Name Lizzy Niehaus

Presentation Notes

Presentation The Processes of Science Lesson 3.2

Notes from Presentation:

Exploring Science
scientists ask questions and solve problems to understand the world around the better
the is referred to as science inquiry
there are many processes used in inquiry
Basic Processes
observing- looking for characteristics, similarities and identifying features of objects- using the five senses to discover information -- sight, hearing, smell, touch taste
predicting- developing an assumption of the expected outcome-- extension: form a hypothesis
classifying- grouping and ordering objects- sorting by similar characteristics- dichotomous key-- a method for determining the identity of something by going through a series of choices that leads the user to the correct name of the item-- each step involves making a choice between two characteristics, each statement should lead to the next step to narrow the selection, each step will either identify the item or direct you where to go next, classify shapes -- color, edge, lines
measuring- comparing unknown quantities to a standard of reference-- length, mass, temperature, volume
communication- sharing findings and results- graphs, charts, reports, and presentation
experimenting- following clear procedures-- verifiable, repeatable--- provides data-- qualitative=descriptions, observed, but not measured- quantitative= uses numbers, measures
inferring- forming ideas to explain observing- analyzing the results to form conclusions

AFNR Reflection Page

List five key points that are important to remember from this presentation.

1. observing
2. inferring
3. predict
4. experimenting
5. inquiry

List three ideas or concepts that this new information has in common with previous things learned.

1. communication
2. measuring
3. classifying

List questions or ideas that remain unclear about the information presented that should be asked for clarity at the appropriate time.

n/a