	Year 1 (KS1 skills)	Year 2 (KS1 skills)	Year 3 (Lower KS2 skills)	Year 4 (Lower KS2 skills)	Year 5 (Upper KS2 skills)	Year 6 (Upper KS2 skills)
Working Scientifically	To use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills (adult support may be needed)	To use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills with increasing confidence	To use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills –	To use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills –	To use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills –	To use the following practical scientific methods, processes and skills –
Questioning and enquiring Planning	Ask simple questions about the world around us. Begin to recognise that they can be answered in different ways (different types of enquiry including - observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative tests, finding things out from secondary sources). I can ask a few simple questions about the world around us. I can begin to use some different types of enquiry to answer questions	Ask questions about the world around us. Recognise that they can be answered in different ways (different types of enquiry including - observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative tests, finding things out from secondary sources). I can ask simple questions about the world around us. I can begin to use different types of enquiry to answer questions.	Ask some relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Begin to explore everyday phenomena and the relationships between living things and familiar environments. Begin to develop their ideas about functions, relationships and interactions. Begin to raise their own questions about the world around them. Begin to make some decisions about which types of enquiry will be the best way of answering questions including observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative and fair tests, finding things out using secondary sources. I can ask some relevant questions about the world around us. I can use some different types of scientific enquiry to answer questions. I am beginning to decide which type of enquiry is best to answer my question.	Ask relevant questions and use different types of scientific enquiries to answer them. Explore everyday phenomena and the relationships between living things and familiar environments. Begin to develop their ideas about functions, relationships and interactions. Raise their own questions about the world around them. Make some decisions about which types of enquiry will be the best way of answering questions including observing changes over time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out simple comparative and fair tests, finding things out using secondary sources. I can ask relevant questions about the world around us. I can use different types of scientific enquiry to answer questions. I am beginning to decide which type of enquiry is best to answer my question.	 Begin to plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Begin to explore and talk about ideas, ask their own questions about scientific phenomena, analyse functions, relationships and interactions more systematically. Begin to recognise some more abstract ideas and begin to recognise how these ideas help them to understand how the world operates. Begin to recognise scientific ideas change and develop over time. Begin to select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of scientific enquiry (including observing changes over different periods of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out comparative and fair tests and finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information.) I am beginning to explore ideas and ask my own questions about scientific enquiry to answer questions. I am beginning to decide which variables to control. 	 Plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary. Explore and talk about ideas, ask their own questions about scientific phenomena, analyse functions, relationships and interactions more systematically. Begin to recognise more abstract ideas and begin to recognise how these ideas help them to understand how the world operates. Begin to recognise scientific ideas change and develop over time. Select the most appropriate ways to answer science questions using different types of scientific enquiry (including observing changes over different periods of time, noticing patterns, grouping and classifying, carrying out comparative and fair tests and finding things out using a wide range of secondary sources of information.) I can explore ideas and ask my own questions about scientific phenomena. I can plan different types of scientific enquiry to answer questions.



	Year 1 (KS1 skills)	Year 2 (KS1 skills)	Year 3 (Lower KS2	Year 4 (Lower KS2	Year 5 (Upp
				-	
		 Observe closely, using simple equipment. Use observations and ideas to suggest answers to questions. To observe changes over time and, with guidance, begin to notice patterns and relationships. To say what I am looking for and what I am measuring. 	Skills) Begin to make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them.	Skills) Make systematic and careful observations and, where appropriate, take accurate measurements using standard units, using a range of equipment, including thermometers and data loggers. Begin to look for naturally occurring patterns and relationships and decide what data to collect to identify them.	Skills)Begin to take measeusing a range of scieequipment, with indaccuracy and precisrepeat readings wheappropriate.Begin to identify pamight be found in thenvironment.Begin to make their
		To know how to use simple equipment safely.	Help to make decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the type of simple equipment that	Help to make decisions about what observations to make, how long to make them for and the	decisions about wh observations to ma measurements to u long to make them
Observing and		Use simple measurements and equipment with increasing independence (e.g. hand lenses and egg timers).	might be used. Learn to use some new equipment appropriately (eg data loggers). Begin to see a pattern in	type of simple equipment that might be used. Learn to use new equipment appropriately (eg data loggers).	whether to repeat t the most appropria and explain how to accurately.
measuring Pattern seeking		Begin to progress from non- standard units, reading mm, cm, m, ml, l, °C	my results. Begin to choose from a selection of equipment.	Can see a pattern in my results. Can choose from a selection of	Begin to interpret of patterns.
		I can observe changes over time.	Begin to observe and measure	equipment.	Can make a set of c and say what the in
		I can say what I am looking for and what I am measuring. I can measure with nonstandard	accurately using standard units including time in minutes and seconds.	Can observe and measure accurately using standard units including time in minutes and seconds.	range are. Begin to take accur precise measureme
		units and can begin to use simple standard units e.g., mm, cm, m, ml, l , ºC	I can make systematic and careful observations.	I can make systematic and careful observations.	mm, cm, mins, seco km/h, m per sec, m Graphs – pie, line
		I can use simple equipment e.g. hand lenses, egg timers.	I can decide what to observe and how long to collect observations. I can take accurate	I can decide what to observe and how long to collect observations.	I can make accurate measurements.
		I am beginning to notice patterns.	measurements using standard units eg. mm, cm, m, ml, l, ºC, seconds, minutes.	I can take accurate measurements using standard units e.g. mm, cm, m, ml, I, ºC, seconds, minutes.	I can decide what to how long to observ whether to repeat
			I can decide which equipment to use and can use new equipment eg. data loggers. I can look for patterns and	I can decide which equipment to use and can use new equipment e.g. data loggers.	I can take accurate measurements usir units N, g, kg, mm, seconds, cm ² V, km, m/ sec.
			relationships.	I can look for patterns and relationships.	I can select equipm own and can explai accurately.



per KS2

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patterns that the natural

eir own what nake, what o use and how m for and it them. Choose riate equipment to use it

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: on my own. f observations interval and

urate and nents – N, g, kg, conds, cm²V, m/ sec

ate and precise

to observe, rve for and t them.

e and precise sing standard n, cm, mins, m/h, m per sec,

ment on my ain how to use it

Year 6 (Upper KS2 skills) Take measurements, using a

range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings where appropriate.

Identify patterns that might be found in the natural environment.

Make their own decisions about what observations to make, what measurements to use and how long to make them for and whether to repeat them. Choose the most appropriate equipment and explain how to use it accurately.

Can interpret data and find patterns. Select equipment on my own. Can make a set of observations and say what the interval and range are.

Accurate and precise measurements – N, g, kg, mm, cm, mins, seconds, cm²V, km/h, m per sec, m/ sec Graphs – pie, line, bar (Year 6)

I can make accurate and precise measurements.

I can decide what to observe, how long to observe for and whether to repeat them.

I can take accurate and precise measurements using standard units N, g, kg, mm, cm, mins, seconds, cm²V, km/h, m per sec, m/ sec.

I can select equipment on my own and can explain how to use it accurately.

	Year 1 (KS1 skills)	Year 2 (KS1 skills)	Year 3 (Lower KS2	Year 4 (Lower KS2	Year 5 (Upper KS2	Year 6 (Upper KS2
			skills)	skills)	skills)	skills)
	Perform simple tests with support.	Perform simple tests. To discuss my ideas about how to	Set up some simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.	Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests.	Begin to use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.	Use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests.
	To begin to discuss my ideas about how to find things out.	find things out. To say what happened in my	Begin to recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to	Recognise when a simple fair test is necessary and help to decide how to set it up.	Begin to recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair	Recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and
	To begin to say what happened in my investigation.	investigation.	decide how to set it up. Begin to think of more than one	Can think of more than one variable factor.	tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why.	explain which variables need to be controlled and why.
Investigating	I can begin to perform simple tests.	I can discuss my ideas.	variable factor.	I can set up simple practical	Begin to suggest improvements to my method and give reasons.	Suggest improvements to my method and give reasons.
	I can begin to discuss my ideas.	I can say what happened in my investigation.	I can set up some simple practical enquiries. Including comparative and fair tests.	enquiries. Including comparative and fair tests.	Begin to decide when it is appropriate to do a fair test.	Decide when it is appropriate to do a fair test.
	I can begin to say what happened in an investigation.		I am beginning to help decide which variables to keep the same and which to change.	I can help decide which variables to keep the same and which to change.	I can sometimes set up a range of comparative and fair tests.	I can set up a range of comparative and fair tests.
					I am beginning to explain which variables need to be controlled and why.	I can explain which variables need to be controlled and why.
					I am beginning to suggest improvements to my test, giving reasons.	I can suggest improvements to my test, giving reasons.
Recording and	Gather and record data with	Gather and record data to help in	Gather, record, and begin to	Gather, record, classify and	Begin to record data and results	Record data and results of
reporting findings	some adult support, to help in answering questions.	answering questions. Record simple data.	classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.	present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.	of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables and bar	increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables and bar
	Begin to record simple data.	Record and communicate their	Begin to record findings using	Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings,	and line graphs.	and line graphs.
	Begin to record and communicate their findings in a range of ways.	findings in a range of ways. Can show my results in a table	simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.	labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts and tables.	Begin to report and present findings from enquiries.	Report and present findings from enquiries.
	Can show my results in a simple table that my teacher has provided.	that my teacher has provided.	Begin to report on findings from enquiries, including oral and	Report on findings from enquiries, including oral and written explanations, displays or	Begin to decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches.	Decide how to record data from a choice of familiar approaches.
	I can begin to collect simple data.	I can record data in a table my	written explanations, displays or presentations of results and	presentations of results and conclusions.	Begin to choose how best to	Can choose how best to present data.
	I can begin to record data in a	teacher has provided.	conclusions.	Use notes, simple tables and	present data.	I can record data and results of
	table my teacher has provided.	I can communicate my findings in a variety of ways.	Begin to use notes, simple tables and standard units and help to	standard units and help to decide how to record and analyse their	I am beginning to record data and results of increasing complexity	increasing complexity using – scientific diagrams and labels
	I can begin to communicate my findings in a variety of ways.		decide how to record and analyse their data.	data. Can record results in tables and	using – scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, bar graphs, line graphs.	classification keys, tables, bar graphs line graphs.
			Begin to record results in tables and bar charts.	bar charts.	I am beginning to choose how	I can choose how best to present data.
			I am beginning to collect data in a variety of ways, including labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.	I can collect data in a variety of ways, including labelled diagrams, bar charts and tables.	best to present data.	I can communicate findings using detailed scientific language.



Year 1 (KS1 skills)	Year 2 (KS1 skills)	I am beginning to help decide how to record data. I am beginning to communicate findings using simple scientific language. Year 3 (Lower KS2	I can help decide how to record data. I can communicate findings using simple scientific language. Year 4 (Lower KS2	I am beginning to communicate findings using detailed scientific language Year 5 (Upper KS2	Year 6 (Upper KS2
Identify and classify with some support.To begin to observe and identify, compare and describe.To begin to use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things and, with help, decide how to sort and group them.I can begin to identify a variety of objects, materials and living things.I can begin to compare, sort and group a range of objects, materials and living things.Identifying, grouping and classifying	Identify and classify. Observe and identify, compare and describe. Use simple features to compare objects, materials and living things and, with help, decide how to sort and group them. I can identify a variety of objects, materials and living things. I can compare, sort and group a range of objects, materials and living things.	 skills) Begin to identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes. Begin to talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying and use simple keys. Begin to compare and group according to behaviour or properties, based on testing. I am beginning to talk about and identify differences and similarities in the properties or behaviour of living things, materials and other scientific phenomena. I am beginning to identify simple changes related to simple scientific phenomena. I am beginning to discuss criteria for grouping and sorting and can classify using simple keys. 	skills)Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes.Talk about criteria for grouping, sorting and classifying and use simple keys.Compare and group according to behaviour or properties, based on testing.I can talk about and identify differences and similarities in the properties or behaviour of living things, materials and other scientific phenomena.I can identify simple changes related to simple scientific phenomena.I can discuss criteria for grouping and sorting and can classify using simple keys.	skills) Begin to use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials. I am beginning to use keys and other information records to classify and describe living things, materials and other scientific phenomena. I am beginning to develop my own keys and other information records to classify and describe. I am beginning to identify changes related to scientific phenomena.	 skills) Use and develop keys and other information records to identify, classify and describe living things and materials. I can use keys and other information records to classify and describe living things, materials and other scientific phenomena. I can develop my own keys and other information records to classify and describe. I can identify changes related to scientific phenomena.



	Year 1 (KS1 skills)	Year 2 (KS1 skills)	Year 3 (Lower KS2 skills)	Year 4 (Lower KS2 skills)	Year 5 (Upper KS2 skills)	Year 6 (Upper KS2 skills)
	To begin to use simple secondary	Use simple secondary sources to	Begin to recognise when and how	Begin to recognise when and how	Begin to recognise which	Recognise which secondary
	sources to find answers.	find answers.	secondary sources might help to answer questions that cannot be	secondary sources might help to answer questions that cannot be	secondary sources will be most useful to research their ideas.	sources will be most useful to research their ideas.
	To begin to find information to help me from books and computers with help.	Can find information to help me from books and computers with help.	answered through practical investigations.	answered through practical investigations.	I am beginning to recognise which secondary source will be most	I can recognise which secondary source will be most useful to my
Research	I can begin to find information to	I can find information to help me	I can begin to decide when research will help in my enquiry.	I can begin to decide when research will help in my enquiry.	useful to my research.	research.
	help me from books, computers and other familiar sources.	from books, computers and other familiar sources.	I am beginning to carry out simple research on my own.	I can carry out simple research on my own.	I can begin to carry out research independently.	l can carry out research independently.
Conclusions	Begin to talk about what they have found out and how they	Talk about what they have found out and how they found it out.	I am beginning to use results to draw simple conclusions, make	Using results to draw simple conclusions, make predictions for	Am beginning to report and present findings from enquiries,	Reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including
	found it out.	To say what happened in my	predictions for new values, suggest improvements and raise	new values, suggest improvements and raise further	including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of	conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and degree
	To begin to say what happened in my investigation.	investigation.	further questions.	questions.	and degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as	of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays
	To begin to say whether I was	To say whether I was surprised at the results or not.	I am beginning to use straightforward scientific	Use straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or	displays and other presentations.	and other presentations.
	surprised at the results or not.	To say what I would change about	evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	to support their findings.	Begin to identify scientific evidence that has been used to	Identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or
	To begin to say what I would change about my investigation.	my investigation.	With help, am beginning to look	With help, look for changes, patterns, similarities and	support or refute ideas or arguments.	refute ideas or arguments.
	I can begin to talk about what I have found out.	I can talk about what I have found	for changes, patterns, similarities and differences in their data in	differences in their data in order to draw simple conclusions and	Begin to draw conclusions based on their data and observations,	Draw conclusions based on their data and observations, use evidence to justify their ideas, use
	I can begin to explain how I	out. I can explain how I carried out my	order to draw simple conclusions and answer questions.	answer questions. With support, identify new	use evidence to justify their ideas, use scientific knowledge and	scientific knowledge and understanding to explain their
	carried out my enquiry.	enquiry.	With support, I am beginning to identify new questions arising	questions arising from the data, make new predictions and find	understanding to explain their findings.	findings.
	I can begin to suggest simple changes to my inquiry.	I can suggest simple changes to my enquiry.	from the data, make new predictions and find ways of	ways of improving what they have already done.	Begin to use test results to make	Use test results to make predictions to set up further
			improving what they have already done.	Can see a pattern in my results.	predictions to set up further comparatives and fair tests.	comparatives and fair tests.
			I am beginning to see a pattern in my results.	Can say what I found out, linking cause and effect.	Begin to look for different causal relationships in their data and identify evidence that refutes or	Look for different causal relationships in their data and identify evidence that refutes or supports their ideas.
			I am beginning to say what I found out, linking cause and	Can say how I could make it better.	supports their ideas.	Use their results to identify when
			effect.	Can answer questions from what I	Use their results to identify when further tests and observations are	further tests and observations are needed.
			I am beginning to say how I could make it better.	have found out.	needed. Begin to separate opinion from	Separate opinion from fact.
			I am beginning to answer questions from what I have found	based on the results of my enquiry.	fact.	Can draw conclusions and identify scientific evidence.
			out.	I can answer my questions using	Begin to draw conclusions and identify scientific evidence.	Can use simple models. Know
			I am beginning to draw simple conclusions based on the results	the results of my enquiry.	Can use simple models.	which evidence proves a scientific point.
			of my enquiry.	I can use my findings to make new predictions, suggest	Know which evidence proves a scientific point.	



I am beginning to answer my	improvements and think of new		Use test results to make
questions using the results of my	questions.	Begin to use test results to make	predictions to set up further
enquiry.		predictions to set up further	comparative and fair tests.
	I can begin to think of cause and	comparative and fair tests.	
I am beginning to use my findings	effect in my explanations.		I can draw scientific, causal
to make new predictions, suggest		I am beginning to draw scientific,	conclusions using the results of
improvements and think of new		causal conclusions using the	an enquiry to justify my ideas.
questions.		results of an enquiry to justify my	
questions.		ideas.	I can explain my conclusion using
		lueas.	
I am beginning sometimes to			scientific knowledge and
think of cause and effect in my		I am beginning to explain my	understanding.
explanations.		conclusion using scientific	
		knowledge and understanding.	I can distinguish opinion and
			facts.
		I am beginning to distinguish	
		opinion and facts.	I can use my findings to make
		opinion and racts.	predictions and set up further
		Low boginning to use my findings	
		I am beginning to use my findings	enquiries.
		to make predictions and set up	
		further enquiries.	I can begin to use abstract models
			to explain my ideas.
		I can begin to use abstract models	
		to explain my ideas	



	Year 1 (KS1 skills)	Year 2 (KS1 skills)	Year 3 (Lower KS2	Year 4 (Lower KS2	Year 5 (Upper KS2	Year 6 (Upper KS2
			skills)	skills)	skills)	skills)
Macabulary	Year 1 (KS1 skills)Use some simple scientific language.Begin to use some science words. Use comparative language with support.I can begin to use simple scientific language.I can begin to describe what I see e.g. something is long.I can begin to compare e.g. something is longer or shorter.	Year 2 (KS1 skills) Use simple scientific language and some science words. Use comparative language – bigger, faster etc. I can use simple scientific language. I can describe what I see. I can compare e.g. something is longer or shorter.	·			
Vocabulary			than, longest / shortest. I can begin to describe cause and effect.	I can begin to describe cause and effect.	 ideas when describing simple processes. Am beginning to use the correct science vocabulary. I am beginning to read, spell and pronounce scientific vocabulary correctly. I am beginning to confidently use the correct scientific language when appropriate. I am beginning to explain my ideas with scientific reasons. I am beginning to use scientific conventions e.g. trends, rogue result, support prediction. 	Can use the correct science vocabulary I can read, spell and pronounce scientific vocabulary correctly. I can confidently use the correct scientific language when appropriate. I can explain my ideas with scientific reasons. I can use scientific conventions e.g. trends, rogue result, suppor prediction.



science helps us in our daily lives e.g. torches and lights help us see when it is dark.us in our daily lives e.g. torches and lights help us see when it is dark.science have made our lives better.have made our lives better.scientific ideas have changed over time.ideas have changed over time.Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.I am beginning to know whichI am beginning to know whichhave made our lives better.scientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.Can expla can sometimes be dangerous.Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.I am beginning to know whichhave made our lives better.scientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.Can expla to understand risk in science dangerous.Am beginning to understand science dangerous.science can sometimes be dangerous.I am beginning to know whichhave made our lives better.scientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.Can see hAm beginning to understand science dangerous.I am beginning to know whichhave made our lives better.scientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.Can see hCan see h	how science is useful in
science helps us in our daily lives e.g. torches and lights help us see when it is dark.us in our daily lives e.g. torches and lights help us see when it is dark.science have made our lives better.have made our lives better.scientific ideas have changed over time.ideas have time.Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.I am beginning to know whichI am beginning to know whichI am beginning to know whichNave made our lives better.scientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.I am beginning to know whichI am beginning to know whichwhich have made our lives betterscientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.i ideas have time.I am beginning to know whichI am beginning to know whichwhich have made our lives betterscientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.I am beginning to know whichI am beginning to know whichwhich have made our lives betterscientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.I am beginning to know whichI am beginning to know whichwhich have made our lives betterscientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.I am beginning to know whichI am beginning to know whichwhich have made our lives betterscientific ideas have changed over time.i ideas have time.	ave changed over time. lain the positive and e effects of scientific ment. how science is useful in
when it is dark.dark.Can begin to understand risk in science can sometimes be dangerous.Can begin to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.Can begin to understand risk in science.Can understand risk in in science.Can understand there is some risk in science.Can explan negative of development.Can explan negative of development.I am beginning to understand science can sometimes be 	e effects of scientific ment. how science is useful in
Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous. Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous. Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous. Can begin to understand risk in science. Can begin to understa	e effects of scientific ment. how science is useful in
Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.Am beginning to understand science can sometimes be dangerous.science.positive and negative effects of science.development.I know some things in science dangerous.I am beginning to know whichI am beginning to know whichValue which have made our lives betterpositive and negative effects of scienctific development.development.	ment. how science is useful in
science can sometimes be dangerous.science can sometimes be dangerous.I know some things in science which have made our lives betterscientific development.Can see h	how science is useful in
	y life.
things in science have made our e.g. computers in schools, Am beginning to see how science everyday	
I can say how science helps us in our daily lives.I can say how science helps us in schools, hospitals etc.hospitals etc.is useful in everyday life.Can say w	which parts of our lives
I understand there is some risk in Am beginning to say which parts rely on sc	-
I can say how science can be I can say how science can be I can begin to understand risk in science. of our lives rely on science.	
	e how science is useful in
	lifferent ways.
science is useful in lots of different ways. I can say	y which parts of our lives
rely on sc	
Linderstanding	
of our ives rely of science.	plain the positive and
I am beginning to explain the developm	e effects of scientific
positive and negative effects of	intents.
scientific developments.	

