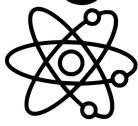


2ND GRADE SCIENCE



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newsletter



Week of: September 30th-October 4th



WHAT ARE WE LEARNING?

- The Scientific Method
- Understand the difference between observations and inferences.
- SC.2.E.6.1. Earth Structures
Earth is made of rocks that come in many shapes and sizes.
- SC.2.E.6.2. How does soil forms?
Weathering & Erosion



IMPORTANT DATES & REMINDERS

- Homework packet (2 pages) due 10/07.
- Test on the scientific method - scheduled for October 2nd.
- Review study guide
*The test will consist of 6 matching questions and 4 multiple choice.

VOCABULARY (QUIZLET)



I've created an Amazon wishlist for our classroom! If you'd like to help support our learning, feel free to scan the QR code. Your generosity is greatly appreciated and will make a big difference for our students!

*Volunteer hours will be awarded.

CONTACT ME

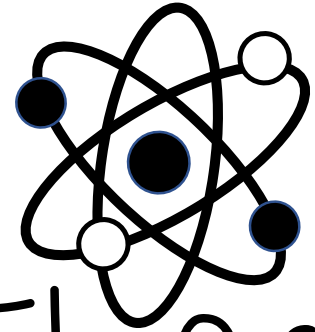
Mrs. Maldonado



virginia.maldonado@archimedean.org



NAME _____



Scientific

method

FILL IN THE BLANKS TO COMPLETE THE CORRECT ORDER OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

CONCLUSION

EXPERIMENT

RESEARCH

1. PURPOSE

2. _____

4. _____

3. HYPOTHESIS

5. ANALYSIS

6. _____

7. WHICH STEP IS NOT A STEP IN THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD?

- ☐ (A) CONCLUSION
- ☐ (B) MATERIALS
- ☐ (C) EXPERIMENT
- ☐ (D) PURPOSE

8. IT IS OKAY TO SKIP STEPS DURING THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD. TRUE OR FALSE?

- ☐ (A) TRUE
- ☐ (B) FALSE

9. ANALYSIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT STEP OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD. TRUE OR FALSE?

- ☐ (A) TRUE
- ☐ (B) FALSE

Scientific *method*

MATCH THE 6 STEPS OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD TO THE CORRECT DESCRIPTION BY WRITING THE MATCHING LETTER NEXT TO THE NUMBER.

___ 10. HYPOTHESIS

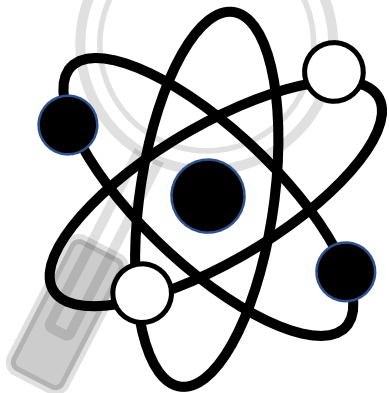
___ 11. CONCLUSION

___ 12. ANALYSIS

___ 13. EXPERIMENT

___ 14. RESEARCH

___ 15. PURPOSE



A. States the problem or the question

B. Predicts the answer to the problem

C. Finds out about the topic using books and/or the internet

D. Compare your hypothesis to your experiment's results during this step

E. Record the results of your experiments

F. Develops a procedure to test your hypothesis

Study Guide: The Scientific Method

Parents, please review with your students.

The scientific method helps us answer questions by following steps to solve problems. Let's review each step!

1. Asking a Question

The first step is to ask a question about something you're curious about. This question should be something you can explore.

Example: Which type of ball bounces the highest—basketball, tennis ball, or soccer ball?

How to ask a question:

- Look around and notice things.
- Think about what you want to learn more about.
- Make sure your question can be tested.

2. Research

Before trying to answer your question, it's good to learn more about it. This step helps you understand what you already know or what others know.

Example: You might read about different balls, talk to someone who plays sports, or research what affects bouncing.

How to do research:

- Read books or look online about your topic.
- Ask people who know about the subject.
- Think about your own experience.

3. Hypothesis

A hypothesis is your best guess about what the answer to your question might be.

Example: I think a basketball will bounce the highest because it's big and filled with more air.

How to make a hypothesis:

- Start with "I think..." or "I believe..."
- Use what you learned from your research.
- Make sure your hypothesis can be tested.

4. Experiment

Now it's time to test your hypothesis. In an experiment, you try to answer your question by changing one thing at a time.

Example: You could drop a basketball, tennis ball, and soccer ball from the same height to see which one bounces the highest.

Steps to doing an experiment:

- Gather your materials (balls, measuring tape, etc.).
- Drop each ball from the same height.
- Measure how high each ball bounces.
- Make sure you test each ball the same way.

5. Observations vs. Inferences

When you do an experiment, you make **observations** and sometimes **inferences**. Let's see the difference!

- **Observations:** When you observe, you use your five senses (see, hear, smell, touch, taste) to notice what happens.
Example: You see that the tennis ball bounces higher than the basketball.
Observations are facts that you gather by paying attention to what is happening.
- **Inferences:** An inference is a guess based on what you know and what you observed.
Example: You see the tennis ball bounces higher, so you infer (guess) that it's because the tennis ball is lighter.
Inferences are like conclusions you come to, but they are not facts until you test them.

6. Conclusion

Once your experiment is finished, it's time to figure out if your hypothesis was right.

Example: I thought the basketball would bounce the highest, but I found out the tennis ball bounces higher.

Key Terms:

- **Question:** What you want to find out.
- **Research:** Looking for more information about the topic.
- **Hypothesis:** A smart guess or prediction.
- **Experiment:** A test to see if your guess is right.
- **Observations:** What you see and measure during the experiment.
- **Inferences:** A guess based on your observations.
- **Conclusion:** What you learned from your experiment.