



Spring Science Webinar

seasonalscience

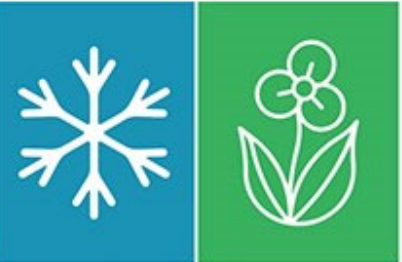


Thanks for joining us early.

The webinar will start promptly at 4:00 p.m. ET

Welcome!

BECKER'S®



seasonalscience



Spring Science Webinar



Welcome!

BECKER'S®

Before we get started...

GMA3

- **Professional Development Certificate**

- Will be sent via email in a few days following this presentation

- **Questions**

- This is being presented in a webinar format and we are a large group today, but you can ask questions during the presentation and we will do our best to answer them.
- Use the **Q & A option** on the bottom of your screen to post a question and our team will be answering them throughout.

- **Polls**

- There will be several polls we'd like you answer throughout the webinar so we can get to know you and what you would like to see from other programs in the future.

- **Recording**

- A **recording** of this presentation will be made available to you after the webinar, as well as access to **step-by-step instructions** for the activities highlighted today, a **book recommendation** and a **resource list**.

<https://www.shopbecker.com/resource-cafe/workshops/>



Slide 3

GMA3 Please double check everything on this slide.
Griffin, Matthew A, 1/5/2021






About Me

- Certified K-8 Teacher
- 15 years as a science educator at The Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, PA
- Reading Specialist with Achieve Now, a Philadelphia nonprofit providing literacy support for public school children grades K-3





Standards Alignment

- 
- Children have a natural desire to explore, to build, and to question. Through open-ended exploration, children interact with materials in nature and scientific materials/tools to explore and learn about their world. ([ECERS-3](#))
 - Children have an innate desire to experiment and investigate while gathering data to make conclusions. ([PA Early Learning Standards](#))
 - Adults facilitate children's development of those skills that support discovery and inquiry while promoting their natural curiosity.
- 
- Children first construct scientific knowledge by using their five senses to interact with the environment. That is how they make sense of their world. ([Head Start](#))
 - Children's immediate environment and daily surroundings provide the best context for science learning. Some ways they do this include observing, measuring, investigating, sorting, and comparing. ([PA Early Learning Standards](#))
 - Adults scaffold children's thinking by asking open-ended questions that encourage problem-solving and critical thinking. ([PA Early Learning Standards](#))
- 
- Young children's inclination to be curious, explore, experiment, ask questions, and develop their own theories about the world makes science an important domain for enhancing learning. ([Head Start](#))

Science for Littles

In preschool, science is more about practicing skills and fostering a love of science than content

- **Making Observations** is the #1 skill to practice in early education
- **Asking Questions** is #2!
- Other skills that can be fostered through science instruction in the ECE classroom:
 - **Cause and Effect**
 - **Following Directions**
 - **Order of Operations**
 - **Background Knowledge Acquisition**





Poll

**How often do you go outside
for science lessons?**





Outdoor Learning Tips



Before a Visit to the Great Outdoors:

- Visit unfamiliar areas before the lesson
- Go over the rules in the classroom before the visit
- Take note of allergies for your student before you go out
- Give advance notice to families and encourage them to send student in:
 - sturdy shoes- no flip flops
 - long pants (if you will be in an area where there will be mosquitoes and ticks)
 - hats with a brim
 - sunscreen and bug spray
- Bring water with you during warm weather



During Your Visit:

- Bring emergency numbers and first aid kit with you
- Face the sun when you stop to teach
- Stay on the trail or path
- When you look under a rock or a log always pull the it towards you and always gently replace where you found it.
- Don't pull leaves off plants or trees
- Leave no trace



After Your Visit:

- Always wash your hands after learning outdoors.
- Encourage your student's grown ups to do a bug bite/tick check at home

Finding Nature

Look up

- Make time to cloud, bug, bird watch
 - Mirror the sky on the blacktop
 - Look for nests (and help the neighborhood bird build)
 - Collect webs with spray paint
- Bring the cots and sleep mats outside for an extended nature observation session



Look down

- Explore the cracks in the city where nature comes through
 - Microhikes
 - Turn over rocks and bricks
 - If you build it, (the bugs) will come!
- Respect the dirt and bugs so that your littles respect them, too!





Hands on Science: Nature Viewers

Supplies

- Picture mats or DIY cardboard frames
Any size opening between 4x6 and 8x10 can work well for this activity.
- Contact paper
- Dry Erase Markers







Hands on Science: Nature Viewers



Suggestions for Nature Frames

- 
- 
- I wonder...
 - Nature's Rainbow
 - Shapes
 - Where's Water?
 - Nature Tracer
 - Living/Non-living
 - Cloud Viewer
 - Leaf ID
 - Bug Tracking
 - Nature Counts

Hands on Science: Nature Viewers

Poll

How likely are you to use the “Nature Viewers” activity in your classroom?



Book Break: Nonfiction Books

Uses of Nonfiction Books:

- In centers
- Small group instruction
- Send home for book lending
- Supplemental to story time



Choosing Nonfiction Books

- Offer both illustrated books and books that have photographs
- Look for diagrams with arrows, numbers, timelapse images
- Provide books above reading/comprehension level- if they have good pictures!
- Errors? Just correct and tape over it!

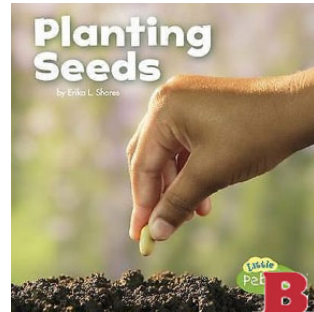
Making the Most of Nonfiction Books

- Post-it questions
- I Spy
- Make a classroom documentary or encyclopedia
- Provide complementary images to cut, laminated images to draw on, etc.

Book Break: Nonfiction Books



Kathryn Clay



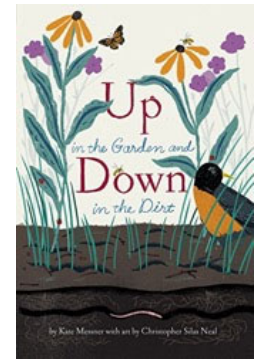
Erika L. Shores



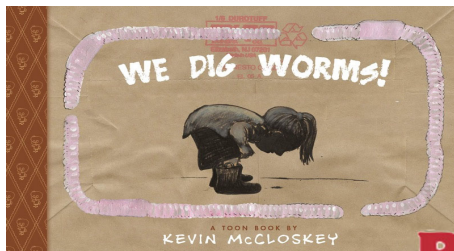
Kathryn Clay



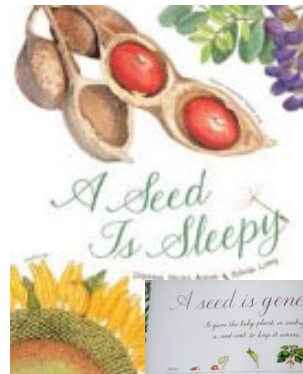
Kenard Pak



Kate Messner



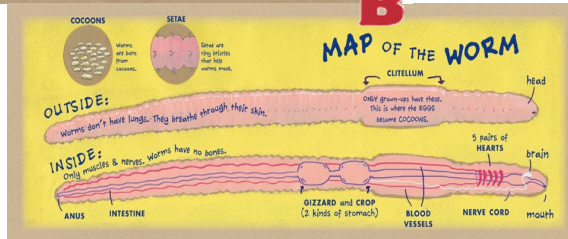
Kevin McClosky



Dianna Hutts Aston



Angela DiTerlizzi



Hands on Science: Buggin' Out

Poll

Have you ever brought bugs into your classroom (on purpose)?



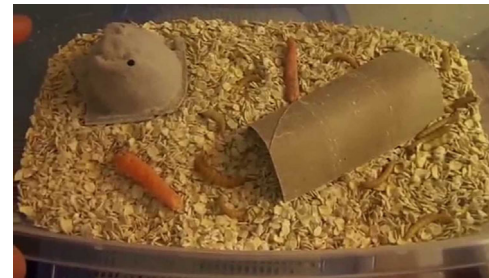
Hands on Science: Buggin' Out

Why have live animals in the classroom?

- Up close look at living creatures and exposure to biodiversity
- Bonds with live animals can have a positive impact
- Encourage conservation attitudes

Bugs might be a good addition to your classroom if:

- You want a class pet but don't have a lot of time and money for cages and animal care
- You want students to observe life cycles
- *Some* species can be released



Hands on Science: Buggin' Out

Keeping Critters Happy

Caterpillars/Butterflies

- A good choice if you don't want to handle or have very close contact with the insects.
- Follow the directions that come with the kit carefully- especially placement of the habitat
- If it does not come with a butterfly feeder/waterer, you can make one from sponges and rocks in a plastic lid (this is also a good option for wild butterflies!)



Mealworms/Beetles

- A good choice if you want an insect that students can hold and experiment with
- Their habitat and food needs are minimal- easy to care for
- They CANNOT be released and will continue to live year-round as a colony (not super mealworms)
- If you have other live animals (bird/lizard/fish) they can be food for your other critters



Hands on Science: Buggin' Out

Compost in the Classroom



Composting in the Classroom:

- Can be any size- from a coffee ground container to a storage bin
- Can be done inside or outside
- Can be successful with or without worms- but worms make it quicker and more fun!
- Can be combined with growing plants in the classroom or on the playground
- Can be an at-home, family project



Composting Tips:

- Be sure not to "overfeed" your compost
- Keep an eye on unwanted visitors to your compost
- If you don't have worms, you need to mix your compost regularly
- Never put meat or sugar (outside of fruit) in your compost
- Start with brown ingredients (paper, dried leaves, straw) and regularly add small amounts of green ingredients (kitchen scraps, grass, plant matter)





Hands on Science: Buggin' Out

Creepy Crawly Connections



Snack like a Bug

- Punch holes in fresh leaves with a hole punch
- Use eye droppers, straws, pipettes and basters to “drink” like a butterfly (add color to the water and make watercolor butterfly lunch art)



Egg Exploration

- Tapioca makes a great sticky butterfly egg- add some green food coloring
- Challenge students to “hide” the tapioca on leaves



Buggy Yoga

- Curl up and stay still like an egg, crawl like a larva, wiggle like a pupa and pose like a full-grown bug

Hands on Science: Buggin' Out

Poll

How likely are you to raise bugs in your classroom after today?





Book Break: Fiction Books

Books don't have to be factual to be impactful!



Fiction in ECE science instruction can help students to:

- Contextualize complex scientific ideas
- Think critically about real vs. imaginary
- Build emotional connections to content



Choosing Science-Centered Fiction Books

- A realistic setting and plot are more helpful than realistic characters
- Look for books in which characters are curious, search for solutions through experimentation or research, or have one idea about something and change their minds when presented with evidence
- Pick books that are fun (and sometimes ridiculous!)



Making the Most of Fiction Books

- Pair with nonfiction books on similar topics
- Change the setting, change the story
- Questions, questions, questions!

Book Break: Fiction Books



Will Hillenbrand



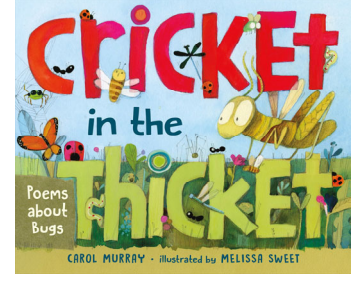
Marion
Dane Bauer



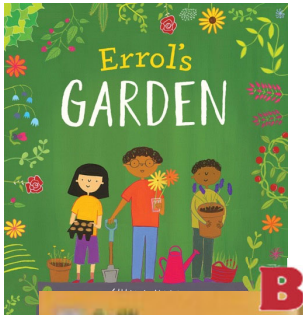
Susan Stockdale



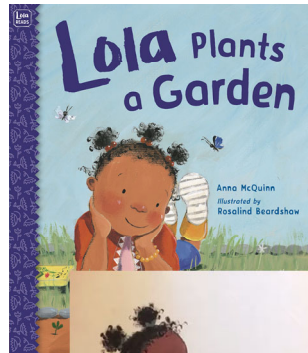
Evan Kuhlman



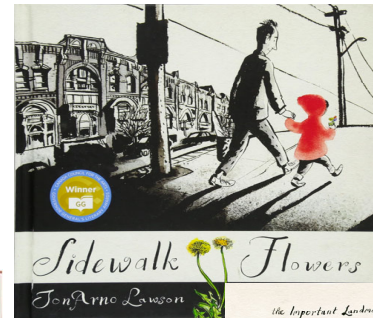
Carol Murray



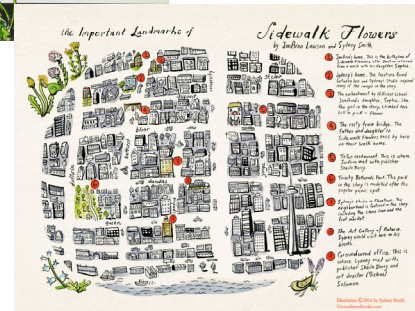
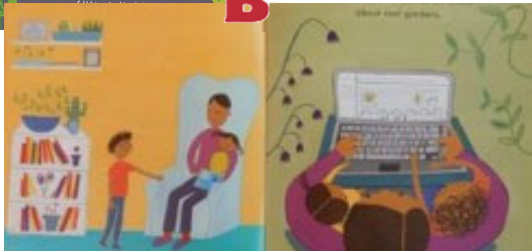
Gillian
Hibbs



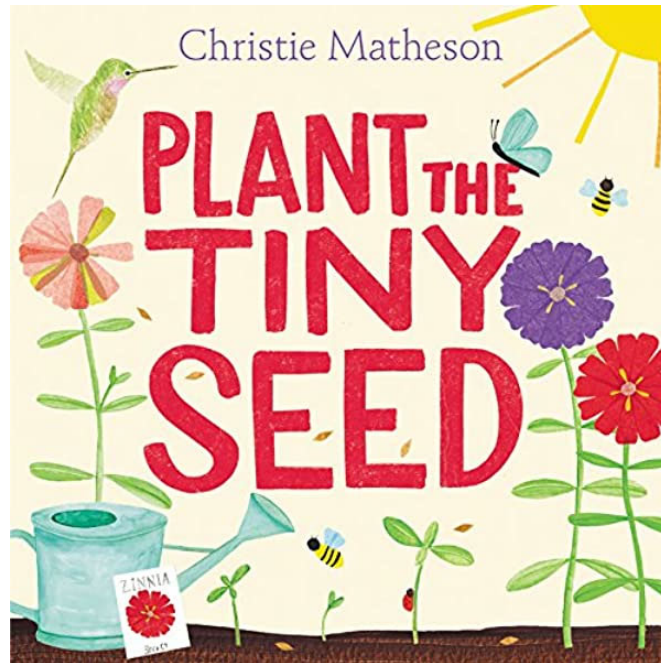
Anna
McQuinn



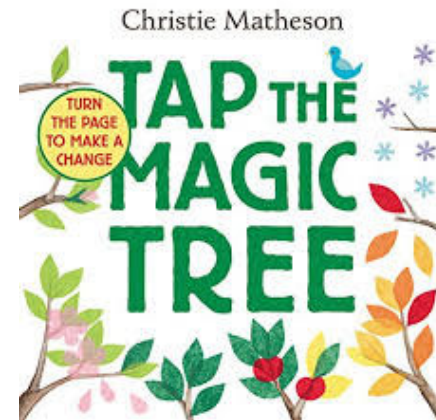
JonArno
Lawson



Book Break: Interactive Books



Christie
Matheson





Hands on Science: The Dirt on Dirt!

Dissecting Dirt

Soil is made up of:



Rock/minerals

- **Most of the “dirt” you see including sand and clay. About 45% of healthy soil**
Add pebbles and bigger rocks if your sample doesn't have an observable amount

Air

- **About 25% of healthy soil. If soil is extremely compacted, it's not great for plants- animals moving through the soil is the best way for air to get in!**
To observe air in the soil, move the particles around and ask the students to guess what is between all the “stuff” they can see.



Water

- **About 25% of healthy soil.**
To observe water in the soil, students should use their sense of touch. Add water with a spray bottle before the observation.



Humus


- **All of the formally living “stuff” in soil- leaves, animal droppings, organic material About 5% of healthy soil.**
Add bigger pieces of leaves, roots, sticks if your sample doesn't have an observable amount




Hands on Science: The Dirt on Dirt!

Dirt Experiments

Dirt Comparisons

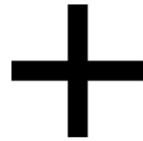
- 
- Gather sand (add some kinetic sand too!), potting soil, topsoil, etc.
 - Weigh each sample
 - Look at each with a magnifying glass
 - Add drops of water to each
 - Fill a mason jar half full with each sample, and then fill with water.
 - Shake them up and keep watching.
 - Be careful with packaged soil containing fertilizer- do not allow students to handle!

Mud!

- 
- Measure and observe
 - Paint and build
 - Imagine and play
 - Freeze and decorate

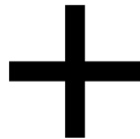
Hands on Science: The Dirt on Dirt!

Mess-free (*sort of*) Dirt Discovery



Rocks/Minerals

Humus






Hands on Science: The Dirt on Dirt!



Poll



How likely are you to use these
“The Dirt on Dirt!” activities in your classroom?



Vist ShopBecker.com

2



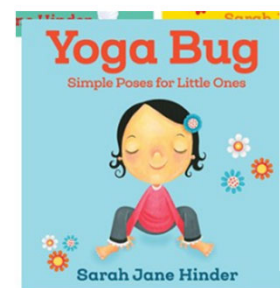
Natural Treasure Set



Ladybug Land



Butterfly Garden



Play Dirt

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Slide 28

2

This can be where those products are highlighted (magnifying glasses, pinecones, all that great stuff)

Griffin, Matthew A, 10/12/2020



Included in **Seasonal Science Book Set**
BSS191920



Kathryn Clay



Erika L. Shores



Kathryn Clay



Will Hillenbrand



Marion Dane Bauer

**See Other Spring-themed books sets at
ShopBecker.com**

Insects & Spiders	BSS202199
Gardens	BSS711840
Trees	BSS201855



Slide 29

- 3 I can't remember what was said on this slide?
Griffin, Matthew A, 3/3/2021
- 7 I'll figure it out and update it
Couldn't load user, 3/3/2021

Remember the Kitchen Science Webinar?



New!

Hollie's Kitchen
Science Set
BSS111919

BECKER'S

Kitchen Science

PROJECT
Bubble Snake

BECKER'S
Kitchen Science is a collaborative project with
Becker's and Hollie Barattini, Science Educator.

Instructions:

- 1 Mix 1/2 cup of dish soap into a 1/2 cup of water to make a very easy bubble solution.
TIP: You can use store bought bubble solution or your favorite bubble recipe.
- 2 Ask an adult to cut off the bottom of an empty plastic bottle.
TIP: If you're having trouble, warm up your scissors or knife before the first cut.
- 3 Stretch a sock over the cut end of your bottle.
Use a rubber band to secure the sock.
- 4 Dip the sock end of your bottle into the bubble solution and blow into the mouth of the bottle to make your bubble snake!
TIP: Make sure young scientists don't suck in or they will get a mouth full of bubbles.

After the Experiment:
Did the Bubble Snake match your prediction of how it would look? What would happen if you added more soap? Less soap? What do you think you could change to make your Bubble Snake different next time?

Kitchen Science

BUBBLES

PROJECT
Bubble Snake

BECKER'S
Kitchen Science is a collaborative project with
Becker's and Hollie Barattini, Science Educator.

What you'll need:

- 1 Sock
- 1 Empty Plastic Bottle
- 1 Rubber Band (optional)
- 1 1/2 cup Dish Soap
- 1 1/2 cup Warm Water in a Bowl
- 1 Food Coloring (optional)

Before you begin:
Think about bubbles. Where have you seen them? Inside your house? Outside? How do bubbles feel? What do you think a bubble snake will look like?



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Thanks for joining us!

Save the Date!

**Seasonal Science:
Summer
May 20**

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