Earthquake! Year 6 An Engineering Challenge Curriculum Links: Year 3 Geography: Earthquakes and volcanoes Year 6 Geography: The Himalayas Locating the world's countries, using maps, locating key							
Control and programming, frame structures Physical and numan characteristics, land use and economic activity Year 6 ICT Computing: coding and programming							
DESIGNING		MAKING	EVALUATING		NG	TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE	
Understanding contexts, users and purposes	Drawing on learning from Year 3 and Year 6 when pupils studied earthquakes and later the Himalayas, pupils will use programming and electronic control to simulate an earthquake situation. They will design and make a structure to withstand a simulated earthquake. Watch video footage and explore images to learn about the principles of earthquake proof design. Discuss shapes and features – building such as the Transamerica pyramid, Japanese Pagoda, The Tapei 101 building will be useful. See power point saved in the Design and Technology folder Engineering Connection: Because earthquakes can cause walls to crack, foundations to move and even entire buildings to crumple, engineers incorporate	Planning	As pupils design and test, they sketch their designs annotating with the shapes that they have created and labelling the features – triangles, squares, cross- bracing, tapered shapes, cube, pyramid etc. They highlight key features of their designs. Pupils are drawing on their learning and research to refine designs and plans. They share and clarify ideas through discussion	Existing products Own ideas and products	Pupils are evaluating as they watch video footage of building damage and images of earthquake proof buildings.	Making products work	Pupils apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures. Pupils use the Crumble technology, understanding that they are controlling motion through input, process and output.
Generating, developing,	 into their structural designs techniques that withstand damage from earthquake forces, for example, cross bracing, large bases and tapered geometry. Earthquake-proof buildings are intended to bend and sway with the motion of earthquakes, or are isolated from the movement by sliders. Engineers come up with an idea, test it, and then re-engineer the structure based on its performance. Pupils will learn about cross-bracing for diagonal support to prevent twisting and to strengthen the structure, large base 'footprint' and tapered geometry. 	Practical Skills and techniques	through discussion.		What happens if pupils use two motors? Ask - What would this be modelling? What if the 'building' is taller? After pupils have tested their structures, they can redesign and rebuild and finally test again. What can they do to make the structure stronger? More stable?	Design and technology vocabulary	design brief consumer intended user prototype labelled drawings annotate annotation model cross-bracing diagonal struts shock waves rocking motion absorb base isolation
modelling and communicating ideas	Present the design brief. Pupils must design and make a structure which will fit on the 'shake tray'; it must be at least 30cm high and withstand shaking for 10 seconds. Pupils should acknowledge in their designs the need to have a mechanism to automatically shut off gas and electricity supplies. Demonstrate how to construct frame structures using cocktail sticks and marshmallows. Explore the principles that the pupils can draw on following exploration of built structures – images and video.			Key ideas and Individuals	which structures worked and which did not? Why was this? Make reflections with reference to the learning about structures. how to make an earthquake-proof building: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sxpi 9A7_syE		concrete steel shear walls shear core footprint engineering
	Pupils collaborate to create prototype models using cocktail sticks and marshmallows to create a structure. Distribute 30 cocktail sticks and 30 marshmallows to each pupil. Explain that the Earth has limited resources, so engineers are typically limited in the resources provided to them when building structures (money, time, materials).			IMAGE and VIDEO RESOURCES	earthquake shockwave images and explanations: <u>https://hamiltontrust-live-</u> <u>b211b12a2ca14cbb94d6-36f68d2.divio-</u> <u>media.net/documents/Earth_Matters_Bl</u> <u>kE_Earthquakes_S2_resource.pdf</u>		
	Program a crumble computer to turn on a motor (use 'crumble' software which can be downloaded). Attach a motor to the side of a tray containing set jelly. Use the crumble control system to make the jelly wobble.				how to make a marshmallow structure: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mM</u> <u>nEXukSmdg</u> See power point saved in the Design and Technology folder		https://www.nationalg eographic.com/science /2019/01/earthquakes -priming-himalaya- disaster/