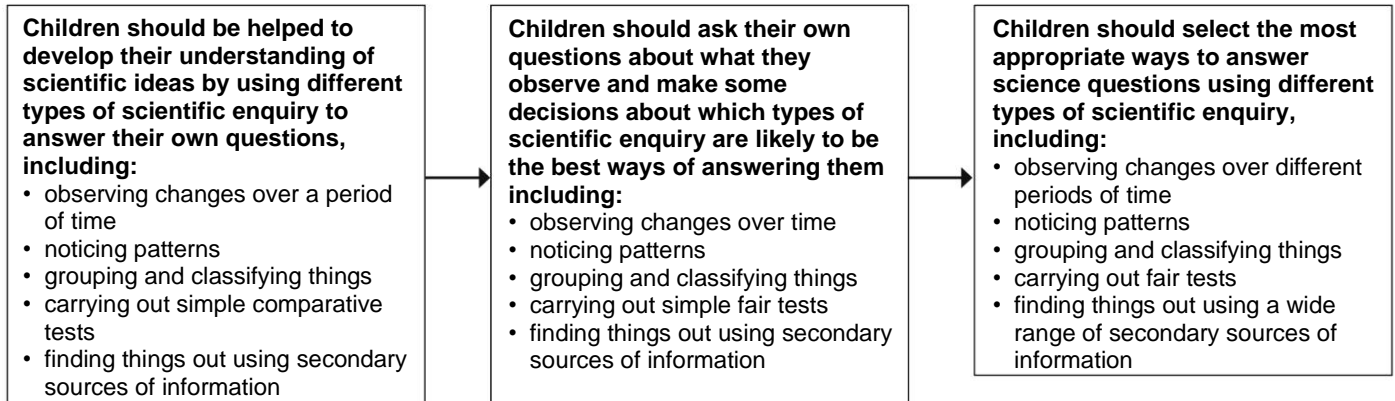
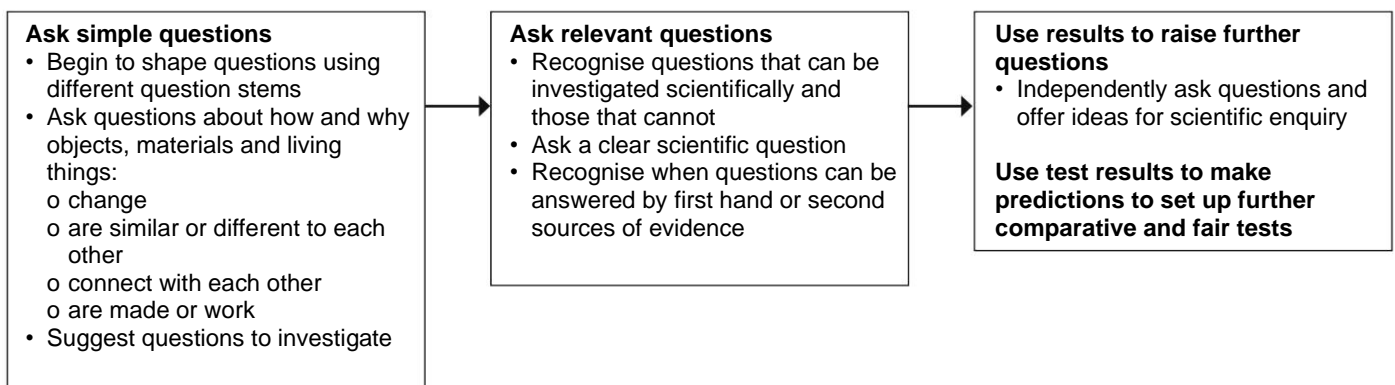


Developing independence and autonomy in raising questions, planning and carrying out investigations

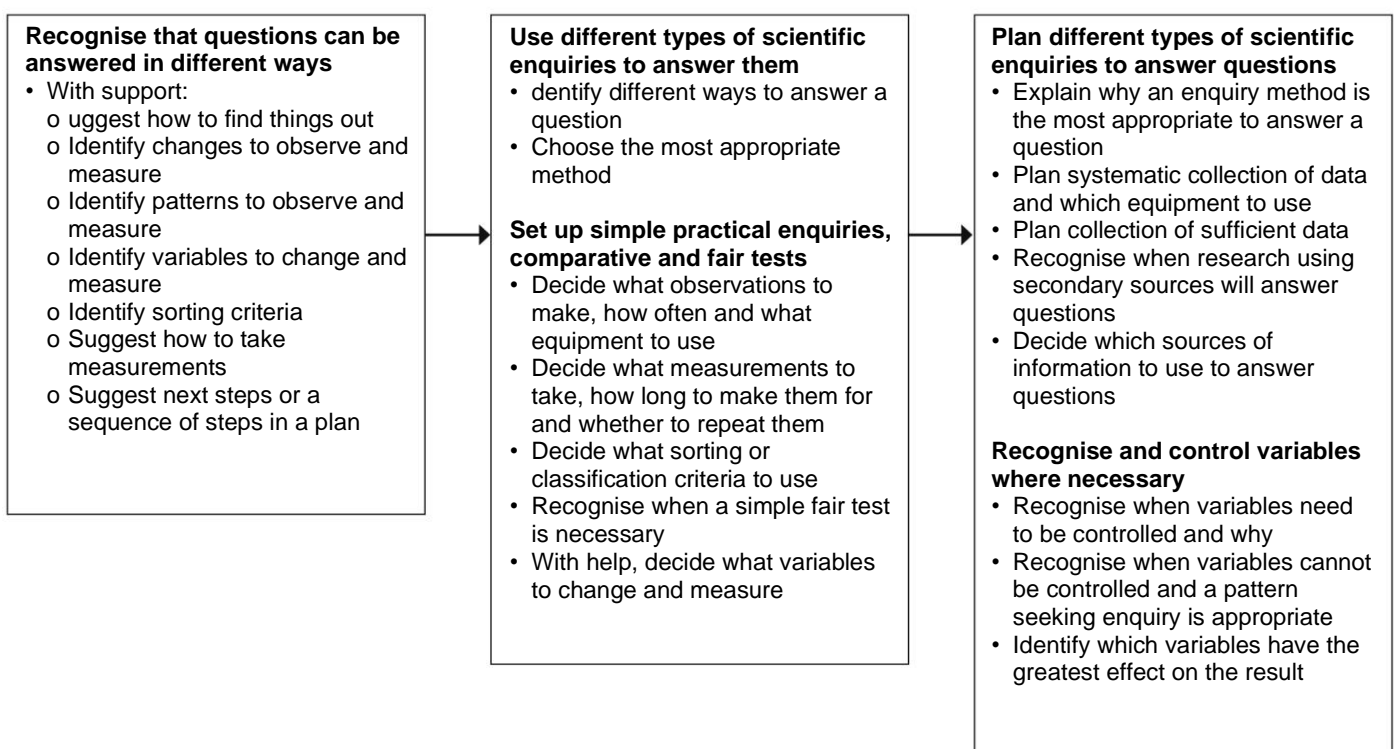
Approaches to enquiry



Asking questions



Planning



Becoming more systematic and accurate in collecting, recording and presenting data

Collecting data

Observe closely, using simple equipment

- Choose and use appropriate simple equipment to make observations
- Use non-standard units to collect observations

performing simple tests

- Choose and use appropriate simple equipment with increasing accuracy to collect comparative data
- Use non-standard units to collect data

identifying and classifying

- Sort objects by observable and behavioural features
- Make comparisons between simple features

gathering data to help in answering questions

- Gather data to answer questions from a variety of sources including talking to people, simple books and electronic media, first hand observation and practical activity

Make systematic and careful observations where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers

- Use a range of equipment including data loggers to collect data using standard measures
- With support take accurate measurements on measuring equipment, recognising when to repeat them
- Carry out simple tests to sort and classify materials according to properties or behaviour

Gather data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions

- Gather data to answer questions from a variety of sources including using textbooks, simple keys, electronic media, first hand observation, practical activity and data collected by others

Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment with increasing accuracy and precision

- Use a range of equipment accurately without support to collect observations and measurements
- Repeat sets of observations or measurements, where appropriate, selecting suitable ranges and intervals
- Use a series of tests to sort and classify materials
- Use relevant information and data from a range of secondary sources to answer questions

Presenting data

Record data to help in answering questions

- Talk about what has been found out and how
- Record observations in word and pictures
- Record observations and test results in simple prepared pictograms, tables, tally charts, bar charts and maps including ICT formats
- Record sorting in sorting circles or tables

Record data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions

- Make notes
- Record data in tables and bar charts
- Use graphs produced by data loggers

Classify in a variety of ways to help in answering questions

- Use Carroll diagrams, and Venn diagrams to classify
- Use and make simple keys to identify and classify

Present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions

- Drawings, labelled diagrams
- Bar charts, bar line graphs, simple scatter graphs and tables using ICT where appropriate

Record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables and bar and line graphs and models

- Decide how to record data accurately and appropriately
- Use appropriate scientific language in oral and written presentations
- Make keys and branching databases with 4 or more items
- Use more than one source of scientific evidence to identify and classify things
- Present data in line graphs, scatter graphs and frequency charts

Increasingly using scientific knowledge and understanding in conclusions and explanations

Concluding

Use their observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions

- Use simple scientific language to talk about observation or findings
- Use results to answer the investigation question
- Identify simple changes
- Sequence changes
- Say whether the change was expected
- Identify similarities and differences
- Make simple comparisons
- Make links between two sets of observations
- Identify simple patterns and talk about them
- Say whether the pattern was expected
- Identify simple causal relationships
- Say if the relationship was expected

Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or presentations of results and conclusions

- Draw simple conclusions about changes observed and link these to scientific ideas
- Refer to a table or graph when reporting findings
- Begin to use and interpret graphs produced by data loggers
- Draw a simple conclusion about similarities and differences identified and link these to scientific ideas
- Draw conclusions about simple patterns between two sets of data
- Draw simple causal conclusions from fair tests
- Draw conclusions from data from different secondary sources

Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

- Make links between:
 - observed changes
 - similarities and differences
 - simple patterns between two sets of data
 - simple causal relationships
 - data from secondary sources
- and simple scientific ideas and processes

Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings

- Refer to evidence from practical tests and observations or from secondary data sources when answering questions or explaining findings
- Use simple scientific language in a range of oral and written presentations suitable for different audiences to present findings

Report and present findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of results in written forms such as displays and other presentations

- Use scientific evidence to answer questions or support findings
- Draw valid conclusions about changes, similarities and differences, and causal relationships from data collected
- Draw valid conclusions that utilise more than one piece of supporting evidence
- Use scientific knowledge to explain findings
- Use simple models to help describe scientific ideas
- Explain differences in repeated observations or measurements, identifying reasons for any anomalies noticed

Communicate findings in written form, displays, multi-media and other forms of presentation using scientific language

Evaluating

- Say whether data was useful
- Say whether an information source was useful

Give an opinion about some further information

Use results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for new values, suggest improvements, and raise further questions

- Make predictions for new values within or beyond the collected data collected
- Identify new questions arising from the data
- Find ways of improving enquiries

Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments

- Begin to separate opinion from fact
- Use scientific evidence to justify ideas
- Talk about how scientific ideas have developed over time

Identify when further tests and observations might be needed

Evaluate the effectiveness of their working methods, making practical suggestions for improving them