# Activity 1 Teaching the Facts

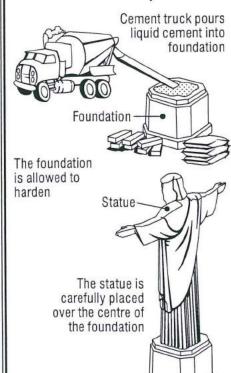
# Grade 7 Science and Technology Structural Strength and Stability

# Types of Structures (page 2)

#### Solid (or Mass) Structures

- solid structures are usually composed of only one part;
- solid structures contain no hollow spaces;
- solid structures may be solid like a hockey puck;
- one of the main uses of solid structures is for foundations (see example below);
- solid structures, like poured concrete foundations, are very good at resisting forces of compression, but are poor at resisting forces of tension;
- poured concrete that is reinforced with steel wires is able to resist the forces of compression and tension;
- solid structures are very heavy.

**Example:** Poured Concrete Foundation for a heavy statue

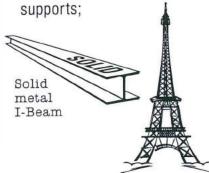


#### **Frame Structures**

- frame structures are usually composed of many parts that form a skeleton;
- the skeleton is fastened together to support the load;
- the supports in the skeleton are very strong ~ the supports may be hollow or solid;
- a bicycle frame is a frame structure with hollow supports;



 the Eiffel Tower is an example of a frame structure with solid supports;



- one of the main uses of frame structures is in the construction industry (e.g., houses, schools, high rise buildings);
- frame structures are very good at resisting forces of tension and torsion;
- frame structures are usually lighter than solid structures.

### **Shell Structures**

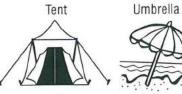
- shell structures are usually composed of only one part; a thin, carefully shaped outer layer or skin;
- shell structures usually have a hollow interior;
- examples of shell structures composed of only one part:







 examples of frame-shell structures composed of more than one part:



- the shape of the outer layer gives the structure strength;
- rounded shell structures (egg) are usually stronger than flat shell structures (box);
- the main use of shell structures is for protection (e.g., cardboard carton protects eggs from breaking) and as containers [e.g. cans]);
- shell structures are good at resisting gradual, not sudden forces of compression;
- shell structures are usually lighter than frame structures.

# **Applying** the Facts &

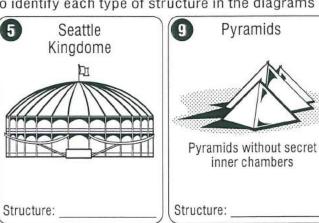
# Grade 7 Science and Technology

Structural Strength & Stability

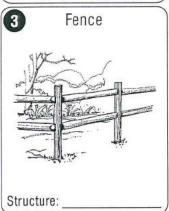
# Classification Activity (page 3)

Instructions: Use page 2 to identify each type of structure in the diagrams below.

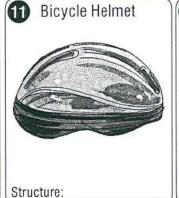






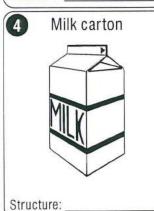








13 Aluminum can







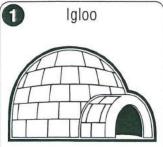


## Activity 1 Applying the Facts/

## Grade 7 Science and Technology Structural Strength & Stability

# Classification Activity Teacher's Answers (page 4)

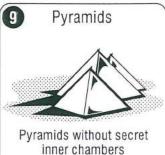
Instructions: Use page 2 to identify each type of structure in the diagrams below.



Structure: Shell



Structure: Frame



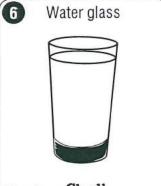
Structure: Solid



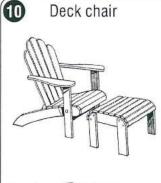
Structure: Shell



Structure: Solid



Structure: Shell



Structure: Frame



15 Rock Monument



Structure: Frame



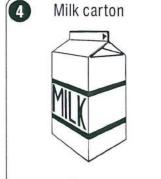
Structure: Frame



Structure: Shell



Structure: Solid



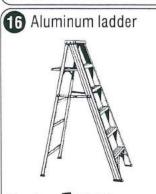
Structure: Shell



Structure: Frame



Structure: Solid



Structure: Frame