



# **Roger Williams Park Zoo Field Trip Resource Guide**



# Table of Contents

Educator Letter	<b>3</b>
Educator Checklist	<b>4-5</b>
Chaperone Letter	<b>6</b>
Trip Itinerary	<b>7</b>
Next Generation Science Standards & Activity Summaries	<b>8</b>
Activity #1	<b>9-10</b>
Activity #2	<b>11-13</b>
Activity #3	<b>14</b>
Guiding Questions for Chaperones	<b>15</b>



# Educator Letter

Dear Educators,

Field trips are a great way for students to use their science knowledge outside of the classroom. A trip to the zoo allows students to make real world connections to their classroom curriculum. Students remember field trips for years and will gain new information that will strengthen concepts they already know and get them excited to learn.

From young children, who are naturally curious about their surroundings and are always ready to explore, to high school students, who are starting their own exploration into their future careers, Roger Williams Park Zoo offers countless opportunities to learn about the world around them, and how they can positively impact animals and their environments throughout the globe.

The activities in this guide will help your students learn to be focused observers on your field trip. The goal of these activities is to ensure that every school group visiting the zoo has a positive educational experience. We want students to make connections and discoveries about the world around them and for chaperones to feel prepared and ready to help guide the learning of the students in their care. The activities are filled with questions that will get your students thinking and making connections to the animals and themselves.

We hope these activities are beneficial to your visit, and we look forward to seeing you at Roger Williams Park Zoo.

Sincerely,

The Education Staff at Roger Williams Park Zoo

# Educator Checklist

## Prior to your Visit

### ***Chaperone Preparation***

- Arrange for adequate number of chaperones:
- All group visitors under 18 years of age must be supervised AT ALL TIMES throughout the Zoo by an adult (non-student) chaperone(s).
  - Students and Adults with Special Needs 1 adult/5 students
  - Preschool – Grade 1 1 adult/5 students
  - Grades 2–Grade 12 1 adult/10 students

### ***Communication Plan:***

Ask chaperones to exchange cell phone numbers with you and the other chaperones for easy and timely communication.

### ***Schedule for the Day:***

Confirm that all of the chaperones know the day's schedule including meeting times and locations (distribute copies of the Zoo map which can be found on the Zoo's website [www.rwpzoo.org](http://www.rwpzoo.org) or pick them up when you check-in).

### ***Materials:***

- Chaperone Checklist
- Map
- Activity sheets
- Trip Itinerary
- Prepare all need materials for the activities (i.e. pencils, clipboards, etc.)

# Educator Checklist

## During Your Visit

### Check-in

- To expedite your entry into the Zoo, we ask that only the group leader check-in at the group admissions booth. The cashier will need the exact count of the number of adults and children in your group.
- If you have booked a program with the education department, you will still need to check-in at the group sales booth. However, you will provide your payment and numbers to your instructor at the first program, NOT the cashier.

### Storage

All groups are responsible for the storage and transportation of lunches and coolers. There is no storage available in the Education Center or any of the classrooms. We suggest either bringing a wagon, encouraging chaperones to carry their groups lunches, or have students bring a backpack to carry their own lunch.

### Lunch

Groups are welcome to bring in their own lunches. There are a few areas around the Zoo to enjoy your lunches. There are tables around both cafes, and a tented area near the Gift Shop. All of these areas are also open to the public, and are first come first served. You can also enjoy your lunches out in the park.

**If you would like to book a space for your group, please contact our Group Sales Department at 401-785-3510 ext. 338.**

# Chaperone Letter

Dear Chaperone,

Thank-you for volunteering to be a chaperone! Your most important duty is to keep the students with you at all times. The activities provided will help you to:

- Ask questions to keep students engaged.
- Respond positively to students' answers and ideas.
- Encourage students to learn by observing.

We hope you and your group enjoy your trip to the Zoo and we appreciate your assistance in making your experience fun and safe.

## **Before the trip, ask the teacher to ...**

- Clarify the educational goals of the trip.
- Explain the behavioral expectations for the students.
- Discuss the activities you will lead at the Zoo.
- Provide you with a copy of the Trip Itinerary.
- Provide you with all of the materials needed to facilitate the activities.

## **Review the Following Zoo Expectations with Your Group:**

While at the Zoo, it is important to remember to...

- Stay with your assigned group.
- Stay on the paths.
- Walk instead of run.
- Pick up all your trash.
- Respect the animals by being quiet.
- Keep your hands, body, and objects away from animal enclosures.
- Respect the animals by not feeding them.
- Respect the Zoo grounds by not picking plants or flowers.

# Trip Itinerary

School Name: \_\_\_\_\_

School Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Cell Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Bus Company (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_ Bus # (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Lunch Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Lunch Meeting Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Departure Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Meeting Place: \_\_\_\_\_

## Students in Your Group

Name

Description of Clothing

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Education Program Location (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

Time of your Program: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Please arrive at least 5 minutes before the start of your program and wait outside of the building for the instructor.\*

## **Next Generation Science Standards at the Zoo**

While at the Zoo, first graders can dig deeper into the following Disciplinary Core Idea of the Next Generation Science Standards:

- **LS1.A: Structure and Function-** All organisms have external parts. Different animals use their body parts in different ways to see, hear, grasp objects, protect themselves, move from place to place, and seek, find and take in food, water and air. Plants also have different parts (roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits) that help them survive and grow.

The students can use the information obtained at the Zoo to help meet the following Performance Expectation of the Next Generation Science Standards:

- **1-LS1-1:** Students who demonstrate understanding can use materials to design a solution to a human problem by mimicking how plants and/or animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow and meet their needs.

### **Use the following Activities to help engage your students while at the Zoo**

#### *Activity 1: Structure Scavenger Hunt*

Have the chaperones remind the students that they are scientists and scientists learn by observing. While at the Zoo, have the students identify animals with specific structures. When back at school, guide the students to think about the function of the structures (how the structures help the animals meet their needs).

#### *Activity 2: Animal Diagram and Structure/Function Chart*






Have the chaperones remind the students that they are scientists and scientists learn by observing. While at the Zoo, have the students choose an animal to observe. Then have the student draw a diagram of the animal, labeling some of the structures that they observe. When back at school, guide the students to think about the function of the structures (how the structures help the animals meet their needs) while filling out the Structure/Function Chart provided.

#### *Activity 3: Scientist Observation Form*





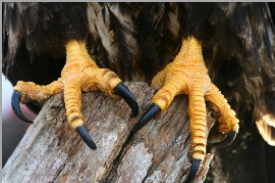
Have the chaperones remind the students that they are scientists and scientists learn by observing. While at the Zoo, have the students choose an animal to observe and fill out the Scientist Observation Form.



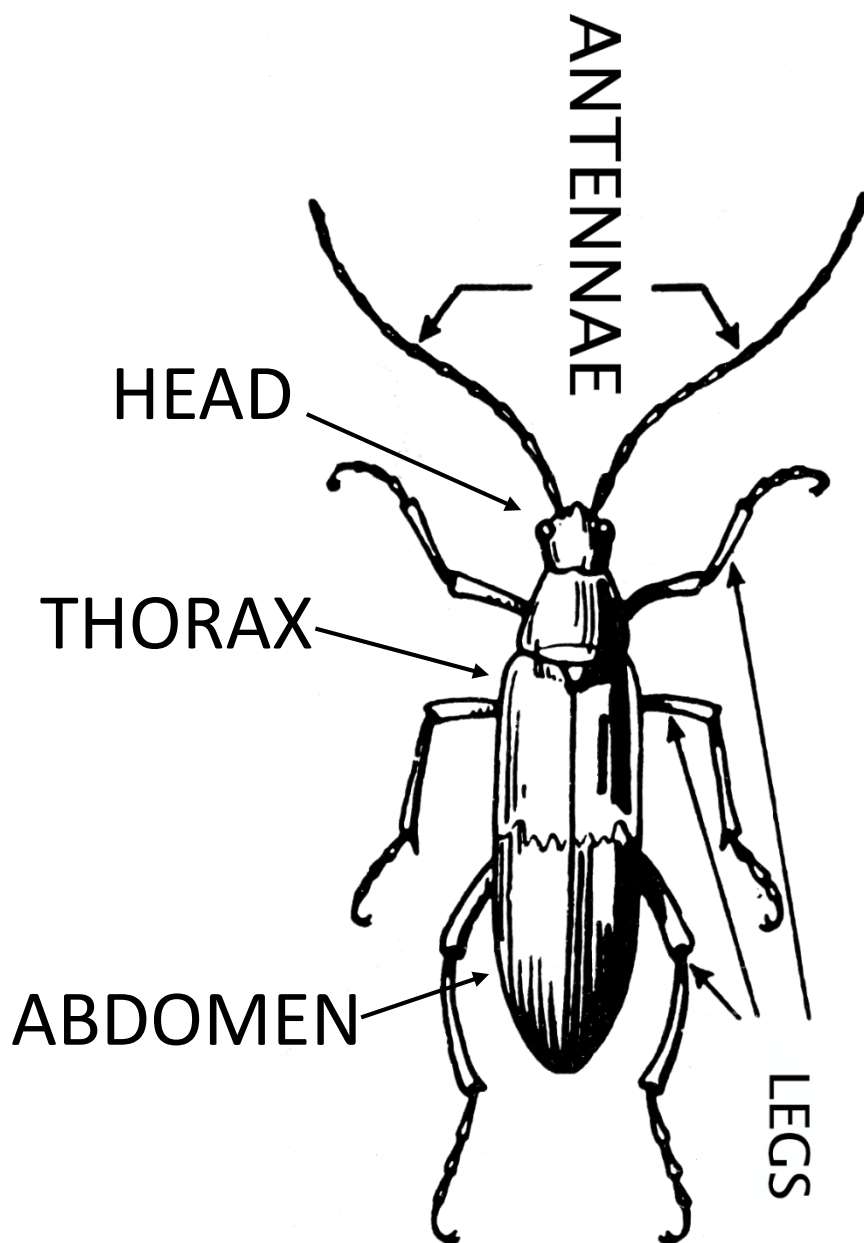
## Activity # 1: Can you find animals at the Zoo that have the following structures?

Adaptation/Structure	Animal	Function
<b>Long Fingers</b> 		
<b>Claws</b> 		
<b>Webbed Feet</b> 		
<b>Flippers</b> 		
<b>Whiskers</b> 		

# Activity # 1: Can you find animals at the Zoo that have the following structures?

Adaptation/Structure	Animal	Function
<b>Hooves</b> 		
<b>A Hard Shell</b> 		
<b>Wings</b> 		
<b>Prehensile Tail (a tail that can wrap around branches)</b> 		
<b>Talons</b> 		

Activity #2: Scientists learn by observing. Choose an animal to observe. Draw a picture of your animal and label the animal's structures. See the next page for an example.



**Animal you Observed:** \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity #3: Scientist Observation Form:

**Animal I Observed:**

---

**Here is a picture of what I saw:**

**I noticed:**

---

**I am wondering:**

---



## Guiding Questions for Chaperones

While touring the Zoo with the students, use the following questions to help guide their thinking and learning.

### **Our structures...**

- What are some adaptations/structures that help you survive?
- How does that adaptation/structure help you?
- How might your life be different without that adaptation/structure?

### **When observing a bird...**

- How does the bird use its beak?
- How would you describe the shape of the bird's beak?
- What do you think the bird might eat based on the shape of its beak?
- Where is the bird (on the ground, in a tree, in the water)? What structures does the bird have that might help it get around (on the ground, in a tree, in the water)?

### **When observing an animal with bright colors or patterns...**

- How do you think the bright colors or patterns help the animal survive? Why do you think that?
- How might dull colors help an animal survive too?

### **When observing an animal that is eating...**

- What is the animal eating?
- Do you notice any structures that are helping the animal to get its food?
- How do you think the animal gets its food in the wild?

### **When observing an animal that is moving...**

- How is the animal moving?
- What structures does it have to help it move?
- What are other ways you think the animal can move?