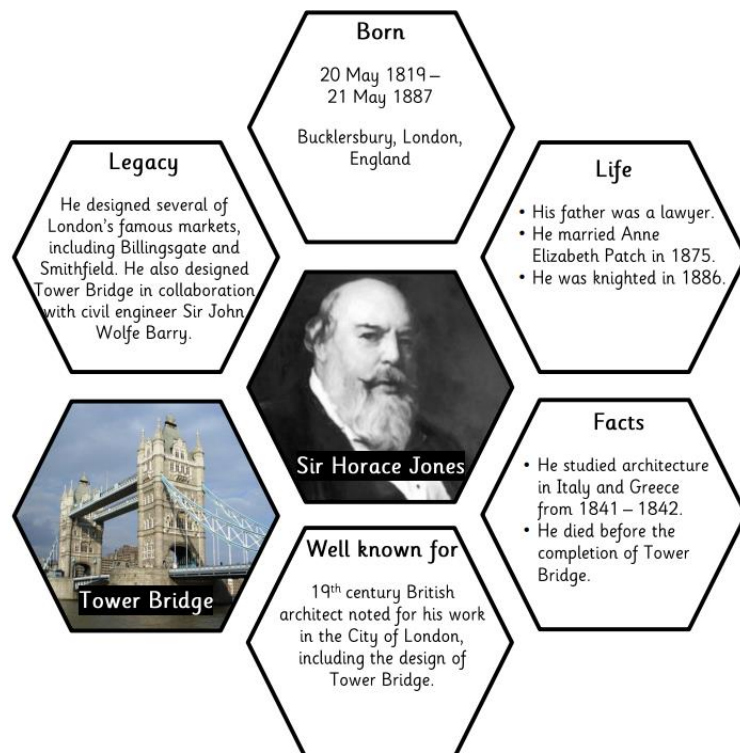


Year 3

Spring 2

Structures



Year 3: Structures

What makes a bridge strong?



Core content:

Investigate how the shape and features of a bridge can affect how strong it is. Identify types of bridges and the structural changes that engineers and architects make to increase the stability of structures.

Technical vocabulary:

Gap – an empty space or opening in the middle of something or between two things.



Deck – the roadway, or the pedestrian walkway, surface of a bridge.



Pier – a type of structure that extends to the ground below or into the water. It is used to support the bridge and transfer the loads to the foundation.



Suspension – a type of bridge in which the deck is hung below suspension cables on vertical suspenders.



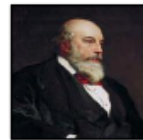
Arch – a curved structure that supports the weight of something above it, such as a bridge or the upper part of a building.



Bascule (pronounced *bas-kyoo*) – a movable bridge deck where the rising floor or section is counterbalanced by a weight.



Connections:



Sir Horace Jones
(1819 – 1887)



Sir John Wolfe Barry
(1836 – 1918)



Tower Bridge
(1894)