



## Science newsletter - March 2024

*This year's theme of British Science Week was ...TIME!*

*Time is key to so many discoveries in science, technology, engineering and maths. Evolution looks at how plants and animals changed over a long period of time, the Earth's movements show us why we have seasons and different time zones or you could consider the issue of food waste by thinking about how passing time impacts different foods.*

### ***What type of investigation have Early Years been up to?***

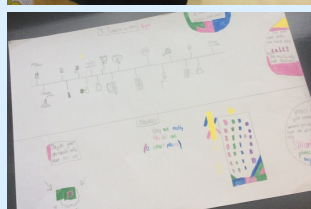
*Children in Early Years have been busy exploring the outdoor to understand how time passes through seasons. To make their learning even more exciting, children had the opportunity to sow their own seeds. As time goes on, children will watch the seeds grown into seedlings.*

### ***How can you help your child at home?***

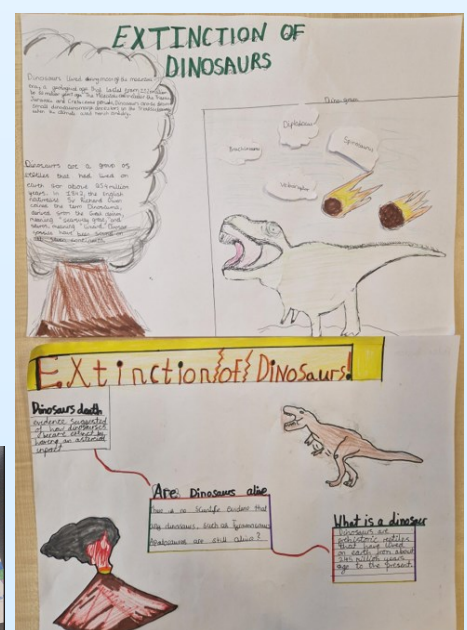
*Explore different sized shadows. Children can discover how shadows get bigger or smaller when the object is closer or further away from the light source such as a lamp.*



### ***Science week posters!***



**"The important thing in science is not so much to obtain new facts as to discover new ways of thinking about them."**  
William Lawrence Bragg



## ***Sneaky shadows happening in Year 1!***

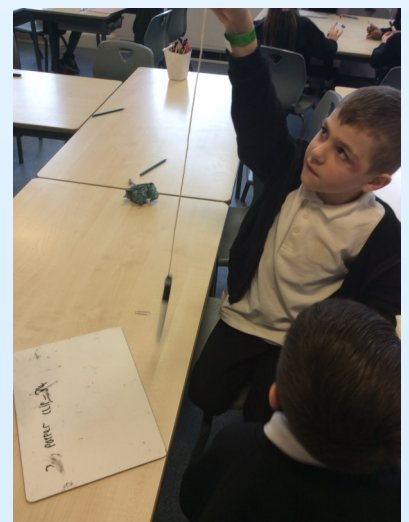
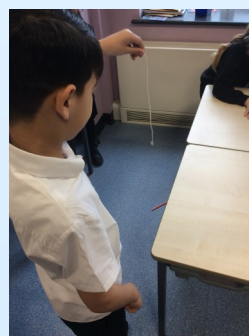
*One of the activities Year 1 participated in got them thinking about how shadows are made. They had a wonderful time creating their own shadow puppets and spent some time understanding how the sun makes shadows at different times of the day.*



## ***Dangling a pendulum in Year 2***

*Aspiring future engineers, children had a go at creating their own pendulum. They experiment with ways to slow down it's swing and even explored different type of swings!*

*How might this inspire the children?  
This activity is designed to inspire children to work in fields such as mechanical engineering where people are required to make and maintain physical products that are used by everyone.*

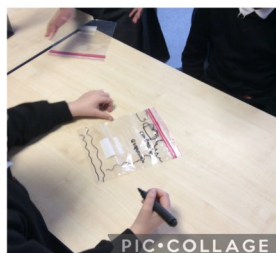
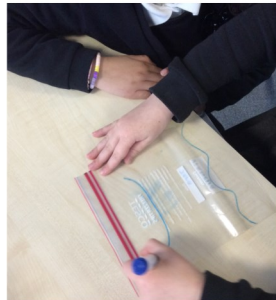




*Year 3 have been busy investigating animals.*

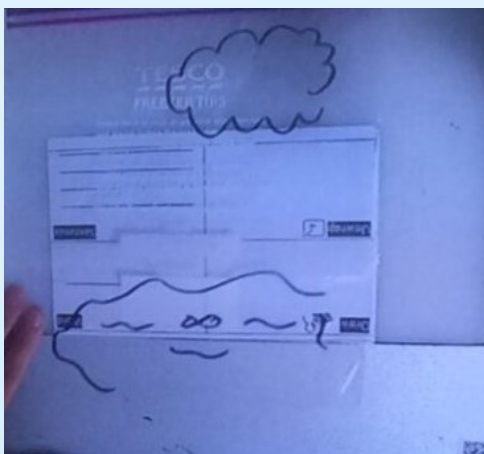
*Children investigated animals, their variations and how they adapt over time. They later created their own moths using paper templates and discussed what would happen to their moth if the environment changed.*

*Continue your child's learning at home by taking them on a butterfly and moth hunt to use their observation skills. Ask them which one would be easier to spot and why.*



*Water cycles being created in Year 4.*

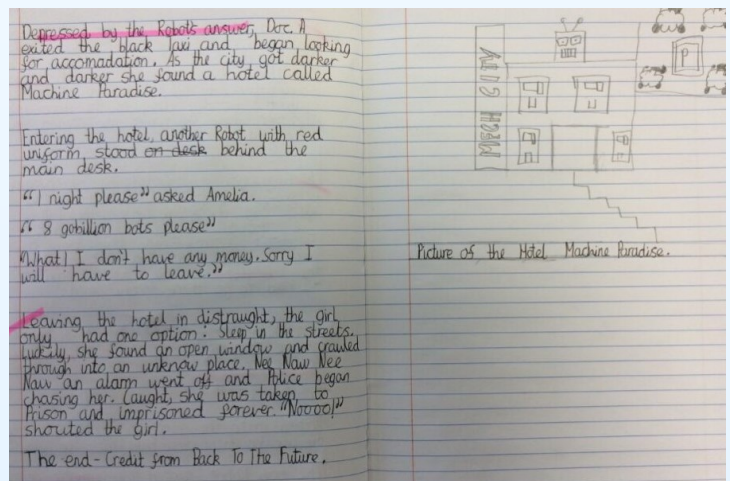
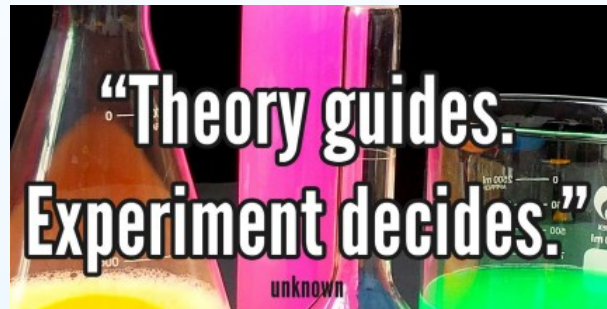
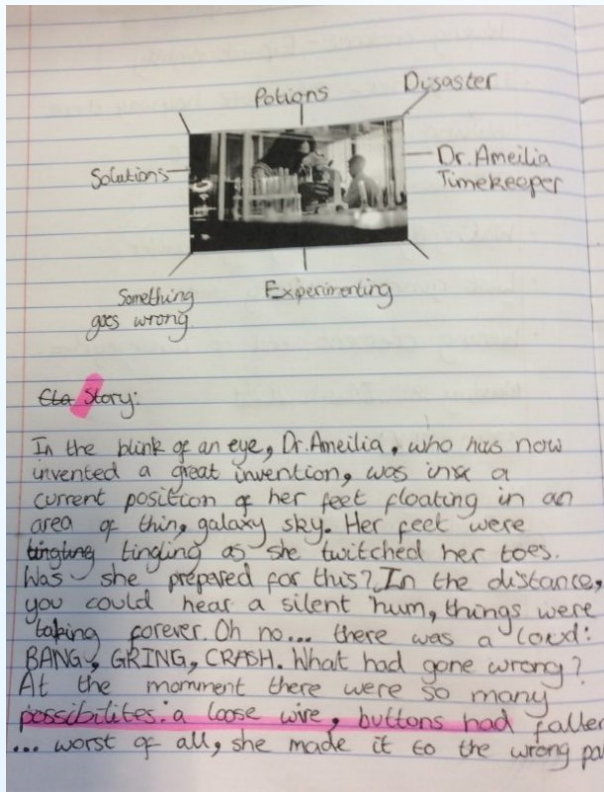
*Children in Year 4 extended their learning on solid, liquids & gas by exploring how the water cycle changes from liquid to gas and back again.*





## Investigating time through story writing in Year 5

Aspiring future science-fiction writers, children imagined becoming a scientist who invented a time-travelling machine but faced a problem of not knowing how to return back to the present! Children learnt a range of scientific vocabulary and discussed what the future of science may hold.



Scan this **QR** code on your phone to watch two children from Year 6 explain their task to you.

## Questioning the past in Year 6

Conquering their inner researching and debating skills, children discussed and debated whether dinosaurs actually existed and, if they did, how did they evolve in time.

How might this benefit your child?

Being open-minded and clear communication can support in fields such as palaeontologists and archaeologist who study the past, dig fossils and investigate what existed a long time ago.

Year 6 also created water clocks which is an ancient timekeeping device. They watched flow of water into, and out of, a vessel to measure the amount of time that has passed.



**“SCIENCE IS SIMPLY**

**COMMON SENSE**

**AT ITS BEST.”**

Thomas Huxley

## ***INSPIRE FUTURE SCIENTISTS AT HOME.***

*Here are some simple activities you can do at home with your child. We hope you have a wonderful time.*

### ***1. Make sock bubble snakes...***

Taking inspiration from a project that has recently been done at home by one of the pupils from my school, create your own sock bubble snakes with a plastic bottle and a sock!



### **Instructions**

1. Cut off the bottom of a water bottle.
2. Stretch out the sock and slide it over the open end of the water bottle.
3. Stretch it out so it opens up completely over the water bottle and then fold it back to make it secure (use a rubber band or tape to help with this).
4. Mix together some washing up liquid with a small amount of water until you get a good bubble consistency.
5. Dip the end of the bottle and sock into the bubble solution.
6. Then blow down the neck of the bottle to make the bubbles.



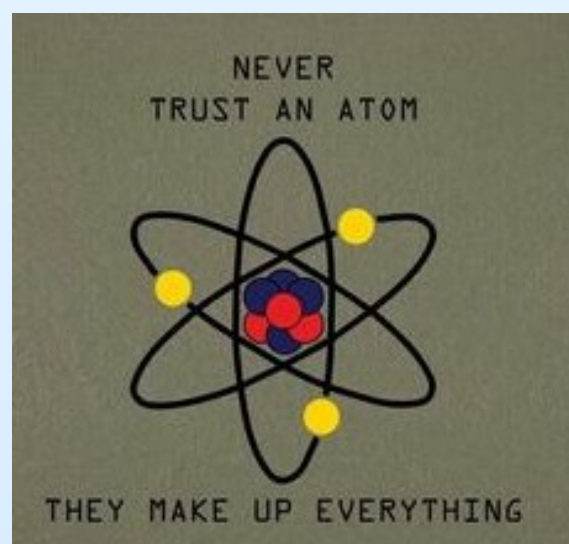
## 2. Be a 'loo roll' engineer!

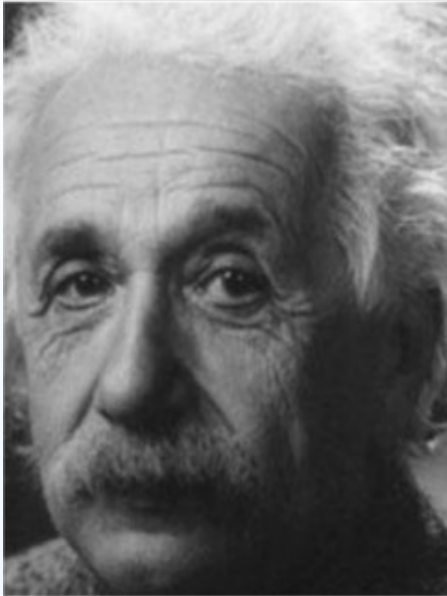
Show off your engineering prowess by building a structure using cardboard tubes – you could build a bridge, a model building, a marble run, a miniature playground or any structure you can think of! You can also incorporate paper, cardboard and other embellishments too if you like.



### Instructions

1. Build a bridge, a model building, a marble run, a miniature playground or any structure you can think of.
2. You can also incorporate paper, cardboard and other embellishments too if you like.
3. Test out your materials and the shapes you are using to see which is the most strong and stable.
4. Post a photo of your loo roll construction with the hashtag #whizzpopbangloorollengineering or email it to [y@whizzpopbang.com](mailto:y@whizzpopbang.com) with the subject 'Loo roll engineering'.
5. You could win 12 Whizz Pop Bang magazines, plus an awesome binder to put them all in!
6. The competition is open to all ages and whole families are encouraged to build together.





Science is a wonderful thing if one does not have to earn one's living at it.

— *Albert Einstein* —

AZ QUOTES

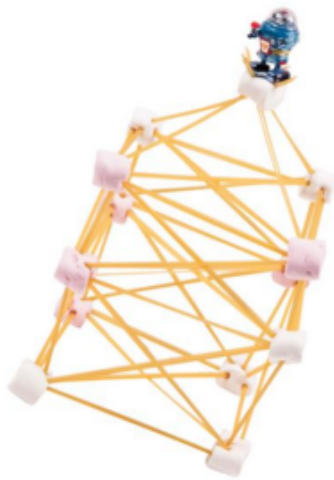
### 3. Find colours in the nature



#### Instructions

1. Use your local area (during your daily exercise) or your garden.
2. Identify whether what you can see is mainly natural or made by people.
3. Think about what colours can be seen in the natural objects.
4. Look for the most commonly occurring colours.
5. Are these colours warm or cold colours?
6. Using paint swatches (these can be found online), identify the different colours, shades, tints and hues that can be found.
7. You could use a tally chart to record all the colours that can be seen.
8. What season is it? Which colours tell us this?
9. Are there any other signs that might indicate the season e.g. cloud cover, puddles, frost, sun?

#### 4. Make a spaghetti structure



Create a spaghetti structure using dry spaghetti and marshmallows. This also works with cocktail sticks and gum drops (or even plasticine).

If you've got any Easter eggs left from the weekend, can you build a structure that supports their weight?

#### Instructions

1. Start building your structure by pushing a piece of spaghetti deep inside a marshmallow.
2. Keep adding spaghetti and marshmallows to build a structure however you want. But remember that triangle shapes are very strong.
3. Test your structure's strength by balancing objects on top of it.

