# Lesson Plan

## Wooden Blocks

## Background

Scientific models are created to explain observations. Good models provide clear explanations for all known data and make predictions for new observations. New observations either support and strengthen the model or refute it. Models that fail to explain an observation are wrong and must be modified or replaced with better models. The old model might still be useful in a limited way, but ultimately it has failed and must be replaced or modified.

This lesson uses a set of wooden cubes with labels on five of the faces. Students are invited to observe the labels, make inferences about the patterns that emerge from the observations and predict how the unknow face could be labelled.

After the demonstration, with teacher-guided discussion, students are led to a deeper understanding of how observations and inferences lead to models that can be tested.

#### **Purpose**

To create models based on observation

## **Materials**

- Wooden Cubes (1" x 1" x 1")
- Labels printed on sheet of 2"x4" labels (i.e., Avery 6468 or 8163)

### Lesson (20 min)

#### Before the lesson:

Create a set of blocks so there is one block for each group of students.

- Edit the labels to include names that are familiar to your students, maintaining the existing patterns.
- Apply the labels so that similar names are on opposite sides, i.e., Keon/Keisha, Sam/Sameena.
- Apply the labels so the orientation of opposite sides match (or not) as part of the patterns present in the activity.

#### Option One: Observation, Collaboration, and Model Building

- 1. Arrange students in groups of four. Place the block in the middle, blank face is down, with one vertical face toward each student. Do not let students see that the bottom face is blank.
- 2. Students record observations about the vertical face closest to them. Students are not allowed to touch the block.
- 3. After one minute they share their observations with their opposite partner. Discuss any patterns.
- 4. Combine observations with the adjacent pair. Discuss the patterns that emerge.
- 5. Students build a detailed model that describes how the labels are assigned.
- 6. Using observations of the top face and their model students then predict the hidden face.
- 7. Have students write their prediction on a whiteboard.

#### **Option Two: Observation and Inference**

- 1. Distribute one block to each group of four. Students are free to handle and manipulate the block.
- 2. Tell the students that they have one minute to record as many observations as possible on a whiteboard.
- 3. After 30 seconds, stop the class and ask the students to reflect on whether they are making observations or inferences.
- 4. After one minute, have students discuss their observations and develop inferences based on the observations.
- 5. Have students write their prediction for the blank side, referring to the specific inferences that they have drawn.

#### **Discussion:**

- 1. Have students share their predictions and the patterns they used with the class. Discuss any differences
  - How are observations and inferences different?
  - Are all the predictions equally valid?
  - Is it acceptable for scientists to draw different inferences based on the same observed phenomenon?
  - How does it feel when someone disagrees with your prediction?
  - What role does experiment play in developing good models?

## Credits

## Authors

Dave Fish Sir John A. Macdonald Secondary School, Waterloo, Ontario

Laura Pankratz Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics

## **Original Premise**

Inspired by Teaching Evolution and the Nature of Science from the National Academy of Sciences (www.nap.edu/catalog/5787.html)

## **Executive Producer**

Greg Dick Director of Educational Outreach Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics

Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics gratefully acknowledges the support of the Government of Ontario and the Government of Canada.



## Copyright

Published by Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics, 31 Caroline Street North, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, N2L 2Y5. Copyright © 2019 by Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics. PERIMETER INSTITUTE is a trade-mark of Perimeter Institute, and is used under licence.

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyright herein, except for any reproducible pages including in this work, may be reproduced, transcribed, or used in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, Web distribution, or information storage and retrieval systems—without the written permission of Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics. For permission to use material from this text or product, submit a request online to Perimeter Institute. The information and activities presented in this book have been carefully edited and reviewed for accuracy and are intended for their instructional value. However, the publisher makes no representation or warranties of any kind, nor are any representations implied with respect to the material set forth herein, and the publisher takes no responsibility with respect to such material. The Publisher shall not be liable for any general, special, consequential or exemplary damages resulting, in whole or in part, from the readers' use of, or reliance upon, this material.

## **About Perimeter Institute**

Perimeter Institute is the world's largest independent research hub devoted to theoretical physics. The independent Institute was founded in 1999 to foster breakthroughs in the fundamental understanding of our universe, from the smallest particles to the entire cosmos. Research at Perimeter is motivated by the understanding that fundamental science advances human knowledge and catalyzes innovation and that today's theoretical physics is tomorrow's technology. Located in the Region of Waterloo, the not-for-profit Institute is a unique public–private endeavour, including the Governments of Ontario and Canada, that enables cutting-edge research, trains the next generation of scientific pioneers, and shares the power of physics through award-winning educational outreach and public engagement. For more engaging classroom lessons, please visit the PI resource centre: resources.perimeterinstitute.ca

		3			3			3			3
	SAM			SAM			SAM			SAM	
3			3			3			3		
$\square$		3			3			3			3
	SAM			SAM			SAM			SAM	
3			3			3			3		

	7	7	7	7
SA	MEENA	SAMEENA	SAMEENA	SAMEENA
3		3	3	3
	7	7	7	7
	1	· · · ·		· · ·
SA	MEENA	SAMEENA	SAMEENA	7 SAMEENA

Γ	4	4	4	4
	KEON	KEON	KEON	KEON
2	2	2	2	2
	4	4	4	4
	4 KEON	4 KEON	4 KEON	4 KEON

6	6	6	6
KEISHA	KEISHA	KEISHA	KEISHA
2	2	2	2
6	6	6	6
KEISHA	KEISHA	KEISHA	KEISHA

	5	5	5	5
	FRANK	FRANK	FRANK	FRANK
4		4	4	4
	5	5	5	5
	FRANK	FRANK	FRANK	FRANK
		4		

		3			3			3			3
	SAM			SAM			SAM			SAM	
3			3			3			3		
		3			3			3			3
	SAM			SAM			SAM			SAM	
3			3			3			3		

7	7	7	7
SAMEENA	SAMEENA	SAMEENA	SAMEENA
3	3	3	3
7	7	7	7
SAMEENA	SAMEENA	SAMEENA	SAMEENA

4	4	4	4
KEON	KEON	KEON	KEON
2	2	2	2
4	4	4	4
KEON	KEON	KEON	KEON
2	2	2	2

6	6	6	6
KEISHA	KEISHA	KEISHA	KEISHA
2	2	2	2
6	6	6	6
KEISHA	KEISHA	KEISHA	KEISHA

5	5	5	5
FRANK	FRANK	FRANK	FRANK
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
FRANK	FRANK	FRANK	FRANK
4	4	4	4