#### SKILLS FOR LIFE/ FUTURE LEARNING AND EMPLOYMENT

Working scientifically Through the content across all three disciplines, pupils should be taught to:

#### cientific Attitudes

- Pay attention to objectivity and concern for accuracy, precision, repeatability and reproducibility
- Understand that scientific methods and theories develop as earlier explanations are modified to take account of new evidence and ideas, together with the importance of publishing results and peer review
- Evaluate risks

#### **Experimental Skills and Investigations**

- Ask questions and develop a line of enquiry based on observations of the real world, alongside prior knowledge and experience
- Make predictions using scientific knowledge and understanding
- Select, plan and carry out the most appropriate types of scientific enquiries to test predictions, including identifying independent, dependent and control variables, where appropriate
- Use appropriate techniques, apparatus, and materials during fieldwork and laboratory work, paying attention to health and safety
- Make and record observations and measurements using a range of methods for different investigations; and evaluate the reliability of methods and suggest possible improvements
- Apply sampling techniques.

## Analysis and Evaluation

- Apply mathematical concepts and calculate results
- Present observations and data using appropriate methods, including tables and graphs
- Interpret observations and data, including identifying patterns and using observations, measurements and data to draw conclusions
- Present reasoned explanations, including explaining data in relation to predictions and hypotheses
- Evaluate data, showing awareness of potential sources of random and systematic error
- Identify further questions arising from their results

NOTES

## SKILLS FOR LIFE/ FUTURE LEARNING AND EMPLOYMENT

Working scientifically Through the content across all three disciplines, students should be taught so that they develop understanding and first-hand experience of: The development of scientific thinking

- The ways in which scientific methods and theories develop over time
- Using a variety of concepts and models to develop scientific explanations and understanding
- · Appreciating the power and limitations of science and considering ethical issues which may arise
- Explaining every day and technological applications of science; evaluating associated personal, social, economic and environmental implications; and making decisions based on the evaluation of evidence and arguments
- Evaluating risks both in practical science and the wider societal context, including perception of risk
- Recognising the importance of peer review of results and of communication of results to a range of audiences.

### Experimental skills and strateaies

- Using scientific theories and explanations to develop hypotheses
- Planning experiments to make observations, test hypotheses or explore phenomena
- Applying a knowledge of a range of techniques, apparatus, and materials to select those appropriate both for fieldwork and for experiments
- Carrying out experiments appropriately, having due regard to the correct manipulation of apparatus, the accuracy of measurements and health and safety considerations
- Recognising when to apply a knowledge of sampling techniques to ensure any samples collected are representative
- Making and recording observations and measurements using a range of apparatus and methods
- Evaluating methods and suggesting possible improvements and further investigations.

#### Analysis and evaluation

- Applying the cycle of collecting, presenting and analysing data, including:
- Presenting observations and other data using appropriate methods
- Translating data from one form to another
- Carrying out and representing mathematical and statistical analysis
- Representing distributions of results and making estimations of uncertainty
- Interpreting observations and other data, including identifying patterns and trends, making inferences and drawing conclusions
- Presenting reasoned explanations, including relating data to hypotheses
- Being objective, evaluating data in terms of accuracy, precision, repeatability and reproducibility and identifying potential sources of random and systematic error
- Communicating the scientific rationale for investigations, including the methods used, the findings and reasoned conclusions, using paper-based and electronic reports and presentations.

#### Vocabulary, units, symbols and nomenclature

- Developing their use of scientific vocabulary and nomenclature
- Recognising the importance of scientific quantities and understanding how they are determined
- Using SI units and IUPAC chemical nomenclature unless inappropriate
- Using prefixes and powers of ten for orders of magnitude (e.g. tera, giga, mega, kilo, centi, milli, micro and nano)
- Interconverting units using an appropriate number of significant figures in calculations.

# NOTES