

AQUATIC SCIENCE CONNECTIONS

An Aquatic Science Project Planner

An exhibit can have many parts. The best thing about an in-school exhibit is that it is NEVER finished. Students will keep adding to it -- and so will other teachers.

1. First, tell the main ideas that your exhibit or book will teach.

Your students will collect information about these ideas from books, visiting the aquarium, talking with people, watching television programs about aquatic life.

KEY IDEAS

Now, what do they add up to? -- what is one major concept that your exhibit could help students to learn to use when they think about an any ecosystem?

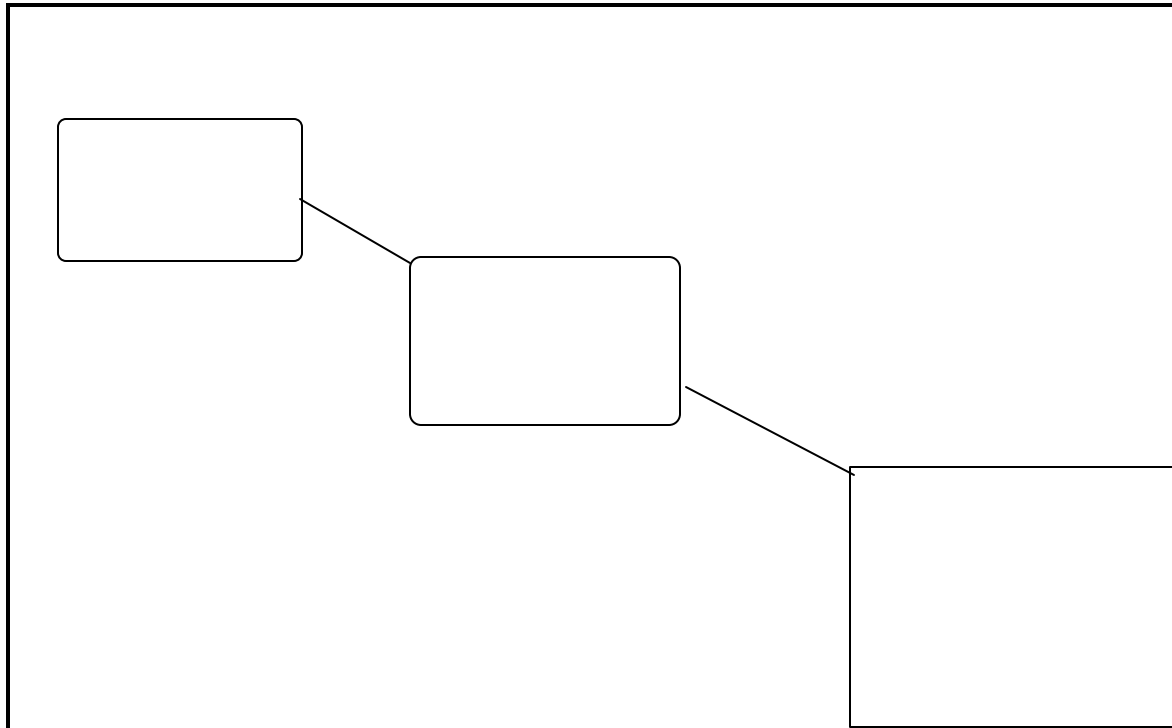
For example, they could learn about BALANCE.

YOUR KEY CONCEPT

Now, figure out the sequence of your exhibit.

Then, make the idea schedule – the sequence of ideas to learn.

IDEA CONNECTS TO IDEA



We recommend that you choose just a few ideas and that they all help students understand one major concept. For example, you could use the aquatic exhibit to help explain balance.

Here are five different ideas that you could develop relating to this one very important concept: balance/imbalance.

- 1. Animals in an aquatic ecosystem are interdependent**
- 2. Changing one part of the aquatic ecosystem affects all the other parts**
- 3. All of the living parts of an aquatic ecosystem require water**
- 4. It is possible to destroy an aquatic ecosystem by changing the water supply**
- 5. People should take responsibility for protecting ecosystems**

ACTION PLAN: Make a specific section-by-section plan for your exhibit

BEGINNING/ORIENTATION SECTION

What will students see? What kind of statement or question will they read?

The main exhibit sections:

Part Key Idea How it will be presented

1	Key Idea	How it will be presented
2		
3		
4		
5		

CONCLUSION/SYNTHESIS:

How will you pull the exhibit together – what kind of question or statement will you use? What kind of visual will you include?
