

Science and SMSC

Subject Lead: Mr J Ellinson

Scientists **observe** things. Our senses can help us observe what is around us. Scientists use their senses when solving science problems. They use their eyes to spot details. They use their noses to detect if something is stinky. They use their hearing, touch, and even sense of taste.

Scientists **measure** things. Have you ever measured something with a ruler to see how long it is? Scientists do that. Have you ever stood on a scale? If so, you've measured your weight. If you've ever taken your temperature when you had the flu, you've measured how hot your body is using a thermometer. Scientists use scales, rulers, thermometers, and lots of other tools to measure things.

Scientists **communicate** their findings. We always want scientists to talk about their discoveries and share with others. They can tell other scientists, or they can tell people like you and me. It can be in the local news or in our science book.

(Taken from <http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-does-a-scientist-do-lesson-for-kids.html>)

At Upton Westlea we try to teach our children **how** to find things out, rather than teach them facts to learn. We use a range of enquiry types: observation, identifying and classifying, fair and comparative tests, pattern seeking and research. These help us answer the questions we have about the world.

Spiritual	Moral	Social	Cultural
Reflect on the wonders of the natural world. Show respect for different opinions.	Moral and Ethical issues in Science. Environmental debates.	Help pupils appreciate that scientific breakthroughs are as a result of a science community. Co-operation in practical activities.	Science is a major part of our culture and is increasingly central to our highly technological future. Scientists from many cultures have contributed to the development of modern science.