

Friday 2nd November 2018

Science Day

Visitors:

Dr David Button – Natural History Museum

Samuel Roslyn – CEFAS

Objectives for the day:

- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments
- describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals.
- recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.
- recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents
- identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution.

Natural History Museum



During the session with Dr David Button, children were able to examine 3D replica models of dinosaur skulls and bones and try to construct what they thought the dinosaur would have looked like. Children were provided other details such as pictures of teeth, claws, footprints. This allowed them to consider what sort of diet the dinosaur may have had and how they travelled. Children were encouraged to compare the dinosaurs they had created with animals living today. Most could find a link to modern day reptiles and birds, both of which have evolved from dinosaurs.



Natural History Museum

Fossils were shown on the board and children were able to discover how fossils are created. A video was shown of how palaeontologists are able to x-ray fossils and bones and then they can correct any damage digitally so they are able to see what the fossil would have looked like millions of years ago.

NC: Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.



CEFAS



Samuel Roslyn from CEFAS focused on adaption to different environments. The children explored features that can change over long periods of time. Examples of various animals who have adapted to suit their environment were shown and discussed.

WS - describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics.

NC - identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution

CEFAS

Groups of children were given some key characteristics of animals and environments. They were asked to design a never seen before animal species and explain how and why they are able to live in such a habitat.

Children presented their animals to the rest of the class. The class were encouraged to challenge each other and ask questions to ensure the presenters had really thought about the design of their animal.

WS - identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.



Cell Art

All children were all able to spend some time during the day looking at images of animal and plant cells. We re-created these cell images using oil pastels.

