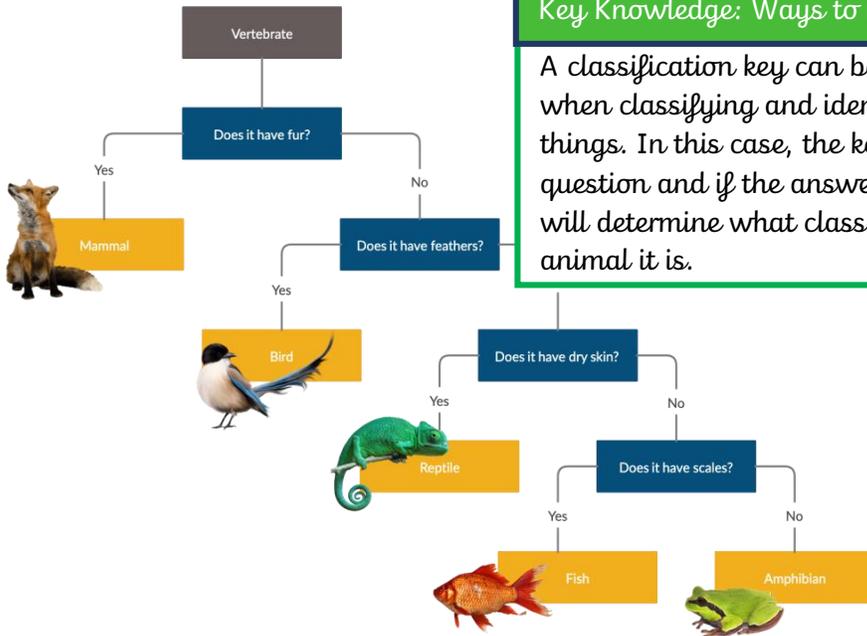| Science Focus:	Working Scientifically	Year 5:	Summer 2

Key Knowledge: Ways to record data

A classification key can be used to help when classifying and identifying different things. In this case, the key asks a question and if the answer is 'yes' or 'no' it will determine what classification of animal it is.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
What I CHANGE

DEPENDENT VARIABLE
What I OBSERVE

CONTROLLED VARIABLE
What I KEEP THE SAME

Key Knowledge

When taking part in a scientific experiment, we identify variables and measure these changes or observations. This helps us to come to a conclusion.

A fair Test is when only one variable is changed, while all other variables are controlled (kept the same). This is important, to make sure the results are fair and accurate.

In Year 3 when working scientifically you learned…

- To ask important questions using different types of scientific enquiries to help answer them
- How to set up simple scientific experiments and enquiries
- That a comparative test compares two or more different things
- How to make careful observations and measure using different equipment (including thermometers)
- How to gather, record, classify and present data in different ways. These include using drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Variable	Independent Variable: What we change Dependent Variable: What we observe Controlled Variable: What we keep the same
Prediction	What we think will be the outcome of the experiment.
Conclusion	What actually happened. What we have learned from conducting the experiment.
Observe	What we are looking at during an experiment. For instance, we might observe the temperature of water as we boil it.
Evidence	Findings that can be used to support an argument or conclusion that is made.

Marie Curie (1867-1934) was a Polish-born, French Scientist famous for her work discovering Polonium and Radium. Her work helped to push many ways to treat cancer. She was the first woman to receive the Nobel prize in 1902 and she is the only woman to have ever won two Nobel prizes (her second award was in 1911). She died after being exposed to radiation

Key Knowledge: Ways to record data

A Scatter graph is another method of presenting data. It can be used to show two different variables. In this case, each point represents a person and depending where it is, this shows their weight and height.

Weight by Height

Philip, Ronald, Robert, William, Alfred, Janet, Henry, Mary, John, Carol, Barbara, Thomas, Judy, Alice, James, Jane, Jeffrey, Louise, Joyce

Weight: 140, 120, 100, 80, 60
Height: 50, 55, 60, 65, 70

Key Knowledge: Ways to record data

Title of the bar graph

School supplies students use

Number of supplies: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Types of school supplies: Pencil, Scale, Pen, Sharpner, Eraser

Scale- numbers to show how many

Labels of categorie to tell what each bar stands for