

# Water Play

## Overview

**Overall Goal: Children will use science processes to investigate volume, water displacement and buoyancy.**

Lesson	Objectives	Vocabulary	Key Concepts	Tools
#1: What a Mess!	Children will understand that the volume of water can be measured.	drop dropper funnel large/larger measuring cup prediction small/smaller volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A drop of water has less volume than a cup of water.</li><li>• The volume of water in a bottle can be measured in cups.</li></ul>	dropper funnel measuring cup
#2: Moving on Up!	Children will understand that when an object is placed in a container filled with water, the water level rises because the object takes up space.	full more/less overflow rise space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When something is placed in water it takes up space; the water level rises (is displaced).</li><li>• If a container is too full, placing an object in the water may cause the water to spill, or overflow.</li><li>• The larger the object, the more space it takes up in the container, and the more water is displaced.</li></ul>	measuring cup
#3: Which One?	Children will discover that when objects are of similar size and shape, the heavier object will usually sink.	float/sink heavy/heavier level light/lighter top/bottom up/down weight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When objects have the same size and shape, we can use their weight to predict which will float and which will sink.</li><li>• A lighter object is more likely to float. A heavier object is more likely to sink.</li></ul>	balance scale
#4: Unsinkable Shapes	Children will explore how sinking and floating is influenced by an object's shape.	boat model shape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The shape of an object can determine whether it sinks or floats.</li></ul>	