

Analyse



- Read a pictogram or bar graph.
- Say if your results fit the pattern you are given.

- Calculate a mean.
- Spot an anomaly.
- Describe a graph.
- Spot easy mistakes in your experiment.
- Draw a table.
- Begin to pick the correct graph to draw.

- Remove an anomaly from a mean.
- Explain a graph with scientific back up.
- Spot mistakes in experiments and decide how to fix them.
- Know which graph to draw and justify your choice.

Communicate



- Use simple scientific language.
- Present your ideas simply in an oral or in written form.

- Use good English to explain your ideas. (SPAG)
- Begin to use scientific vocabulary.
- Write for your age group.
- Use a diagram to help.
- Begin to use evidence to back up ideas.

- Use the correct scientific vocabulary.
- Write for varying age groups.
- Decide if a diagram helps or not.
- Use good evidence to back up your ideas.

Inquire



- Set up simple experiments given a method.
- Record simple result.
- Know what a "fair test" is.
- Make simple prediction with support.

- Prepare a simple table for an experiment.
- Carry out a method for an experiment with multiple steps.
- Begin to plan experiments.
- Understand what variables there are.

- Prepare a table for multiple observation from an experiment.
- Accurately carry out an experiment.
- Plan out an experiment that will provide valid results.
- Suggest a hypothesis.
- Know how to control variables.

Solve



- Identify if evidence supports or contradicts you ideas.

- Spot dangers in the lab.
- Describe how a new scientific discovery would affect you.
- Know that science has consequence
- Spot obvious bias and know why it is an issue.
- Know that theories change.

- Spot hazards and risks in experiments.
- Discuss the consequences of scientific discoveries.
- Explain why you think a source may be bias.
- Know of a specific theory that has changed and know why.