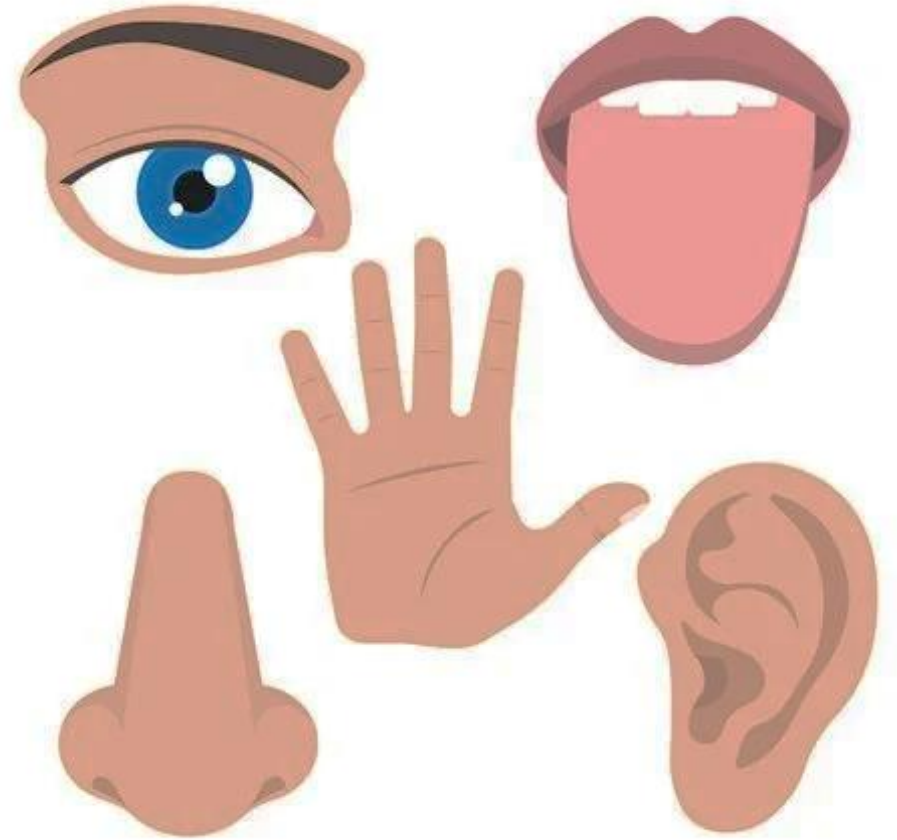


## Do Now

Without getting out of your chair, quietly write in your notebook:

- 5 things that you can **see**
- 4 things that you can **hear**
- 3 things that you can **feel**
- 2 things that you can **smell**
- 1 thing that you can **taste**



## Learning Goal

# Observing and Inferring

## Success Criteria

I can:

- make scientific observations
- describe the difference between observations and inferences

## Observations

**With your partner, describe what is happening in this picture.**

Use as much detail as you can.



## Observations

**Observations** are pieces of information that we get directly from our senses – sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste.



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## Inferences

**Inferences** are ideas that we come up with to explain our observations. Inferences are not necessarily correct. There can be more than one inference.

One **inference** here is that the dog created the mess.

### Question

What are some other inferences that you can make?



## Definitions

**Observation (noun):** a piece of information that you get from your senses.

*My observation is that there is graffiti on the table.*

**Observe (verb):** to notice something with your senses.

*In Science, we normally observe with our eyes, nose, hands, and ears.*

**Inference (noun):** an explanation or reason to explain an observation.

*My observation is there is graffiti on the table. My inference is that a student drew on the table.*

**Infer (verb):** to explain an observation

*Because this bread is green, I infer that it is mouldy.*



**Everyone close your eyes and quietly listen to 3 observations.**

Afterwards, write down your inferences in your book.

Do not share your inference until asked to do so.

## Observations and Inferences

**You try:** in your books, write down an **observation** and an **inference** for each picture.



## Observations and Inferences

A good scientist carefully records their observations and their inferences. If new observations are made, our inferences may change to take this new evidence into account.

Scientific theories change over time when new evidence arises. We observe this evidence and think about it as part of the whole picture.

**Science is always changing.**



# Observations and Inferences

Set 1

What do you  
**observe?**

What do you  
**infer?**

# Observations and Inferences

Set 1



Set 2

What do you  
**observe?**



What do you  
**infer?**

# Observations and Inferences

Set 1



Set 2

What do you  
**observe?**



Set 3

What do you  
**infer?**

