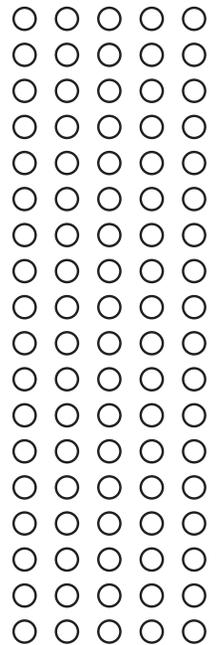


Imagination
STATION

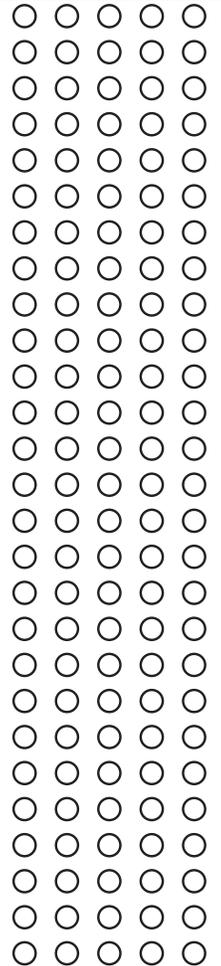
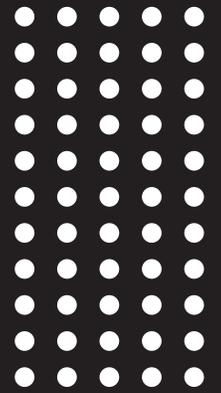
pure science. pure fun.



Grow U

Grades 1-5

Exhibit Guide



Presented by:



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's New Learning Standards

GRADE 1 ESS:

Topic: Sun, Energy and Weather

The sun is the principal source of energy.

The amount of exposure to sunlight affects the warming or cooling of air, water and land.

GRADE 1 LS:

Topic: Basic Needs of Living Things

Living things have basic needs that are met by obtaining materials from the physical environment.

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 to meet those needs.

GRADE 3 ESS:

Topic: Earth's Resources

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:

Topic: Behavior, Growth and Changes

Individuals of the same species 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 species have different characteristics that they have inherited.

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:

Topic: Earth's Living History

Changes in an organism's environment are sometimes beneficial to its survival and sometimes harmful.

GRADE 5 LS:

Topic: interaction within ecosystems

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 through the process of photosynthesis. That energy then passes from organism to organism as illustrated in food webs.

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.
- Review and ask questions about the observations and explanations of others.

Michigan Grade Level Content Expectations

Science Processes:

S.IP.E.1 and S.IP.M.1 Inquiry involves generating questions, conducting investigations and developing solutions to problems through reasoning and observation.

S.IA.E.1 and S.IA.M.1 Inquiry includes an analysis and presentation of findings that lead to future questions, research and investigations.

Life Science:

L.OL.E.1 Life Requirements: Organisms have basic needs. Animals and plants need air, water and food. Plants also require light. Plants and animals use food as a source of energy and as a source of building material for growth and repair.

L.OL.E.2 Life Cycles: Plants and animals have life cycles. Both plants and animals begin life and develop into adults, reproduce and eventually die. The details of this life cycle are different for different organisms.

L.OL.E.3 Structures and Functions: Organisms have different structures that serve different functions in growth, survival and reproduction.

L.OL.E.4 Classification: Organisms can be classified on the basis of observable characteristics.

L.EV.E.1 Environmental Adaptation: Different kinds of organisms have characteristics that help them to live in different environments.

L.EC.E.1 Interactions: Organisms interact in various ways including providing food and shelter to one another. Some interactions are helpful; others are harmful to the organism and other organisms.

L.EC.E.2 Changed Environment Effects: When the environment changes, some plants and animals survive to reproduce and others die or move to new locations.

Earth Science:

E.SE.E.1 Earth Materials: Earth materials that occur in nature include rocks, minerals, soils, water and the gases of the atmosphere. Some Earth materials have properties which sustain plant and animal life.

E.SE.E.3 Using Earth Materials: Some Earth materials have properties that make them useful either in their present form or designed and modified to solve human problems. They can enhance the quality of life as in the case of materials used for building or fuels used for heating and transportation.

E.FE.E.1 Water: Water is a natural resource and is found under the ground, on the surface of the Earth, and in the sky. It exists in three states (liquid, solid, gas) and can go back and forth from one form to another.

E.FE.E.2 Water Movement: Water moves in predictable patterns.

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!

This game illustrates how living organisms are connected in a single ecosystem. Each participant represents one member of the cycle. If even one member of the circle is lost, the entire web may be affected. There are many factors that can affect a web of life, such as temperature changes, the illegal hunting of animals (poaching) and deforestation.

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

Name: _____ Date: _____

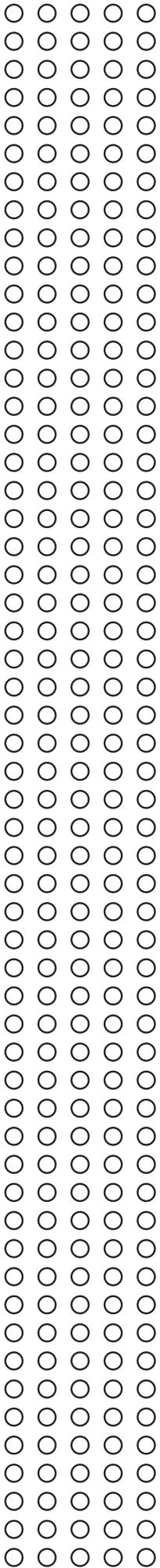
Properties of Soil

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

Type of Soil	Observations
Potting Soil	
Local Soil	
Sand	

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.

Type of Soil	Observations	Organic Material	Inorganic Material
Potting Soil			
Local Soil			
Sand			



Grow U

Grades 1 - 5

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.

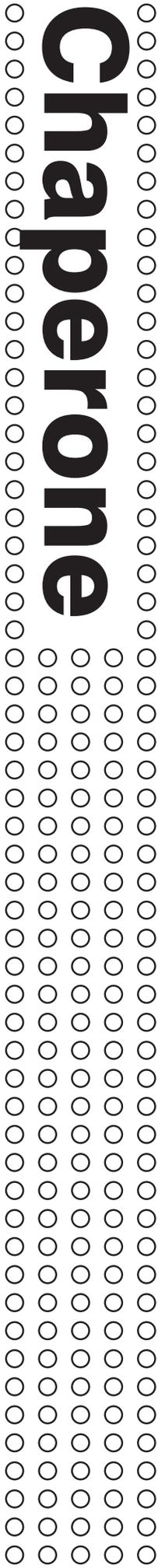
Record your observations below.

Date:	Time:	Approximate temperature:
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!



Chaperone

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 the 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.

Visitor Guide

Attractions

High Wire Cycle – This thrill ride hovers over 18 feet above the ground, suspended on a 1-inch cable with a 275 pound counterweight that enables any person to defy gravity.
 • You must be 54" to ride

Simulator Theater – Over The Edge!

Experience every turn, jolt, twist and drop. With HD visuals, surround sound and a responsive platform, you have an adventure without leaving your seat!

- Imagination Station members ride FREE! You must have a token to ride. Tokens are \$2 and available at Simulator entrance or Visitor Service.
- You must be 42" to ride.
- Elevator available. Please contact a team member.

Demonstrations

Extreme Science Theater

Interactive demonstrations with an exciting EXTREME twist! Check monitors located at Visitor Service or at elevators for times.

Learning Worlds

Eat It Up! – This Learning World is focused on nutrition and exercise and tells the story of how the choices you make affect your body. Eat Smart. Play Hard. Have Fun.

Energy Factory – Get a glimpse into the abstract world of oil refining and solar energy.

Flex Space – This ever-changing space features some of the best exhibitions from North America and great experiences that we've created right here at Imagination Station.

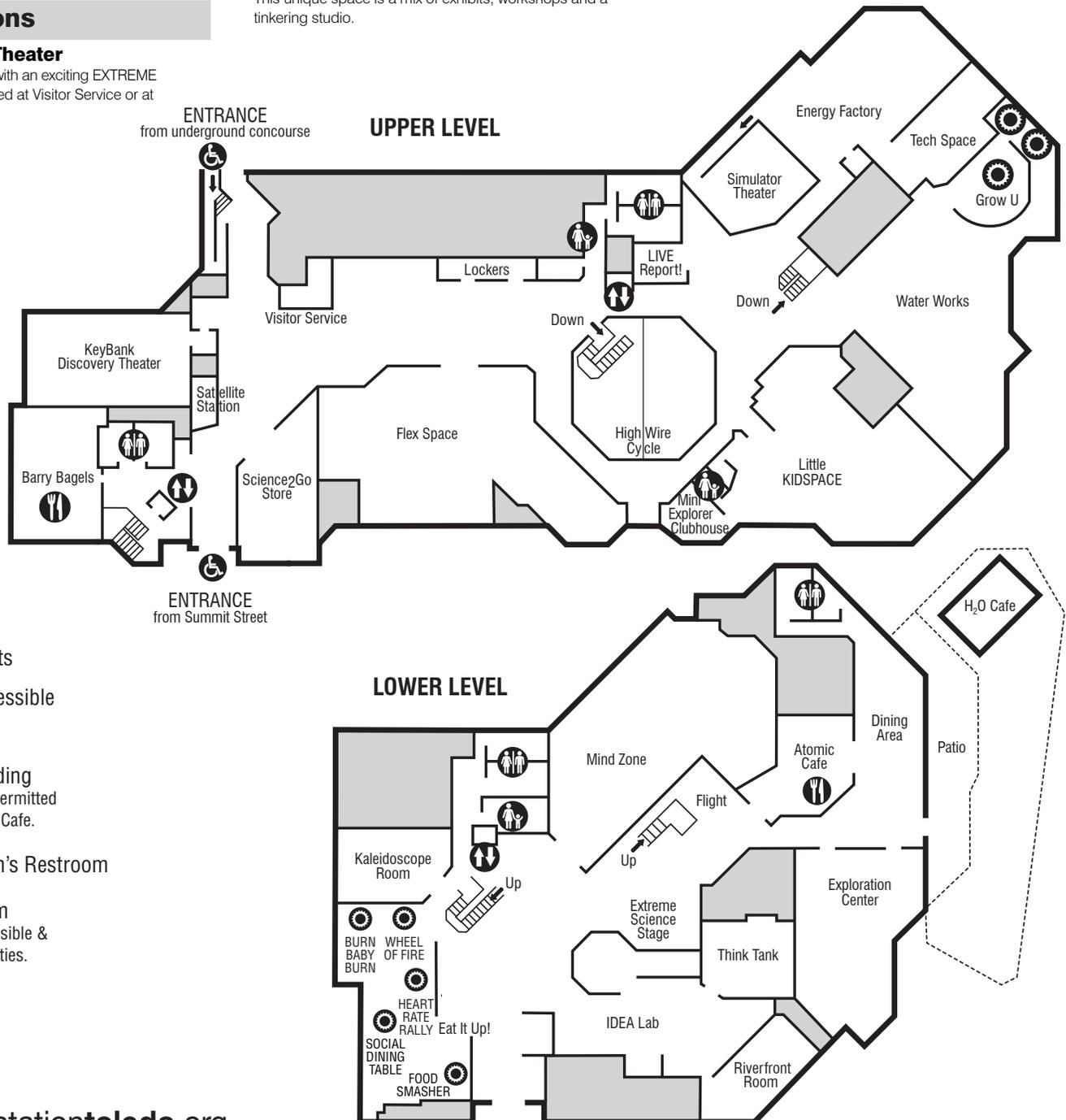
Grow U – Let Mother Nature be your guide as you take on FARM 101: Know It to Grow It.

IDEA Lab – This Learning World combines science, art, engineering and design to allow for open-ended exploration. This unique space is a mix of exhibits, workshops and a tinkering studio.

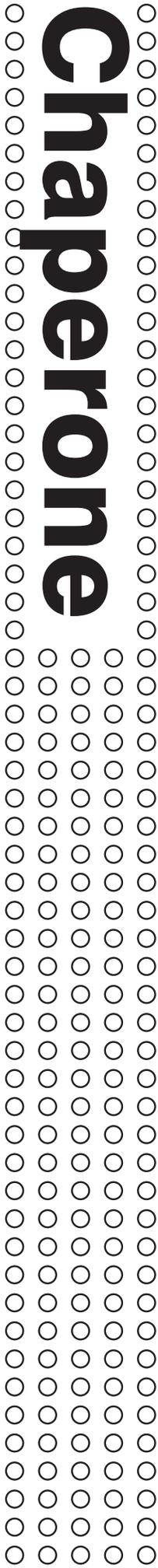
Little KIDSPACE™ – Our littlest adventurers (kindergarten and under) can hop aboard our fire truck, shop in the grocery store or climb on our favorite tree house while learning science fundamentals.

Mind Zone – Home to the Distorted Gravity Room, discover how the mind processes, interprets and creates illusions and perceptions.

Water Works – Discover the slippery science of water and explore nature's most powerful resource.



- GROW U Exhibits
- Wheelchair Accessible
- Elevator
- Restaurant/Vending
Food & beverages permitted only in Atomic/H2O Cafe.
- Men's & Women's Restroom
- Family Restroom
Special needs accessible & baby changing facilities.



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.

Date:	Time:	Approximate temperature:
<p>What do you see? <i>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.</i></p>		

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.