



## Volunteer Delivery Plan for fish puzzles – 45 minutes

### Junior- early Primary School

1. Have the puzzle already assembled
2. Get the children to choose a piece of the puzzle that they like
3. We all talk about that piece and how it helps the fish.

### Senior Primary school – Option 1

1. Put all the puzzle pieces face up
2. Let the children have a go putting the puzzle together
3. Assist the children if needed
4. Complete the puzzle
5. Have the students select a favorite piece
6. The information behind the shape is read out to the other children
7. Help the child with this information if needed.
8. Put the puzzle shape back
9. Give each child a go.

### Senior Primary School – Option 2

1. Give the children one piece each
2. They tell everyone what their piece is
3. They have the option of reading it themselves or helping them
4. Start with the caudal fin and put it down first
5. Second piece is the Lateral line so they can assemble around this piece.

### Secondary School

1. Select 10 students
2. Get them to select a shape
3. Read the information in regard to the shape to everyone else
4. Discuss with each other and assemble it themselves
5. I might help out occasionally but this is more of a peer taught session.
6. Try to do as little talking as possible but help out if required

**This method with really switched on primary school groups as well.**

Additional information

### **Descriptive Activities**

**Gills are feathery organs full of blood vessels. A fish breathes by taking water into its mouth and forcing it out through the gill passages. As water passes over the thin walls of the gills, dissolved oxygen moves into the blood and travels to the fish's cells**

#### **Gills**

1. Get the students to put their hands on either side of their face,
2. When their mouth is open, their hands rest on their cheeks.
3. When they close their mouth, they open their hands. Then continuously alternate it.

The opening of their mouth indicated the fish opening their mouth to suck in water. When they open their hands and close their mouth, it's the fish pushing the water over their gills to remove the dissolved oxygen from the water.

#### **Lateral Line**

**The lateral line is a visible line along the side of a fish consisting of a series of sense organs which detect pressure and vibration.**

1. Get the students to put hands parallel to one another
2. Then move them side to side simultaneously without letting them touch.
3. This movement indicates how fish use their lateral line in a school.
4. They don't actually bump into one another, the lateral line acts as their "motion detector".

**If students have seen the movie from "Finding Nemo" there is a scene where a school of fish are trying to cheer Dory up and pretend to be an arrow, a ship and an octopus. When they are pretending to be all these different things, you don't hear them telling each other where to go or what to do, it just happens. These fish are using their lateral line to communicate to one another. Most kids have seen the movie so I find using this description helps them understand the concept.**

**You can also do this activity by getting the students to move around as a pack and making sure they don't bump into one another. This should only be done if the students are well behaved and aren't overly rowdy.**

