Grow U
Grades 3-5
Exhibit Guide

Presented by:
The Andersons
imaginationstationtoledo.org
Dear Educator,

Welcome to Imagination Station’s field trip resource! With the assistance of area K-12 educators, Imagination Station has created learning guides to help structure a field trip that aligns directly to the concepts you are teaching in the classroom.

**Your Grow U Exhibit Guide contains:**
- Introduction - suggestions for using the guide including key concepts
- Alignment to the state standards for Ohio and Michigan
- Chaperone Pages with tips for facilitating exhibit explorations with students
- Student Data Recording Pages to guide your students through exhibit-based explorations
- Extension Activities to do back in the classroom

**How to Use This Guide:**
- Review the guide.
- Customize the guide for your needs. You can have your students complete the entire guide or just a particular component, depending on your field trip objectives.
- Print off sufficient copies of the Student Data Recording Pages for each student.
- Print off copies of the Chaperone Pages for each of the chaperones. Divide your class into groups of 5-7 students and assign a chaperone to each group.
- Review the guide and your expectations with your students and prepare for a day of fun science learning at Imagination Station!
- **Science Suggestion:** Use this guide in combination with a science notebook so students can record observations and data throughout the day.
- **Teacher Tip:** Divide the guide into sections and have different groups complete different components. Each group can then report their findings to the class back at school.
Ohio Academic Content Standards

GRADE 1 ES:
The sun is the principal source of energy.
Sunlight warms Earth’s land, air and water. The amount of exposure to sunlight affects the amount of warming or cooling of air, water and land.

GRADE 1 LS:
Living things have basic needs, which are met by obtaining materials from
Living things require energy, water and a particular range of temperatures in their environments.
Plants get energy from sunlight. Animals get energy from plants and other animals.
Living things acquire resources from the living and nonliving components of the environment
Living things survive only in environments that meet their needs.
Resources are necessary to meet the needs of an Individual and populations of individuals. Living things interact with their physical environments as they meet those needs.

GRADE 3 ES:
Earth’s nonliving resources have specific properties.
Soil is composed of pieces of rock, organic material, water and air and has characteristics that can be measured and observed. Rocks have unique characteristics that allow them to be sorted and classified. Rocks form in different ways. Air and water are nonliving resources.

GRADE 3 LS:
Individuals of the same kind differ in their traits and sometimes the differences give individuals an advantage in surviving and reproducing.
Plants and animals have physical features that are associated with the environments where they live.
Plants and animals have certain physical or behavioral characteristics that improve their chances of surviving in particular environments. Individuals of the same kind have different characteristics that they have inherited. Sometimes these different characteristics give individuals an advantage in surviving and reproducing.
Plants and animals have life cycles that are part of their adaptations for survival in their natural environments.
Over the whole earth, organisms are growing, reproducing, dying and decaying. The details of the life cycle are different for different organisms, which affects their ability to survive and reproduce in their natural environments.

GRADE 4 LS:
Changes in an organism’s environment are sometimes beneficial to its survival and sometimes harmful.

GRADE 5 LS:
Organisms perform a variety of roles in an ecosystem.
Populations of organisms can be categorized by how they acquire energy.
Food webs can be used to identify the relationships among producers, consumers and decomposers in an ecosystem.
All of the processes that take place within organisms require energy.
Energy entering ecosystems as sunlight is transferred and transformed by producers into energy that organisms use through the process of photosynthesis. That energy then passes from organism to organism as illustrated in food webs.
In most ecosystems, energy derived from the sun is transferred and transformed into energy that organisms use by the process of photosynthesis in plants and other photosynthetic organisms.

INQUIRY PRE K-3
Observe and ask questions about the natural environment;
• Plan and conduct simple investigations;
• Employ simple equipment and tools to gather data and extend the senses;
• Use appropriate mathematics with data to construct reasonable explanations;
• Communicate about observations, investigations and explanations; and
• Review and ask questions about the observations and explanations of others.
Michigan Curriculum Framework

Strand I. Constructing New Scientific Knowledge

Elementary
1. Generate questions about the world based on observation.
2. Develop solutions to problems through reasoning, observation, and investigations.

Middle School
1. Generate scientific questions about the world based on observation.
2. Design and conduct scientific investigations.

Strand II.1 Reflecting on Scientific Knowledge

Elementary
4. Develop an awareness of and sensitivity to the natural world.

Middle School
5. Develop an awareness of and sensitivity to the natural world.

Strand III. Using Scientific Knowledge in Life Science

Elementary
Standard III.2 The Organization of Living Things
2. Compare and contrast (K-2) or classify (3-5) familiar organisms on the basis of observable physical characteristics.
3. Describe life cycles of familiar organisms.
4. Compare and contrast food, energy, and environmental needs of selected organisms.
5. Explain functions of selected seed plant parts.

Standard III.3 Heredity
1. Identify familiar organisms as part of a food chain or food web and describe their feeding relationships within the web.
2. Describe the basic requirements for all living things to maintain their existence.
3. Design systems that encourage growing of particular plants or animals.
4. Describe positive and negative effects of humans on the environment.

Middle School
Standard III.1 Cells
1. Demonstrate evidence that all parts of living things are made of cells.
2. Explain why and how selected specialized cells are needed by plants and animals.

Standard III.2 The Organization of Living Things
2. Describe the life cycle of a flowering plant.
3. Describe evidence that plants make and store food.

Standard III.3 Heredity
2. Describe how organisms acquire energy directly or indirectly from sunlight.
3. Predict the effects of changes in one population in a food web on other populations.
5. Explain how humans use and benefit from plant and animal materials.

Strand IV. Using Scientific Knowledge in Physical Science

Elementary
Standard IV.1 Matter and Energy
3. Identify forms of energy associated with common phenomena.

Strand V. Using Scientific Knowledge in Earth Science

Elementary
Geosphere V.1
2. Recognize and describe different types of earth materials.
5. Describe uses of materials taken from the earth.

Middle School
Geosphere V.1
2. Explain how rocks are formed.
3. Explain how rocks are broken down, how soil is formed and how surface features change.
5. Explain how technology changes the surface of the earth.
Seed Germination

Supplies: (amount will vary by class size)
Various types of seeds
Cotton balls
Clear plastic gloves
Water
Permanent marker

Procedure:
1. Provide each student with a clear plastic glove and have them label the palm of the glove with their name and the fingers of the glove with the names of the seeds.
2. Students should then wet five cotton balls and wring out excess water.
3. Place 3 to 4 seeds on each cotton ball or dip the damp cotton ball in the seeds then place one in each finger of the glove.
4. Finally, have students puff some air into the glove, tie it off and tape their gloves to a window for warmth from the sun or place in a warm area of the room.
5. Check seed packets for germination period. Have students observe seeds for the appropriate time until germination is complete.
6. Once seeds have germinated, students should transplant them into soil and provide them with the things they need to grow into strong plants!
7. Make observations as the plant progresses through its various life cycle phases.

What’s Happening:
Germination is when a seed sprouts and begins to grow. It is important for students to know that germination starts right when a bud is present from the seed. Explain to your students that their sprout will need a while to grow and that every plant is different in the amount of time it takes for them to get to maturity. Ask them what their plant will need to grow. Most plants need water, light, proper temperature, time, soil (nutrients), oxygen and ample space to grow to full maturity, which is something you can show your students. A typical plant cycle includes sprout, growth, flower and fruit. The basic parts of the plant to point out are roots, leaves, stem, flower, seeds and fruit. Make sure to point out that not all plants have every part.

Additional activities:
- Have students keep a journal of the day to day changes with the plants.
- Experiment with different types of gloves.
- Do the seeds germinate at the same rate in the dark as they do in the light?
- Have students review information on the seed packet for growing habits of plants. What zone does Ohio fall in?
- Have students discuss the crops grown in Ohio today. How has transportation changed the variety of foods available to consumers?
- Keep records of the classroom and outdoor temperatures. Is there an optimum temperature for germination?
Web of Life

This activity will help your students to better understand the interdependence of different organisms in the environment and how the food we eat depends on other organisms in the food web.

**Supplies:** (amount will vary by class size)
Ball of string

**Procedure:**
1. Have everyone form a circle. Challenge your class to try to make the food web as long as possible. Encourage them to include organisms such as bacteria, insects and decomposers (cockroaches).
2. Start by having a student be the sun and wrap the end of a string loosely around their hand.
3. Have a second student name a type of plant that will benefit from the sun. The first student (the sun) tosses the the string to this student who then wraps the string loosely around their hand.
4. Have another student name a living organism that may benefit from the plant (ex: a mouse). The second student (the plant) tosses the ball of string to them and the third student wraps the string loosely around their hand.
5. Students continue naming living organisms and passing the string around the circle.

**Questions to Ask:**
- How many living organisms did you have in your web? Does the cycle ever get back to plants? How many cycles can you connect together?
- Together everyone makes a stable web. Have one student tug on their string. The tug represents something happening to that organism (ex: a tree is cut down, an animal goes extinct). Everyone that feels the tug would be affected by the absence of that organism. Can you name other ways the web may be affected? (temperature, deforestation, poaching, extinction, etc)

Have students try the activity again (always starting with the sun) and continue your web of life!
Soil Study

Supplies:
Three clear, plastic 12oz bottles
Potting soil
Local soil
Sand (coarse grained)
Magnifying glasses
Plastic trays
Pencils

Preparation:
1. Fill three plastic bottles 2/3 full with each of the different types of soil.
2. Label the bottles so that you know what sample is contained in each.
3. Add water to the bottle, fill to near the top and cap. Shake the bottles and allow them to sit for 24 hours. Soils are best observed with as little disruption as possible, so place these bottles at stations a day in advance of your lesson. Students will record their observations in the “Samples in Water” section of their worksheet.
4. In addition, set up stations where students can observe the different soils on a plastic tray or container with a magnifying glass. Students will record their observations in the “Dry Samples” section of their worksheet.

Discussion:
Begin with a discussion. Ask your students:
- What do you find in soil?
  Write all responses for students to view. Possible responses include water, air, worms, rocks, clay, sand, bacteria, nutrients and insects.

- How would you categorize the different components of soil?
  This is a more difficult question. Guide your students to create two categories: inorganic and organic. Inorganic items include clay, silt and sand. These items will all be non-living. Organic materials can include both living and non-living items- bacteria, insects and wood chips.

- How does soil help plants grow?
  Responses could include supports root systems, provides nutrients for plants, holds water and controls temperature.
Soil Study page 2

Procedure:
Divide students into groups and ask them to observe the different soil samples at different stations. Have them record their observations on the worksheet provided.

What you should expect to see:
The potting soil will show a thick layer of dark material on the bottom, a thick layer of cloudy water and a thinner layer of organic material on the top.

The local soil will depend on the location it was extracted from. Typically, the layering will be similar to potting soil, but will likely have less organic material on the top.

The sand will form a thick layer on the bottom. There should be a thick layer of clear water and a very thin layer of organic material on the surface. The local soil and potting soil will have cloudier water because the clay present in these soil will remain suspended in the water. This is because clay has a finer grain than sand.

All soil is different depending on where it comes from. Some soils contain lots of rocks, sand and clay, although all soils will contain some organic material, known as humus. Humus is the remains of dead and decayed plant and animal material found in tiny and fragments. Humus is usually located near to the surface of the soil. When you shake up your mixture of soil and water the ingredients separate. Because the organic material (humus) doesn’t weigh as much as the inorganic materials (rocks, sand, clay) the humus floats.

Conclusion:
Ask students: What properties of soil are important to support plant growth?

- Soil must be firm enough to support plant growth
- Soil must contain essential plant nutrients
- Soil must contain both organic and inorganic materials
- Soil allows water to percolate through it
- Soil contains space between the particles for air
Properties of Soil

**Samples in Water:** Observe the different types of soil. What differences do you observe between them?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Soil</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potting Soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Dry Samples:** Observe the different types of soil. What differences do you observe between them?
List the organic and inorganic materials you observe in the different types of soils.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Soil</th>
<th>Observations</th>
<th>Organic Material</th>
<th>Inorganic Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potting Soil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Soil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Which of the samples appears to be the best environment to grow plants? Why?


What properties of soil are important for plant growth?


Farm 101: know it to grow it

One thing I knew about agriculture and plants before playing the game show:

_________________________________________________________

One thing I learned from playing the game show:

_________________________________________________________

One thing that I would like to learn more about after playing the game show:

_________________________________________________________

Water Drainage

Turn the wheel and observe how water passes through the different types of soil.

Which type of soil drains the fastest? Why? _______________________________________

_________________________________________________________

Which type of soil drains the slowest? Why? _______________________________________

_________________________________________________________

A farmer has two different crops that need to be planted. Over many acres of land, different types of soil conditions exist. Based on your observations in this exhibit, make recommendations about what type of soil the farmer should plant the crops in.

Cabbage does well in different types of soil but needs a moist environment. In what type of soil would you plant cabbage? Why?

_________________________________________________________

Carrots are a root vegetable that grows well in soil that dries quickly. Could you plant carrots in sandy soil? Why or why not?

_________________________________________________________
Be A Bee Scientist

Much of what we know about the animal kingdom has been learned from observation. Scientists will tag bees and track their movements and behavior over time.

Observe the bees in the hive. Where do you see most of the bees? Select a bee in the hive to observe. This can be tough work as they are moving around quickly! What do you see this bee doing?

Bees are diurnal which means they are awake during the day and asleep at night. Since Imagination Station is open during the day, you are seeing the bees when they are most active. You may notice a bee doing the waggle or round dance, worker bees feeding drones, bees cleaning the hive, bees with pollen on their legs from a recent trip to a flower or other bees tending to the queen.

Record your observations below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Time:</th>
<th>Approximate temperature:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

What do you see?

On the wall, you will find information about the roles of different types of bees in the colony. Based what you learned, what type of bee do you think you are observing?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

Do you think the temperature had any effect on the bees? Why or why not?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

What role do bees play in pollination? Look at the signs for help!

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________
Dear Chaperone,

We’re glad you’re here! Thank you for volunteering to be a chaperone on your school’s visit to Imagination Station. This page explains field trip procedures and offers tips on how to facilitate an Imagination Station Exhibit Guide.

Imagination Station requires students and chaperones to remain together at all times. Group size should be seven students or less per one adult.

Student Names:
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Schedule for the day:
Lunch Time:
Demonstration Time(s):
Departure Time:

Imagination Station Exhibit Guides:
- Students should fill out their Data Recording pages while at the science center. It should take about one hour to complete the activities.
- Have fun! A field trip is a great chance to interact with young people and see the wonder of science through their eyes.
- Ask open-ended questions that will elicit more than ‘yes’ or ‘no’ responses. Ask questions that begin “Tell me about...”, “What...” or “Why do you think...”.
- Encourage exploration! Students may ask “What will happen if...”. Encourage them to experiment and find out!
- Don’t worry about completing the guide in order! You can visit the different exhibits in a manner that is most convenient for your group.
Farm 101: know it to grow it

Responses will vary for students. Encourage your group to try to answer their questions using the other exhibits in Grow U or researching the question when they return to school or at home.

One thing I knew about agriculture and plants before playing the game show:________________________

One thing I learned from playing the game show:______________________________________________

One thing that I would like to learn more about after playing the game show:__________________

Water Drainage

Turn the wheel and observe how water passes through the different types of soil.

Which type of soil drains the fastest? Why?
The sandy soil drains faster than silt and clay because the particles are large and loosely packed. This type of soil dries out easily.

Which type of soil drains the slowest? Why?
Clay drains the slowest because it has the smallest particles and they are packed tightly together.

A farmer has two different crops that need to be planted. Over many acres of land, different types of soil conditions exist. Based on your observations in this exhibit, make recommendations about what type of soil the farmer should plant the crops in.

Cabbage does well in different types of soil but needs a moist environment. In what type of soil would you plant cabbage? Why?
Cabbage is a hearty plant that can grow in a soil with a lot of clay. Silt is also a good environment to grow cabbage. Sandy soil is too dry.

Carrots are a root vegetable that grows well in soil that dries quickly. Could you plant carrots in sandy soil? Why or why not?
Carrots, along with other root vegetables, can survive in a sandy soil. Sandy soil dries quickly and carrots grow well in this environment.
Be A Bee Scientist

Much of what we know about the animal kingdom has been learned from observation. Scientists will tag bees and track their movements and behavior over time.

Observe the bees in the hive. Where do you see most of the bees? Select a bee in the hive to observe. This can be tough work as they are moving around quickly! What do you see this bee doing?

Bees are diurnal which means they are awake during the day and asleep at night. Since Imagination Station is open during the day, you are seeing the bees when they are most active. You may notice a bee doing the waggle or round dance, worker bees feeding drones, bees cleaning the hive, bees with pollen on their legs from a recent trip to a flower or other bees tending to the queen.

Record your observations below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Time:</th>
<th>Approximate temperature:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What do you see? Students will observe a variety of different things. Some may notice a bee doing the waggle or round dance, worker bees will feed drones, some bees will clean the hive, bees will have pollen on their legs from a recent trip to a flower, while other bees will tend to the queen. It is unlikely that you will be able to view the queen as her hive keeps her well protected, however, she is larger than the other bees.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the wall, you will find information about the roles of different types of bees in the colony.

Based on what you learned, what type of bee do you think you are observing?

Workers: These small female bees do it all- make honey, clean the hive, feed the larvae (baby bees) and build the wax cells where the bees live. There are 10,000 to 60,000 worker bees per colony.

Drones: These male bees usually number around 100 per colony. Their primary job is to mate with the queen. Drones can be so lazy that worker bees oftentimes have to feed them!

The Queen: Only one queen can rule a colony and her main responsibility is to lay eggs...lots of eggs! During the summer months, a queen will lay up to 1,500 eggs per day. Queens usually live around 4 years and can produce over one million eggs in that time.

Do you think the temperature had any effect on the bees? Why or why not?
Bees prefer temperatures above 54°F. During the winter months, worker bees stay in the hive and huddle around the queen. The bees vibrate against each other for warmth. Once temperatures are above 54°F, worker bees will leave the hive in search of food.

What role do bees play in pollination? Look at the signs in the exhibit for help!
Some estimates indicate that without honeybees, farmers would produce a third less produce than they do! Pollen sticks to bees as they move from one plant blossom to another. As a bee travels from plant to plant, so does the pollen resulting in cross-pollination.