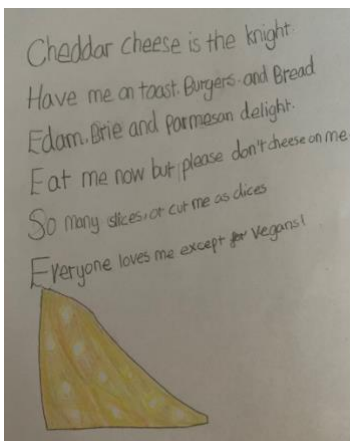
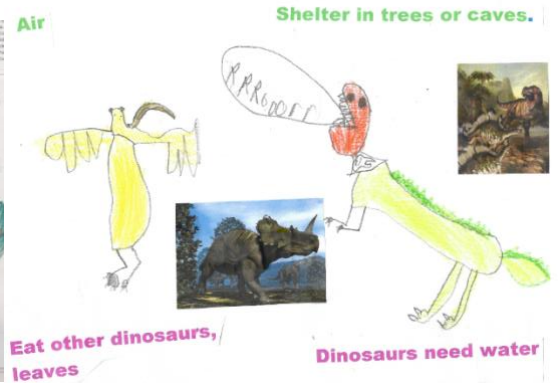
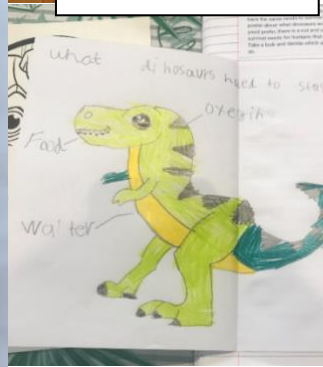
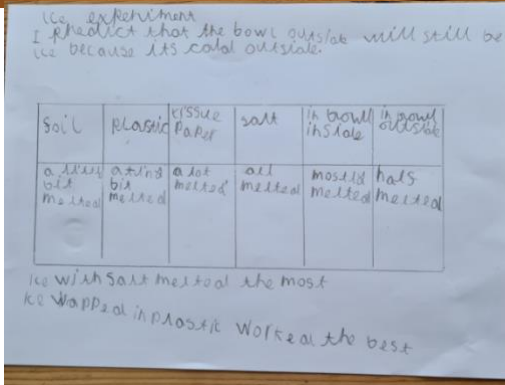




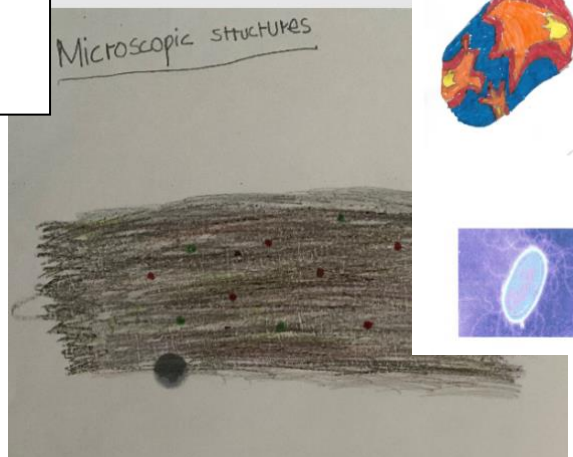
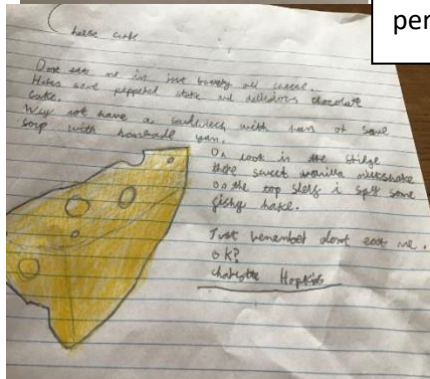
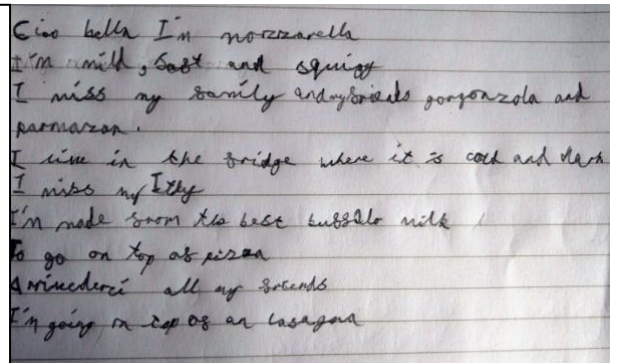
## Super Scientists- Lockdown Learning



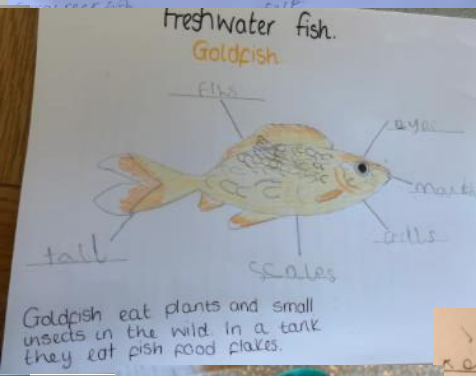
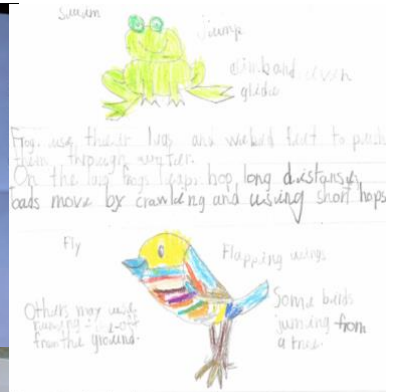
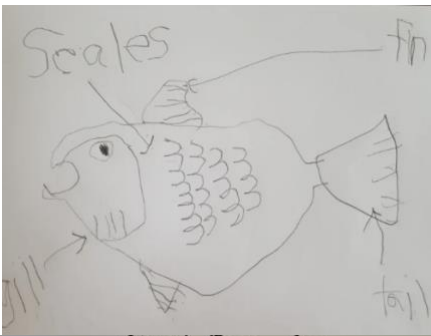
Maple have produced some amazing work linked to animals & classification and habitats. They have also been exploring materials and those that work as insulators.



Cedar class: the children learned about the science behind commonly found dairy products. They learned about the science behind how cheese and butter are made, and attempted to create butter of their own. They also created some artwork inspired by microscope images of dairy and mould used in dairy, and wrote some ingenious poems personifying cheese."

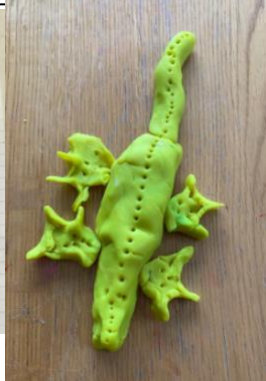
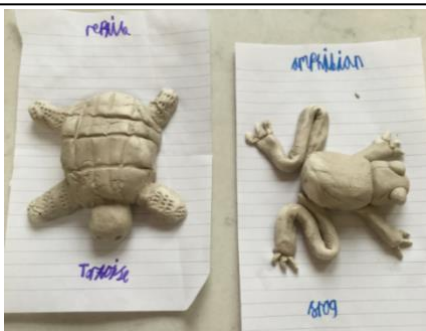




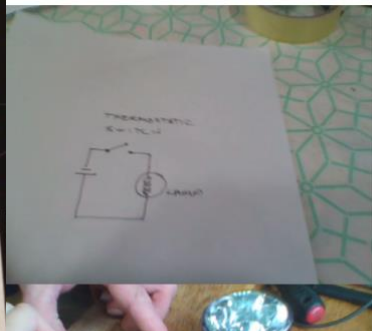
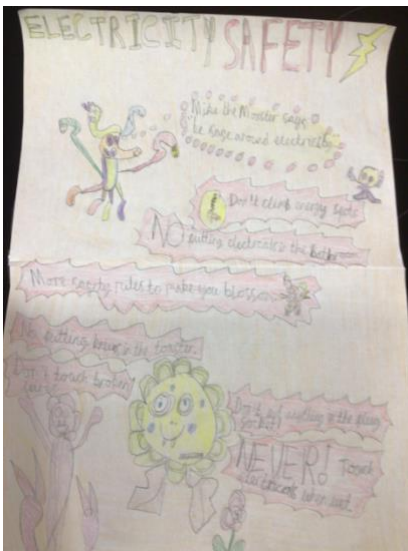


Hazel class: Have been using their sketching skills to draw and label the parts of fish. They've also been researching the different types of fish, looking at Coral Reef, Fresh Water, Salt Water and Tropical!

Hazel Class: we have been learning about the way different animals move. We wondered if their body parts helped us understand the way that they moved. We've been learning about amphibians and reptiles and what makes their bodies special, take a look at some of our models.



Owl Class: have been making Jelly fossil experiments and have been busy designing dinosaur habitats.



Rowan: has been learning all about electricity. The circuit: Me and my dad built a circuit that acts the same as central heating. When we put the light on the light will stay on till it reaches the temperature that we landed on and when it cools back down the light will come back on and it's the same with central heating. The switch is the old central heating switch.



Experiment to test growing conditions in Ancient Egypt

**Aim of investigation:**

See how water affects the growing of the sunflower seeds.

**Prediction (what do you think will happen?):**

The one in the bag will grow faster than the other because the one in the bag will create moisture.

**Method**

I will keep the same: I will leave both pots on the window sill.

I will only change: The amount of water i give each plant.

**Steps to set up the experiment:**

1. Find compost, pots, seeds and a bag.
2. Put compost in the pots.
3. Sowed one seed in each pot.
4. Gave both pots a small amount of water.
5. Put one pot in the bag.
6. Put both pots in the window.
7. Watch them grow.



Noah designed an experiment to test the growing conditions for crops in Ancient Egypt. He sent photos and observations of how the experiment was progressing.



Miss Blakie I have some amazing news! My seeds I planted have started to grow! It's the one in the bag that has started to sprout. I think the bag helps to create moisture to help it grow.

From Noah.



Skylarks: have been super busy experimenting with growing plants in different environments.

Miss Blakie,  
I have sent you an updated photo of my seeds. The tallest one is the one that was inside the bag to start with. When they get bigger I will put them into bigger pots and I will see how tall they grow.  
From Noah.

Experiment to test growing conditions in Ancient Egypt

**Aim of investigation:**

1. To test the least amount of water required for growing a seed.
2. To plant two potatoes and see if they grow into a bigger potato or more potatoes

**Prediction (what do you think will happen?):**

1. I think the UK potato will grow into a really big potato that we can eat for dinner.
2. I think the Egypt potato will rot.



**Method**

**Steps to set up the experiment:**

Take two small shop bought potatoes  
Take two glasses. Half fill one with water. Leave the other dry  
Stick 4 cocktail sticks in the potatoes at right angles,  
Rest each potato in a glass its sticks are resting on the side of the glass  
Wrote a label for the dry glass saying 'Egypt'  
Wrote a label for the half full glass with 'UK'  
Place both on a sunny windowsill  
Over two weeks, keep the half full glass topped up with water  
On Day 12 run the dry potato under the tap for 2 minutes (like a bad storm or River Nile flood) and place back in the dry glass for the last two days  
Look for any changes and growth over the 14 days

Hattie decided to investigate whether a potato would grow best in Egypt or the UK. She designed her experiment to reflect the flooding of the Nile to see how this affected the potato.






Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> January 2001

Science:


Polar Bears:

Polar Bears live in the Arctic. They have black skin and although their fur appears white, it is actually transparent. It is the largest carnivore that lives on land. Male Polar Bears can weigh up to 620 kg (1350 lbs). They live on ice-covered waters. Polar Bears rely on sea ice to access the seals that are their primary source of food as well as to rest and breed. The most important habitats for polar bears are the edges of pack ice where currents and wind interact forming open spaces in the sea ice.




Camels:

Camels live in North America and the Middle East. No matter where they live, camels are usually found in desert-type climates. There are two different types of camels - the dromedary camel (the kind that only has one hump) and the Bactrian Camel (which has two humps). Camels can also be found in cold weather climates as well, despite popular belief. The camel's hump is actually very useful. It is not filled with water, it contains stored fat. The camel uses this resource when food and water are very limited. This fat can be broken down and used as fuel when in emergencies where food is scarce, so camels can go for days without food or water. Camels have a third layer of eyelid which protects their eyes from sand and dirt blowing in the desert. These strong animals can carry up to 600 pounds on their backs.



Wood Frogs:

Wood Frogs are found in the United States throughout the forests of the North and the Northeast. They are found in smaller numbers in the South and the West. Wood Frogs are the only frogs that live both in the North and the Northwest. Adults usually live in woodlands and lay eggs in small ponds. Frogs can only survive in habitats that keep their skin moist for survival, which is why they live near ponds, lakes, streams, rivers or creeks. But many frogs who don't live near freshwater, like toads, have adapted to have adaptations that help them to survive.



Sycamore Class: Have been learning all about inheritance and DNA. They have also looked at adaptation and fossilisation. WOW! What a lot of wonderful work.

## FOSSILS

What is a fossil?  
A fossil is the preserved remains or impression of any once living thing that is kept in mineral matter. Fossils can be made of wood, shells, bones, or plants.

How do fossils form?  
When an organism dies, its body is broken down. The soft parts decay and only the hard parts remain. These hard parts are buried in sediment. Over time, the sediment is buried deeper and deeper. The pressure and heat from the earth causes the hard parts to be replaced by minerals. This process is called fossilisation.

What do fossils tell us?  
Fossils provide evidence to help us learn about the past. They tell us about the lives of plants and animals that lived long ago. Fossils can also tell us about the climate and environment of the past. For example, the discovery of dinosaur fossils helped scientists to learn about the lives of these animals and the world they lived in.

1809 - Born 12 Feb in Shrewsbury  
1813 - Darwin's mother dies. His sister looks after him.  
1825 - Attends Shrewsbury boarding school - but hates it.  
1827 - Removed from school; then goes to Edinburgh.  
1828 - Leaves Edinburgh with no degree.  
1828 - Attends Christ's College Cambridge  
1831 - Sets sail on the Beagle boat  
1836 - Meets geologist Lyell  
1839 - Marries Emma Wedgwood  
1840 - Darwin's first child called William (Born Dec 27)  
1842 - Writes 35 page section on evolutionary theory  
1851 - daughter Anne dies  
1859 - The Origin of species is published  
1871 - The Descent of Man is published  
1881 - Darwin Publishes his last book  
1882 - Darwin Dies

Evolutionary!

Evolution means how things have adapted or changed over time. Over millions of years, different animals change into stronger and more powerful animals. All living things look a tiny bit different from their parents. Animals pass down their successful traits to their offspring. It makes them a lot stronger, faster and more chance to survive. Animals evolve for a better chance of survival.

# FOSSILS!

Fossils are amazing, but have you ever wondered how they form? Here's a step-by-step guide to make a fossil of your own!

1. Find something dead (like a run over stag or that spider you crushed yesterday) and leave it where it is.
2. Wait for thousands/millions of years for the body to be buried in sedimentary rock. [Note: Using the natural method is going to be a long wait. You'll be a fossil yourself by the time your fossil is finished, so to speed up the process, bury the body on your own!]
3. Wait millions of years. While you live the rest of your life, the bones will have gone under such pressure that they will form a mold in the rock. Then, water will seep into the bones and rot THOSE away too [Yup, fossils aren't actual bones. Sorry.] to leave a beautiful fossil!
4. Now, wait for the rock to be eroded into a canyon or cave, then dig up the bones! Boom! (Do not try this at home, kids! It's way too long, so just use this recipe for homemade 'fossils' that only take a day or two. [Warning: not edible] [Recipe](#)]

Now here are some extra facts about fossils!

- Someone who researches fossils and other artefacts is called an 'archaeologist'.
- These archaeologists use special brushes (or sometimes toothbrushes) to carefully excavate the fossil, then cover it in a special wax to protect it from rotting. [They're pretty but fragile!]
- Fossils are very informative about the past of the world, telling us many different secrets about what Earth was like hundreds of millions of years ago. For example, we only know dinosaurs existed because of fossils!
- Some creatures can become a fossil-like artefact without being a fossil! Many insects can get trapped in amber: a hardened version of tree sap. Here's an unfortunate bug who trapped themselves in amber! → In famous movies like Jurassic Park, the DNA from these ambered bugs can be turned into dinosaurs, but in real life, this is not possible; it has decayed too much for that!
- Animals and insects aren't the only things that can be fossilised or ambered; other specimens include plants, footprints, skin/scales and even **DINOSAUR POOP!**

