



## MYTHBUSTERS INVESTIGATING TRUTH THROUGH EVIDENCE

This lesson was inspired by the themes and educational content in:

Thomas Jefferson's Battle For Science: Bias, Truth, and a Mighty Moose
by Beth Anderson, Illustrated by Jeremy Holmes

Educators are encouraged to obtain a copy of the book to support classroom instruction.

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## MYTHBUSTERS INVESTIGATING TRUTH THROUGH EVIDENCE

#### **GRADE LEVEL**

3<sup>rd</sup> - 5<sup>th</sup> Grade

#### **SUBJECT AREAS**

Science, Literacy, Math, STEAM Inquiry

#### TIME REQUIRED

25-30 minutes

#### STEAM FOCUS

**SCIENCE:** planning and testing investigations to collect and analyze evidence

TECH/ENGINEERING: designing

fair tests and adjusting methods to improve accuracy

**ART:** recording data and results in creative, visual ways (charts, sketches, diagrams)

**MATH:** measuring, timing, or counting outcomes to compare results

**LITERACY:** discussing findings, drawing conclusions, and seperating fact from opinion through evidence

#### **SET-UP TIPS**

- Create stations labeled by claim (e.g., "Feather vs. Rock Weight," "Fastest Object").
- Test each myth briefly beforehand so you know the expected outcome.
- Provide towels or trays for wet stations.

#### **OVERVIEW**

In this inquiry-driven workshop, students become the investigators — testing classroom "claims' to discover what's true and what's myth. Using hands-on experiments, students learn how scientists seperate fact from opinion by gathering evidence, measuring outcomes, and making claims supported by data. This quick, engaging workshop empowers students to think critically, question information, and use fair testing to uncover the truth behind everyday ideas.

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students will...

- distinguish between fact and opinion by evaluating real-world claims through measurement and evidence.
- plan and conduct a fair test, identifying variables and controls.
- record and analyze data using multiple trials to look for patterns.
- · communicate their conclusions clearly, using scientific reasoning.
- reflect on the role of evidence in decision-making, connecting science practices to everyday thinking.

#### **STANDARDS**

#### **COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS (CCSS)**

- **ELA-LITERACY.W.3.2:** write informative texts to examine a topic and convey ideas clearly.
- MATH.CONTENT.MD.B.3: represent and interpret data using graphs.

#### **NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS (NGSS)**

- **3-5-ETS1-2:** generate and compare multiple solutions to a problem based on how well each meets the criteria and constraints of the design task.
- **3-5-ETS1-3:** plan and carry out fair tests in which variables are controlled and failure points are considered to identify aspects of a model or prototype that can be improved.

#### **MATERIALS**

- Silly Claim Cards, printed and cut (or teacher-provided myths)
- Small objects to test weight, strength, floating, or rolling
- Bowls of water (if testing sink/float myth)
- Claim Data Recording Worksheet, printed
- Scales, rulers, timers (depending on the claim)

# BOOK READ-ALOUD + INTRODUCE CHALLENGE READ THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BATTLE FOR SCIENCE: BIAS, TRUTH, AND A MIGHTY MOOSE BY BETH ANDERSON AND JEREMY HOLMES.

- After reading, revisit: "Did he use faulty facts? Did he pick and choose evidence to fit his own beliefs?"
  - Ask students:
    - Have you ever heard someone say something that sounded true...but you weren't sure?
    - How do scientists figure out what is true?
- **Explain to students:** for this lesson, they will become mythbusters! They will test claims using real evidence and decide what is fact, and what is a myth.

#### WARM-UP TO WORKSHOP

#### WRITE A FEW "SILLY" CLAIMS ON THE BOARD

- Examples may be (use the Claim Cards included):
  - Chocolate makes you run faster.
  - Plants grow faster if you play music for them.
  - If you talk to ice cubes, they'll melt faster.
- Ask students:
  - How could we test if these claims are true?
  - What would we need to measure?
  - What should stay the same in these tests? What should change?
- Introduce vocabulary:
  - Claim: a statement that declares something to be true.
  - **Evidence:** proof that helps show something is true.
  - Variable: what we change
  - Control: what stays the same
  - **Fair test:** an experiment or test where only one thing is changed (variable) at a time to ensure results are only due to that one change, and nothing else. This helps determine if a claim is correct based on evidence, rather than chance.

#### **CHOOSE A CLAIM**

#### PASS OUT CLAIM CARDS, OR INVITE GROUPS TO DRAW ONE

- Students read their claim (aloud, if preferred).
  - Ask: What is this claim saying? How might you test it fairly?
- Encourage groups to identify:
  - The variable (size of plane, material of object, amount of spin, etc.)
  - The control (same thrower, same measuring tool, same distance marker, same amount of water, etc.)
- **Provide a quick example:** If we are testing airplane size, the only thing we change is the size not the thrower, paper type, or launch method.

#### TEACHER TIPS

#### **PREP AHEAD**

- Provide 6-8 mixed claim cards for variety.
- Set up 2-3
   measurement stations
   (tape measure, balance
   scale, measuring cup).
- Have a basket of common test materials: paper, plastic cups, metal spoons, feathers, tape, etc.

#### **CONTAIN THE MESS**

- Use trays or table mats for building or testing.
- Mark a "Throwing Zone" for airplane tests.

#### **ASSIGN ROLES**

- Builder/Tester
- Measurer
- Recorder
- Reporter (shares results)

#### **QUICK REFLECTION**

Snap a picture of each group with their claim card and findings sheet for quick assessment later.

#### **SHORT ON TIME?**

- Pick 1–2 favorite claims for the entire class.
- Shorten to a single trial with oral conclusions.

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#### PLAN & PREDICT

#### **COMPLETE THE MYTHBUSTERS DATA SHEET**

- Encourage students to record:
  - Their claim
  - Their prediction (what do YOU think will happen?)
  - The variable
  - The control
  - How many trials they will run (at least 3)
- Encourage groups to talk through their plan before testing.

#### TEST & RECORD

#### STUDENTS RUN THEIR EXPERIMENT

- Expectations:
  - Perform three trials
  - Measure and record carefully and accurately
  - Use the same test method each time
  - Compare the numbers look for patterns.
- Teacher statement examples:
  - Pause and check: did we change only ONE thing?
  - Let's measure from the same starting point each time.
- Students record results in the Data Sheet, then answer:
  - What does your data show?
  - Did you results match your prediction?

#### **MYTH OR FACT?**

#### **GROUPS DETERMINE: WAS THEIR CLAIM A MYTH OR A FACT?**

- Encourage students to support their answer with evidence:
  - Our largest airplane flew 2 feet less each time, so our claim was a myth.
  - The metal object sank first in all three trials, so our claim was true.
- Invite students to share one headline finding with the class.

#### REFLECT & SHARE

#### **CONNECT BACK TO THOMAS JEFFERSON**

- Jefferson believed deeply in the power of measurement and evidence. When faced with bold claims, like de Buffon's in his Encyclopedia of the Natural World, he didn't rely on guesses or opinions. He tested, measured, compared, and questioned, using science to uncover truth.
  - Ask students:
    - What did you measure or test today?
    - How did your evidence help you decide what was true?
- Have students complete a quick exit slip or oral reflection.

#### DIFFERENTIATION

#### **SUPPORT**

- Use a single claim for the whole class to test together.
- Pre-read claim cards for early readers.
- Allow oral explanations instead of written.

#### **ENRICHMENT**

- Encourage students to design their own original "classroom claims."
- Let advanced students test two variables (e.g., airplane size and throwing method) with teacher guidance.

### EXTENSIONS WRITING CONNECTION

Students create a Mini Mythbusters Booklet:

- Page 1: The Claim
- Page 2: Our Test
- Page 3: Our Data
- Page 4: Myth or Fact?

#### **MATH CONNECTION**

Graph class data to compare results across groups.

#### SCIENCE CONNECTION

Discuss how real scientists avoid bias and test fairly.

#### **ADVANCED CHALLENGE**

- Test more than one variable.
- Write a new claim and challenge another group to test it.
- Compare classroom results with real-world science.

## MYTHBUSTER DATA SHEET

NAMES	
OUR CLAIM:	
OUR PREDICTIO	<b>N</b> (What do you think will happen?)
OUR VARIABLE (	What will change.)
OUR CONTROL (	What will stay the same)
TDIAL	WHAT HAPPENED
TRIAL	(describe or measure)
1	
2	
3	
WHAT DOES THE	E EVIDENCE SHOW? (Use your data to explain what's true.)

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### **CLAIM CARDS**

Big paper airplanes fly A pencil rolls Heavier objects farther than roll farther than faster than a small paper lighter objects. crayon. airplanes. Bigger balloons travel farther Spinning around Talking to ice makes it melt than smaller makes you taller for a second. faster. ones when you let them go. A ball bounces If you color a higher if you Metal objects paper airplane drop it from your sink faster than with a crayon, it head rather than plastic ones. flies better. your shoulder.

### **CLAIM CARDS**

A bigger piece of clay floats Paper clips float Sponges sink longer/better when they're because they're than a smaller light. dry. one. Cupping your Dark paper Salt water hands makes warms faster makes objects than lighter your voice sink faster. louder. colored paper. You can blow up Adding weight to You can see a balloon faster farther when paper airplanes through a straw you look through makes them fly than with your farther. a paper tube. mouth.

## MYTHBUSTER EXIT TICKET

NAME	
	What did you measure or test today?
	How did your evidence help you decide what was true?
	THBUSTER EXIT TICKET
	What did you measure or test today?
	What did you measure or test today?
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The STEAM LAB

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With gratitude,



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