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| **Investigating grip strength – Planning** * An investigation must start with a question to be answered.
* 5 enquiry types: researching, observing over time, comparative and fair testing, grouping, spotting patterns.
* Variables in an investigation can be changed, measured or kept the same.
 | **Screen Clipping** |
| **Investigating grip strength – Gathering data*** The 7 food groups are: carbohydrate, protein, fats and oil, vitamin, mineral, fibre, water.
* The role of fruit in plant reproduction include fruits that contain seeds, fruits to attract
* Citrus fruits are a good source of vitamin C.
* Vitamins, minerals, fibre, water and carbohydrates are found in fruits.
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| **Investigating grip strength – Analysing, concluding and evaluating*** The roughest sandpaper will create the most friction and slow the car down the most.
* The smoothest sandpaper will create the least friction and slow the car down the least.
* People who take part in rowing, rugby, cricket, baseball, basketball or rock climbing use friction gloves.
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| **Question for Learning;****How do different materials in gloves affect grip strength?*** Material can be described as: rough, smooth, in-between,
* Gloves are made from different materials and have different purposes.
* Data can be shown as a bar chart.
 | **Screen Clipping** |
| **Question for Learning;****Does hand span affect grip strength?*** One of the important things scientists do is report on their findings.
* It is important that scientists share their work with other scientists to learn from each other; this helps scientists understand more about the world.
* Scientists share their work in different ways, such as writing papers for others to read or going to conferences where they talk about their discoveries.
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| **Key Words** |
| Bar chart | A graph to show grouped data using different length bars.  |
| Carbohydrate | A nutrient needed for energy. |
| Conclusion | A summary of what happened, using evidence and scientific knowledge.  |
| Evaluate | To judge and form opinion on something using positives and negatives.  |
| Friction | A force between two surfaces in contact that opposes motion. |
| Light source | Where light comes from. |

