ideas map include?

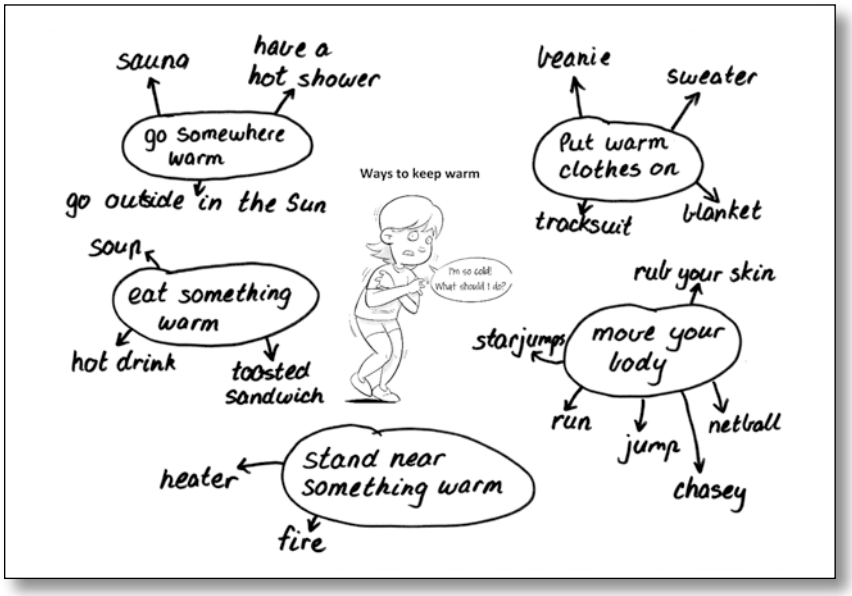
An **ideas map** includes a title in the centre. Ideas are written around it and arrows are drawn between similar ideas. An **ideas map** might include pictures and symbols.

7 Ask students to think about ways to keep warm. Organise the ideas map using categories, such as:

- Go somewhere warm.
- Stand near something warm.
- Hold something warm.
- Put warm clothes on.
- Move your body.

Ask students to add ideas to each of these categories, for example, by coming forward and drawing pictures or by describing things that they or you can record.

Optional: Ask students to create their own ideas map in their science journals.



Work sample of a class ideas map on ways to keep warm

8 Use guided questioning to find out what students think they know about heat and the movement of heat, such as:

- Why do you think a heater is hot?
- How do you think a blanket keeps you warm?
- Why do people need heat?
- In what everyday activities do we use heat?
- What are some sources of heat that we rely on?
- How do we measure heat?

Record students' ideas on the ideas map and join them with arrows or lines to the matching categories.

9 Ask students to hold an ice block in their hands and observe and feel what happens. After the ice has melted and students have dried their hands ask them to touch their faces and describe how their hands feel. Ask students to draw a picture and write to explain what they think happened to cause the ice block to melt and why their hands were cold using the following sentence starters:

- The ice block melted because …
- My hand was cold afterwards because …

Work sample of how heat moves

Record students' questions about heat and warming up on the 'Our questions about heat' page of the class science journal.

10 Draw students' attention to the word wall and discuss its purpose and features.

Literacy focus

Why do we use a word wall?

We use a **word wall** to record words we know or learn about a topic. We display the word wall in the classroom so that we can look up words we are learning about and see how they are spelled.

What does a word wall include?

A **word wall** includes a topic title or picture and words that we have seen or heard about the topic.

Ask students what words or images from today's lesson would be useful to place on the word wall.

Invite students to contribute words from different languages to the word wall, including local Indigenous words for hot, cold, heat or warmth, if possible.

Curriculum links

English

- Use comparative language, such as cold, colder, coldest; warm, warmer, warmest.

The Arts

- Discuss requirements of clothing that is used for warmth.

Lesson 2 Hot spots

EXPLORE

AT A GLANCE

To provide students with hands-on, shared experiences of identifying heat sources in the classroom and at home.

Session 1 Hot or not?

Students:

- identify heat sources in the classroom
- identify primary and secondary heat sources
- record observations in a table.

Session 2 Heat at home

Students:

- identify primary and secondary heat sources at home
- take a photo or draw a heat source and bring to school.

Lesson focus

The *Explore* phase is designed to provide students with hands-on experiences of the science phenomenon. Students explore ideas, collect evidence, discuss their observations and keep records, such as science journal entries. The *Explore* phase ensures all students have a shared experience that can be discussed and explained in the *Explain* phase.

Assessment focus

Formative assessment is an ongoing aspect of the *Explore* phase. It involves monitoring students' developing understanding and giving feedback that extends their learning. In this lesson you will monitor students' developing understanding of how:

- heat can be produced in many ways.

Key lesson outcomes

Science

Students will be able to:

- identify heat sources in the classroom
- sort heat sources into heat producers and things heated by heat producers
- identify heat sources at home.

Literacy

Students will be able to:

- understand the purpose and features of a table and T-chart
- use oral, written and visual language to record and discuss their observations of heat sources
- engage in discussion to compare ideas about heat sources.

This lesson also provides opportunities to monitor the development of students' general capabilities (highlighted through icons, see page xii).

Teacher background information

Heat sources

Whether or not something is a 'source' of heat depends on its surroundings. If a material is put in contact with a colder material whose atoms move more slowly then heat transfer will occur until both materials reach the same temperature.

Primary heat sources are heat sources that produce their own heat (see below for examples). A secondary heat source is something that is heated by a primary source and then transmits the heat to something colder, for example, a hot water bottle is a secondary heat source for warming a bed.

Producing heat

Some examples of how heat can be produced are:

- Electrical energy is converted into thermal energy (heat) when you use objects such as computers, electrical stove elements, toasters, hair dryers or light bulbs.
- Movement energy (kinetic) from friction creates heat. Such as, rubbing your hands, sharpening a pencil, spinning skateboard wheels.
- Chemical energy including burning. For example, foods we eat are converted into heat in our bodies; fire, candles and gas heaters burn to produce heat.
- Light from the Sun is converted to heat as the Sun's rays warm the Earth's surface.

Students' conceptions

When looking for heat sources, students might be confused by their body heat and identify things such as books as being warm. This might also arise from a confusion of what 'warm' means. Encourage students to identify whether things are actually warming their hand and ask the whole group whether they agree.

Students might think the wick of a candle is burning, however it is the wax vapour which burns to form the majority of the flame we see. The wick does burn, but its main purpose is to provide a way for the wax to get hot enough to vaporise and burn.

Students might think that the Earth gets heat by thermal radiation from the Sun. The Sun is actually too far from the Earth to heat it directly. Instead, the light from the Sun is reflected or absorbed by objects on Earth. Absorbed light usually increases the energy in an object, causing the object to heat up.

Some students might think that materials are intrinsically warm (blankets) or cold (metals). They might think that objects that keep things warm—such as a sweater or gloves—may be thought to be sources of heat instead of the objects keeping things warm by trapping heat.

Session 1 Hot or not?

Equipment

FOR THE CLASS

- class science journal
- word wall
- team roles chart
- team skills chart
- 1 enlarged copy of 'What's hot?' (Resource sheet 1)
- candle
- hot water bottle
- kettle containing warm water
- collection of heat sources or pictures of them (see 'Preparation')

FOR EACH TEAM

- role wristbands or badges for Director, Manager and Speaker
- each team member's science journal
- 1 copy of 'What's hot?' (Resource sheet 1) per team member

Preparation

- Read 'How to organise collaborative learning teams (Year 3–Year 6)' (Appendix 1). Display an enlarged copy of the team skills chart and the team roles chart in the classroom. Prepare role wristbands or badges.
- Prepare an enlarged copy of 'What's hot?' (Resource sheet 1).
- Collect other heat sources, or pictures of them, for students to explore in the classroom, such as a hairdryer, curling wand, computer, clock/radio, warm cup of tea.
- *Optional:* Display the pictures of heat sources and 'What's hot?' (Resource sheet 1) in a digital format.
- Prepare a class T-chart with the column headings 'Heat producers', and 'Heated by something else'. Leave space for a title at the top of the sheet (see Lesson steps 9 and 11).

Lesson steps

1 Review the previous lesson using the class science journal. Using the ideas map, review things that students identified as those to stand next to when trying to warm up.

2 Explain that students will be working in collaborative learning teams to see how many different things they can find in the classroom that feel warm or hot. Discuss how to identify if things are warm or hot, for example, by feeling if they are warm to touch.

Optional: Allow teams to investigate more areas than just the classroom.

3 Discuss safe ways of searching for heat sources, including slowly moving a hand towards something, and withdrawing before it gets too hot.

4 Introduce the enlarged copy of 'What's hot?' (Resource sheet 1). Read through and discuss. Discuss the purpose and features of a table.

Literacy focus

Why do we use a table?

We use a **table** to organise information so that we can understand it more easily.

What does a table include?

A **table** includes a title, columns with headings and information organised under each heading.

5 Model how to complete the table using a candle. Write 'candle' in the first column. Ask students to touch the candle. Ask questions, such as:

- Did you expect it to be hot? Why/Why not?
- What does it need in order to be hot? Why?

Light the candle and complete the rest of the columns.

Safety note: Remind students to slowly move their hands towards the candle and move their hands away when it becomes too hot.

6 Discuss the last column 'Produces its own heat? Or heated by something else?' Ask students:

- Is the candle producing its own heat or is it heated by something else? (Producing its own heat.)
- How do you know? (I can see it burning.)

Model how to complete the last column for a candle.

7 Show students the cold hot water bottle. Discuss what it is and what it is used for. Pour warm water from a kettle into the hot water bottle. Ask students to feel the heat of it. Ask students:

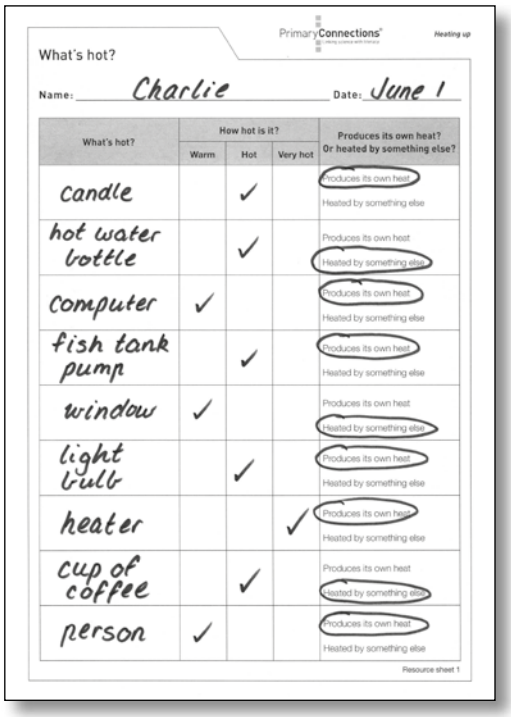
- Is the hot water bottle producing its own heat or is it heated by something else? (Heated by something else.)
- How do you know? (The hot water in it was heated by a kettle.)

Discuss how students will form teams to complete an entry on their resource sheet for the hot water bottle and other items in the classroom.

8 Form teams and allocate roles. Ask Managers to collect team equipment.

If students are using collaborative learning teams for the first time, introduce and explain the team skills chart and the team roles chart. Explain that students will use role wristbands or badges to help them (and you) know which role each member has.

Allow time for teams to complete the activity.



PrimaryConnections — Heating up

What's hot?

Name: Charlie Date: June 1

What's hot?	How hot is it?			Produces its own heat? Or heated by something else?
	Warm	Hot	Very hot	
candle		✓		Produces its own heat / Heated by something else
hot water bottle		✓		Produces its own heat / Heated by something else
computer	✓			Produces its own heat / Heated by something else
fish tank pump		✓		Produces its own heat / Heated by something else
window	✓			Produces its own heat / Heated by something else
light bulb		✓		Produces its own heat / Heated by something else
heater			✓	Produces its own heat / Heated by something else
cup of coffee		✓		Produces its own heat / Heated by something else
person	✓			Produces its own heat / Heated by something else

Resource sheet 1

Work sample of 'What's hot?' (Resource sheet 1)

9 Explain that teams will share their findings as a class using a T-chart. Introduce the T-chart (see 'Preparation') and discuss its purpose and features.

Literacy focus

Why do we use a T-chart?

We use a **T-chart** to organise information so that we can understand it more easily.

What does a T-chart include?

A **T-chart** includes two columns with headings. Information is put into the columns based on the headings.

10 Ask Speakers to share their team's findings. List warm or hot objects found by teams on self-adhesive notes and ask the Speakers to place it in the column on the T-chart that matches their findings. Encourage dialogue by asking questions, such as:

- Who agrees with what this team found? Why?
- Who disagrees with what this team found? Why?

11 Write the title 'Heat sources in our classroom' above the T-chart and ask students what they think a 'heat source' is. Discuss how it is something that gives heat to other things and that all of these things are heat sources.

Heat sources in our classroom

Heat producers	Heated by something else
computer	heat pack
Sunlight	hot water bottle
candle	window pane
aquarium light	glass jars on window sill
pump	
fridge motor	
matches	
people	
heater	

12 Read through the heat producers' side of the T-chart and ask questions, such as:

- What other heat producers can you think of?
- Is there anything similar about any of the heat producers?

13 Ask students what they learned about heat and heat sources from today's lesson and write their ideas in the class science journal.

14 Revise the 'Our questions about heat' page in the class science journal. Add any new questions that students might have.

15 Update the word wall with words and images.

What's hot?

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

What's hot?	How hot is it?			Produces its own heat? Or heated by something else?
	Warm	Hot	Very hot	
				Produces its own heat Heated by something else
				Produces its own heat Heated by something else
				Produces its own heat Heated by something else
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				Produces its own heat Heated by something else
				Produces its own heat Heated by something else

Session 2 Heat at home

Equipment

FOR THE CLASS

- class science journal
- word wall
- 'Heat collection' board
- 1 enlarged copy of 'Information note for families' (Resource sheet 2)

FOR EACH STUDENT

- science journal
- 1 copy of 'Information note for families' (Resource sheet 2)

Preparation

- Set up a 'Heat collection' board for the students to place their photos or pictures of heat sources brought from home. Use a T-chart format as in Session 1 with the title 'Heat sources at home', and the columns 'Heat producers' and 'Heated by something else'.
- Prepare an enlarged copy of 'Information note for families' (Resource sheet 2).

Lesson steps

1. Review the previous lesson using the class science journal and T-chart. Discuss objects and activities that were warm, hot or very hot to touch.
2. Explain to students that they will be looking for heat sources at home. Ask students to find an object at home that is a heat source and either take a photo or draw a picture of it. Discuss examples of what they might find. Examples include a hairdryer, curling wand, matches, stove element, gas burners, hot water system, television, electric blanket, oven, clock/radio or printer.
3. Introduce the enlarged copy of 'Information note for families' (Resource sheet 2) and discuss the 'Tasks to do' section.

   SAFETY

   Remind students of safe ways of searching for heat sources, including slowly moving a hand towards something, and withdrawing before it gets too hot.
4. Show students the 'Heat collection' board where their photos and drawings will be placed for discussion in the next lesson.
5. Distribute 'Information note for families' (Resource sheet 2) to students.
6. Update the word wall with words and images.

Curriculum links

Science

- Further investigate and compare different ways heat can be produced.

Mathematics

- Create a graph of how many heat sources were found in different locations.

Information note for families

Introducing the 'Heat at home' project

This term our class will explore heat in a science unit called *Heating up.*

As part of this unit students are asked to find things at home that are heat sources and either draw them or take a photo to share with the class.

Safety note: Students are asked to use safe ways to search for heat sources, including slowly moving a hand towards something and withdrawing before it gets too hot.

Tasks to do

1. Students brainstorm with family and friends different objects at home that are heat sources and discuss if each one is warm, hot or very hot.

2. Discuss whether the object is producing heat or was heated by something else.

For example:

- A hairdryer. The vent area can get hot. It produces its own heat.
- A globe in a bedside lamp. It can get hot. It produces its own heat.
- A saucepan on stove. It gets very hot. It is heated by something else (a gas burner).

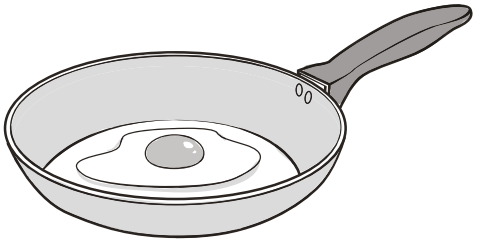
3. Students to choose one object that is a heat source and bring a photo or drawing of it to class.

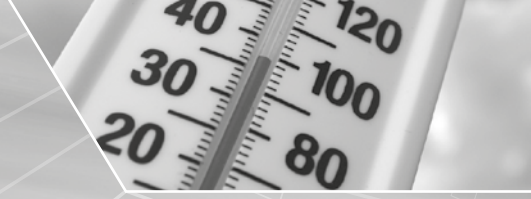
This project will be shared with classmates on

_____.

Thank you

Class teacher





Lesson 3 Energy explorers

AT A GLANCE

To provide students with hands-on, shared experiences of ways in which heat is produced.

Students:

- sort pictures into three groups according to how they produce heat
- find objects and items to include in the groups.

Lesson focus

The *Explore* phase is designed to provide students with hands-on experiences of the science phenomenon. Students explore ideas, collect evidence, discuss their observations and keep records, such as science journal entries. The *Explore* phase ensures all students have a shared experience that can be discussed and explained in the *Explain* phase.

Assessment focus

Formative assessment is an ongoing aspect of the *Explore* phase. It involves monitoring students' developing understanding and giving feedback that extends their learning. In this lesson you will monitor students' developing understanding of how:

- heat can be produced in many ways.

Key lesson outcomes

Science

Students will be able to:

- identify three of the ways in which heat can be produced
- classify heat sources according to how they produce heat.

Literacy

Students will be able to:

- contribute to discussions about some ways in which heat is produced
- use questions to agree and disagree with teams' claims.

This lesson also provides opportunities to monitor the development of students' general capabilities (highlighted through icons, see page xii).

Teacher background information

Energy can take on many forms and can change from one form to another. Many different types of energy can be converted into heat energy; light, electrical, kinetic, chemical, mechanical, nuclear and sound energy can cause a substance to heat up by increasing the speed of its molecules. In this unit, students will be looking at the following three types of energy that produce heat:

Electrical energy
Electrical energy is converted into heat (thermal energy) when you use objects such as electric blankets, electric stove elements, toasters, hair dryers or light bulbs.

Kinetic energy (Motion energy)
All moving things have kinetic energy. It is energy possessed by an object due to its motion or movement. The heavier a thing is and the faster it moves the more kinetic energy it has.

Energy from friction creates heat. For example, when you rub your hands, sharpen a pencil, make a skid mark with your bike or use the brakes on your car, friction generates heat.

Chemical energy
Chemical energy is energy stored in atoms and molecules. Chemical energy is released in a chemical reaction, often in the form of heat. Examples of stored chemical energy include matches, batteries, petroleum, natural gas and dry wood. As each of these burns, they release chemical energy which is converted to thermal energy (heat) and light energy. For example, a match has chemical energy stored in it. When the match is struck, it burns and the chemical in it produces heat energy and light energy.

Reference
CoolCosmos: What is heat?
http://coolcosmos.ipac.caltech.edu/cosmic_classroom/light_lessons/thermal/heat.html

EXPLORE

Equipment

FOR THE CLASS

- class science journal
- word wall
- team roles chart
- team skills chart
- 'Heat collection' board from Lesson 2, Session 2
- 1 enlarged copy of 'Warming ways' (Resource sheet 3)
- objects, photos or pictures of heat sources (see 'Preparation)

FOR EACH TEAM

- role wristbands or badges for Director, Manager and Speaker
- each team member's science journal
- 1 copy of 'Warming ways' (Resource sheet 3) per team member

Preparation

- Collect objects, photos or pictures of heat sources that use:
  - electricity, such as a hairdryer, heater, toaster, sandwich maker
  - chemicals (burning), such as a tea candle, fire, gas heater, cigarette lighter
  - friction, such as a pencil sharpener, hands rubbing together, sandpaper, skid mark from a bike, using the brakes on a car.
- Prepare an enlarged copy of 'Warming ways' (Resource sheet 3).
- *Optional:* Display 'Warming ways' (Resource sheet 3) in a digital format.

Lesson steps

1 Review the previous lesson using the class science journal. Discuss objects that are heat producers. Compare them with things that are heated by something else.

2 Ask students to place the photo or drawing that they have brought from home on the 'Heat collection' board in the appropriate column. Discuss items with the class. Discuss the amount of heat it produces and whether it is a heat producer or heated by something else. Compare this with the T-chart from Lesson 2, Session 1, and note similarities and differences. Discuss how there are many different types of heat sources.

3 Introduce the enlarged copy of 'Warming ways' (Resource sheet 3). Explain that students will be working in collaborative learning teams to individually cut out and then sort the pictures into three groups according to what they think each uses to produce heat. Ask students to paste the pictures into their science journals, putting each group on a separate page, and pasting the title for the group at the top of the page.

4 Explain that each team will then find other things from the collection of objects and pictures, including those brought from home, of other items that might go in each group (see 'Preparation'). Ask students to write or draw each item that they find onto the page of the group that they think it belongs to.

5 Form teams and ask Managers to collect team equipment. Allow time for teams to complete the activity.

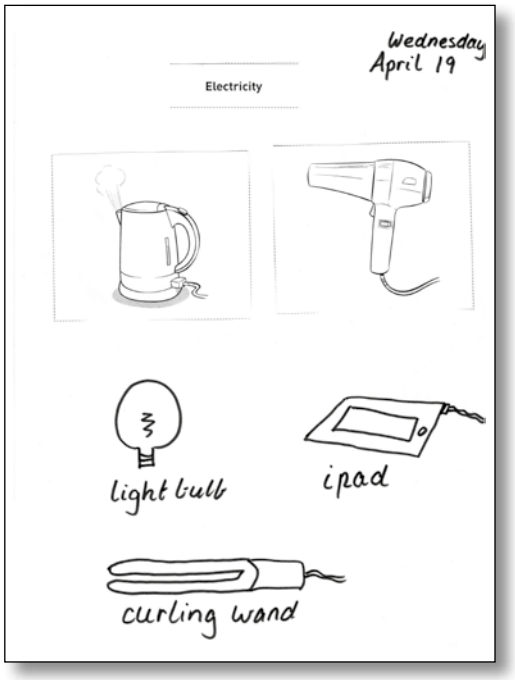
6 Ask Speakers to present their team's findings, providing reasons for their choices. Encourage students to agree or disagree with each team using the 'Science question starters' (see Appendix 5).

Ask teams questions, such as:

- What did you use to help you decide how to make your groups?
- Was there any object that you weren't sure of which group to put it in? Why?

7 Revise the 'Our questions about heat' page in the class science journal. Add any new questions that students might have.

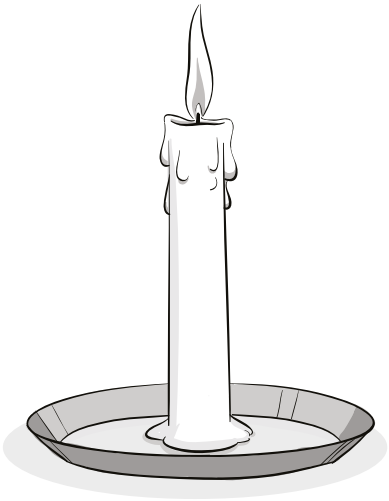
8 Update the word wall with words and images.

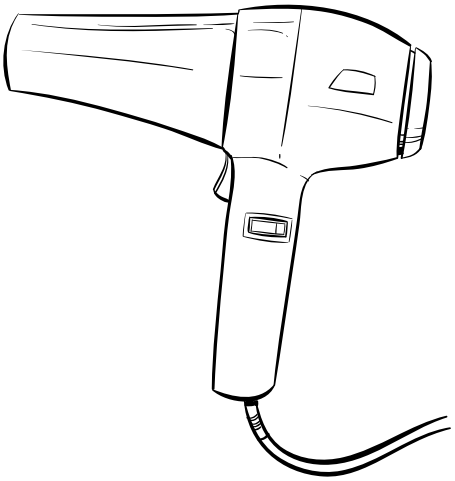


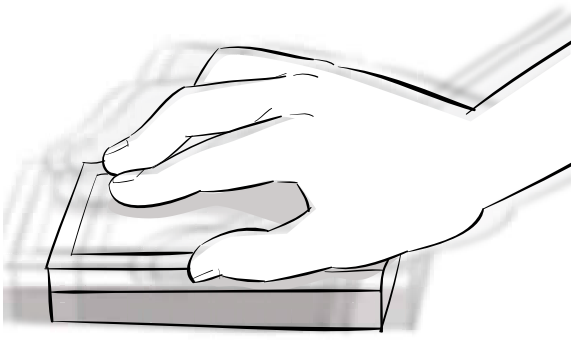
Work sample of heat sources that use electricity

Warming ways

Electricity	Friction	Burning







Lesson 4 Sharing the warmth

AT A GLANCE

To provide students with hands-on, shared experiences of heat moving from one object to another.

Students:

- observe that many objects do not produce heat
- explore how objects obtain heat by being in contact with a heat source.

EXPLORE

Lesson focus

The *Explore* phase is designed to provide students with hands-on experiences of the science phenomenon. Students explore ideas, collect evidence, discuss their observations and keep records, such as science journal entries. The *Explore* phase ensures all students have a shared experience that can be discussed and explained in the *Explain* phase.

Assessment focus

Formative assessment is an ongoing aspect of the *Explore* phase. It involves monitoring students' developing understanding and giving feedback that extends their learning. In this lesson you will monitor students' developing understanding of how:

- heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another.

Key lesson outcomes

Science

Students will be able to:

- explore objects that do not produce heat
- identify heat sources inside and outside the classroom
- explore that some objects heat up when in contact with a heat source.

Literacy

Students will be able to:

- use oral, written and visual language to record and discuss investigation results
- engage in discussion to compare results
- create labelled diagrams.

This lesson also provides opportunities to monitor the development of students' general capabilities (highlighted through icons, see page xii).

Teacher background information

Heat flow

When two materials at different temperatures are placed in contact with each other, heat passes from the hotter object to the colder one until their temperatures are the same. This heat transfer is known as conduction. How quickly heat is transferred between the two materials depends on several variables. The more surface contact between the materials, the faster the transfer. Different materials also 'heat up' at different speeds. When heat travels easily through a material it is known as a heat conductor, and when heat travels slowly the material is known as a heat insulator. A metal spoon at room temperature is the same temperature as the air. It might feel colder than a wooden or plastic spoon because metal conducts heat so much better. Because your hand is hotter than room temperature, heat is conducted away from it, and a metal spoon cools your hand faster. Heat flow depends strongly on the geometry and type of materials. For example, the recently discovered thinnest material graphene, which is composed of just a single layer of carbon atoms, is known for its fast heat transfer properties.

Students' conceptions

Students might think that heat is an intrinsic property of materials, that a metal is always hot or always cold depending on which memory students are drawing on. However, intrinsic properties of materials are their capacity to conduct heat and to store thermal energy when warmed by heat sources. Since metals conduct heat quickly they are useful cooking implements, spreading the heat from the heat source quickly and evenly through the material but they are not creating the heat themselves.

Equipment

FOR THE CLASS

- class science journal
- word wall
- team roles chart
- team skills chart
- metal teaspoon
- heat pack
- 1 enlarged copy of 'Warm me up!' (Resource sheet 4)

FOR EACH TEAM

- role wristbands or badges for Director, Manager and Speaker
- each team member's science journal
- 1 enlarged copy of 'Warm me up!' (Resource sheet 4)
- 1 timing device (eg, a stopwatch)
- metal teaspoon

Preparation

- Prepare an enlarged copy of 'Warm me up!' (Resource sheet 4).
- Pre-heat the heat pack for Lesson step 4.
- *Optional:* Display 'Warm me up!' (Resource sheet 4) n a

Lesson steps

1 Review previous lessons using the class science journal. Review the 'Heat sources' table and discuss how if something feels warm or hot it might be producing its own heat or it might be absorbing heat from something else.

2 Discuss how most things around us do not produce heat. Ask students to find objects in the classroom that do not produce heat. List students' ideas in the class science journal.

3 Show students a metal spoon. Ask students to feel the spoon and describe its temperature.

4 Introduce the heated heat pack and ask students to feel that it is very warm. Ask students what they think will happen when the hot heat pack is wrapped around the cold spoon.

5 Wrap the hot heat pack around the spoon, wait for one minute and then unwrap and ask some students to feel if the spoon is still cold or if it is warm, hot or very hot. Ask students what they think happened to make the spoon warmer.

6 Draw a picture of the spoon on the heat pack in the class science journal. Discuss the purpose and features of a labelled diagram.

Literacy focus

Why do we use a labelled diagram?

We use a **labelled** diagram to show the shape, size and features of an object.

What does a labelled diagram include?

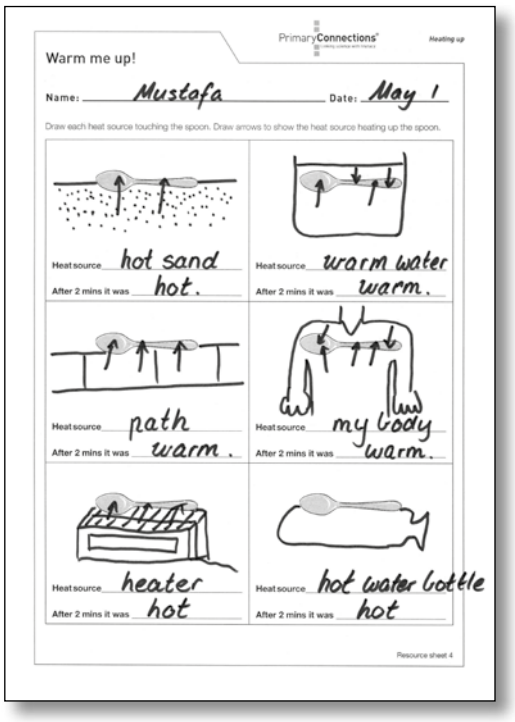
A **labelled diagram** might include a title, an accurate drawing, a scale to show the object's size and labels showing the main features. A line or arrow connects the label to the feature.

Ask students to draw arrows to show the heat going from the heat pack to the spoon.

7 Introduce the enlarged copy of 'Warm me up!' (Resource sheet 4) and discuss with students. Explain that students will be working in collaborative learning teams to find ways of heating up the metal spoon. Discuss examples with students, such as putting it out on the basketball court, placing it on the path, holding it next to a heater, putting it on a heated hot water bottle, putting it in warm water, putting it on hot sand, holding it over a candle, blowing it with a hairdryer, or putting it close to your skin for body heat.

8 Discuss that teams will look for places that are heat sources, place the metal spoon there for two minutes and then feel the spoon for whether it is warm, hot or very hot. Model how to measure for two minutes and how to complete the table.

9 Re-form teams and allocate roles. Ask Managers to collect team equipment.



Work sample of 'Warm me up!' (Resource sheet 4)

10 Ask Speakers to present their team's findings and which heat source they think would be the best to use to warm up and why they think that. Encourage students to provide reasons and evidence for their conclusions. Invite students to agree or disagree with each team using the 'Science question starters' (see Appendix 5).

Ask questions, such as:

- What was the best heat source that you could find for the spoon?
- Did it need to touch the heat source? Why do you think that?
- How does the heat move to heat the spoon up?
- Which heat source do we think is the best to warm up the spoon? Why?

11 Revise the 'Our questions about heat' page in the class science journal. Add any new questions that students might have.

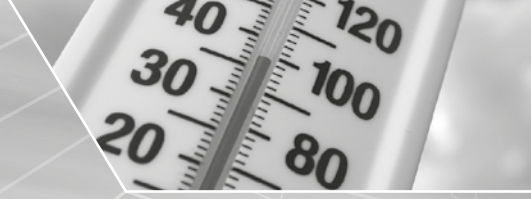
12 Update the word wall with words and images.

Warm me up!

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Draw each heat source touching the spoon. Draw arrows to show the heat source heating up the spoon.

 Heat source_____ After 2 mins it was _____	 Heat source_____ After 2 mins it was _____
 Heat source_____ After 2 mins it was _____	 Heat source_____ After 2 mins it was _____
 Heat source_____ After 2 mins it was _____	 Heat source_____ After 2 mins it was _____



Lesson 5 Too hot to handle

AT A GLANCE

To support students to represent and explain their understanding of how heat can be produced and can move from object to object.

To introduce current scientific views.

Students:

- represent their understanding of heat sources and the movement of heat using everyday scenarios
- create a poster warning others about the dangers of heat.

Lesson focus

In the *Explain* phase students develop a literacy product to represent their developing understanding. They discuss and identify patterns and relationships within their observations. Students consider the current views of scientists and deepen their own understanding.

Assessment focus

Formative assessment is an ongoing aspect of the *Explain* phase. It involves monitoring students' developing understanding and giving feedback that extends their learning. In this lesson you will monitor students' developing understanding of how:

- heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another.

You are also able to look for evidence of students' use of appropriate ways to represent what they know and understand about heat sources and transfer, and give them feedback on how they can improve their representations. You will also monitor their developing science inquiry skills (see page xi).

Key lesson outcomes

Science

Students will be able to:

- explain that heat transfers from hot objects to cooler ones
- review their understanding of heat sources and the production of heat.

Literacy

Students will be able to:

- use written and oral language to demonstrate their understanding of heat transfer
- create a poster to explain heat and how heat moves
- use scientific language to describe heat sources
- contribute to discussions about everyday scenarios involving heat transfer.

This lesson also provides opportunities to monitor the development of students' general capabilities (highlighted through icons, see page xii).

Equipment

FOR THE CLASS

- class science journal
- word wall
- team roles chart
- team skills chart
- 1 enlarged copy of 'Moving heat' (Resource sheet 5)

FOR EACH TEAM

- role wristbands or badges for Director, Manager and Speaker
- each team member's science journal
- 1 copy of 'Moving heat' (Resource sheet 5) per team member
- materials to create a poster

Preparation

- Prepare an enlarged copy of 'Moving heat' (Resource sheet 5).
- *Optional:* Display 'Moving heat' (Resource sheet 5) in a digital format.

Lesson steps

1. Review previous lessons using the class science journal. Ask questions, such as:
   - What have we learned about heat?
   - How is heat produced? What ways do you know of?
   - What is a heat source?
   - What happens when two things are touching and one is hotter than the other?
2. Introduce the enlarged copy of 'Moving heat' (Resource sheet 5). Read through and discuss. Explain that each student will complete the resource sheet by drawing the missing heat source and showing how the heat from the heat source moves to the colder object. Allow time for students to complete the activity.
3. Discuss the completed resource sheets with students, explaining what heat source is missing, and using arrows to show the movement of heat. Discuss the producers of heat in each picture.
4. Discuss how heat moves from a hotter to a colder object; and that materials which allow heat to flow easily are called 'conductors'.
5. Explain that students will be working in collaborative learning teams to choose one of the pictures excluding the lizard and create a poster to warn other students about the dangers of touching hot objects. For example, the poster might:
   - warn students not to touch the metal handle of a hot frying pan, or to be careful when using a metal teaspoon in a hot cup of tea (because metal is a good conductor).
   - warn students to be careful when walking barefooted on hot sand at the beach.
6. Discuss the purpose and features of a poster.

Literacy focus

Why do we use a poster?

We use a **poster** to display ideas and information. We can view a **poster** to collect information about a topic.

What does a poster include?

A **poster** includes a title, words and pictures. It might include graphs, photos and tables as well as borders, arrows and labels.

7. Ask students to include in their poster scientific words and information that they have learned during the unit about heat sources, how heat is produced and how heat moves.
8. Form teams. Ask Managers to collect team equipment. Allow time for teams to complete the activity.
9. Ask Speakers to present their team's poster to the class.
10. Review the 'Our questions about heat' section of the class science journal and answer any questions that can be answered.

11 *Optional:* For each unanswered question, discuss with students whether the question is relevant to the topic and feasible to investigate. If it is, discuss a plan of action for a way to find that information, for example, through secondary sources, such as credible textbooks or websites, or carry out an investigation.

12 Update the word wall with words and images.

Curriculum links

Science

- Read 'The Magic Schoolbus in the Arctic' (ISBN-10: 0590187244/ ISBN-13: 978-0590187244) or watch the animated YouTube video based on it. Discuss the characters' experiences with heat, heat sources and keeping warm, and relate them to what the students have learned during the unit.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- Find a digital camera for the class that can take infrared photographs. Some computers, tablets and phones have programs or applications that allow you to take infrared photographs.
- Source multimedia resources to help students understand the concept of heat, for example, books or websites.

Moving heat

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

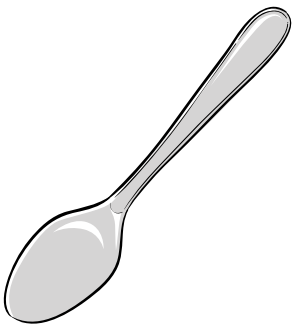
Draw in the missing heat source. **Use arrows** to show the movement of heat.

A lizard resting on warm rocks

Heat moves from the_____

to the_____ .

A metal teaspoon in a hot cup of tea



Heat moves from the_____

to the_____ .

Frying pan on a stove

Heat moves from the_____

to the_____ .

Walking on hot sand

Heat moves from the_____

to the_____ .

Lesson 6 Getting warmer

AT A GLANCE

To support students to plan and conduct an investigation to compare the conductivity of different materials.

Students:

- work in teams to investigate the conductivity of different materials when heated by hot water
- record and represent their findings in a table
- discuss and compare their results from the investigation.

Lesson focus

In the *Elaborate* phase students plan and conduct an open investigation to apply and extend their new conceptual understanding in a new context. It is designed to challenge and extend students' science understanding and science inquiry skills.

Assessment focus

Summative assessment of the Science Inquiry Skills is an important focus of the *Elaborate* phase (see page v).

Key lesson outcomes

Science

Students will be able to:

- conduct an investigation of the conduction of heat through different materials
- make predictions about what will happen to different materials placed in hot water
- observe, record and interpret the results of their investigation
- identify the differences in conductivity of different materials.

Literacy

Students will be able to:

- use oral, written and visual language to record and discuss investigation results
- record data in a table
- discuss findings and compare results.

This lesson also provides opportunities to monitor the development of students' general capabilities (highlighted through icons, see page xii).

ELABORATE

Teacher background information

Heat flow

When two materials at different temperatures are placed in contact with each other, heat passes from one to the other until their temperatures are the same. This heat transfer is known as conduction.

How quickly heat is transferred between the two materials depends on several variables. The more surface contact between the materials, the faster the transfer. Different materials also 'heat up' at different speeds. Insulators are materials that block the flow of heat, while conductors are materials that allow heat to flow easily. Good insulators include plastics, air, fabrics that hold air and feathers.

Students' conceptions

Sometimes students believe that insulators are heat sources, because they seem to make things warm when they are actually slowing or blocking heat loss. Insulators will stop the heat from flowing, so things that are warm tend to say warm, but they are not a heat source.

Equipment

FOR THE CLASS

- class science journal
- word wall
- team roles chart
- team skills chart
- 1 enlarged copy of 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6).
- 1 timing device (eg, a stopwatch)
- 1 measuring jug
- hot water (<50°C)
- towel

FOR EACH TEAM

- role wristbands or badges for Director, Manager and Speaker
- each team member's science journal
- 1 copy of 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6)
- 3 sticks or 3 spoons made of different materials (see 'Preparation')
- *optional:* 1 timing device (eg, a stopwatch)
- sturdy cup or mug (see 'Preparation')

Preparation

- Read 'How to facilitate evidence-based discussions' (Appendix 4).
- Read 'How to conduct a fair test' (Appendix 5).
- Read 'How to write questions for investigation' (Appendix 6).
- Collect a container of at least 250 mL for each team, stable enough to not tip over when things are put inside, such as a glass jar or a ceramic mug.
- *Optional:* Have up to three teams sharing the same jar or mug.
- Collect sticks or spoons, such as a wooden spoon, a plastic spoon and a metal spoon, for each team.

- *Optional:* Have one of each type for each student, as they cool down quickly.
- Set up a safety zone where you can prepare the hot water and keep the cups or mugs. Decide on a class safety procedure for team Managers to collect their sticks or spoons from the water, for example, by staggering when they are put into the hot water so not every team is collecting at the same time, and drying the sticks or spoons before handling them.
- *Optional:* Pour the water into the cups at each team's table.

- Keep water temperature below 50°C, for example, by mixing almost boiled water with equal parts of cold water.
- Prepare an enlarged copy of 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6).
- *Optional:* Display 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6) in a digital format.

Lesson steps

1 Review previous lessons using the science chat-board. Review the 'Heat sources' table and ask questions, such as:

- What is a heat source?
- What happens when you put something next to a heat source? Does that always happen?

2 Explain that students will be working in collaborative learning teams to investigate what happens when different materials are put in contact with a heat source.

3 Discuss what heat sources might be used for the investigation, safely and cheaply. Explain that the class will use water that has been heated on a stove or with an electric kettle. Ask questions, such as:

- When does water become hot? Why do you think that?
- Does it always stay hot? Why do you think that happens?

Remind students to take care during this lesson, as hot water can cause burns.

4 Discuss what the students will be investigating and ask:

'What things might affect how much a spoon heats up in hot water?' (how long the spoon is in the water, the temperature of the water, how much of the spoon is in the water, the volume of water, what the spoon is made from)

5 Explain that students will test how well different materials conduct heat, so firstly identify that the thing to be changed in the investigation is the type of material.

6 Discuss ways to keep the investigation fair, asking questions, such as:

- What if we put one stick in a cup with a little bit of water and one stick in a cup with a lot of water?
- What if we put one stick in very hot water and one in warm water?

7 Introduce the enlarged copy of 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6)

8 Brainstorm and discuss what students will:

- **change:** the material of the spoon (or stick)
- **measure/observe:** the temperature of the spoon (or stick)
- **keep the same:** how long the spoon is in the water, the temperature of the water, how much of the spoon or stick is in the water, the volume of water.

9 Model how to record a question for investigation using this information, for example:

'What happens to the temperature of the spoon (or stick) when we change what the spoon (or stick) is made from?'

10 As a class, predict what will happen when the different materials are left in the water. Record responses on the enlarged copy of 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6).

SAFETY

11 Explain that as hot water can cause burns, you will manage the containers of hot water and Managers will collect the items after the allotted time has passed. Introduce the safety procedures (see 'Preparation').

12 Discuss how to measure the time between putting in the sticks and spoons and taking them out, for example, the teacher or a student will use a timing device such as a stopwatch and will call out when to measure.

13 Model how to complete an observation in the 'Recording results' section of the enlarged copy of 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6). Review the different descriptions for heat on the word wall, including 'warm', 'hot' and 'very hot'.

14 Form teams and allocate roles. Ask Managers to collect team equipment.

Allow time for teams to complete their investigation.

Students investigating heat conduction in different spoons

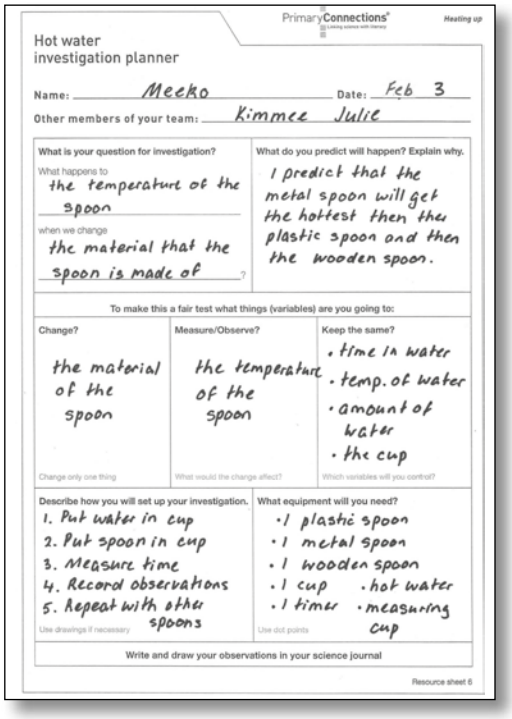
Note: The water might cool quickly, if it does reheat it before doing the five-minute test.

ELABORATE

15 Invite each team to share what they found out during their investigation. Record a summary of the class results on the 'Recording results' section of the enlarged copy of 'Hot water investigation planner (Resource sheet 6). Encourage students to ask questions using the 'Science question starters' (see Appendix 4).

16 Introduce the 'Discussing results' section of the 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6). Ask students questions, such as:

- What happened to the temperature of the materials when they were in contact with the hot water? Why?
- Were there any differences between the materials? For example, was there a difference in how hot they became? Why?
- After class discussion, allow students time to complete this section of the planner.
- Discuss how the spoon which became hottest is made of the material that is the best conductor, that is, it allows the heat to flow most easily.



PrimaryConnections® Heating up

Hot water investigation planner

Name: Meeko Date: Feb 3

Other members of your team: Kimmee Julie

What is your question for investigation?

What happens to the temperature of the spoon when we change the material that the spoon is made of?

What do you predict will happen? Explain why.

I predict that the metal spoon will get the hottest then the plastic spoon and then the wooden spoon.

To make this a fair test what things (variables) are you going to:

Change?	Measure/Observe?	Keep the same?
the material of the spoon	the temperature of the spoon	• time in water • temp. of water • amount of water • the cup
Change only one thing	What would the change affect?	Which variables will you control?

Describe how you will set up your investigation.

1. Put water in cup
2. Put spoon in cup
3. Measure time
4. Record observations
5. Repeat with other spoons

Use drawings if necessary

What equipment will you need?

- 1 plastic spoon
- 1 metal spoon
- 1 wooden spoon
- 1 cup
- 1 timer
- hot water
- measuring cup

Use dot points

Write and draw your observations in your science journal

Resource sheet 6

Student work sample of the 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6)

17 Discuss practical applications of this finding, for example, which spoons to use to stir soup or hot drinks.

18 Update the word wall section with words and images.

ELABORATE

Hot water investigation planner

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Other members of your team: _____

What is your question for investigation?	**What do you predict will happen? Explain why.**
What happens to _____ _____ when we change _____ _____?	

To make this a fair test what things (variables) are you going to:

Change?	**Measure/Observe?**	**Keep the same?**
Change only one thing	What would the change affect?	Which variables will you control?

Describe how you will set up your investigation.	**What equipment will you need?**
Use drawings if necessary	Use dot points

Write and draw your observations in your science journal

Recording results

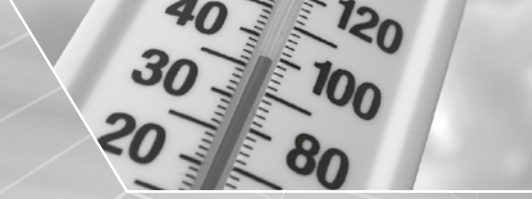
Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Object	How hot before putting in water	How hot 20 seconds after putting in water	How hot 3 minutes after putting in water
Stick or spoon made of _____			
Stick or spoon made of _____			
Stick or spoon made of _____			

Discussing results

What did our class find?

Why do we think that happened?



Lesson 7 Finding the heat

AT A GLANCE

To provide opportunities for students to represent what they know about how heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another, and to reflect on their learning during the unit.

Students:

- review the class ideas map
- find, list and categorise things that produce heat
- create a drawing to show how heat moves from one object to another
- participate in a class discussion to reflect on their learning during the unit.

Lesson focus

In the *Evaluate* phase students reflect on their learning journey and create a literacy product to re-represent their conceptual understanding.

Assessment focus

Summative assessment of the Science Understanding descriptions is an important aspect of the *Evaluate* phase. In this lesson you will be looking for evidence of the extent to which students understand how:

- heat can be produced in many ways and can move from one object to another.

Key lesson outcomes

Science

Students will be able to:

- identify that heat can be produced in different ways by different heat sources
- explain heat can move from one object to another
- discuss and compare their ideas.

Literacy

Students will be able to:

- use oral, written and visual forms to present their understanding of heat production and transfer
- reflect on their learning in a science journal entry.

This lesson also provides opportunities to monitor the development of students' general capabilities (highlighted through icons, see page xii).

Equipment

FOR THE CLASS

- class science journal
- word wall
- ideas map from Lesson 1
- 1 enlarged copy of 'Where's the heat?' (Resource sheet 7)

FOR EACH STUDENT

- science journal
- 1 copy of 'Where's the heat?' (Resource sheet 7)

Preparation

- Prepare an enlarged copy of 'Where's the heat?' (Resource sheet 7).
- *Optional:* Display 'Where's the heat?' (Resource sheet 7) in a digital format.

Lesson steps

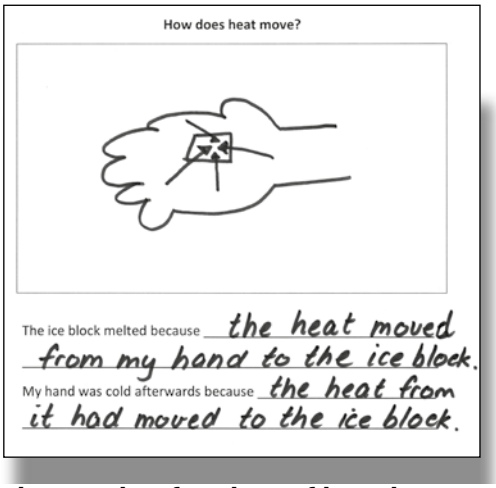
1 Review the previous lessons using the class science journal. Review the ideas map created in Lesson 1, and ask questions, such as:

- Have you changed your ideas on anything? Why or why not?
- What can we add to our ideas map now?

2 Ask students to review their drawings and ideas from Lesson 1 of the ice melting in their hand. Ask students to do the drawing again and use arrows to show how the heat is moving. Ask students if they have changed their explanations and discuss what their new ideas are. For example:

The ice block melted because … the heat from my hand moved to the ice block.

My hand was cold afterwards because … the heat that was in it had moved to the ice block. Cold doesn't move to hot objects; it is the heat that moves out of the hot objects.



Work sample of review of how heat moves

EVALUATE

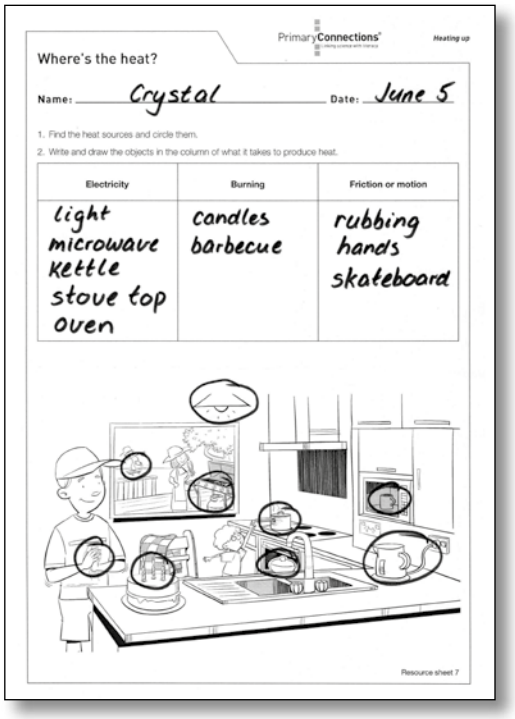
3 Introduce the enlarged copy of 'Where's the heat?' (Resource sheet 7) and explain that students will complete the resource sheet to show what they have learned. Discuss the picture and what they think is happening. Discuss what will happen if the boy touches the saucepan handle.

4 Explain that students will:

a) find examples of heat sources in the picture (things that are warm or hot) and circle them

b) write the names of the objects that they circled in the table according to the energy that it is produced from.

5 Allow time for students to complete their copy of 'Where's the heat?' (Resource sheet 7).


PrimaryConnections — Heating up

Where's the heat?

Name: Crystal Date: June 5

1. Find the heat sources and circle them.
2. Write and draw the objects in the column of what it takes to produce heat.

Electricity	Burning	Friction or motion
light microwave kettle stove top oven	candles barbecue	rubbing hands skateboard

Resource sheet 7

Work sample of 'Where's the heat?' (Resource sheet 7)

6 Ask students to share their ideas with the class.

Optional: Ask students to work in groups to create a short play about giving advice to a shivering person on how to warm up. Ask students to consider what advice they might give and to provide evidence and reasoning for their claims.

7 Ask students to reflect on their learning during the unit using the class science journal. Ask questions, such as:

- What ideas did you have about heat at the start of the unit?
- What did we want to find out about?
- What have you learned about heat? Why do you think that now?
- What activity did you enjoy most of all? Why?
- What activity did you find the most challenging? Why?
- What are you still wondering about?

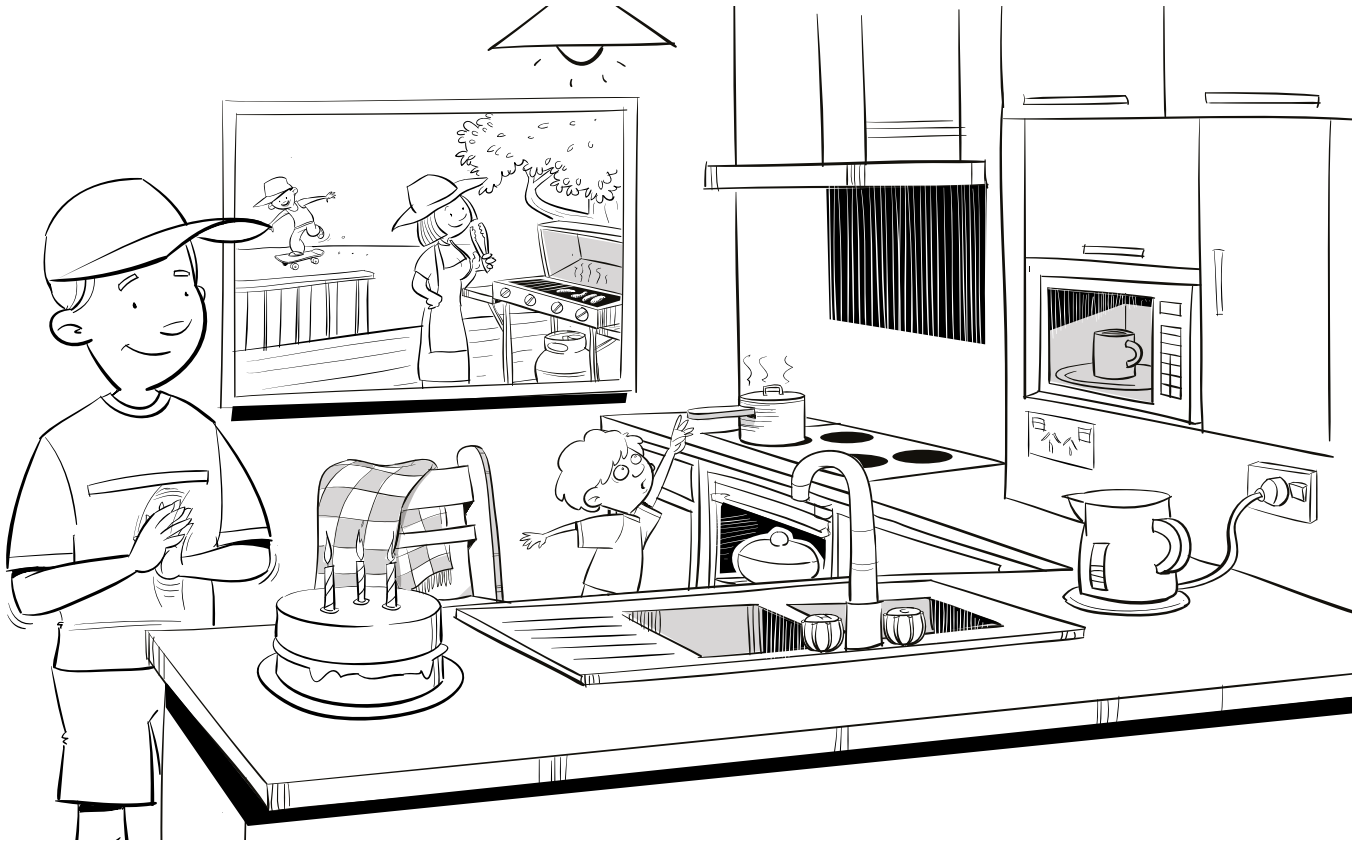
EVALUATE

Where's the heat?

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1. Find the heat sources and circle them.
2. Write and draw the objects in the column of what it takes to produce heat.

Electricity	Burning	Friction or motion



Appendix 1
How to organise collaborative learning teams (Year 3–Year 6)

Introduction

Students working in collaborative teams is a key feature of the Primary**Connections** inquiry-based program. By working in collaborative teams students are able to:

- communicate and compare their ideas with one another
- build on one another's ideas
- discuss and debate these ideas
- revise and rethink their reasoning
- present their final team understanding through multi-modal representations.

Opportunities for working in collaborative learning teams are highlighted throughout the unit.

Students need to be taught how to work collaboratively. They need to work together regularly to develop effective group learning skills.

The development of these collaborative skills aligns to descriptions in the Australian Curriculum: English. See page xiii.

Team structure

The first step towards teaching students to work collaboratively is to organise the team composition, roles and skills. Use the following ideas when planning collaborative learning with your class:

- Assign students to teams rather than allowing them to choose partners.
- Vary the composition of each team. Give students opportunities to work with others who might be of a different ability level, gender or cultural background.
- Keep teams together for two or more lessons so that students have enough time to learn to work together successfully.
- If you cannot divide the students in your class into teams of three, form two teams of two students rather than one team of four. It is difficult for students to work together effectively in larger groups.
- Keep a record of the students who have worked together as a team so that by the end of the year each student has worked with as many others as possible.

Team roles

Students are assigned roles within their team (see below). Each team member has a specific role but all members share leadership responsibilities. Each member is accountable for the performance of the team and should be able to explain how the team obtained its results. Students must therefore be concerned with the performance of all team members. It is important to rotate team jobs each time a team works together so that all students have an opportunity to perform different roles.

For Year 3–Year 6, the teams consist of three students—Director, Manager and Speaker. (For Foundation–Year 2, teams consist of two students—Manager and Speaker.)

Each member of the team should wear something that identifies them as belonging to that role, such as a wristband, badge, or colour-coded peg. This makes it easier for you to identify which role each student is doing and it is easier for the students to remember what they and their team mates should be doing.

Manager

The Manager is responsible for collecting and returning the team's equipment. The Manager also tells the teacher if any equipment is damaged or broken. All team members are responsible for clearing up after an activity and getting the equipment ready to return to the equipment table.

Speaker

The Speaker is responsible for asking the teacher or another team's Speaker for help. If the team cannot resolve a question or decide how to follow a procedure, the Speaker is the only person who may leave the team and seek help. The Speaker shares any information they obtain with team members. The teacher may speak to all team members, not just to the Speaker. The Speaker is not the only person who reports to the class; each team member should be able to report on the team's results.

Director (Year 3–Year 6)

The Director is responsible for making sure that the team understands the team investigation and helps team members focus on each step. The Director is also responsible for offering encouragement and support. When the team has finished, the Director helps team members check that they have accomplished the investigation successfully. The Director provides guidance but is not the team leader.

Team skills

Primary**Connections** focuses on social skills that will help students work in collaborative teams and communicate more effectively.

Students will practise the following team skills throughout the year:

- Move into your teams quickly and quietly
- Speak softly
- Stay with your team
- Take turns
- Perform your role.

To help reinforce these skills, display enlarged copies of the team skills chart (see the end of this Appendix) in a prominent place in the classroom.

Supporting equity

In science lessons, there can be a tendency for boys to manipulate materials and girls to record results. Primary**Connections** tries to avoid traditional social stereotyping by encouraging all students, irrespective of their gender, to maximise their learning potential. Collaborative learning encourages each student to participate in all aspects of team activities, including handling the equipment and taking intellectual risks.

Observe students when they are working in their collaborative teams and ensure that both girls and boys are participating in the hands-on activities.

TEAM ROLES

Manager

Collects and returns all materials the team needs

Speaker

Asks the teacher and other team speakers for help

Director

Makes sure that the team understands the team investigation and completes each step

TEAM SKILLS

1. Move into your teams quickly and quietly
2. Speak softly
3. Stay with your team
4. Take turns
5. Perform your role

Appendix 2
How to use a science journal

Introduction

A science journal is a record of observations, experiences and reflections. It contains a series of dated, chronological entries. It can include written text, drawings, labelled diagrams, photographs, tables and graphs.

Using a science journal provides an opportunity for students to be engaged in a real science situation as they keep a record of their observations, ideas and thoughts about science activities. Students can use their science journals as a useful self-assessment tool as they reflect on their learning and how their ideas have changed and developed during a unit.

Monitoring students' journals allows you to identify students' alternative conceptions, find evidence of students' learning and plan future learning activities in science and literacy.

Keeping a science journal aligns to descriptions in the Australian Curriculum: Science and English. See pages xi and xiii.

Using a science journal

1. At the start of the year, or before starting a science unit, provide each student with a notebook or exercise book for their science journal or use an electronic format. Tailor the type of journal to fit the needs of your classroom. Explain to students that they will use their journals to keep a record of their observations, ideas and thoughts about science activities. Emphasise the importance of including pictorial representations as well as written entries.
2. Use a large project book or A3 paper to make a class science journal. This can be used at all year levels to model journal entries. With younger students, the class science journal can be used more frequently than individual journals and can take the place of individual journals.
3. Make time to use the science journal. Provide opportunities for students to plan procedures and record predictions, and their reasons for predictions, before an activity. Use the journal to record observations during an activity and reflect afterwards, including comparing ideas and findings with initial predictions and reasons. It is important to encourage students to provide evidence that supports their ideas, reasons and reflections.
4. Provide guidelines in the form of questions and headings and facilitate discussion about recording strategies, such as note-making, lists, tables and concept maps. Use the class science journal to show students how they can modify and improve their recording strategies.
5. Science journal entries can include narrative, poetry and prose as students represent their ideas in a range of styles and forms.

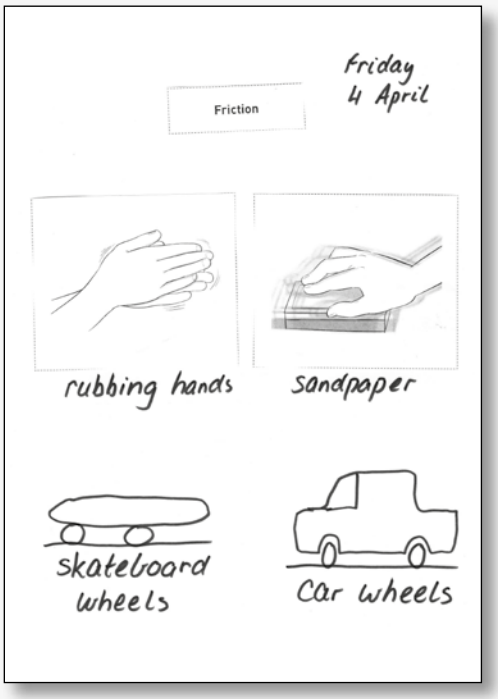
6 In science journal work, you can refer students to display charts, pictures, diagrams, word walls and phrases about the topic displayed around the classroom. Revisit and revise this material during the unit. Explore the vocabulary, visual texts and ideas that have developed from the science unit, and encourage students to use them in their science journals.

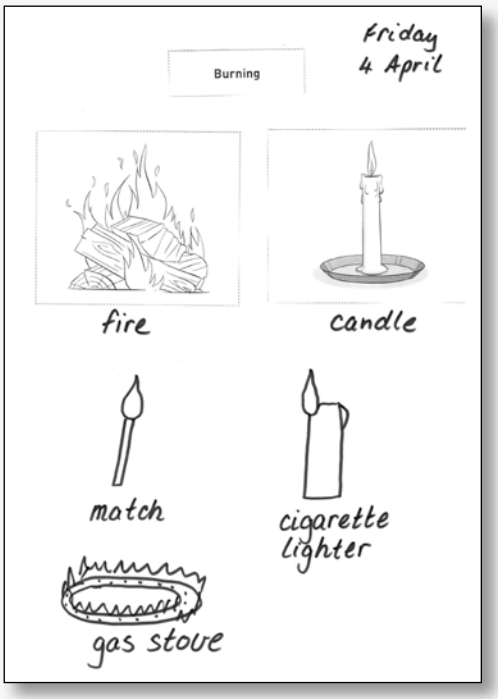
7 Combine the use of resource sheets with journal entries. After students have pasted their completed resource sheets in their journal, they might like to add their own drawings and reflections.

8 Use the science journal to assess student learning in both science and literacy. For example, during the *Engage* phase, use journal entries for diagnostic assessment as you determine students' prior knowledge.

9 Discuss the importance of entries in the science journal during the *Explain* and *Evaluate* phases. Demonstrate how the information in the journal will help students develop literacy products, such as posters, brochures, letters and oral or written presentations.

***Heating up* science journal entry**





Appendix 3
How to use a word wall

Introduction

A word wall is an organised collection of words and images displayed in the classroom. It supports the development of vocabulary related to a particular topic and provides a reference for students. The content of the word wall can be words that students see, hear and use in their reading, writing, speaking, listening and viewing.

The use of a word wall, including words from regional dialects and other languages, aligns to descriptions in the Australian Curriculum: English. See page xiii.

Goals in using a word wall

A word wall can be used to:

- support science and literacy experiences of reading, viewing, writing and speaking
- provide support for students during literacy activities across all key learning areas
- promote independence in students as they develop their literacy skills
- provide a visual representation to help students see patterns in words and decode them
- develop a growing bank of words that students can spell, read and/or use in writing tasks
- provide ongoing support for the various levels of academic ability in the class
- teach the strategy of using word sources as a real-life strategy.

Organisation

Position the word wall so that students have easy access to the words. They need to be able to see, remove and return word cards to the wall. A classroom could have one main word wall and two or three smaller ones, each with a different focus, for example, high-frequency words.

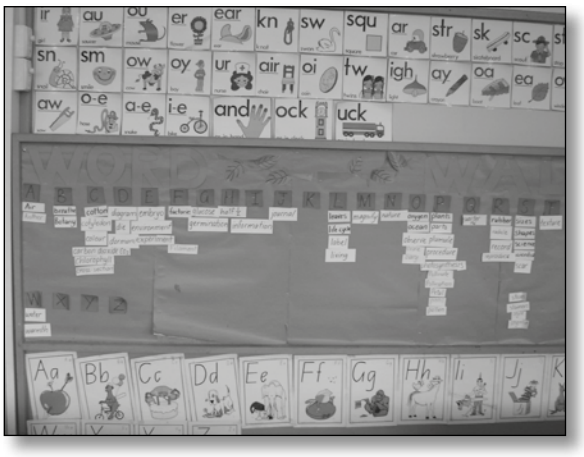
Choose robust material for the word cards. Write or type words on cardboard and perhaps laminate them. Consider covering the wall with felt-type material and backing each word card with a self-fastening dot to make it easy for students to remove and replace word cards.

Word walls do not need to be confined to a wall. Use a portable wall, display screen, shower curtain or window curtain. Consider a cardboard shape that fits with the unit, for example, a large thermometer shape for the *Heating up* unit.

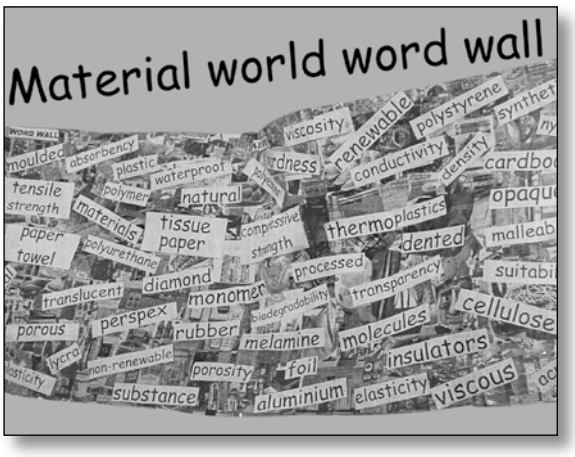
The purpose is for students to be exposed to a print-rich environment that supports their science and literacy experiences.

Organise the words on the wall in a variety of ways. Place them alphabetically, or put them in word groups or groups suggested by the unit topic, for example, words for the *Heating up* unit might be organised using headings, such as ‘Sources’ and ‘Descriptions of heat’.

Invite students to contribute words from different languages to the word wall. Group words about the same thing, for example, different names of the materials used in *Heating up*, on the word wall so that students can make the connections. Identify the different languages used, for example, by using different-coloured cards or pens to record the words.



Plants in action **word wall**



Material world **word wall**

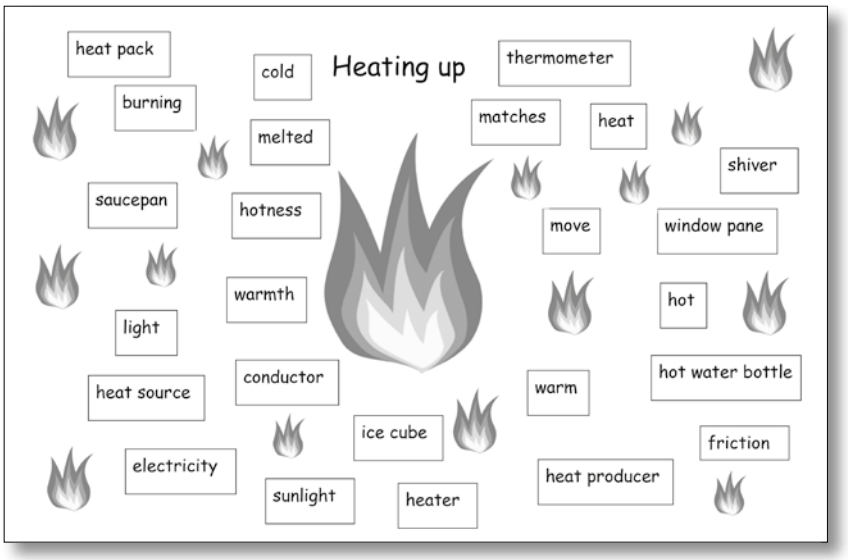
Using a word wall

1 Limit the number of words to those needed to support the science and literacy experiences in the classroom.

2 Add words gradually, and include images where possible, such as drawings, diagrams or photographs. Build up the number of words on the word wall as students are introduced to the scientific vocabulary of the unit.

3 Encourage students to interact with the word wall. Practise using the words with students by reading them and playing word games. Refer to the words during science and literacy experiences and direct students to the wall when they need a word for writing. Encourage students to use the word wall to spell words correctly.

4 Use the word wall with the whole class, small groups and individually during literacy experiences. Organise multi-level activities to cater for the individual needs of students.



Heating up **word wall**

Appendix 4
How to facilitate evidence-based discussions

Introduction

Argumentation is at the heart of what scientists do; they pose questions, make claims, collect evidence, debate with other scientists and compare their ideas with others in the field.

In the primary science classroom, argumentation is about students:

- articulating and communicating their thinking and understanding to others
- sharing information and insights
- presenting their ideas and evidence
- receiving feedback (and giving feedback to others)
- finding flaws in their own and others' reasoning
- reflecting on how their ideas have changed.

It is through articulating, communicating and debating their ideas and arguments that students are able to develop a deep understanding of science content.

Establish norms

Introduce norms before starting a science discussion activity. For example,

- Listen when others speak.
- Ask questions of each other.
- Criticise ideas not people.
- Listen to and discuss all ideas before selecting one.

Question, Claim, Evidence and Reasoning

In science, arguments that make claims are supported by evidence. Sophisticated arguments follow the QCER process:

Q—What **question** are you trying to answer? For example, 'Which spoon will heat up the most?'

C—The **claim**. For example, 'The metal spoon heated up the most'.

E—The **evidence**. For example, 'We placed spoons made out of different materials in hot water. After 3 minutes the metal spoon was the hottest compared to the plastic and wooden spoons.'

R—The **reasoning**. How the evidence supports the claim, for example, 'Metal is a better conductor of heat than plastic and wood.' Note: students might not yet demonstrate this level of reasoning in Year 3.

Students need to be encouraged to move from making claims only, to citing evidence to support their claims. Older students develop full conclusions that include a claim, evidence and reasoning. This is an important characteristic of the nature of science and an aspect of scientific literacy. Using science question starters (see next section) helps to promote evidence-based discussion in the classroom.

Science question starters

Science question starters can be used to model the way to discuss a claim and evidence for students. Teachers encourage team members to ask these questions of each other when preparing their claim and evidence. They might also be used by audience members when a team is presenting its results. (See Primary**Connections** 5Es video, *Elaborate*).

Science question starters

Question type	Question starter
Asking for evidence	I have a question about _____ . How does your evidence support your claim? What other evidence do you have to support your claim?
Agreeing	I agree with _____ because _____.
Disagreeing	I disagree with _____ because _____. One difference between my idea and yours is _____.
Questioning further	I wonder what would happen if _____? I have a question about _____ . I wonder why _____? What caused _____? How would it be different if _____? What do you think will happen if _____?
Clarifying	I'm not sure what you meant there. Could you explain your thinking to me again?

DISCUSSION SKILLS

- Listen when others speak
- Ask questions of each other
- Criticise ideas not people
- Listen to and discuss all ideas before selecting one

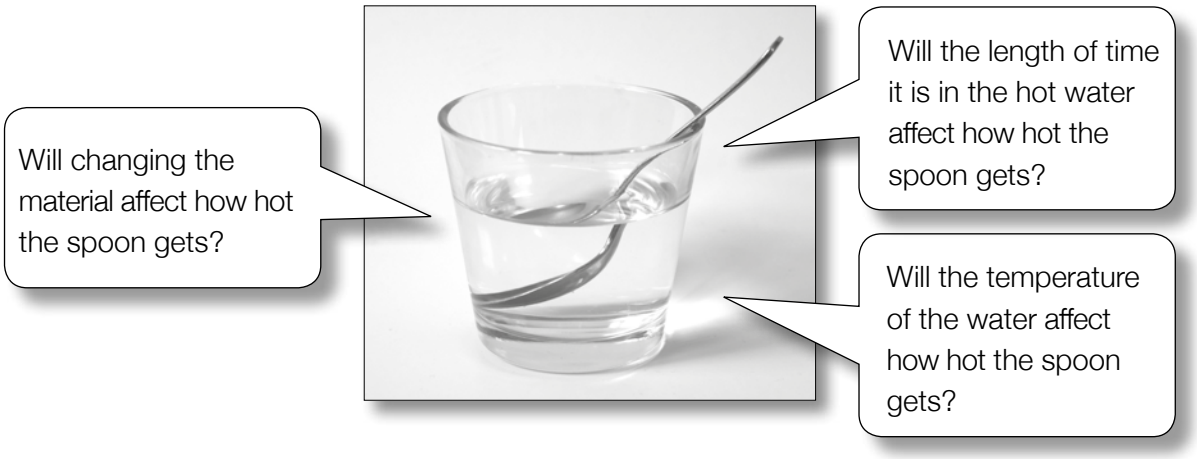
Appendix 5
How to conduct a fair test

Introduction

Scientific investigations involve posing questions, testing predictions, collecting and interpreting evidence and drawing conclusions and communicating findings.

Planning a fair test

In *Heating up*, students investigate the conductivity of different materials.



All scientific investigations involve *variables*. Variables are things that can be changed (independent), measured/observed (dependent) or kept the same (controlled) in an investigation. When planning an investigation, to make it a fair test, we need to identify the variables.

It is only by conducting a fair test that students can be sure that what they have changed in their investigation has affected what is being measured/observed.

'**C**ows **M**oo **S**oftly' is a useful scaffold to remind students how to plan a fair test:

Cows: **Change** one thing (independent variable)

Moo: **Measure/Observe** another thing (dependent variable) and

Softly: keep the other things (controlled variables) the **Same.**

To investigate whether the material of a spoon has an effect on its temperature, students could:

CHANGE	the material of the spoon	Independent variable
MEASURE	the temperature of the spoon	Dependent variable
KEEP THE **SAME**	how long the spoon is in water, the temperature of the water, how much of the spoon is in the water, the volume of water.	Controlled variables

Appendix 6
How to write questions for investigation

Introduction

Scientific inquiry and investigation are focused on and driven by questions. Some questions are open to scientific investigation, while others are not. Students often experience difficulty in developing their own questions for investigation.

This appendix explains the structure of questions and how they are related to variables in a scientific investigation. It describes an approach to developing questions for investigation and provides a guide for constructing investigable questions with your students. Developing their own questions for investigation helps students to have ownership of their investigation and is an important component of scientific literacy.

The structure of questions for investigation

The way that a question is posed in a scientific investigation affects the type of investigation that is carried out and the way information is collected. Examples of different types of questions for investigation include:

- How does/do …?
- What effect does …?
- Which type of …?
- What happens to …?

All science investigations involve **variables**. Variables are things that can be changed, measured or kept the same (controlled) in an investigation.

- The **independent variable** is the thing that is changed during the investigation.
- The **dependent variable** is the thing that is affected by the independent variable, and is measured or observed.
- **Controlled variables** are all the other things in an investigation that could change but are kept the same to make it a fair test.

An example of the way students can structure questions for investigation is:

What happens to _____ when we change _____ ?

dependent variable **independent variable**

The type of question for investigation in *Heating up* refers to two variables and the relationship between them, for example, an investigation of the variables that affect how much a spoon heats up in hot water. The question for investigation could be:

Q1: What happens to the temperature of the spoon when we change what the spoon is made from?

In this question, *the temperature of the spoon* depends on *the material the spoon is made from.* The material of the spoon is the thing that is **changed** (independent variable) and the temperature of the spoon is the thing that is **measured** or **observed** (dependent variable).

Q2: What happens to the temperature of the spoon when we change how long it is in the water?

In this question, *the temperature of the spoon* depends on *the time it is in the water.* The time it is in the water is the thing that is **changed** (independent variable) and the temperature of the spoon is the thing that is **measured** or **observed** (dependent variable).

Developing questions for investigation

The process of developing questions for investigation in *Heating up* is to:

- Provide a context and reason for investigating, for example, what affects the flow of heat from one object to another?
- Pose a general focus question in the form of: 'What things might affect _____ **(dependent variable)**?'.

  For example, 'What things might affect how much a spoon heats up in hot water?'.
- Use questioning to elicit the things **(independent variables)** students think might affect the dependent variable, such as how long the spoon is in the water, the temperature of the water, how much of the spoon is in the water, the volume of water.
- Each of the independent variables can be developed into a question for investigation, for example, changing the material of the spoon. These are the things that might be changed **(independent variables)**, which students think will affect the thing that is measured or observed **(dependent variable)**.
- Use the scaffold 'What happens to _____ when we change _____?' to help students develop specific questions for their investigation, for example, 'What happens to the temperature of a spoon when we change what the spoon is made from?'.
- Ask students to review their question for investigation after they have conducted their investigation and collected and analysed their information.
- Encouraging students to review their question will help them to understand the relationship between what was changed and what was measured in their investigation. It also helps students to see how the information they collected relates to their prediction.

Appendix 7
Heating up equipment list

EQUIPMENT ITEM	QUANTITIES	LESSON	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SESSION		1	2					
Equipment and materials										
candle	1 per class			●						
collection of heat sources or pictures of them	1 set per class			●						
heat pack	1 per class						●			
hot water (<50°C)	1 per class								●	
hot water bottle	1 per class			●						
ice block	1 per student		●							
kettle containing warm water	1 per class			●						
labels for 'Heat collection' board	3 per class					●				
materials to create a poster	per team							●		
measuring jug	1 per class								●	
multimedia resources showing animals or humans trying to keep warm	1 set for class		●							
objects, photos or pictures of heat sources	1 set for class					●				
sticks or spoons made of different materials	3 per team								●	
sturdy cup or mug	1 per team								●	
teaspoon, metal	1 per class						●			
teaspoon, metal	1 per team						●			
thermometer, large *optional*	1 per class		●							
timing device, eg. a stopwatch	1 per class								●	
timing device, eg. a stopwatch	1 per team						●			
timing device, eg. a stopwatch *optional*	1 per team						●		●	
towel	1 per class								●	

EQUIPMENT ITEM	QUANTITIES	LESSON	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
		SESSION		1	2					
Resource sheets										
'What's hot?' (RS1), enlarged	1 per class			●						
'What's hot?' (RS1)	1 per student			●						
'Information note for families' (RS2), enlarged	1 per class				●					
'Information note for families' (RS2)	1 per student				●					
'Warming ways' (RS3), enlarged	1 per class					●				
'Warming ways' (RS3)	1 per student					●				
'Warm me up!' (RS4), enlarged	1 per class						●			
'Warm me up!' (RS4)	1 per team						●			
'Moving heat' (RS5), enlarged	1 per class							●		
'Moving heat' (RS5)	1 per student							●		
'Hot water investigation planner' (RS6), enlarged	1 per class								●	
'Hot water investigation planner' (RS6)	1 per team								●	
'Where's the heat?' (RS7), enlarged	1 per class									●
'Where's the heat?' (RS7)	1 per student									●
Teaching tools										
class science journal	1 per class		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
word wall	1 per class		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
'Heat collection' board	1 per class				●	●				
ideas map	1 per class		●							●
student science journal	1 per student		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
team roles chart	1 per class			●		●	●	●	●	
team skills chart	1 per class			●		●	●	●	●	
role wristbands or badges for Director, Manager and Speaker	1 set per team			●		●	●	●	●	

Appendix 8
Heating up unit overview

		SCIENCE OUTCOMES*	LITERACY OUTCOMES*	LESSON SUMMARY	ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITIES
		Students will be able to represent their current understanding as they:	Students will be able to:	Students:	
ENGAGE	**Lesson 1** Warming up	• discuss strategies animals have for keeping warm • explain their existing ideas about how to stay warm • identify heat sources • discuss how heat moves.	• contribute to class discussions about how to keep warm • use talk to their share ideas • represent their ideas about how heat moves • contribute to the class science journal and word wall.	• role-play the way they feel when they are hot or cold • discuss the ways they would warm up if they felt cold • explain the reasons they think different things help them to warm up • experience and explain their ideas on how heat moves.	**Diagnostic assessment** • Science journal entries • Class discussions • Ideas map • Drawings
EXPLORE	**Lesson 2** Hot spots ***Session 1*** Hot or not? ***Session 2*** Heat at home	• identify heat sources in the classroom • sort heat sources into heat producers and things heated by heat producers • identify heat sources at home.	• understand the purpose and features of a table and T-chart • use oral, written and visual language to record and discuss their observations of heat sources • engage in discussion to compare ideas about heat sources.	***Session 1*** Hot or not? • identify heat sources in the classroom • identify primary and secondary heat sources • record observations in a table ***Session 2*** Heat at home • identify primary and secondary heat sources at home • take a photo or draw a heat source and bring to school.	**Formative assessment** • Science journal entries • Class discussions • Tables • T-chart • 'What's hot?' (Resource sheet 1) • Photos and drawings

*For information on how the lessons align with the relevant descriptions of the Australian Curriculum, see page xi for Science, page for English and Mathematics.

		SCIENCE OUTCOMES*	LITERACY OUTCOMES*	LESSON SUMMARY	ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITIES
		Students will be able to:	Students will be able to:	Students will be able to:	
EXPLORE	**Lesson 3** Energy explorers	• identify three of the ways in which heat can be produced • classify heat sources according to how they produce heat.	• contribute to discussions about some ways in which heat is produced • use questions to agree and disagree with teams' claims.	• sort pictures into three groups according to how they produce heat • find objects and items to include in the groups.	**Formative assessment** • Science journal entries • Class discussions • 'Warming ways' (Resource sheet 3) • Labelled diagrams
EXPLORE	**Lesson 4** Sharing the warmth	• explore objects that do not produce heat • identify heat sources inside and outside the classroom • explore that some objects heat up when in contact with a heat source.	• use oral, written and visual language to record and discuss investigation results • create labelled diagrams • engage in discussion to compare results.	• observe that many objects do not produce heat • explore how objects obtain heat by being in contact with a heat source.	**Formative assessment** • Science journal entries • Class discussions • 'Warm me up!' (Resource sheet 4)
EXPLAIN	**Lesson 5** Too hot to handle	• explain that heat transfers from hot objects to cooler ones • review their understanding of heat sources and the production of heat.	• use written and oral language to demonstrate their understanding of heat transfer • create a poster to explain heat and how heat moves • use scientific language to describe heat sources • contribute to discussions about everyday scenarios involving heat transfer.	• represent their understanding of heat sources and the movement of heat using everyday scenarios • create a poster warning others about the dangers of heat.	**Formative assessment** • Science journal entries • Class discussions • 'Moving heat' (Resource sheet 5) • Posters

*For information on how the lessons align with the relevant descriptions of the Australian Curriculum,

		SCIENCE OUTCOMES*	LITERACY OUTCOMES*	LESSON SUMMARY	ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITIES
		Students will be able to:	Students will be able to:	Students will be able to:	
ELABORATE	**Lesson 6** Getting warmer	• conduct an investigation of the conduction of heat through different materials • make predictions about what will happen to different materials placed in hot water • observe, record and interpret the results of their investigation • identify the differences in conductivity of different materials.	• use oral, written and visual language to record and discuss investigation results • record data in a table • engage in discussion to compare results.	• work in teams to investigate the conductivity of different materials when heated by hot water • record and represent their findings in a table • discuss and compare their results from the investigation.	**Summative assessment** of Science Inquiry Skills • Science journal entries • Class discussions • 'Hot water investigation planner' (Resource sheet 6)
EVALUATE	**Lesson 7** Finding the heat	• identify that heat can be produced in different ways by different heat sources • explain heat can move from one object to another • discuss and compare their ideas.	• use oral, written and visual forms to present their understanding of heat production and transfer • reflect on their learning in a science journal entry.	• review the class ideas map • find, list and categorise things that produce heat • create a drawing to show how heat moves from one object to another • participate in a class discussion to reflect on their learning during the unit.	**Summative assessment** of Science Understanding • Science journal entries • Class discussions • 'Where's the heat?' (Resource sheet 7)

*For information on how the lessons align with the relevant descriptions of the Australian Curriculum, see page xi for Science, page xiii for English and Mathematics.

PrimaryConnections®
Linking science with literacy

PrimaryConnections Units

Year	Biological sciences	Chemical sciences	Earth and space sciences	Physical sciences
F	*Staying alive*	*That's my hat!*	*Weather in my world*	*On the move*
	Growing well	*What's it made of?*		
1	*Schoolyard safari*	*Spot the difference*	*Changes all around*	*Look! Listen!*
	Dinosaurs and more	*Bend it! Stretch it!*	*Up, down and all around*	
2	*Watch it grow!*	*All mixed up*	*Water works*	*Machine makers*
				Push-pull
3	*Feathers, fur or leaves?*	*Melting moments*	*Night and day*	*Heating up*
4	*Plants in action*	*Material world*	*Beneath our feet*	*Magnetic moves*
	Friends or foes?			
	Among the gum trees	*Package it better*		*Smooth moves*
5	*Desert survivors*	*What's the matter?*	*Earth's place in space*	*Light shows*
6	*Marvellous micro-organisms*	*Change detectives*	*Creators and destroyers*	*Circuits and switches*
	Rising salt		*Earthquake explorers*	*Essential energy*