

Why don't snowboards need wheels? The teacher guide



Whybricks
Giving physical science form



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About Whybricks

Whybricks is an education-focused construction system consisting of 2,100 pieces (210 pieces per student). Each Whybricks kit contains everything needed to enable 10 students to work individually.

Each Whybricks kit contains interlocking building blocks, beams, pegs, gears and other parts. The individual Whybricks pieces are designed with studs and holes which are compatible with any LEGO brick compatible building system.

Why use Whybricks?

The Whybricks kit, along with the supporting lessons, can help students tangibly access topics that can otherwise feel abstract. Whybricks allow students to explore physical science and engineering phenomenon in a hands-on and engaging way. By enabling students to explore topics through physical activity, students engage in kinaesthetic learning, allowing them to experiment with productive trial-and-error and bridge potential gaps between theory and practice.

The Whybricks lessons use the Whybricks kit to help to support or elevate understanding for any type of learner. The Whybricks kit offers a way to bring hands-on learning in as a functional part of each Whybricks lesson plan.

Managing Whybricks in your classroom

Whybricks offers educators flexible teaching options. Both the Whybricks kit and lessons are intentionally versatile to allow teachers the freedom to implement the materials however best suits their classroom's needs.

The components of each Whybricks kit are supplied with the intention of being a 'pool of parts' for the teacher to use as you see fit. The parts can be organised and stored as best suits your classroom and students. Some ideas for managing the Whybricks kits in your classroom include:

- Create individual 210-part student kits for each student.
- Make up packs with just the parts needed for a specific lesson activity or project.
- Make 'STEM boxes' with instructions and pieces for a challenge for rotation stations.

- Divide up the full kit, arranged by part type, into a storage tray-style storage system, allowing students to find and use the parts they need.
- Provide only a selection of parts in a mixed pack for semi-open and open-ended projects, limiting students from being overwhelmed or distracted by other parts and providing an engineering constraint.
- Keep all the parts mixed together in a single pile free-for-all.

About the 'But, Why?' lessons

This lesson is a *But, Why?* Whybricks Lesson. What does that mean?

Try this.

Ask 10 students the question 'why do people use wheelbarrows?' You will likely end up with 10 versions of the answer 'because it makes it easier.' And they are right, of course!

Your students already know a lot about how the world works. They know that when they let something go, it falls down. They know that riding a bicycle is faster than walking. What they might not know, or may not be able to articulate, is why these things are true.

Now imagine the conversation again:

You: Why do people use wheelbarrows?

Student: It makes it easier.

You: It makes what easier?

Student: ... Doing... the work. You know, carrying heavy stuff, or big stuff.

You: But, why?

These lessons will help you flip the script

The *But, Why?* Whybricks Lessons are designed to help teachers transfer agency over learning to students. These lessons help you take your students on a learning journey by asking them 'why?' and supporting them in discovering and presenting their answers using sound engineering and scientific practices.



These Whybricks investigations start by getting students to communicate what they already know about observable phenomenon. By asking students ‘why?’ up front, the Whybricks investigations help educators determine and celebrate what students already understand. This intuitive understanding is then built upon inside the investigation. Each lesson supports students in growing their grasp of the reasons that underpin the ‘why’ of what they have already discovered.

The *But, Why?* investigations help students invest in their learning through active and hands-on sciencing (because science is a verb now!) and engineering. The ‘why’ question format drives the inquiry nature of each investigation, exploring different aspects of physical science and engineering.

Pedagogy approach

The pedagogy behind the *But, Why?* Whybricks lessons set is to deliver physical science education holistically. Through the investigations, students will:

- encounter facts (for example, Newton’s second law is mathematically expressed as $F=ma$),
- exercise a scientific mindset (for example, making observations by answering ‘what do you notice?’ and developing questions by considering ‘what do you wonder?’),
- participate in scientific and engineering practices (for example, by planning and carrying out an experiment or by developing and iterating a design), and
- make real-world connections between the world around them and the material they are learning.

The methodologies used in the investigations are inspired and informed by:

- The PQRS approach developed by DaNel Hogan and Brooke Meyer
<https://stemazing.org/pqrst/>
- The inquiry in the classroom approach as codified by Trevor Mackenzie
<https://www.trevormackenzie.com/>

With great appreciation and heart-felt thanks for your collaboration for constructive disruption.

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Licence and attribution details

The *But, Why?* Whybricks Lesson Set is comprised of the student materials (including the *But, Why?* lesson activity Whysheets, Notice and Wonder sheets and WOW sheets) and the teacher guides. The collection is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)¹.

Using the guides and the lessons

Each *But, Why?* Whybricks investigation is slightly different. As every investigation explores different physical science and engineering topics, the layout and activities of each one differs to best enable meaningful learning to be achieved. There is no set order in which the investigations should be explored and no wrong-way of adjusting an investigation to suit your students or curriculum.

This guide offers support for educators to get the most out of this lesson.

Overview of the student materials

Each *But, Why?* Whybricks investigation is intended to be student-centred and led. With the exception of the teacher guides, the educational materials are all 'student materials' and are designed for independent use by students.

The student materials for this lesson can be downloaded from <https://whybricks.com/lesson-set/but-why/>

There are three types of interrelated printable student materials:

- Whysheets
- Notice and Wonder sheets
- WOW sheets

An overview of each type of document follows.

About the Whysheets

The core of each *But, Why?* Whybricks investigation is its Whysheet. Much more than a worksheet, a Whysheet is the students' (and educators') guide for the investigation.

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Every Whysheet starts with the 'why' question the investigation is centred around. Students answer the question to the best of their ability, drawing on what they already know. The goal isn't to get it 'right' but to codify what they already understand and, over time, get them to think about what they don't understand as well.

The Whysheet will then walk the students through the investigation step-by-step.

Any WOW sheets related to the investigation will be referenced in the Whysheet as will suggestions for when to use the Notice and Wonder sheets. If there is a set Whybricks build, step-by-step build instructions will also be included as an appendix to the Whysheet. You can also encourage students to improve on the set builds, further exploring and applying aspects of physical science and engineering.

The Whysheets, along with the Notice and Wonder sheets, are designed to capture learning evidence as it happens during the investigation, rather than be a 'now that you have finished everything, write in the correct answer' style worksheet.

Encouraging students to view the Whysheet as their tool to help them through the investigation will help them take ownership over their learning.

About the Notice and Wonder sheets

The Notice and Wonder sheets are templates designed to work alongside any *But, Why?* investigation. These sheets offer places for students to note observations 'I notice ...' and capture questions 'I wonder ...' throughout the investigation. The Whysheets will indicate key opportunities in an investigation when students will benefit from making notes in a Notice or Wonder sheet, but students should feel free to use these sheets throughout their learning journey, especially for capturing new questions they begin to wonder about as they progress.

Along with the Whysheet, the Notice and Wonder sheets form an important part of capturing learning evidence and empowering student agency in each investigation. All of the Notice and Wonder sheets serve the same purpose, but different versions are available to offer educators flexibility in adapting these to their students' needs.

The Notice and Wonder sheet set includes an educator's overview and recommendation section with additional information.

About the WOW sheets

The WOW in the WOW sheets stand for 'Why? Oh, Whoa!'.



WOW sheets are a way of inserting teaching into an investigation flexibly. For example, you might choose to provide copies of the WOW sheets for students to read in-depth or just reference to find the answers they need. You can also replace WOW sheets with your own lecture or other fact-delivery method on the topic, explaining and exploring as deeply as you see fit.

These sheets are basically reference cards. Each WOW sheet contains information about a specific topic or fact. The WOW sheets help students to discover and understand key information, enabling them to apply what they learn back into the investigation. Examples of the content covered in WOW sheets includes definitions of terms (e.g. 'What is mass?'), explanations of facts (e.g. Newton's third law) and formulas in context (e.g. calculating acceleration, part of the 'What is acceleration?' WOW sheet).

WOW sheets can be used in several ways. You can use them to help guide class-wide explanation sessions or allow students to access them independently when and if they need the information. The WOW sheets can introduce concepts, serve as quick 'refresher' reference cards or be used retrospectively to demonstrate broader applications of elements encountered inside an investigation.

The Whysheets will indicate key moments in an investigation when students may benefit from using a specific WOW sheet. You may also find it helpful to have the WOW sheets available for students to access at any time.



Overview of the teacher guide

This teacher guide offers overview information plus per-investigation support for educators to get the most out of each lesson.

Remember that the *But, Why?* lesson set is intentionally flexible. There is no set order in which the investigations should be explored. Likewise, while the teacher notes offer additional support for educators, by design they are not overly prescriptive.

The *But, Why?* investigations aim to inspire students to ‘think like a scientist’ or ‘think like an engineer’. Rather than simply explaining how something works, the lessons encourage active participation in learning by conducting experiments and problem-solving. Armed with these experiences, the students are the ones doing the sense-making.

As you might expect, trial-and-error is an inherent part of this approach. To get the most out of their Whybricks lesson, you should support your students as they work through productive struggles without jumping in and ‘saving them’ from these exciting learning opportunities. Give students a chance to impress you, and themselves, with the thinking they can do. However, you know your students best! Always feel free to adjust any investigation to suit your students or curriculum as you see fit.

For each *But, Why?* investigation you will find teacher notes specific to the investigation that include:

- An overview of the investigation
- A list of the topics covered
- A list of the WOW sheets needed (both those explicitly noted in the student Whysheet plus any additional recommendations)
- Recommendations for running the investigation
- Additional notes specific to the investigation (including sample answers to specific Whysheet questions)

Love these lessons? Hate them? Have an idea for a lesson activity?

The team behind Whybricks would love to hear from you! You can share your feedback and ideas with us through the contact form on our website at <https://whybricks.com/support/contact-us/>

Why don't snowboards need wheels?

Overview

This investigation is all about scientific inquiry, getting students to plan and carry out investigations to explore friction and inclined planes. Students take true agency over their learning as they design and conduct an experiment of their choosing to investigate an area related to this core 'why' phenomenon.

Having students plan and carry out their own investigations is one of the best ways to help them to develop scientific mindsets and participate in true scientific practices. It's not without its challenges, of course. Teachers may find the Bozeman Science video *Planning and Carrying Out Investigations* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gP--SQYiagc>) helpful in preparing to run this investigation.

Topics covered

- Friction
- Inclined plane
- Gravity
- Scientific inquiry

WOW sheets

Explicitly noted	Also recommended
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Friction• Inclined plane	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Newton's second law?• What is mass?• What is acceleration?• What is force?• What is gravity?• What is weight?• What is normal force?• Mechanical advantage

Additional equipment

- Ramps
 - These can be tables elevated at one end, foam boards, books, wooden boards laid against stacks of books, or any other inclined plane. As students may select the ramp angle as the factor to test, it is recommended using an option that allows students to adjust the ramp elevation safely.

- Materials with different friction coefficients to place on top of the ramp. This could include ramps made of different materials, or materials to put on top of the ramp (e.g. cloth, a silicone mat, wood, plastic sheets, aluminium, etc.)
- Tools for measuring distance – rulers, measuring tapes, meter sticks, etc.
- Tools for measuring angles – protractors, etc.
- Coins, paperclips, washers or equivalent small objects to use as weights
- Tools for measuring mass – digital scales, etc.

Delivery recommendations

The Why question

Before you begin the investigation, have students think about and answer the ‘why’ question. Offering everyone quiet independent thinking time to start is a good way to ensure all students have the chance to consider what they already know.

You can then have students share with a partner, a group or the class if you like. If students start to raise questions, encourage them to capture them on a Wonder sheet.

Part 1

The first part of this investigation is all about preparing students to design and run their own experiment in the next part of the investigation. Students build the snowboards that they will use for the whole investigation and explore how each one moves when given a push on a flat surface. They then observe what happens when their snowboards are allowed to slide down a ramp, representing a hill.

Notes about the initial ramp:

The set-up for the initial test needs to be somewhat controlled.

- The ramp needs to start out horizontal before you lift one end, increasing the incline. This needs to be done *very* slowly. Be sure to emphasize that the ramp needs to be lifted very slowly so that you can see the exact instant that each snowboard starts to move. You can repeat this a few times if necessary.
- It is best if all students use the same initial set up. For example, have all students use the same textbook as the initial ramp. Controlling the initial test controls the variables that can be altered in student experiments in the next section (such as the height and length of the ramp and the materials of the ramp).
 - The type of material used in the initial ramp will affect the results students get in this test. If you want students to see a particular initial result, it is recommended that you run the test a few times yourself before you do it with the class.

- One good option for the initial test is to have a liftable ramp already set up for use in demonstrating the phenomenon to the whole class. You may choose to run the test for all students to observe, or allow them to try it for themselves using your inclined plane.

After observing the phenomenon, students are presented with a set of supplemental ‘why’ questions tied to the main ‘why’ question of the investigation. These questions are designed to help students think more deeply about what they’ve observed in this section and begin to form questions they can investigate in their own experiment in the next section.

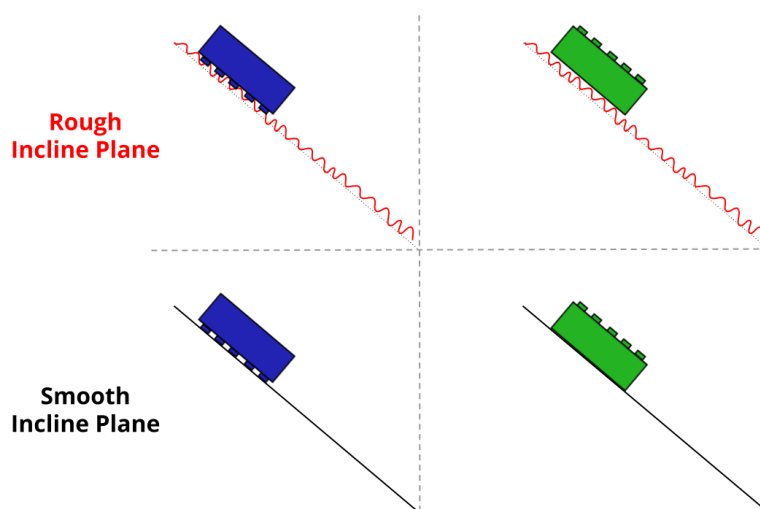
A special note: why does the bumpy snowboard move faster on some materials?

Depending on the material you choose for the initial incline, you may find that the bumpy snowboard moves before the smooth snowboard. This can feel counter-intuitive, so you want to help explore what is happening with your students.

Friction depends on, among other things, the materials two contacting objects are made out of. However, both of the two snowboards are made from the same material, so the different friction forces the two snowboards experience are not due to different materials. Instead, the difference is a result of the different surface areas in contact.

If the incline plane is made from a smooth material without visible bumps or irregularities, then the incline plane and smooth snowboard will have a larger surface area in contact. The rough snowboard will have less friction because it has less surface area in contact. In this case, the bumpy snowboard will move first.

If the inclined plane is made of a material with bumps and irregularities that are large enough to enmesh with the ridges of the bumpy snowboard, it will have a larger surface area in contact and ‘stick’ more. The smooth snowboard will have less friction because it will not enmesh, but sit atop those bumps. In this case, the smooth snowboard will move first.



Part 2

Comprising the bulk of the investigation, the second part of the lesson walks students through the process of designing and then running their own experiment. It's important to note that there is no 'correct' experiment students should arrive at. As long as students can design, run, measure and report on it, then the testable question they choose related to the core phenomenon is acceptable!

Step 1: Available equipment

For students to be able to design a testable question, they need to understand the scope of what is testable given the materials available to them.

Show students all the materials and equipment available for them to use in their experiment. This should include the tools for measuring dependent variables as well as materials for testing independent variables. Explain that students don't have to use everything available – in fact they won't be able to use everything because they will only end up choosing one independent variable to test and one dependant variable to measure. Showing the materials and allowing students to tinker and play with the materials and equipment they have access to for their experiment will help students begin to formulate ideas and questions.

The key limiting factor of what will be testable and measurable is the materials and equipment available to students. The more you make available, the wider the range of testable questions there will be. For example, if you also offer tools for measuring time (such as stopwatches, timers, etc.) students might choose to investigate the relationship between the mass of the snowboard and the time it takes the snowboard to reach a certain horizontal point beyond the ramp.

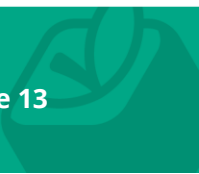
If you have specific learning objectives you are aiming for, ensure your materials will allow students to investigate those areas.

In addition to the materials you supply, students may brainstorm other materials and equipment they would like to use. It is up to you to allow this or not. So long as the materials students want to use are available, safe, and related to the core phenomenon, allowing this flexibility is a great way to offer agency and student autonomy.

Once students have had time to explore the materials and equipment first-hand to learn how everything works, they should note observations and questions.

Step 2: Determine variables

Remind students that the goal is to design and run an experiment to discover more about one of the factors they think affects how a snowboard moves on a hill. As such,



their experiment is constrained to using one the two (or both) Whybricks snowboards sliding down a ramp.

With this in mind, students can then brainstorm independent and dependent variables.

A note about variables:

Identifying and categorising variables can be initially challenging if students do not have much experience. This step can be run as a class if that suits your students best. Here are some tips you can use to help work with your students on this step.

- A variable is anything that can change or be changed. In other words, it is any factor that can be manipulated, controlled for, or measured in an experiment. It can be practically anything including components of objects, amounts of time, or events.
- There are two key variables in every experiment: the independent variable and the dependent variable. An easy way to think about independent and dependent variables in an experiment is:
 - the **independent variable** is what you change, and
 - the **dependent variable** is what changes because of that.
 - You can also think of the independent variable as the cause and the dependent variable as the effect.

Examples you might expect students to come up with in this experiment:

- **Independent variables:**
 - Mass of the snowboard
 - Colour of the snowboard
 - Type of snowboard (smooth or bumpy)
 - Height of the inclined plane
 - Length of the inclined plane
 - Material the inclined plane is made out of
 - Angle of the inclined plane
- **Dependent variables:**
 - Angle at which the snowboard starts to slide
 - Speed of the snowboard when it reaches the bottom of the ramp
 - Time it takes the snowboard to reach a specific point on the ramp
 - Distance travelled on the flat surface beyond the ramp

NB—not all the independent and dependent variables identified may be testable given your setup. For example, if the snowboard is made from Whybricks, you probably don't have an easy way of changing the colour of the snowboard consistently.



Likewise, measuring the speed of the snowboard as the dependent variable is probably not likely with the available equipment.

Step 3: Determine your question

Once students have brainstormed all the independent and dependent variables available to them to test, they can come up with a testable question. Students should select one independent variable they want to systematically change during their experiment and one dependent variable they can measure.

Step 4: Hypotheses

There's a pervasive habit in cookie-cutter science projects that you choose ONE hypothesis and then see if that is correct or not. Having students fill in all the hypotheses that are possible for the variables they have selected for testing is an important part of cultivating scientific curiosity and breaking habits of biasing results. There's no need for students to 'bet on' which of these hypotheses they think will be correct – they will learn the answer through their analysis of the data from their experiment.

Step 5: Designing the experiment

There are three parts to this step the students need to complete:

- Draw and label a diagram of how they are going to set the experiment up.
- Write out a list of the materials and equipment they will be using for their experiment. **N.B.** This is only what they are using in their experiment, not a list of everything they have access to use.
- Write a detailed experiment procedure. There should be sufficient detail so that you, as the instructor, could read it and carry out the experiment exactly the way they are imagining it going. A good rule of thumb is that if a reader needs to ask any clarifying questions ('What does this mean?' or 'How exactly is the ramp set up?') then the procedure is too vague.

The experimental procedure is also where every single variable listed in the 'independent variables' list the student created in step 2 needs to be given a set or controlled value. Alternatively, you can have students add the control settings or values for each controlled variable into the list they made in step 2. In either case, it's important that students understand that the only variable that should be changing is the independent variable they picked to test.

Step 6: Run your experiment and record your data

In this step, students run their experiments, recording the results as they go.

The first thing students need to do is set up their data table correctly. Both the independent and dependent variables should be added and the unit of measure for each one included in the label. By including the units into the column headings, students don't need to include the units in with every number in the table as it is implied that all the measurements in that column take the units in the column header.

Help students identify the best unit of measure to use for each variable and to use it consistently throughout their experiment.

A note about trials and data:

It is best to have at least five trials or data points at each setting. However, this can be reduced if there is a crunch for time. The results of the trials should be averaged and this value recorded in the final column.

You can also take the analysis of the data further. Some ideas include:

- Go beyond 'data averages' and have students calculate standard deviation and standard error for their data. This enables students to communicate more with their data, including using more robust evidence to support their claims. Teachers may find the STEMAZing lesson *Beyond Average – Standard Deviation and Standard Error* (<https://stemazing.org/beyond-average-standard-deviation-and-standard-error/>) helpful in preparing to use standard deviation and standard error.
- Have students create and label a graph using the data from their data table. This can help students to make sense of the raw data, including identifying patterns. They can also use this graph to help present their results.
- Have students write out observations about their raw data (and any visual representations of the data, like a graph). This can help students to think critically about their data and question what they see, including any potential outliers in the data.

Step 7: Present your results

The final step to the experiment is to present the results using the CER (Claim, Evidence and Reasoning) method. Students answer their original question using one of the hypotheses from step four or a new claim they had not previously considered.

Students then provide evidence that supports their claim by citing data from their experiment. Finally, students explain their reasoning by connecting the evidence to their claim using scientific principles and rules. Questions that can help students with their reasoning include:

- What is the science which caused this to happen?
- What formulas or scientific laws explain why this happened?



- What is the reason behind the behaviour observed in the experiment?

Additional notes

Build notes

There are two set builds in this investigation: the bumpy snowboard and the smooth snowboard

The smooth and bumpy snowboards (built in part 1, used as the base for testing in part 2)

- If students are testing mass and using small items, they may find that items that are too large can tumble out of the top. Taping over the top opening is an option to fix this. Just remind students whatever they do in one test, they need to do in every other test and for every other independent variable setup.

Ramp notes

The ramp will be easiest to manoeuvre if it is relatively small, like a text book or piece of foamboard or cardboard. To change the material of the inclined plane, it works well to fit another material onto the original ramp and secure it if needed with tape or rubber bands. Different materials that you or the students might consider using include: silicone baking mats, wooden boards, cardboard, butcher paper, bath towels, aluminium foil, blankets, or any other materials you might find laying around your classroom or house.

Outside resources

These resources can serve as great wrap-ups to this investigation and 'provocateurs' to get students thinking about new questions. As links can disappear over time, a description of the content is included so that you can find a replacement if needed. An example 'I wonder...' question is also provided.

1. What if there were no friction for 1 minute?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8dHmLdjcOoc>

- **About the video:** This video answers the hypothetical question: What if there were no friction for one minute? It demonstrates the importance of friction for helping things move and stop moving. It also discusses the positive and negative side effects of lower amounts of friction and talks briefly about how friction works.
- **I wonder** if you could invent something to make it easier to walk on low friction surfaces, like ice?

2. What is friction?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fo_pmp5rtzo

- **About the video:** part of the Crash Course Physics series, this video dives a bit deeper into the mechanics and maths of friction. Hosted by Shini Somara, the video covers both static and kinetic friction including how they work and how they're different, as well as how different materials have different friction coefficients. It also works through some sample friction problems using free body diagrams, exploring how friction works on an incline.
- **I wonder** if we could work out the maths of our snowboard experiments?

3. Snowboarding without snow – set of two videos

- **About video one:** (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C0LAX_ngR-I) the backstory of the mountainboard – a hybrid device that combines elements of a skateboard, a snowboard, and a mountain bike – that lets the user experience the feeling of snowboarding without the snow.
- **About video two:** (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1En2iUUokpk>) watch a variety of people stikboard down a grass hill. The riders use wheel-less, short, flat boards similar to little snowboards to 'board' down a grassy hill. **Note:** the video footage ends at 2:30 but the video continues to run with no content beyond this.
- **I wonder** if I could modify the Whybricks snowboard design and get it to slide on rougher surfaces like the mountainboard or stikboard?

4. Science of snowboarding <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=58YvhpxXaN0>

- **About the video:** Scientist analyse and explain how the Olympic half pipe works. This video explores how physics concepts including gravity, friction, normal force and energy come into play in the half pipe with footage of professional snowboarders in action.
- **I wonder** if the physics are the same in a snowboarding half pipe and a skateboarding half pipe?

