



The Epistemic Insight Initiative

**CPD Webinar 6:
Essential Experience of Science:
Can it ever be good to slip?**



Who is in the room?



0

EYFS/KS1 teacher or practitioner



KS2 teacher

0

Primary leadership

0

Teaching assistant

0

HE lecturer/researcher

0

ITE student (UG, PG, Schools direct)

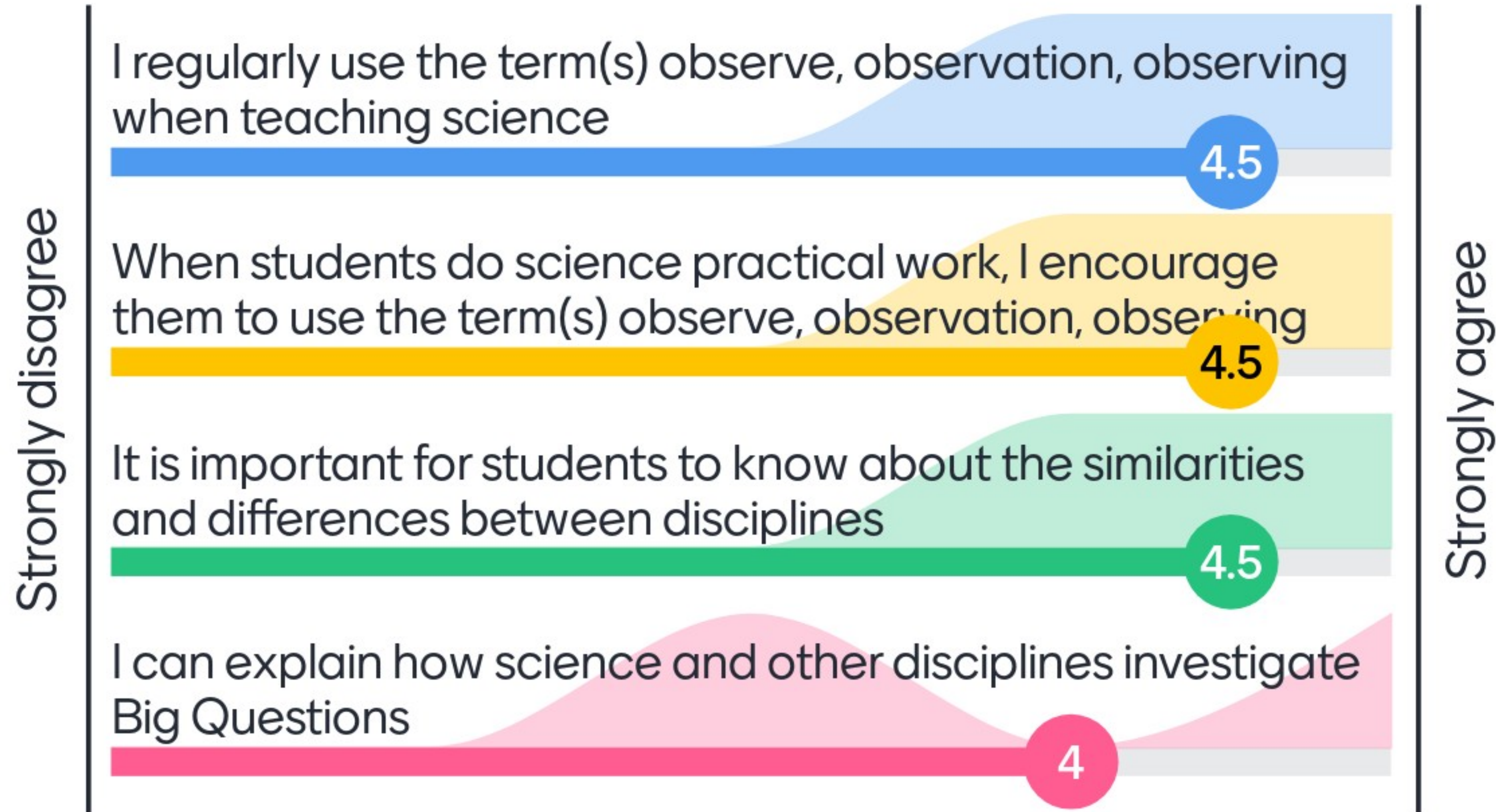
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Too unique for labels :)



I would be really interested in your responses

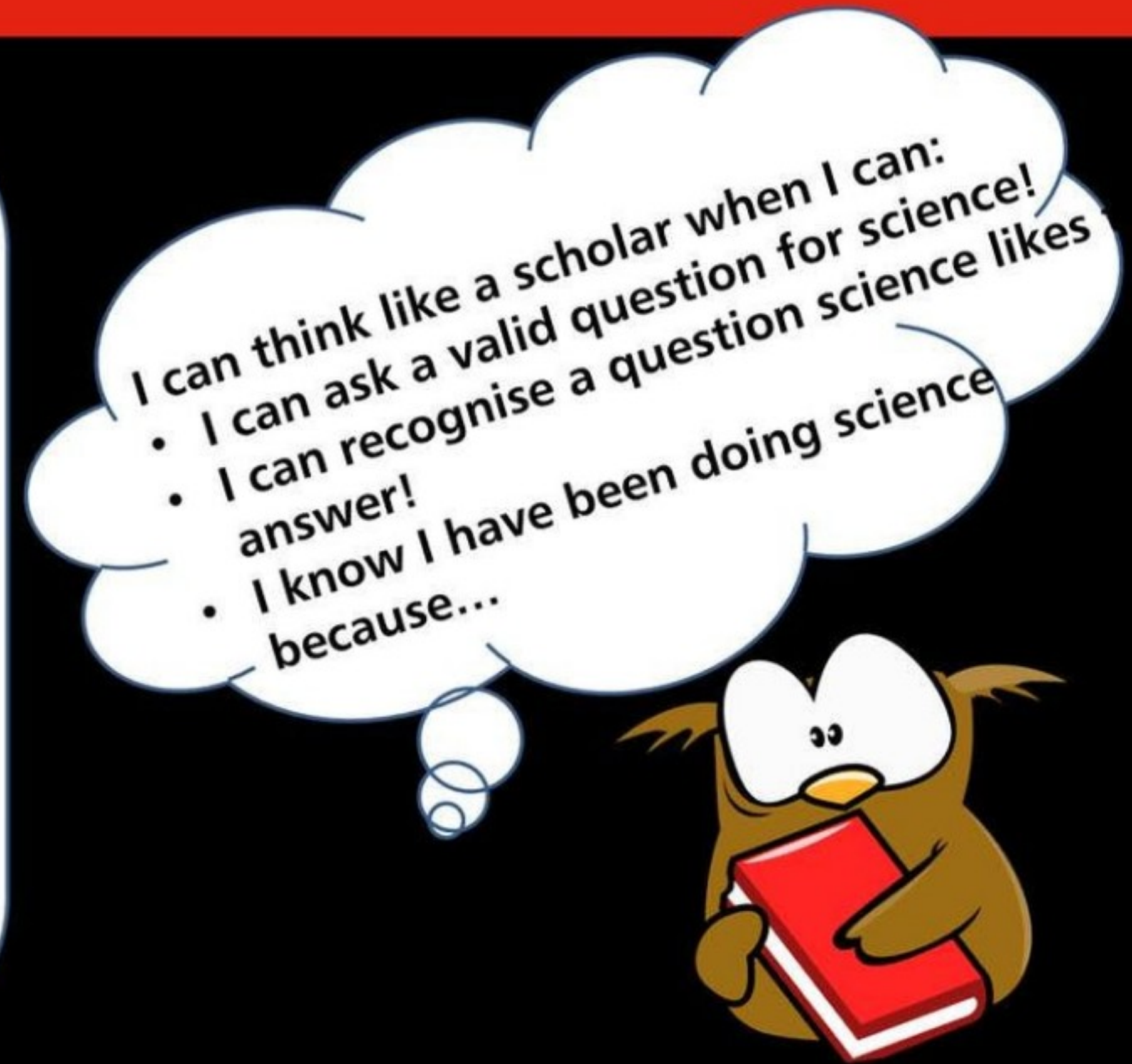
to:



Teachers can support students to answer three questions:

1. **How does a discipline interpret the question?**
2. **What methods would this discipline use to investigate the question?**
3. **How would a scholar of this discipline know they had a good answer?**

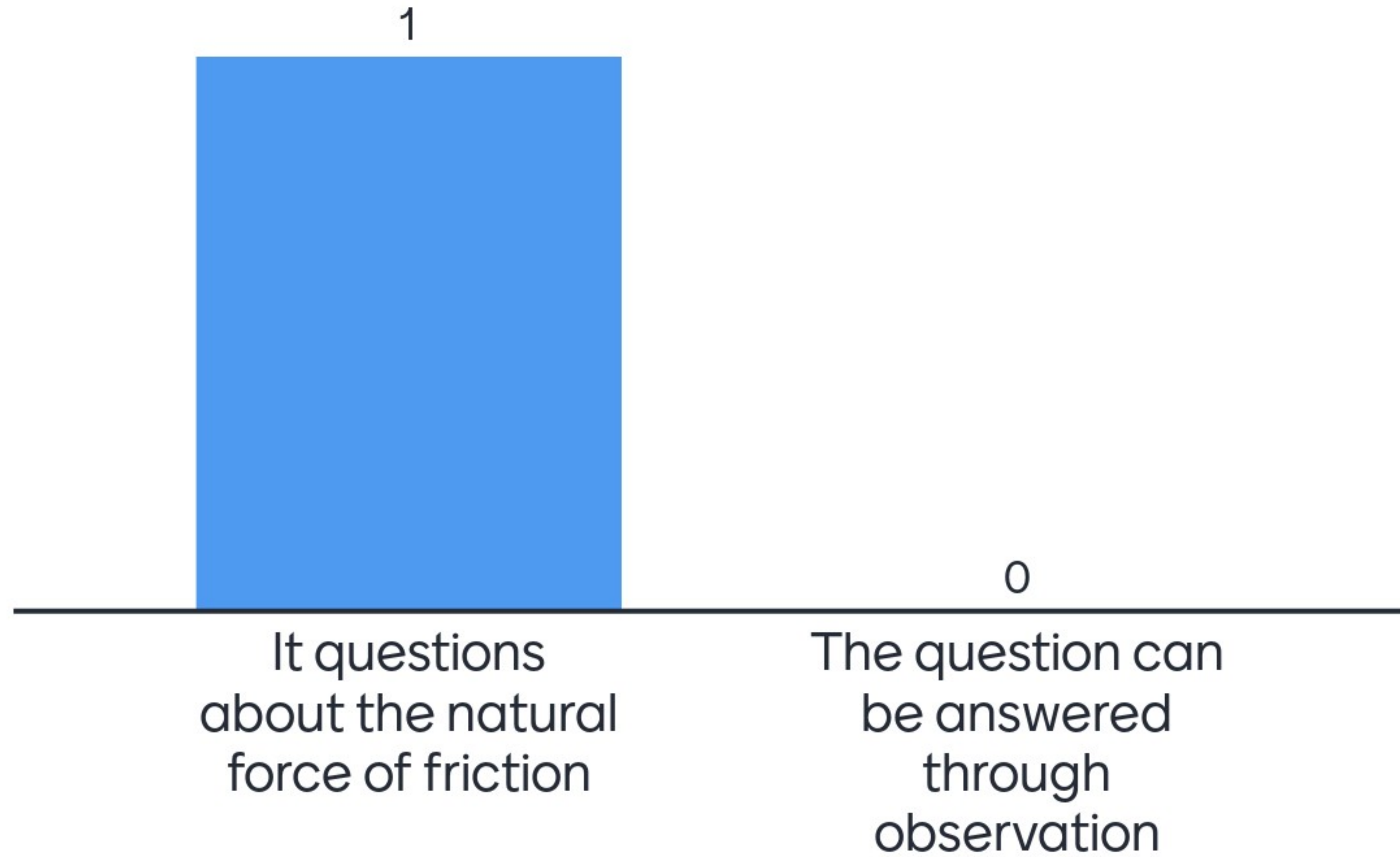
(What does the discipline value?)



Lets look at a science question. Which objects slip fastest?

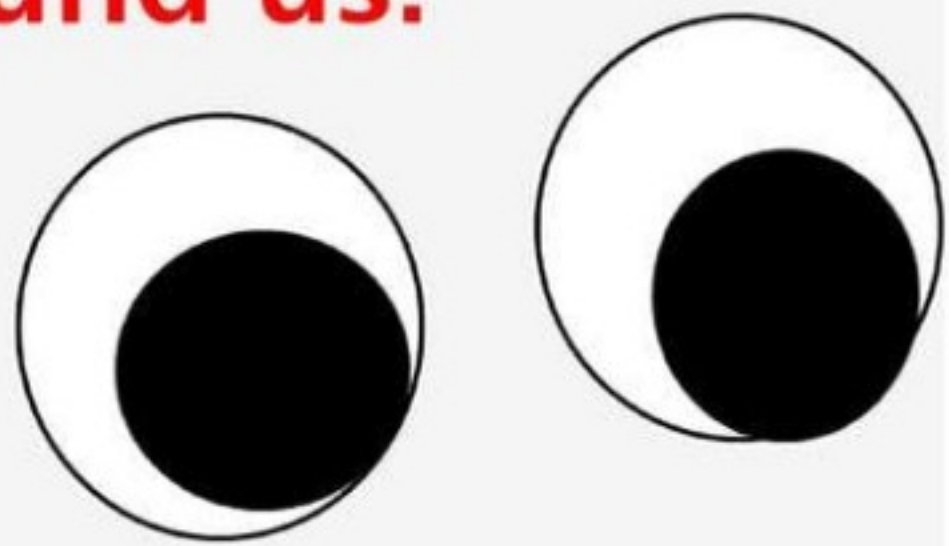
But what makes this question, a good question for science to answer?

'Which objects slip fastest?' Why is this a good question for science to answer?



Science answers questions which investigate the nature of the world around us.

Observation



Which objects slip fastest?

There are likely to be useful smaller scientific questions we can explore

Partly amenable to science

Very amenable to science

The bubble tool



Can it ever be good to slip?

What is the session about?

This session aims to support children and teachers in using the scientific language of '**observe**' and '**observations**' to help children to work scientifically. Compare science with another discipline to appreciate that science is only one way to answer questions.

Research question in school

Can children:

- identify 'observe' and 'observations' as key to investigating scientifically?
- appreciate the similarities and differences between science and other disciplines
- sort questions into different disciplines

National curriculum content

Science: Forces – the effects of friction that acts between moving surfaces

Design and technology: the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose

Support & Free Materials

1 Investigation card, experiment materials, Teacher notes, Student worksheets plus CPD webinar

- Teaches scientific enquiry
- Builds understanding of science as a discipline
- Follows EI pedagogy
- Hands-on
- Observations
- Distinctiveness of science
- Compare science to other disciplines



National Curriculum Links

Working scientifically UKS2

During years 5 and 6, pupils should be taught to use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills through the teaching of the programme of study content:

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
- reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Science Substantive knowledge

Forces

*Pupils should be taught to:
Identify the effects of water resistance. They might explore resistance in water by making and testing boats of different shapes.*

Design and Technology KS2

Aims for all pupils:

- develop the creative, technical, and practical expertise needed to perform everyday tasks confidently and to participate successfully in an increasingly technological world
- build and apply a repertoire of knowledge, understanding and skills in order to design and make high-quality prototypes and products for a wide range of users
- critique, evaluate and test their ideas and products and the work of others

Design and Technology Substantive knowledge

Use of research and development ... to inform the design of...products... 'fit for purpose' aimed at particular individuals or groups



Epistemic Insight

Essential Experiences in Science

Can it ever be good to slip?

Most shoes are designed to help you to grip the floor. But if you've ever worn a pair of bowling alley shoes – you'll know they seem to be slippery.

Predict, Observe, Record

Fold an empty cereal box in half to make a ramp. Choose some small objects that you predict will slip down the surface of the box quickly and some that you predict will grip well.

Record your observations. Were your predictions right? Which objects were better at gripping?

You can repeat the investigation, setting the ramp at different angles. What happens now?

Canterbury Christ Church University

Predict

Observe

Measurement

Record

Scientific enquiry

Hook Questions

1. Which objects slip the fastest?
2. What is the best design for a bowling alley shoe?
3. How can I stick the pages of two books together without glue?

Can Science give us answers to all these questions?

2. Which objects slip the fastest?

- Which objects slip down a cereal box ramp fastest **PREDICT**
- Angle the cereal box and repeat **OBSERVE**
- Repeat each object at least three times **CHECK/AGREE RESULTS**
- Why did some objects grip better and others slip easier **RECORD**
- Extension - **MEASURE**

1. How can I stick the pages of two books together without glue?

- Interlink two books by fanning the pages together **PREDICT**
- Try and pull apart **OBSERVE**
- What could change? **FAIR TEST**
- What happens? **RECORD**

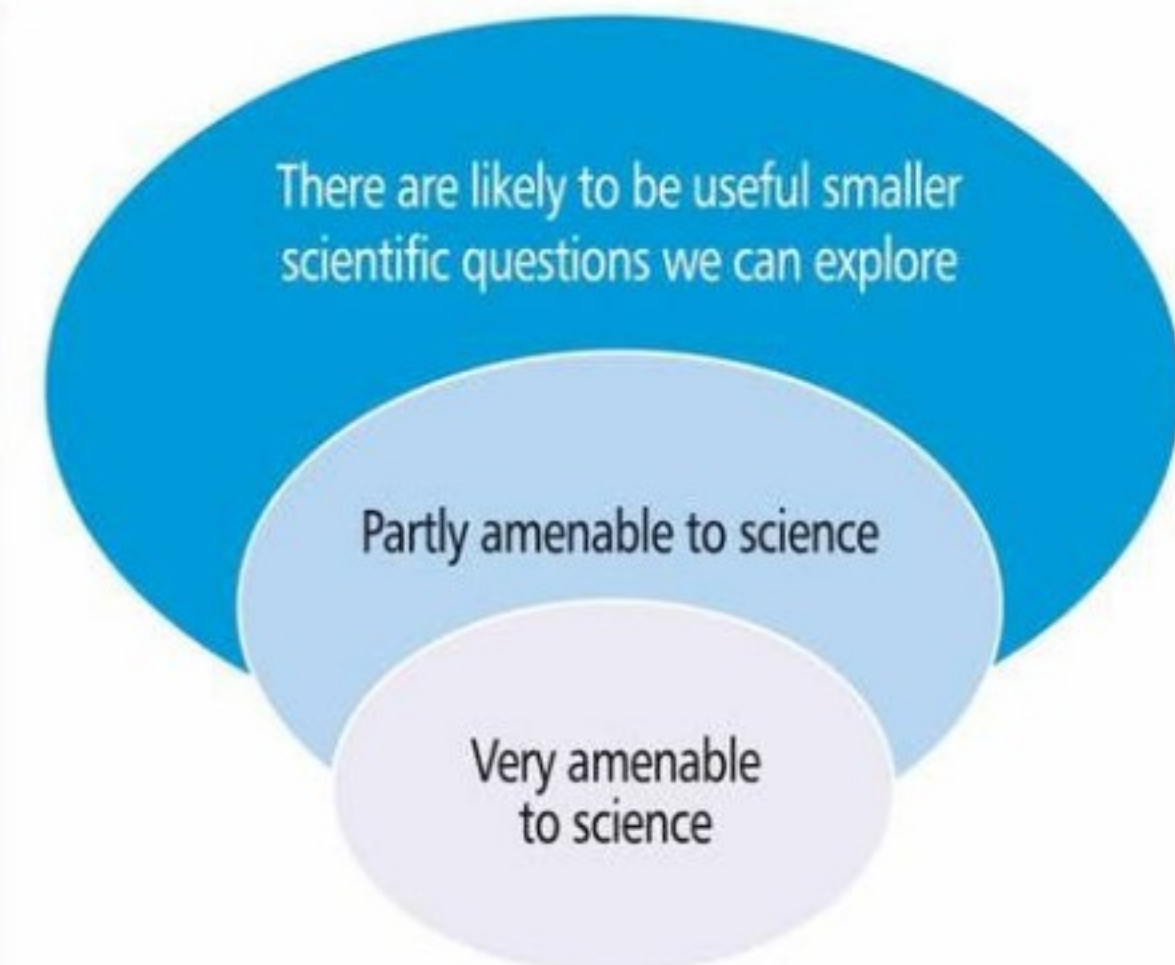
Plenary

Revisit the questions:

1. Why do I slip when the pavement is icy?
2. What is the best design for a bowling alley shoe?
3. How can I stick the pages of two books together without glue?

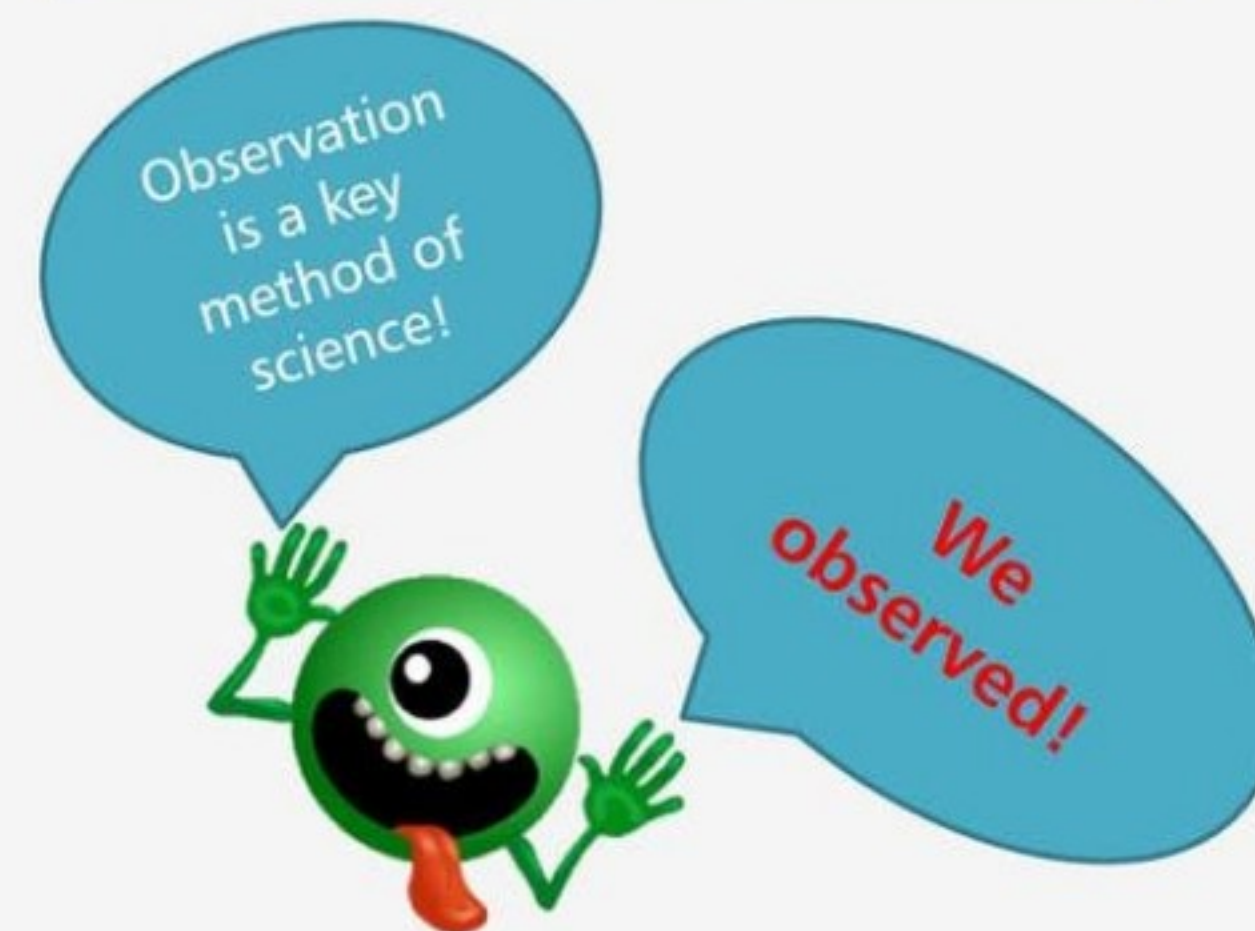
Is this a good question for science?

What other discipline(s) can help us and how?



<u>Object</u>	<u>Height of ramp (cm)</u>	<u>Observation notes</u>
Paper towel	10 cm	It has a bumpy texture and pattern on. I think this helped it grip.
Button	5 cm	It has a shiny, smooth surface so I think this is why it slipped more easily than the paper towel.
Rubber	20 cm	It has a rough surface that sticks easily to the ramp. It juddered down the ramp and kept getting stuck.

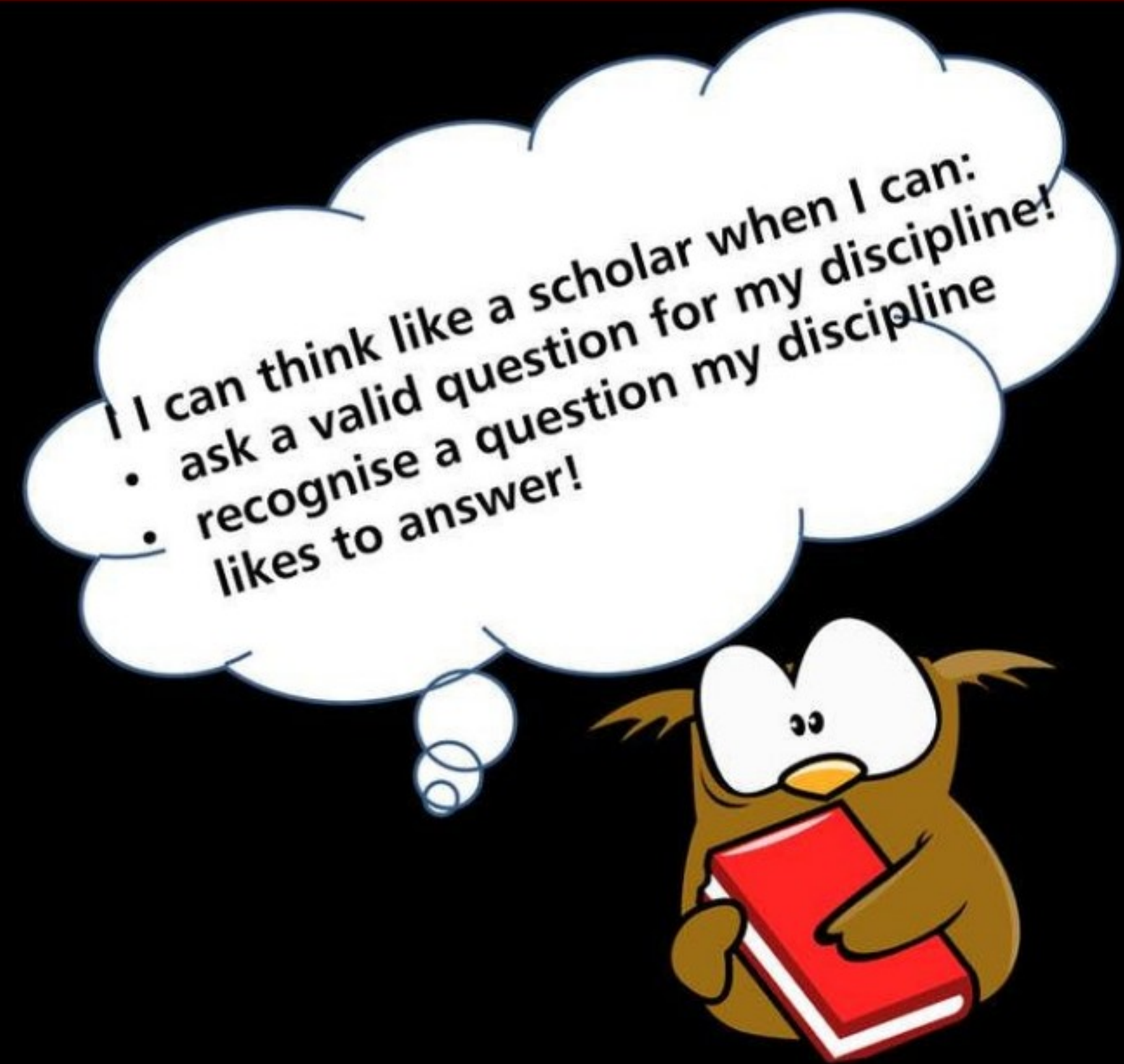
- Test each object again
- Measure the steepness of the ramp.
- At what point did the object slip? U
- Use a ruler to measure height of ramp
- Record results



Teachers can support students to answer three questions:

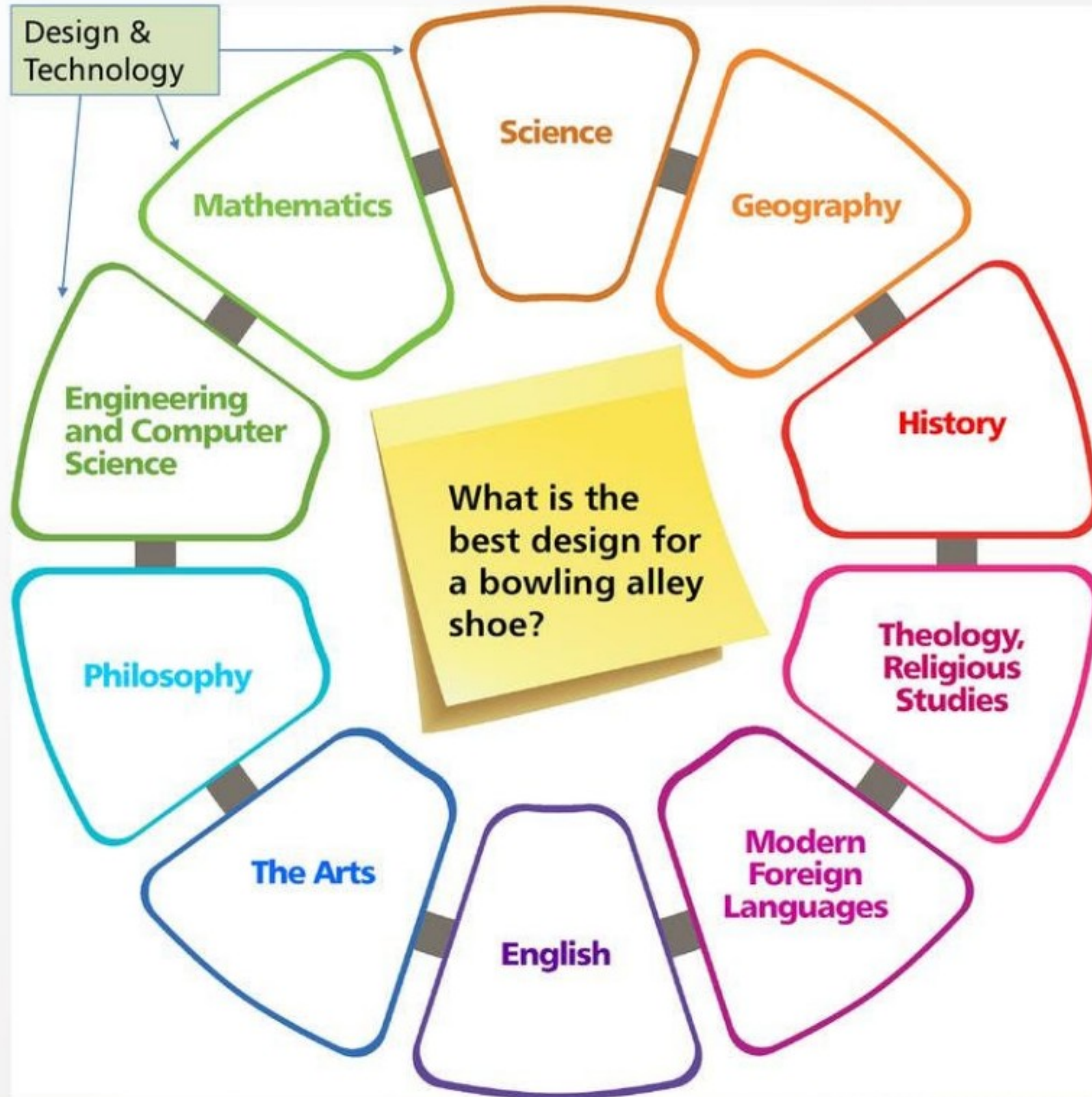
1. **How does a discipline interpret the question?**
2. **What methods would this discipline use to investigate the question?**
3. **How would a scholar of this discipline know they had a good answer?**

(What does the discipline value?)



Lets look at the big question. Why are bowling alley shoes so slippery?
Is this a good question for science to answer fully?

Design and Technology



Epistemic Insight

Why are bowling alley shoes so slippery?

Essential Experiences in Science

We can't answer this question with science alone – we will need science AND sport!

Friction is a force between two surfaces when they rub against each other.

Bowling alley shoes have smooth, slippery soles.

They slip because there's less friction.

Now we need sport to tell us WHY the shoes are designed to slip.

Science helps us to understand why some things slip and others grip.

A smooth bottle top slides down the slope of a cereal box – there's less friction.

Rough surfaces have more grip.

Most shoes have rough soles – to help them to grip.

In bowling, competitors need to slide when releasing the bowling ball.

So they need to be slippery for safety and to help sportspeople to slide to bowl a fast ball!



Being a scientist

- Observe
- Experiment
- Test
- Predict
- Repeat
- Measure
- Compare
- Scientific evidence



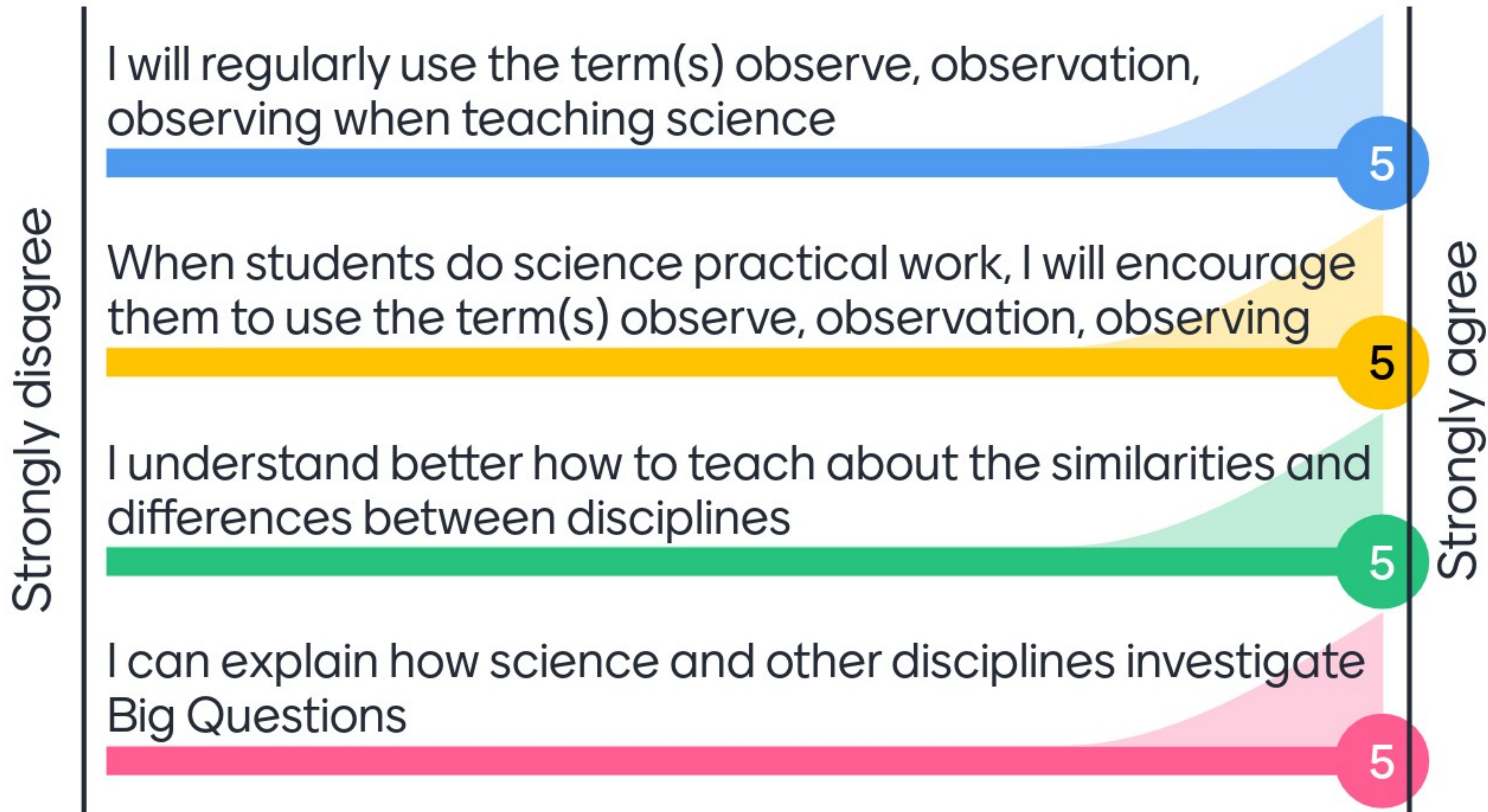
Being a designer

- Design
- Creativity
- Critique
- Evaluate
- Test
- Practical
- Innovation
- Draw from Maths, engineering, science

How are the methods similar or different?
How do we make a better answer? Could we look at other disciplines?



How will you respond?





Exciting learning scheme for Years 4-7 which address National Curriculum topics.
Free resources and equipment to share with 30 schools.
Starting with these Free webinars and some downloadable resources.

When: The project will run from now until the end of the year - stay as long or not - as you like!

What's on offer: Free printed investigation cards, free resources and equipment with opportunity to attend free CPD webinars and to ask for support from local Epistemic Insight research lead. Opportunities for teacher bursaries. Find out more.

Why: By getting involved in the scheme, children in your class will be doing hands-on science enquiry - and the investigations can be taken home in the event of a local lockdown or quarantine.





What do teachers do: We are asking teachers to use these free resources and to give the children in their class a short before and after survey, with headteacher consent. (Also open to trainee teachers on placement with supervisor support)

What we will do: Support the teacher with the investigations through the CPD webinars and development of their own lesson plans. Contact Lasar@canterbury.ac.uk.

How do I get involved: Book onto as many of the webinars as you like through: <https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/o/lasar-centre-at-cccu-30754621852> and contact Lasar@canterbury.ac.uk, if you are interested to be a teacher researcher in your school.



**Join our teacher researchers: Survey your class before/after a card investigation.
Gain free resources and equipment
(Headteacher consent required)**



What do maps tell us?

This session will explore a bridging question which focuses on the disciplines of **Geography** and **English** to interpret or investigate the question. It will compare Geography and English, considering their similarities and differences to develop students' understanding of different ways of knowing within real-world contexts and multidisciplinary arenas.

- Preferred questions
- Methods
- Norms of thought

Free investigation cards, materials and teacher notes available – help us research this question in your classroom!

