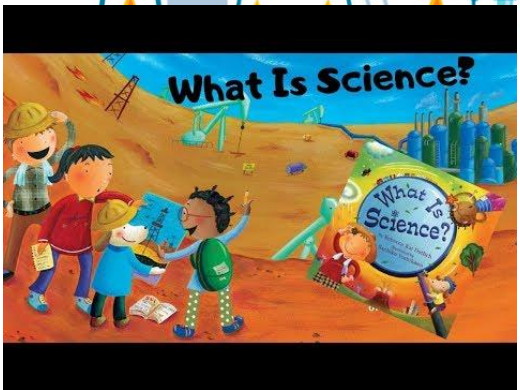


# Science - Parent Workshop

4.11.22

# SCIENCE

What do children think science is?



# North's Vision of Science

## Principles, Teaching and Learning

### Our Vision:

At North, pupils are inspired to be curious so they can develop a deeper understanding of the world around them. We do this through our curriculum, enrichment activities and other opportunities, which encourages further questions and thinking. We believe that through these experiences, children will develop a passion for science.

# How can we engage children to be curious?

Let your child see your interest in science.



Ask questions open ended questions ?



What do you think will happen if.....  
Why do you think this happened?

Model by showing your child how to observe



What's different about ?



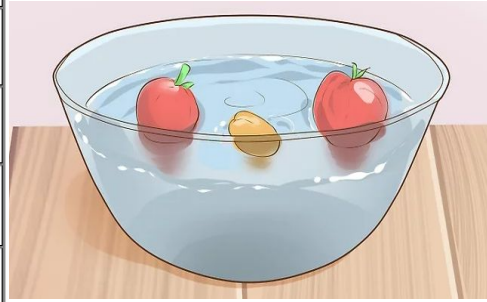
# Doing science together

## Nature walk



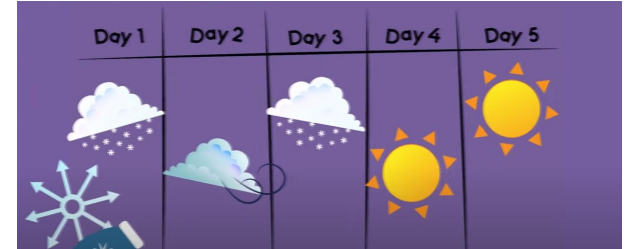
		useful notes and drawings .....
How many animals did you find in total?		
What was the biggest animal you found?		
What was the smallest animal you found?		
Which animal did you find the most of?		
Which animal did you find the most interesting?		

## Experiment in the kitchen



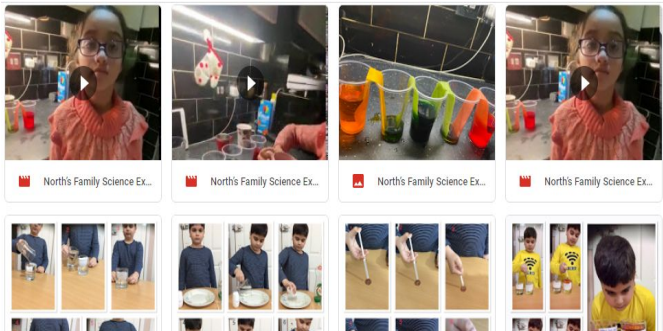
Place different objects in water and see if they float or sink.  
Add food coloring to water/oil observe what happens etc.

Observe the weather - be a weather watcher.

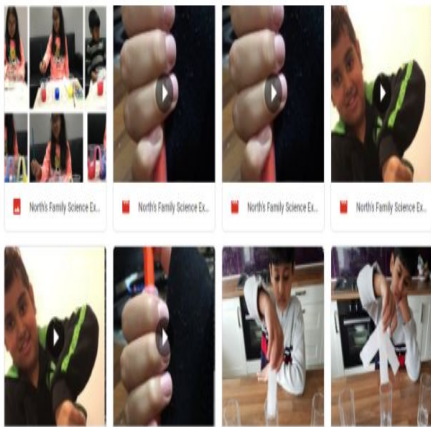


Keep a journal/ record  
Look for patterns  
Make prediction. Look up the weather parts in the world

visit zoo, aquariums



# North science family project



[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B7Mwu3khOOvWfk9CTTVFdm  
pKRV9CbG40S2JKYWhvVFBka2ZQbjRiSERqUIRScjZCZWtjZVk?reso  
urcekey=0-MdFRhzhwinLIHGMYdMZzsA](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B7Mwu3khOOvWfk9CTTVFdm<br/>pKRV9CbG40S2JKYWhvVFBka2ZQbjRiSERqUIRScjZCZWtjZVk?reso<br/>urcekey=0-MdFRhzhwinLIHGMYdMZzsA)

Other activities

# Zoom in and Zoom out















# Have you learnt any new knowledge? What information has fascinated you?

This is a very close up view of a tadpole's mouth. Tadpoles are a part of the life cycle of a frog which has four stages: egg, tadpole, froglet and frog. In the spring, we can see frogspawn, which consists of thousands of single eggs laid by the adult frog. Each egg has a tiny black tadpole embryo inside it surrounded by jelly.

Children may be fascinated to discover that tadpoles have teeth! Toad and frog tadpoles have two to four rows of tiny teeth. These are not like human teeth but look like the frayed edge of a piece of fabric when magnified. They are made of keratin, the same substance as human hair and nails. When the tadpole changes into a froglet, it stops eating for a short time and reabsorbs its tail as a source of food.

When the tadpoles are tiny, they mostly stay in one area of the pond and eat the algae around them. As they grow bigger the tadpoles start to feed on other pond plants, moss, mosquito larvae and sometimes small bugs and insects. A tadpole will take about 14 weeks to develop into a fully formed frog.

Odd one out

## Feathered friends



# Background science

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The three birds shown here are an ostrich, a wren and a barn owl. Birds have evolved to fill a huge number of different habitats and ways of living. Some, such as ostriches, are too heavy to fly and can weigh up to 145 kg. They have powerful legs and can run at an average of 70 km per hour. They mainly eat roots and berries but will eat anything that they can find, including insects and small animals. They are native to Africa.

At the other end of the size scale is the wren, which is native to Europe, including the UK. This tiny bird weighs about the same as a £1 coin (it is not the smallest UK bird though, that is the goldcrest). Wrens can often be seen in hedges and on the ground hunting for insects and spiders. Like ostriches, they are active in the day and sleep at night. Owls, on the other hand, are nocturnal, although if you are lucky you might see one hunting at dawn or dusk. They are specially adapted so that they are almost completely silent when they fly. This helps them to hunt more efficiently as their prey (mainly small rodents) cannot hear their approach. Owls can be found in most parts of the world, including the UK.

While working on this activity with your class, bear in mind that many children have a misconception that birds are not animals (you will even hear adults refer to 'animals and birds'). You can help to counteract this by regularly referring to birds as a type of animal.



# Primary science websites

<https://explorify.uk/en/activities>

<https://royalsociety.org/topics-policy/education-skills/teacher-resources-and-opportunities/resources-for-teachers/science-at-home/primary/>

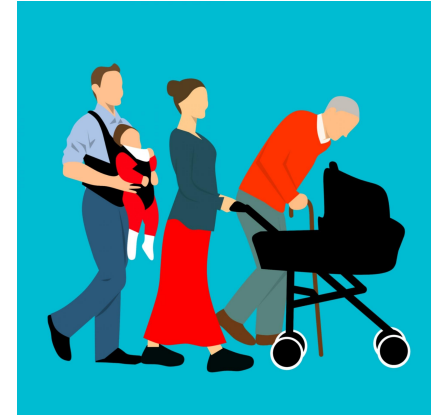
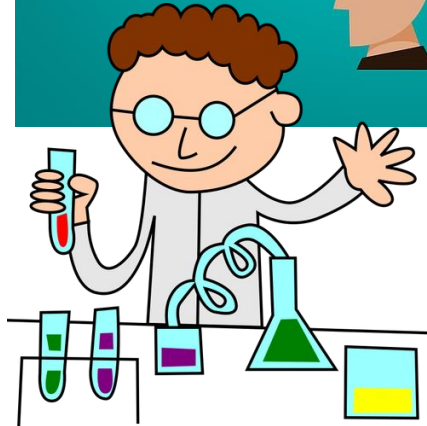
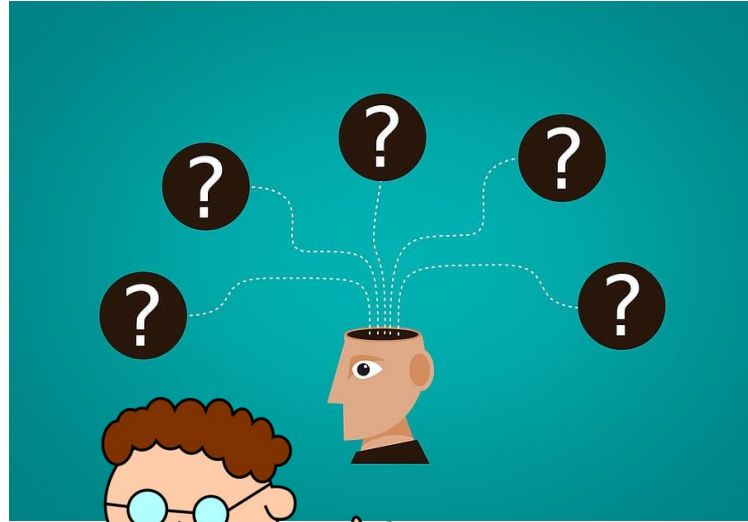
<https://pstt.org.uk/>

<https://www.twigsciencereporter.com/>

<https://wowscience.co.uk/>

<https://www.primary-science.co.uk/copy-of-resources>

# What are some of the ideas you will take home today?



Thank you  
for  
attending!

700 x 956