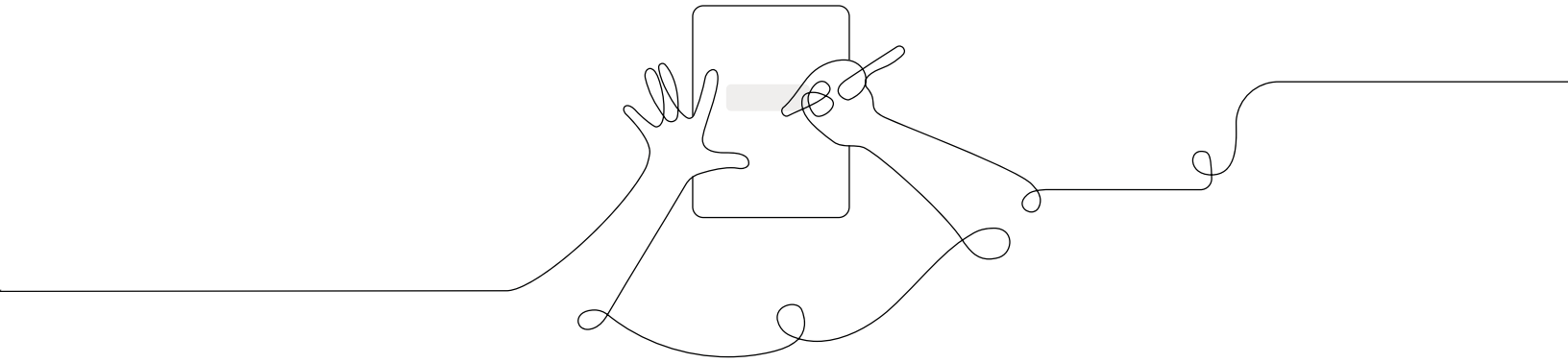
AmplifyScience

Participant Notebook

Grade 3: Balancing Forces
Unit 1 Unpacking for Hybrid Learning



Unit Guide resources

Once a unit is selected, select **JUMP DOWN TO UNIT GUIDE** in order to access all unit-level resources in an Amplify Science unit.

Planning for the unit

Unit Overview	Describes what's in each unit, the rationale, and how students learn across chapters
Unit Map	Provides an overview of what students figure out in each chapter, and how they figure it out
Progress Build	Explains the learning progression of ideas students figure out in the unit
Getting Ready to Teach	Provides tips for effectively preparing to teach and teaching the unit in your classroom
Materials and Preparation	Lists materials included in the unit's kit, items to be provided by the teacher, and briefly outlines preparation requirements for each lesson
Science Background	Adult-level primer on the science content students figure out in the unit
Standards at a Glance	Lists Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) (Performance Expectations, Science and Engineering Practices, Disciplinary Core Ideas, and Crosscutting Concepts), Common Core State Standards for English Language Arts, and Common Core State Standards for Mathematics

Teacher references

Lesson Overview Compilation	Lesson Overview of each lesson in the unit, including lesson summary, activity purposes, and timing
Standards and Goals	Lists NGSS (Science and Engineering Practices, Disciplinary Core Ideas, and Crosscutting Concepts) and CCSS (English Language Arts and Mathematics) in the unit, explains how the standards are reached
3-D Statements	Describes 3-D learning across the unit, chapters, and in individual lessons
Assessment System	Describes components of the Amplify Science Assessment System, identifies each 3-D assessment opportunity in the unit
Embedded Formative Assessments	Includes full text of formative assessments in the unit
Books in This Unit	Summarizes each unit text and explains how the text supports instruction
Apps in This Unit	Outlines functionality of digital tools and how students use them (in grades 2-5)

Printable resources

Copymaster Compilation	Compilation of all copymasters for the teacher to print and copy throughout the unit
Investigation Notebook	Digital version of the Investigation Notebook, for copying and projecting
Multi-Language Glossary	Glossary of unit vocabulary in multiple languages
Print Materials (8.5" x 11")	Digital compilation of printed cards (i.e. vocabulary cards, student card sets) provided in the kit
Print Materials (11" x 17")	Digital compilation of printed Unit Question, Chapter Questions, and Key Concepts provided in the kit

Unit Map

How is it possible for a train to float?

Students are challenged to figure out how a floating train works in order to explain it to the citizens of Faraday. People in Faraday are excited to hear that a new train service will be built for their city, but concerned when they hear that it will be a floating train. Students develop models of how the train rises, floats, and then falls back to the track, and then write an explanation of how the train works.

Chapter 1: Why does the train rise?

Students figure out: A train is a big object. Objects can start moving when they are pushed or pulled on by a second object. There must be some force acting between the train and another object to make the train rise.

How they figure it out: Students plan and carry out hands-on investigations and explore text as they seek explanations for why the train rises. They discover patterns in what can make an object change motion by starting to move or stopping. They write their first scientific explanation.

Chapter 2: Why does the train rise without anything touching it?

Students figure out: When the train starts moving as it rises off the track, it does so because of a non-touching force: magnetic force. The train rises because a repelling force acts between magnets on the tracks and magnets on the train.

How they figure it out: Students gather evidence to explain how the train could rise without anything touching it. They plan and conduct investigations that help them discover that magnets can exert forces at a distance. To find out how magnetic force can make objects move, they conduct more investigations, analyze data to find patterns, and gather evidence by reading. As they figure out what they think causes the train to rise, students write new explanations and create both physical models and diagram models that represent the magnetic forces at work.

Chapter 3: Why does the train fall?

Students figure out: When the train falls, it does so because a force is acting on it. Since a second object is not pushing or pulling the train, there must be a non-touching force at work. The train falls because of the force of gravity. We know that forces always act between two objects. The force of gravity is acting between the train and Earth. Earth attracts the train, and the train moves toward it.

How they figure it out: Students figure out what they think causes the train to fall. They make observations and pose questions about gravity and gather evidence from a reference book. They design chain reactions involving touching forces and non-touching forces: magnetic force and gravity. They analyze patterns in data from the chain reaction and make diagrams modeling the forces involved. Students apply what they learned about gravity to write scientific explanations for why the train falls.

Chapter 4: Why does the train float?

Students figure out: More than one force can be exerted on the train at a time. The force of gravity is pulling the train toward Earth, and magnetic force is pushing the train up away from the tracks. Those forces work in opposite directions so when the forces are balanced, the train floats and stays in the air.

How they figure it out: Students investigate why an object might not move even when a force is acting on it. Students gather evidence to support the claim that two forces can act on an object at once. They learn about balanced forces by planning and conducting investigations with a floating paper clip and by reading about an engineer who uses balanced forces to design stable bridges. They go on to create physical models and diagrams, then write scientific explanations to describe why the train floats.

Chapter 5: Why does the train change from floating to falling?

Students figure out: When the track's electromagnet is turned off, magnetic force is no longer exerted and the forces are no longer balanced. When gravity is the only acting force, the forces on the train become unbalanced, and the train falls.

How they figure it out: Students figure out why the train changes from floating to falling. Using the floating paper clip again, they plan and conduct investigations and use mathematical thinking to discover what can make forces not balanced anymore. They apply their developing understanding of balanced and unbalanced forces, and stability and change, to read about and engage in argumentation about a new invention: a hoverboard. They also gather evidence about electromagnets from a demonstration and a reference book. Students synthesize all they have learned to explain the forces that move the train to the citizens of Faraday. They create physical models as evidence of how the train could work and then create diagram models to show the role that forces play. Finally, they write scientific explanations to answer the question *Why does the train change from floating to falling?*

Progress Build

A Progress Build describes the way in which students' explanations of the central phenomenon should develop and deepen over the course of a unit. It is an important tool in understanding the design of the unit and in supporting students' learning. A Progress Build organizes the sequence of instruction, defines the focus of the assessments, and grounds inferences about students' understanding of the content, specifically at each of the Critical Juncture Assessments found throughout the unit. A Critical Juncture is the differentiated instruction designed to address specific gaps in students' understanding. This document will serve as an overview of the *Balancing Forces: Investigating the Floating Train* Progress Build. Since the Progress Build is an increasingly complex yet integrated explanation, we represent it below by including the new ideas for each level in bold.

In the *Balancing Forces* unit, students will learn to construct scientific explanations of a central phenomenon: how the floating train in the town of Faraday works.

Assumed prior knowledge (preconceptions): When you push or pull something, it starts moving.

Progress Build Level 1: A force is a push or pull that acts between two objects.

A force is a push or pull exerted on an object. When something starts or stops moving, that is evidence of a force. Forces always act between two objects.

Progress Build Level 2: Forces can be touching or non-touching.

A force is a push or pull exerted on an object. When something starts or stops moving, that is evidence of a force. Forces always act between two objects. **Forces can be touching or non-touching. Gravity is a non-touching force that acts between Earth and all other objects. Magnetic force is a non-touching force that acts between magnets and some other metal objects.**

Progress Build Level 3: More than one force can act on an object at the same time. When those forces are balanced, a still object will remain still; when those forces are unbalanced, the object will start to move.

A force is a push or pull exerted on an object. When something starts or stops moving, that is evidence of a force. Forces always act between two objects. Forces can be touching or non-touching. Gravity is a non-touching force that acts between Earth and all other objects. Magnetic force is a non-touching force that acts between magnets and some other metal objects. **More than one force can act on an object at a time. If the forces are in opposite directions and of the same strength, the forces are balanced, and a nonmoving object will not start to move. If the forces are in opposite directions and are not of the same strength, the forces are unbalanced, and the object will move in the direction of the stronger force.**

Applying conceptual understanding to explain the phenomenon

Use ideas from the Progress Build and Unit Map to make notes about the conceptual and explanatory builds in your unit.

	Science concepts	Explanation of the phenomenon
	Students figure out...	*So they can explain...*
Chapter 1	Students figure out that a force acts between two objects.. When an object starts moving or stops moving, that is evidence that a force has acted on it	The train rises because a force acts on it..
Chapter 2	Students determine that some forces happen between objects that are touching. Other forces happen between objects that aren't touching. Non-touching forces can act between magnets and some, but not all, other objects. Magnets can attract or repel other magnets.	The train rises because of a magnetic repelling force. There must be a magnet in the train and in the track
Chapter 3	Students figure out that an object falls because Earth pulls the object toward it with the force of gravity	The train falls because of the force of gravity. Gravity acts between the train and Earth. Gravity attracts the train to Earth
Chapter 4	Two forces can be exerted on an object at the same time.. When two forces are exerted on an object in opposite directions, the forces can be balanced.	The train floats because there are balanced forces acting on it. There is a repelling magnetic force between the track and the train. There is an attracting force of gravity between the train and Earth.

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Chapter 1		
Chapter 2		
Chapter 3		
Chapter 4		
Chapter 5		

Amplify Science@Home resources reference

Use this guide to keep track of the different resources available for remote and hybrid learning.

Instructional materials: Click Remote and hybrid learning resources, then select your grade level from the dropdown menu. Select your unit.	
@Home Unit resources: These will appear when you select your unit.	
Teacher Overview	General information for teaching with @Home Units, planning information, chapter and lesson outlines
Lesson Index	Lists the original Amplify Science lessons associated with each @Home lesson, and the Investigation Notebook pages, copymasters, and print materials associated with the @Home Unit Student Sheets
Family Overview	Information to send home to families to help them support students with remote learning
Student lesson materials for @Home Units	Printable or digital lessons condensed to be about 30 minutes long. You can access compilations of all student materials for your unit, or select from individual lessons.
@Home Video resources: After selecting your grade level and unit, select the @Home Videos tab below your unit title.	
@Home Video links	Links to video lessons that include all activities from the original units. Lesson playlists are on YouTube, and they autoplay in a playlist form.
Additional remote and hybrid instructional materials: These can be accessed from the tabs below your unit title.	
Hands-on investigations support	Videos of every unit's hands-on activities (note, these videos also appear in the student lesson materials).
Read-aloud videos	Link to a YouTube playlist of read-aloud videos of all books in your unit.
Orientation and Tutorials: Click Remote and hybrid learning resources, then select your grade from the dropdown menu. Click Orientation and Tutorials. You'll not only find videos to help you use the resources, but also videos you can share with students and caregivers.	

Suggestions for synchronous time

The following are some ideas for making the most of synchronous time with your students. As a general rule, the best way to use your synchronous time is to provide students opportunities to talk to one another, or to observe or visualize things they could not do independently.

Online synchronous time	Notes
Online discussions: It's worthwhile to establish norms and routines for online discussions in science to ensure equity of voice, turn-taking, etc. **Digital tool demonstrations:** You can share your screen and demonstrate, or invite your students to share their screen and think-aloud as they use a Simulation or other digital tool. **Interactive read-alouds**: Screen share a digital book or article, and pause to ask questions and invite discussion as you would in the classroom. **Shared Writing:** This is a great opportunity for a collaborative document that all your students can contribute to. **Co-constructed class charts:** You can create digital charts, or create physical charts in your home with student input.	

Questioning Strategies for Grades 2–5

Overview of the Role of Open-Ended Questioning

Repeated opportunities for students to listen to and speak with others are essential for promoting deep thinking and learning in science. Meaningful teacher-initiated questions create a rich context for promoting open-ended student dialogue and discussion. The *Science Framework for California Public Schools* explains that "Simply providing opportunities to talk is not enough. Effective questioning can scaffold student thinking" (*California Science Framework*, 2016, Chapter 11, p. 21). The Framework suggests that "Teacher-initiated questions are key to helping students expand their communication, reasoning, arguments, and representation of ideas in science" (*California Science Framework*, 2016, Chapter 11, p. 21). The types of questions that teachers pose are instrumental in supporting student understanding. The Framework calls for more open-ended teacher questioning that "prompts and facilitates students' discourse and thinking" and less teacher questioning that prompts "students to seek a confirmatory right answer" (*California Science Framework*, 2016, Chapter 11, p. 6).

The Amplify Science Teacher's Guide is infused with opportunities for students to discuss their developing ideas in response to open-ended prompts. Questions to promote student thinking and discussion are purposefully built into the Teacher's Guide instructional steps and Teacher Support notes that surround all our hands-on and reading activities. In addition, all units include discourse routines (e.g., Shared Listening, Think-Draw-Pair-Share, Write and Share, Word Relationships) that provide opportunities for students to use focal unit vocabulary as they think and talk with partners and the class about their understanding of key science content and practices. Many of the On-the-Fly Assessment suggestions provided throughout each unit offer open-ended follow-up questions that can be used to probe student thinking and formatively assess student understanding of the content. In addition, each unit includes multiple opportunities for students to respond to open-ended questions through additional modalities (e.g., in writing, with diagrams, through a kinesthetic model).

While the prompts embedded in each of the opportunities mentioned above provide fertile ground for student discussion, continued use of flexible, open-ended questions is invaluable for assessing students' knowledge and skills, promoting student-to-student discourse, and guiding student learning. A collection of grade-appropriate questions follows that can be used for these purposes. You will also find a list of activity types included within the Amplify Science curriculum that are particularly conducive to the use of these questions. You may choose to print out these questions and activity types for reference throughout your instruction.

Open-Ended Questions to Facilitate Student Thinking and Discourse

Questions to assess students' knowledge and skills:

- Why do you think X?
- How did you (or Could we) figure that out?
- What are you wondering?
- What questions do you have?
- Can you give an example of X?
- What is your evidence for X?
- Can you explain what (or why X) happened?

Questions to promote student-to-student discourse:

- Do you agree or disagree with (that idea)? Why?
- Can you add to what (name of student) shared?
- Do you have any questions for (student who shared)?
- Is there some evidence you can share about X?

Questions to guide student learning:

- What did you notice?
- What else do we need to figure out?
- How are X and Y similar/different?
- What does this remind you of?
- Can you explain that idea by using the vocabulary words XX and YY?
- What kind of evidence would we need to answer our question?

Activity Types Within the Amplify Science Curriculum That Are Especially Suited for Additional Teacher Questioning

The activity types listed below are student-centered and often contain prompts for pairs or small groups of students to use to discuss content or to vet evidence together. As you circulate through the classroom during these activities, you can use the open-ended questions to assess students' knowledge and skills, promote student-to-student discourse, and guide student learning.

- Hands-on activities
- Partner Reading of unit texts
- Discussion before/during/after reading unit texts
- Discussion of photographs and videos
- Discourse routines (e.g., Thought Swap, Think-Draw-Pair-Share)
- Science Practice Tool activities (modeling, sorting, graphing, diagramming, data)
- Simulation activities (grades 4–5)
- Evidence Card sorts
- Evidence Circles
- Roundtable Discussions

Multi-day planning, including planning for differentiation and evidence of student work

Day @Home Lesson 1

Minutes for science: 30 min.

Instructional format:
- ❑ Asynchronous
- ☒ Synchronous

Lesson or part of lesson:
Introduce unit phenomenon (floating train) and the student's role of scientists, who have to explain to the people of Faraday how the floating train works (slides 1-6)

Mode of instruction:
- ❑ Preview
- ❑ Review
- ☒ Teach full lesson live
- ❑ Teach using synchronous suggestions
- ❑ Students work independently using:
  - ❑ Printed @Home Slides
  - ☒ Digital @Home Slides
  - ❑ @Home Videos

Students will...	Teacher will...
View video together of the floating train and discuss their initial ideas about what is causing the train to rise, float and fall back down.,	Introduce the video of the floating train, (slides 1-6) and the student's role of scientist. Lead a discussion (may include a jamboard) and introduce writing assignment (slides 7-10, pre unit assessment)

Minutes for science: 20 min.

Instructional format:
- ☒ Asynchronous
- ❑ Synchronous

Lesson or part of lesson:
Students will write and draw their ideas of why they think the train rises, floats and falls back down (slides 7-10)

Mode of instruction:
- ❑ Preview
- ❑ Review
- ❑ Teach full lesson live
- ❑ Teach using synchronous suggestions
- ☒ Students work independently using:
  - ❑ Printed @Home Slides
  - ☒ Digital @Home Slides
  - ❑ @Home Videos

Students will...	Teacher will...
Students will write and draw their ideas of why they think the train rises, floats and falls back down.	Assign students in schoology slides 7-10 and student sheets for Lesson 1.

Look at the *Students will* columns. What are students working in the lesson(s) that you could collect, review, or provide feedback on?
See Some Types of Written Work in Amplify Science to the right for guidance.

If there isn't a work product listed above, do you want to add one? Make notes below.

Synchronous: students discuss their ideas about the floating train after observing the video. (could use a jamboard)
Asynchronous: students write their initial ideas about how the floating train works on paper or a jamboard)

Some Types of Written Work in Amplify Science

- Daily written reflections
- Homework tasks
- Investigation notebook pages
- Written explanations (typically at the end of Chapter)
- Diagrams
- Recording pages for Sim uses, investigations, etc

How will students submit this work product to you?
See the Completing and Submitting Written Work tables to the right for guidance on how students can complete and submit work.

Synchronous: students discuss their initial ideas and put ideas on jamboard

Asynchronous: Students will use the student sheets to write or draw their pre unit assessment and submit through Schoology.

Completing Written Work	Submitting Written Work
• Plain paper and pencil (videos include prompts for setup) • (6-8) Student platform • Investigation Notebook • Record video or audio file describing work/answering prompt • Teacher-created digital format (Google Classroom, etc)	• Take a picture with a smartphone and email or text to teacher • Through teacher-created digital format • During in-school time (hybrid model) or lunch/materials pick-up times • (6-8) Hand-in button on student platform

How will you differentiate this lesson for diverse learners? (Navigate to the lesson level on the standard Amplify Science platform and click on differentiation in the left menu.)

- Students can use labeled drawings or diagrams rather than providing purely written responses.
- After students have recorded their responses, you may wish to invite them to elaborate orally as you record their ideas.
- Provide students with the Multi-Language Glossary

Multi-day planning, including planning for differentiation and evidence of student work

<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Day _____</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Minutes for science: _____

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