

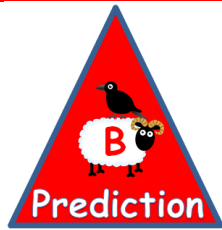


# Science Code Process



*\*affect\**

Choose an area of science to investigate- e.g. air resistance with helicopters. Ask children to come up with as many different things that they could change about the helicopter / experiment. E.g. length of wings, material used, weight of tip, weather conditions, height dropped from etc. Then choose one factor to investigate - using 'affect' as key science term. E.g.  
*How does the thickness of the material of the helicopter affect how long it takes to fall?*



*\*'er' statement\**

Challenge children to think of a comparative statement. E.g.

*The thicker the material, the faster I will fall.*

This is an area that may need some pre-teaching before children understand. The prediction does not have to be accurate - indeed, it's better learning if it isn't!



*\*list, bullets, numbered diagrams?\**

Children can draw and label an experiment set up, write numbered points or a paragraph of information - whichever is most suitable to the investigation.

They will need a list of materials.

Upper KS2 - You could consider reliability (repeating measurements to check that results are actually giving you a reliable picture).



Which factors will you keep the same?

*In this section, children need to list all of the factors that they originally listed that they could change. E.g. in this case - wing length, tip weight, weather conditions, height conditions, force dropped, design of helicopter.*

Which factor are you changing? The factor in your question - thickness of material

What are you measuring? The time taken to drop. In seconds.



*\*table? List?\**

Children must consider how they will record their results as the investigation is carried out. They must plan their table / list and complete it in here throughout the investigation.

Importantly, children can then re-present their results in more meaningful representations - graphs, ICT tables etc and present in books.



Conclusions can sometimes mirror a prediction.

It is good practise if the conclusion could be presented in an 'er' statement - however, if the investigation is not as accurate or reliable as you would hope for - that may be difficult.

(You could also say what you would change / improve if to repeat.

You could identify another experiment that you would like to try as a result of findings)



