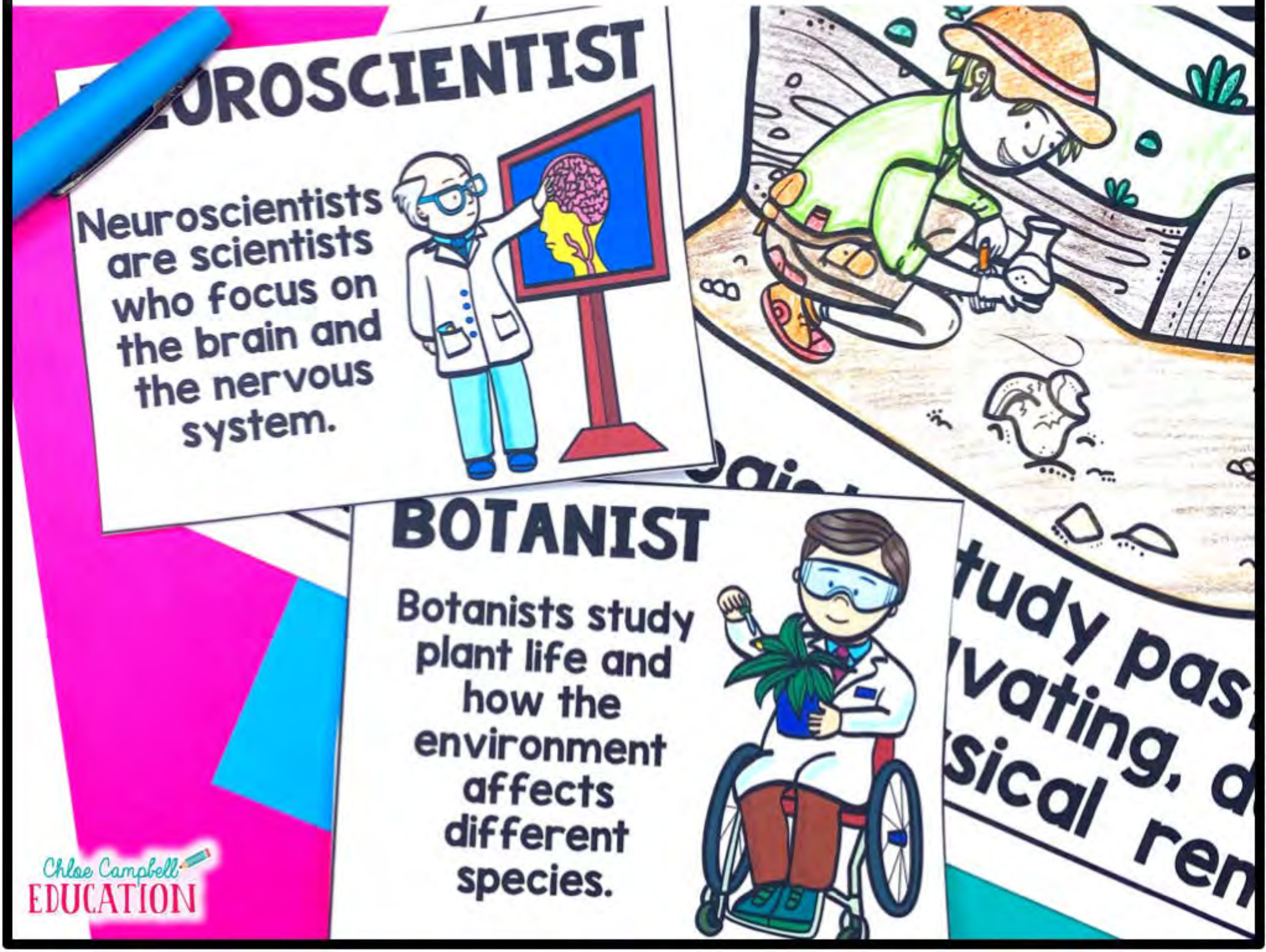
SCIENCE CAREERS
BULLETIN BOARD



Chloe Campbell
EDUCATION

ARCHAEOLOGIST

Archaeologists study past human activity by excavating, dating, and analyzing physical remains.

This resource includes:

- Labels for Each Career Include:
  - Career Title
  - Picture (Male and Female option for each)
  - Description of Career
- Full Size Printable Page of Career in Color
- Full Size Printable Page of Career in Black/White
- Bulletin Board Letters (3 Options):
  - Science Careers
  - Careers in Science
  - So You Want to be a Scientist

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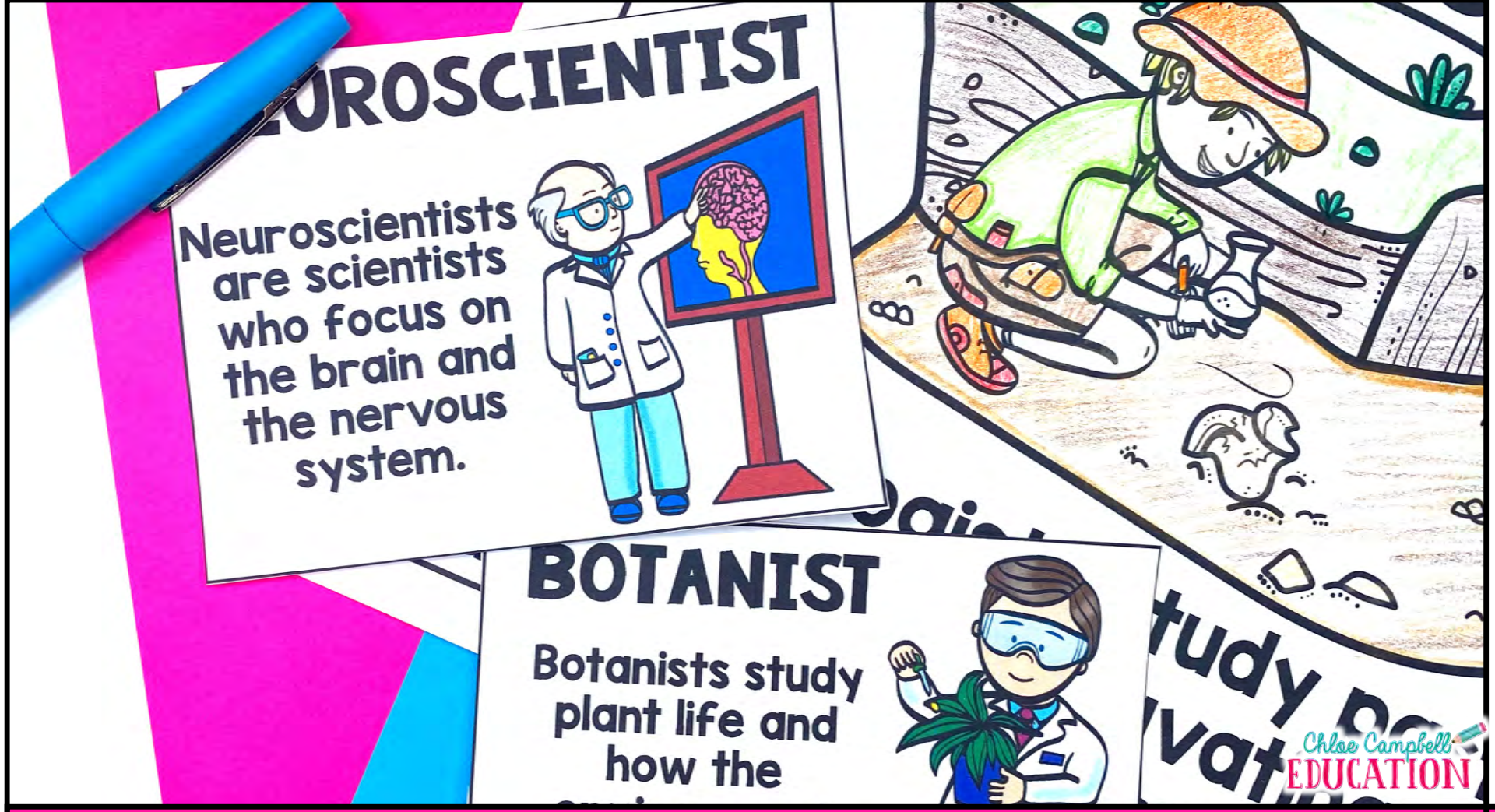

2 Versions: Black/White Images or Colorful Images

What's the best way to use this bulletin board?

- Add one career every day as you read about it more in depth.
- Complete the entire bulletin board then refer to each career as you learn/read about it.
- Display each career to encourage students to learn more about it.

- Archaeologist
- Astronomer
- Biochemist
- Botanist
- Climatologist
- Ecologist
- Forensic Scientist
- Geologist
- Laboratory Technician
- Marine Biologist
- Neuroscientist
- Oceanographer
- Pharmacologist
- Speleologist

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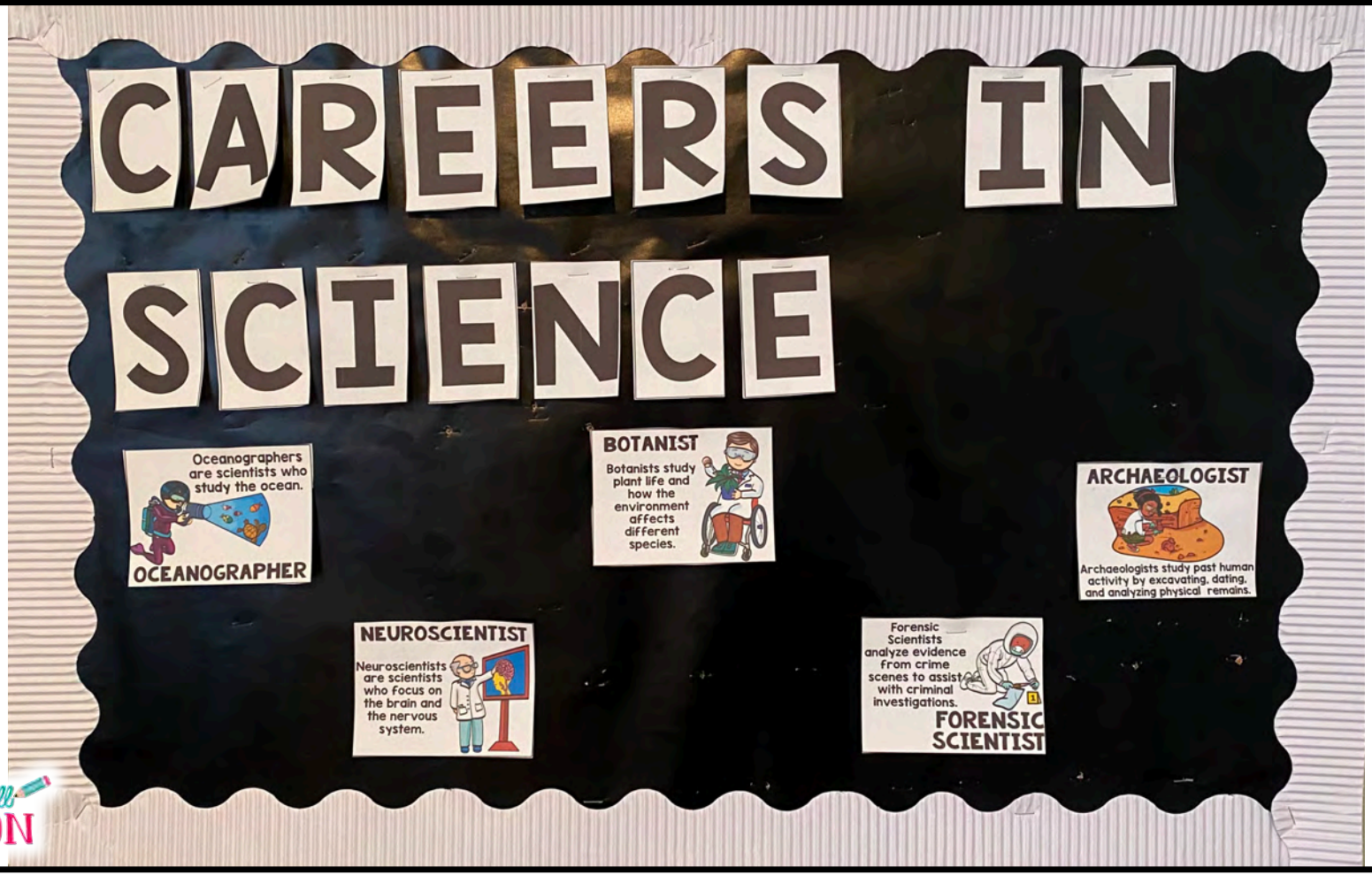
14 Science Careers

Purchase now to add science careers to your bulletin board!



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CAREERS IN STEM

SPELEOLOGIST

Speleologists study caves and their ecosystems.

A speleologist may design or redesign cave systems (like tourist attractions), repair damaged natural caves, or work in locating caves. Some speleologists also examine caves to see if they have potential sources of minerals or fossil fuels. There are many aspects to studying caves: One could study how they formed, the zoological species that live in them, how stalagmites and stalactites form, the process of water within them, and even search for fossils within them. Scientists could even study the native plants and animals that live in cave systems.

Speleology is such a specialized type of science, it is rare to find a college program specifically for it. Geoscience, the study of Earth, is a broad term that would include [illegible]logy. If you are interested in becoming a [illegible] taking geology and

1. What do you think is the most important part of this career?

2. If you could speak to a speleologist, what three questions would you want to ask them?

3. If you wanted to go into this field of science, what topic would you need to study?

4. What do you think a typical day would look like for a person working in this field?

5. If you were hiring someone to work as a speleologist, what two questions would you want to ask them?

Informational Texts

BIOCHEMIST

Biochemists study the chemical and physical makeup of living things and biological processes.

Biochemists seek to understand the roles of chemical compounds and processes that occur in living things. They will study cell development, growth, and heredity to develop products and processes that improve our lives. Some biochemists develop tests used to detect diseases, genetic disorders, and other illnesses. They first will conduct basic research to understand what is occurring. Then, they will apply research to solving a particular problem. Bioc mutations in organisms that lead to cancer and animals to understand how duct project

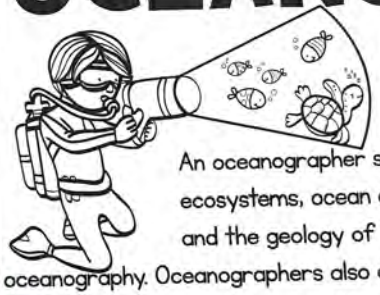
BOTANIST

Botanists study plant life and how the environment affects different species.

Botanists study various parts of plants, from the microscopic level the ecosystem level. They may analyze the physiological processes (like tosynthesis), the evolutionary history, or their current relationships with ir environment. Some botanists will study how plants respond to stresses pests, climate change, and diseases. Others will study how a species of t invades an area and changes the ecosystem. Botanists can conduct eriments to develop environmentally safe ways to control weeds, diseases, and pests e others may try to find uses for plants as medicines, tools, biofuels, or even fabrics. anists can work for pharmaceutical companies, museums, parks, botanical gardens, seed panies, or biotechnology firms. Some spend a majority of their time outside, while rs may work primarily in laboratories and offices.

If you are interested in becoming a botanist, you should take classes in math, istry, physics, and biology in high school. Once you enter college, You'll need at least a year degree. If you want to focus on research or teach botany at a college, you'll d a Ph.D. No matter the path you take, you'll want to focus on topics like plant anatomy, ystems, cell biology, plant development, and environmental science.

OCEANOGRAPHER



Oceanographers study the Earth's oceans and their contents, and surrounding environment

An oceanographer studies a wide range of topics, including marine li ecosystems, ocean circulation, plate tectonics, properties of the oc and the geology of the seafloor. There are many specialties within oceanography. Oceanographers also do a variety of tasks: they can visit locations to samples, analyze seawater components like the impact of chemicals on marine organ conduct laboratory tests on samples, use chemistry to understand how ocean curre move seawater around the world, make geologic maps and charts, study waves, cur and coastal erosion, write scientific reports, and/or present their findings to client colleagues.

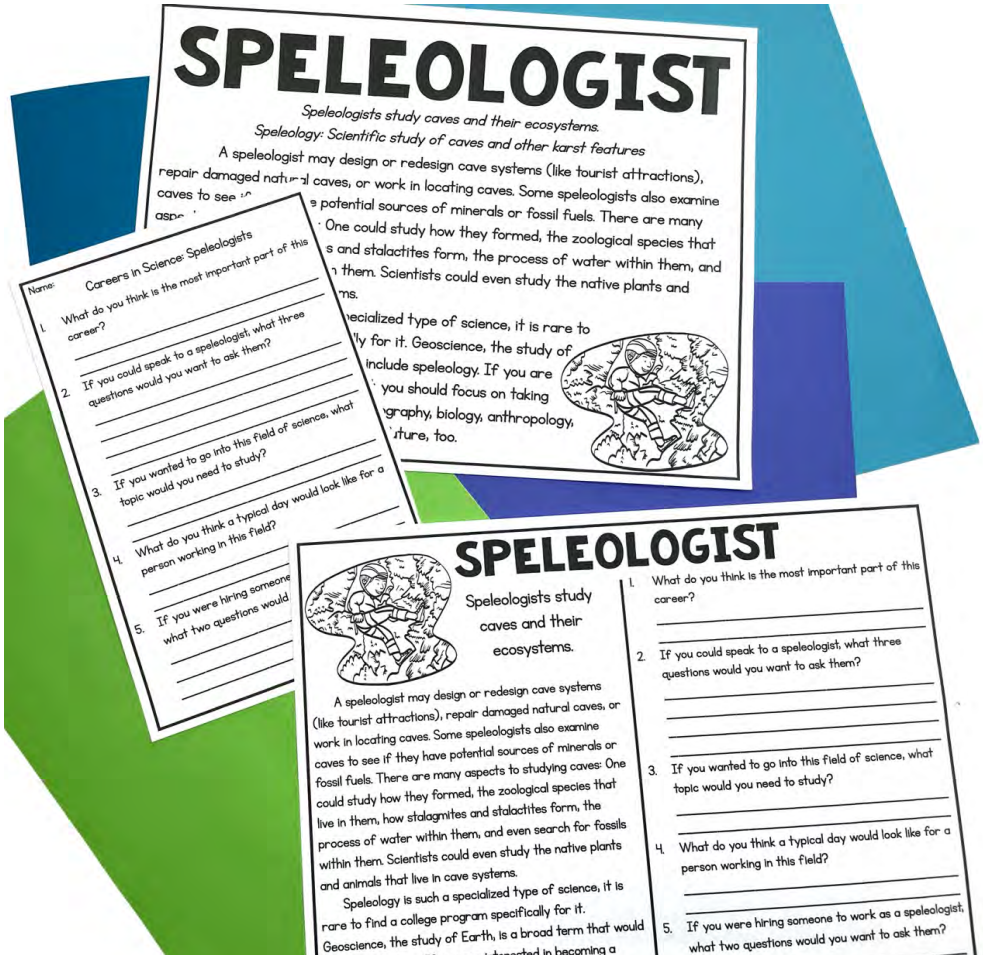
In order to become an oceanographer, you'll want to take as many Earth biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and computer science courses a you can. college, students would first earn a Bachelor's degree in chemistry, physics, or ma biology before moving on to an advanced degree in oceanography program.

- Archaeologist
- Astronomer
- Biochemist
- Botanist
- Climatologist
- Ecologist
- Forensic Scientist
- Geologist
- Laboratory Technician
- Marine Biologist
- Neuroscientist
- Oceanographer
- Pharmacologist
- Speleologist

Careers in Science Informational Articles

Two Print Versions Available:

- Full Page Informational Article on STEM Career + Separate 1/2 Page of Questions about Career
- Informational Article & Questions on the Same Page



Careers in Science Informational Articles

SPELEOLOGIST

Speleologists study caves and their ecosystems.

Speleology: Scientific study of caves and other karst features

A speleologist may design or redesign cave systems (like tourist attractions), repair damaged natural caves, or work in locating caves. Some speleologists also examine caves to see if they have potential sources of minerals or fossil fuels. There are many aspects to studying caves: One could study how they formed, the zoological species that live in them, how stalagmites and stalactites form, the process of water within them, and even search for fossils within them. Scientists could even study the native plants and animals that live in cave systems.

Speleology is such a specialized type of science, it is rare to [illegible] for it. Geoscience, the study of [illegible] include speleology. If you are [illegible] you should focus on taking [illegible]graphy, biology, anthropology, [illegible]sture, too.

Name:

Careers in Science: Speleologists

1. What do you think is the most important part of this career?

2. If you could speak to a speleologist, what three questions would you want to ask them?

3. If you wanted to go into this field of science, what topic would you need to study?

4. What do you think a typical day would look like for a person working in this field?

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ARCHAEOLOGIST

Archaeologists study past human activity by excavating, dating, and analyzing physical remains.

Archaeologists might study the million year old fossils in Africa or they might study the 20th century buildings in New York City. No matter where they are, archaeologists work to analyze the physical remains of the past human culture. Within archology, there are specializations like bio human remains), zoo-archaeology (the study of animals), paleo- ancient plants), and lithics (the study of stone tools). Archaeolog sites, which can be any play there are physical remains of past

ASTRONOMER

Astronomers study planets, stars, and other celestial bodies.

Astronomers focus on the study of space, which includes the stars, planets, and galaxies above us. They can study how stars over time, how the sun and our solar system were what will happen to them over time. Astronomy is the which you can study and observe physics at work the entire universe, but yet you can't touch what is being studied. Because of these types of scientific tools: telescopes, spectrographs, cameras, space ven computers. Astronomers spend a majority of their time researching and t the universe that would be considered scientific subcategories that astronomers can ements of stars and

PHARMACOLOGIST

Pharmacologists are medical scientists who work to develop new medications.

A pharmacologist studies how medicine works. Sometimes, people think logists and pharmacists are the same. Pharmacists are health care provide where people pick up their medicine. Pharmacologists w of new medicines to ensure safety humans, on a molec ther tir id side e ou shou mistry.

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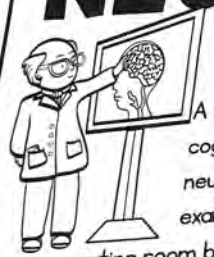
NEUROSCIENTIST



Neuroscientists are scientists who focus nervous system.

A neuroscientist studies the brain and its impac cognitive functions. There are many branches o neuroscientists can cover several branches at th example, if a neuroscientist works as a neurosur in an operating room but would also spend time performing experin understanding of the brain. Neuroscientists try to discover new info brain everyday. Sometimes they test theories, try to find ways to diseases that impact the brain and nervous system, or study menta human emotion. Whatever they do, neuroscientists try to share the

In order to become a neuroscientist, you would need to earn neuroscience. You can first earn a bachelor's degree in biology, physic human anatomy. Then, you would go to school for a master's degree courses in neuroscience or the biological sciences. You would also want clinical lab that allow you to study neuroscience in a lab setting.

MARINE BIOLOGIST

Marine biologists study the organisms and ecosystems in the ocean and other saltwater environments.

Marine biologists are scientists who study the plants and animals that live in the ocean. People who specialize in marine biology can focus on many different aspects of oceans and life found in the ocean. They can study the ocean currents, how human behaviors impact the oceans, or even how ocean environments produce plants and animals that could be used as medicines. Marine biologists often split their time between the laboratory and actually working in the field, like an ocean, beach, or estuary. They'll take the data that's collected in the field to their laboratory to continue studying. As with most science careers, marine biology is an umbrella term and there are many specializations within this career, such as: fish biologist, marine mammologist, or a microbiologist.

In order to become a marine biologist, you'll need a degree in marine science, biology, ecology, oceanography, or zoology. A Ph.D. is needed in order to work in a research skills, be able to work well with a team, and marine biologist.

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er to become a archaeologist, you should develop e, English, and history. You'll need excellent lls, while also being able to apply field and analyze data. The year college degree

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4. What do you think a typical day would look like person working in this field?

5. If you were hiring someone to work as a archaeologist, what two questions would you ask them?

CLIMATOLOGIST

Climatologists study weather patterns over a period of time.

Climatologists are similar to meteorologists in that they study weather; however, climatologists focus on a much longer timescale and study trends over months, years, or even centuries. Climatologists will study and interpret data, maps, photographs, and charts to predict long and short scale patterns. They'll often use weather stations, satellites, or radar stations to look at things like cloud coverage, snow packs, and glacier sizes. Climatologists can also study oceans and volcanic eruptions since they can alter the climate. They'll also use computer models to help predict patterns and prepare forecasts, then will make scientific presentations based on their findings. Some scientists in this field will work with government agencies, nonprofit organizations, or even archaeology departments at major colleges and universities.

In order to become a climatologist, you'll want to earn a Bachelor's degree in climatology, meteorology, or atmospheric science. These focus heavily on math and physics, as well as agriculture, biology, and natural sciences. If you want to focus on research, you'll need to earn at least a Master's degree that focuses on climatology.

1. What do you think is the most importa career?

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