

Scheletul si muschii

Pregatirea activitatii

Obiectiv

Obiectivul acestui proiect a fost stimularea **motivarii si a curiozitatii** copiilor si de a le oferi **oportunitati de a lua decizii atunci cand planifica o investigare**. **Intentia mea a fost sa stau deoparte, sa observ si sa ii incurajez pe copii sa reflecteze si sa-si dezvolte rationamentul.**

Motivatia

Copii deja au experienta de a invata atat in colaborare cat si individual. Am vrut sa plec de la acest lucru si sa stimulez **motivarea** acestora de a juca **rolul omului de stiinta** si de a-si folosi abilitatile stiintifice, de a-i face **curiosi** cu privire la activitatile de investigare stiintifica, atat in planificarea cat si in executarea lor. Am fost preocupata de a oferi oportunitati pentru ca elevii **sa se poata implica** in activitate. Am vrut sa-i fac pe copii să direcționeze singuri procesul de învățare și să simtă că fac parte din procesul decizional

Implicatii pentru planificare si predare

Scopul meu a fost sa stimulez **motivarea si implicarea copiilor** plecand de la ideile si intrebarile copiilor (atat in legatura cu ce inseamna sa fii om de stiinta, cat si in legatura cu tema despre schelet) si sa promovez **rezolvarea de probleme** oferind o serie de oportunitati copiilor pentru ca ei sa-si dezvolte ideile si intrebarile prin activitati de investigare si pentru a reflecta asupra procesului de invatare prin modalitati diferite.

Lucrul in grup reprezinta o caracteristica importanta in planificarea pe care am facut-o. Am incercat sa folosesc si sa dezvolt abilitatile de colaborare ale copiilor pentru a stimula impartasirea ideilor intre ei – identificarea si rezolvarea problemelor precum si reflectarea despre dezvoltarea cunostintelor si a intelegerii.

Grupa de varsta: 7-8 ani

Activitati de invatare: Colectarea datelor, realizarea conexiunilor

Calitati creative: Motivare si curiozitate

Sinergii: Motivare si implicare, reflectie si rationament, evaluare

Contextual factors: Group work

Context

Cadrul scolii: Scoala situata in centrul orasului, copii cu statut social divers

Politica scolii privind stiintele: Curriculum in proces de actualizare, cu prioritate acordata stiintelor.

Legaturi cu precizarile din curriculum:

- Identificarea faptului că oamenii și unele animale au schelete și mușchi pentru sprijin, protecție și mișcare.
- Formularea întrebărilor relevante și utilizarea diferitelor tipuri de investigări științifice pentru a le răspunde.
- Colectarea, înregistrarea, clasificarea și prezentarea datelor într-o varietate de moduri care sa ajute la formularea raspunsurilor la întrebări.

Privire de ansamblu asupra succesiunii activităților

Acestea au avut loc într-o dimineață și trei după-amieze

Puncte de plecare - Primele două activități au fost concepute pentru a scoate la iveală ideile copiilor

•**Ce este un om de știință?** Copiii au impartasit opinii despre ceea ce fac si cum fac oamenii de știință. A acționat ca punct de referință în timpul cercetărilor noastre asupra scheletului.

•**Ce știm deja despre schelet?** Activitățile au implicat desenarea oaselor pe o schiță a corpului și realizarea unui schelet cu pioaneze și carton. Activitatea a ajutat la identificarea întrebărilor și a domeniilor pentru cercetări ulterioare.

Călătoria de invatare - Copiii au colaborat în timpul diferitelor tipuri de activitati de investigare, folosind atât surse primare, cât și secundare.

Investigații inițiale: Pot copiii înregistra și colecta date pentru a investiga scheletul? Copiii au observat corpul celorlalți colegi pentru a obtine primele date. Si-au scris (inregistrat) ideile în curs de dezvoltare, inclusiv ceea ce au vrut să afle mai departe.

Activități. Copiii au lucrat în grupuri, efectuând pe rând aceste activități diferite.

1.Observarea oaselor. Copiilor li s-au dat exemple de oase din diferite părți ale corpului. Ei au examinat îndeaproape caracteristicile acestora și au identificat modul în care s-ar potrivi unele cu altele

2.Studiu folosind tableta/ipad. Copiii au studiat raspunsul la întrebări la care nu au putut răspunde in prima instanta.

3.Construirea unui model 2D al scheletului - copiii au colaborat pentru a realiza un model 2D al scheletului verificand cu ajutorul corpului partenerului pentru a poziționa corect oasele și pentru a eticheta cât mai multe oase posibil cu hartie tip post-it.

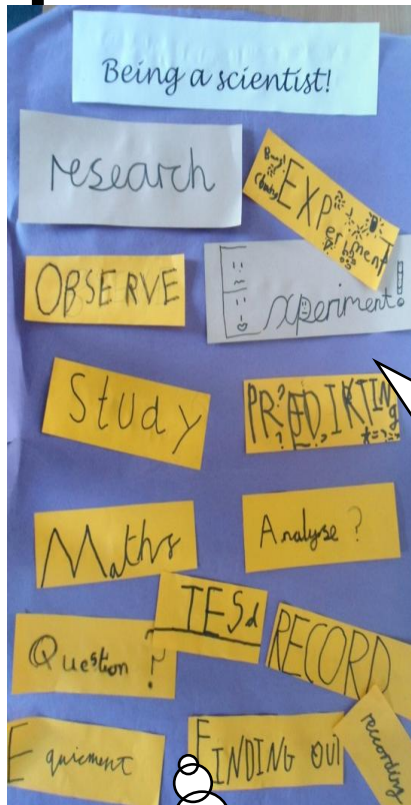
4.Etichetarea articulațiilor pe propriile corpuri. În perechi, copiii lipesc hartii post-it pe corpul colegilor cu nume de articulații pe care si le puteau aminti, folosind drept ajutor plansele din clasă.

5.Sa facem o girafa din jucarii tip play-doh - rolul scheletului ca suport al partilor corpului

6.Ce se întâmplă cu corpurile noastre când cădem? - încurajarea reflecției asupra rolului scheletului în asigurarea protecției.

Recapitularea cunostintelor invatate pe parcursul proiectului - copiii au recapitulat cunostintele invatate pe parcursul proiectului prin realizarea unui poster al unui schelet, creând un glosar de termeni și înregistrând reflecții în caietele lor.

Calatoria de invatare: Puncte de plecare 1



Activitate: Ce cred copiii despre oamenii de stiinta?

In perechi, copiii au venit cu idei si definitii pe care le-au scris pe tabla. Le-am discutat apoi cu intreaga clasa si apoi, in perechi, copiii au ales anumite cuvinte pe care sa le scrie pe "peretele cunoasterii". Din nou, aceste cuvinte au fost discutate cu intreaga clasa.

Întrebările profesorului:

Ce face un om de știință?
Ce lucruri am face dacă am lucra ca un om de știință? Care sunt cuvintele cheie?

Motivatia: Scopul acestei activități a fost să vedem ce idei aveau copiii despre a fi un om de știință și a fi parte a unei comunități științifice.

Cu toate acestea, copiii nu s-au văzut pe ei ca oameni de știință. Isi imagineaza oamenii de știință ca adulți profesioniști

This included many skills but not *why* you might investigate – questions as starting points

Many of the children already had an awareness of scientists in the world.

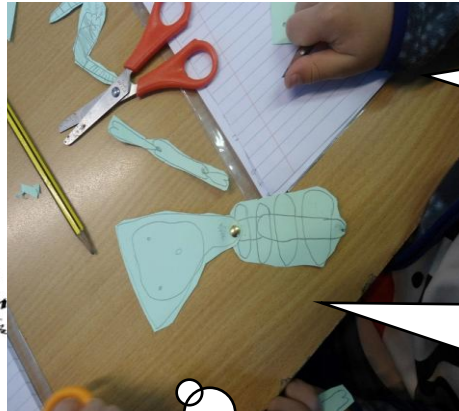
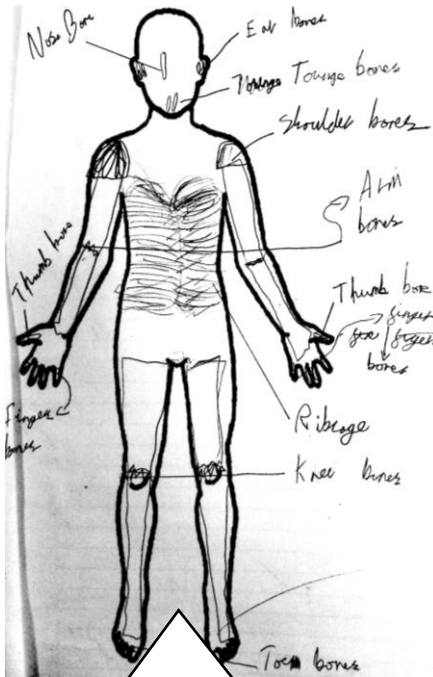
Implications - important to provide opportunities for children to come up with *their own* questions and to make enquiry processes explicit.

Developing the learning journey: Starting points 2

Activities: What do you already know about the skeleton?

Can you draw bones onto a diagram of the body?
Can children make a skeleton with split pins and cardboard?
Can they write some sentences discussing the 'job' of a skeleton and how it moves?
What further questions do you have?

Rationale: This provided an opportunity for us to share what we knew, spot knowledge gaps and *raise questions*. It gave us a starting point for *planning investigations* to find out more.



Very limited awareness of joints and over-representation of organs.

Limited attention to the skull, jawbone, attachment to the spine

I noticed children found these open activities challenging and were not sure what was expected. I needed to model 'having a go'.

The children did not refer back to their own bodies when doing these activities – as if referring to a cartoon picture – remembering rather than checking.

Diagrams generally did not show the skeleton as a comprehensive structure linked to the spine, mostly isolated known bones.

The children needed to go back to *their own bodies* as a starting point for inquiry.

Developing the learning journey 3: Initial investigations

Activity: Can children collect and record data for our skeleton investigations?

We acknowledged that there were gaps in our skeletons and talked with a class how could be research that like scientists. In pairs the children observed and examined each others bodies to see what they could find out about skeletons to fill in the gaps. They were asked to record their findings on a whiteboard.



Most children initially suggested books and ipads

No advice was given about how to record their findings. Recording varied from ad hoc to highly systematic.

Children cooperated and fed back observations to each other.

Teacher questions:

What's missing in our skeletons?

What do we know?

Our class as a scientific community now needs to come up with some areas of research.

If you were going to think and behave like a scientist what would you do next?

Rationale: This was an opportunity to observe children' *motivation and curiosity*, their scientific skills in particular their *questioning* and *recording of data*.

Children started to formulate *questions* during the activity

It was a great revelation to children that they could use their hands to investigate appropriately!

This led to a discussion about the processes of recording data – why record, role of planning, ways of recording.

Record of bone activities

Activity: Children shared what they had recorded on their whiteboards. Some had recorded in great detail – and others not at all. This opened up a discussion as to the purpose of the whole activity and what a scientific approach would have been.

Some children had used a table and a tally chart – we adjusted this to build a table on the whiteboard to be used by the class. We printed this off for everyone to use.

LQ: Can I keep a record of what I thought and how my ideas developed?

Part of the body	What I think it does (include the date)	What I hope to find out	What I think about this now (include the date)
bones	19.11.15 If we did not have any bones we would be as soft as a pillow.	I want to find out how many bones in our body?	26.11.15 Now I know that bones are made of calcium.
skull	19.11.15 I know that the skull keeps us see and smell and also if we did not have a skull we would roll like a ball.	I want to find out why do we need our skull?	26.11.15 Now I know that the skull protects your brain.
rib-cage	19.11.15 our rib cage keeps our funny muscles straight.	How many bones are in our rib cage?	26.11.15 Now I know that the ribcage protects your organs.
spine	19.11.15 our spine keeps our back straight. If you don't sit upright we will have a curly spine.	What does your spine look like?	26.11.15 Now I know that the spine carries messages from your brain to your body.
pelvis	19.11.15 The pelvis is sort of your hip.	What does a pelvis do?	26.11.15 Now I know that I have a pelvis.
muscles	19.11.15 The strongest muscle is your tongue.	What does a muscle do?	26.11.15 Muscles pump up when you bend your arm.
Feet	19.11.15 Your feet help you walk.	Why are your feet there?	26.11.15 There is...

Rationale: This activity aimed to support children in recognising the role and importance of recording in answering *their own questions*.

It highlighted my role in supporting children's independent enquiry processes and refocusing on the purposes of investigations and what they are learning from them.

The children were able to come up with subheadings and ideas for further investigation.

It made me aware of the spread of experience and approach across the class and the need to share this.

This led to discussion of what we can do in the classroom to investigate our questions further.

Developing the learning journey 4: Circus of activities

Activity 1: Observing bones

In pairs the children examined bones using prompts to direct them.
Choose a bone. Draw and label it.
List as many jobs of the bone as possible.

Activity 2: Ipad research Children independently answered their own questions. The focus was on - what information is not readily find at first hand in the class room or from books?



The children really explored the bones and there was lots of conversation – in particular the articulated jaw on the life sized skull
However there was little recording.

Rationale: These activities were designed to explore further the connected structure of the skeleton and ways in which bones are fit for purpose. The ipad activities gave opportunities to watch videos of bodies in motion – to research properties of bones and begin to explore muscles.

How many bones in our body?
Why do we have a skull?

What are bones made of?

The children were motivated by having a *focused question*.

Children really enjoyed playing with the bones but found it *challenging to ask scientific questions and hypothesise*.

Needed adult support and questioning to encourage discussion about structure and why bones in different parts of the body are different shapes.

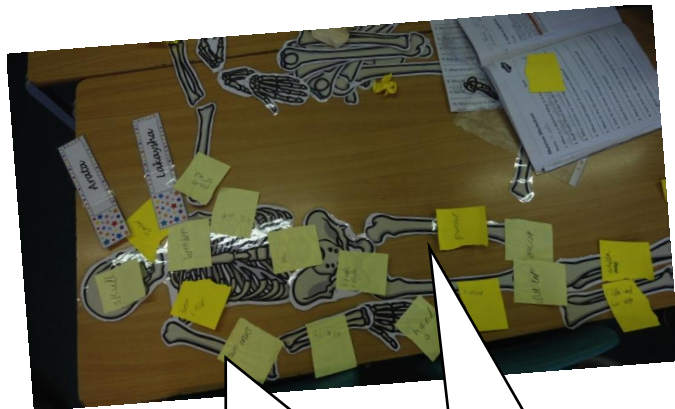
Implications – this highlighted *the importance of questions* (from adults and children) in focusing inquiry

Developing the learning journey 4: Circus of activities continued

Activity 3: Children positioned skeleton parts on a table - checking with their partners' body and the skeleton model when stuck. They labeled as many bones as possible with post it notes.

Activity 4: In pairs the children stuck post it notes on each others bodies with as many names of joints and muscles as they could remember. They could refer to class made charts when stuck.

Rationale: These further activities were designed to join experiences together **in seeing the skeleton as a connected structure** and rehearsing scientific terminology.



The children still made limited connections with the model skeleton and their own bodies in completing this

Some children positioned the bones incorrectly so hinge joints became ball and socket joints – even though they had explored this.

Children still needed to be prompted **to go back to first hand sources and evidence** rather than relying on prior knowledge/memory

Children really enjoyed this activity – much more fun than labelling a diagram and maintained the contact with their own bodies.

Implications – children need support **in linking their ideas to practical experiences**

Developing the learning journal

4: Circus of activities

Activity 5. In pairs make a Giraffe out of Play Doh or pipe cleaners in three minutes. Compare and contrast your outcomes. What was more effective and why?



The children noticed that the central part of the body was often protected

The activity itself was fun but it needed adult support and questioning to focus children on issues of support.

Rationale: These further activities were designed focus the children on the wider role of skeleton for support, protection and movement.

Activity 6. Investigate what happens to our bodies when we fall. Which parts hit the ground first and the order in which it happens. How does our skeleton protect us?

These activities provided starting points for further class discussions. They would have been better as a separate phase of follow up activities with greater teacher modelling. On reflection there were too many activities for one session.

Reviewing learning across the project



Glossary of bone names and vocabulary for learning wall

In pairs the children came up with all the bone names and other vocabulary that they felt relevant to our learning wall.

Next step would be to title this as a glossary and give more of a focus to why this is important and necessary.

The aim of the project was to promote **curiosity and motivation** and provide increased opportunities for **children to make decisions in gathering evidence** and to **draw their own conclusions**.

Evidence of this was gained through ongoing opportunities for children to **reflect on their learning** through class discussion and sharing of ideas for example:

- Initial activities to share thoughts about the skeleton and scientific inquiry
- Sharing of recording from their investigations (feeling their body)
- Their different perceptions of activities (falling activity).
- What they had learnt from the circus of activities
- What it had felt like learning in this way.

In terms of ideas about scientific inquiry they moved away from parroting fair test - to recognising:

- the need for **making, recording and discussing observations** in a variety of situations and **in a variety of ways** and
- the importance of **evaluating ideas and processes**.

Children's progress



Lakaysha was very **motivated and curious**. She really enjoyed the practical activities and the idea that you can find out. She gained confidence recording herself as 'happy' and 'have a go' in her final self assessment. She began to **make connections** between her practical experiences and developing ideas 'when you watch your partner running in the corridor you can see which bones they yost'. She had limited initial ideas and experience 'I think a skeleton is there because it mite help the souell and plants grow'. 'Bones are the most important things'. Her final ideas included: 'The skull protects the brain'. 'Your spine has lots of bones.' 'Pelvis helps you stand up straight.'



Rafa's initial ideas included 'I think the skeleton is mainly to help you think and to digest food and water and for strength to move and talk'. His drawing showed organs rather than bones. His model had no joints. He **suggested questions** to investigate for example 'Is your tongue a joint, is your mouth, is your nose a joint? Initially he found it difficult to take risks, reflect on learning, **and make connections** to experience of handling bones in his models and drawings. His final comments **connected** to his practical experiences for example: 'I know that you could nearly move a ball and socket joint 360 degrees.' 'I know that your ribs protect your organs'. (distinguishing skeleton and organs)'



Sophia's initial ideas included: *The spine makes our back straight. if we did not have any bones we would probably be as soft as a pillow. I know that the skull helps us see and smell and if we did not have a skull we would not live.* She was **curious** to know 'what your spine looks like'.

Her reflections on learning **made connections** to her practical experiences 'I think the skull protects your brain because the skull is extremely hard and I looked inside a skull and there was a brain inside.' 'I think you need bones because when I made my giraffe out of play doh it did not stand up because it did not have any bones.' Now I know that the skull protects your brain. Now I know that the rib cage protects your organs'

Reflections: Review of children's progress

- The children were **very motivated**. They felt this was a **team effort as a scientific community** – sharing our strengths and knowledge. They saw ways in **which their ideas were incorporated** across the lessons.
- The practical nature of the activities helped children to **make connections** between prior isolated elements of factual knowledge and **their own inquiries** of various kinds. But this still needed prompting.
- They started to see that the point of investigations is to **answer questions**, that making observations is scientific.
- The experience highlighted the need for children to understand **ways of recording** in science and their purposes. They are often given frameworks to use without a clear idea of how this might support their inquiry processes and learning.
- The children really enjoyed the practical elements and the fact that they could make **choices and decisions** about resources, roles and approaches.
- I **had not anticipated that** higher attainers would struggle with not having a closed expectation, and with **connecting** direct practical experience with knowledge gained from second hand sources. For example they knew about ball and socket and hinge joints in theory, but could not relate this to joints in their own bodies. But this will improve in time.

Implications for future learning

The children further experience of building investigations from **their own ideas and questions**, including the roles of recording and using evidence in **reflection and reasoning**.

Reflections: My role

- This experience was also much more open-ended for me. I needed to be creative in thinking about the flow, the structure and activities in response to the children.
- I have become more thoughtful about my role as a facilitator – not just pouring information onto them and allowing the children to make choices.
- I became much more focused on **informal observation** of the children's learning behaviours rather than formal assessment.
- The recording processes introduced provided useful vehicles for the children to **reflect on their learning** and gave insights for me into their progress. It will be important to build on this.
- Although the children were diligent, enthusiastic and focused, I still needed to return to the purposes of activities, **using questioning** to emphasise the skills involved in scientific inquiry and what we were trying to investigate.

Classroom environment:

Building group work skills was an essential pre-requisite for the success of these activities. Although greater attention was needed to scientific inquiry the class were used to working independently in groups and they knew what was expected of them in the classroom.

Implications

I need to encourage children to reflect not just *what* they learnt but *how* they learnt it – linked to their ideas of being a scientist.

Reflection questions for the reader