



Scientific Enquiry



STICKY KNOWLEDGE

A hypothesis is the same as a prediction	Data can be collected and presented in a graph	Following a scientific method produces accurate results
A scientific conclusion explains what you found out in your experiment	A variable is something that can be changed in an experiment	Questioning can help us improve our experiments

KEY VOCABULARY

Scientific investigation	finding answers to questions using research methods
Comparative / fair testing	Changing one variable to see the effect on another, whilst keeping all others the same.
Research	Using secondary sources of information to answer scientific questions
Observation over time	Observing changes that occur over a period of time, ranging from minutes to months.
Pattern-seeking	Identifying patterns and looking for relationships in enquiries where variables are difficult to control

Key Scientist: Alexander Fleming

Sir Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin by accident after forgetting to cover a petri dish before going on holiday!

The bacteria had grown over the entire dish except for one area that was covered in mould. Fleming investigated it and found that a substance within that mould prevented bacteria from spreading. He also found out that it could be diluted and still be effective. He called the mould Penicillin Notatum.

