

# Classifying things



ONE MORNING,  
IN THE LIBRARY.



WHY DO  
YOU LOOK SO  
**PUZZLED,**  
SWEETY?



I'M DOING A  
PROJECT ON  
**ANIMALS.**



AND I'M MAKING A  
**CATEGORIES CRUNCH**  
MAP. BUT SOMETHING'S  
NOT RIGHT.

# ANIMALS

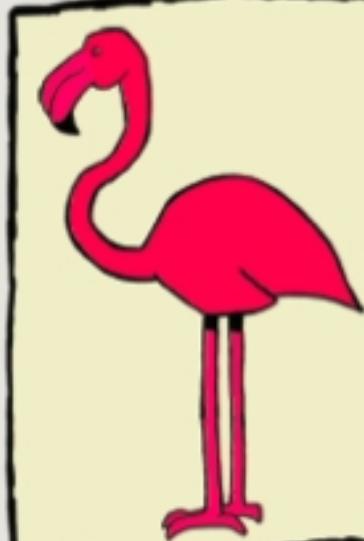
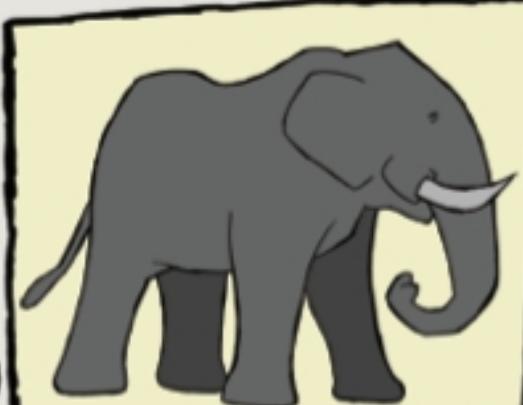


I THINK I  
SEE THE PROBLEM.  
YOU'RE **GROUPING**  
ANIMALS ACCORDING  
TO COLOUR.



WHAT'S  
WRONG WITH  
THAT?

GOOD THINKERS USE CATEGORIES  
CRUNCH MAPS TO GROUP SIMILAR  
TYPES OF THINGS TOGETHER.



BUT IT  
DOESN'T HELP  
YOU TO GROUP  
SIMILAR TYPES  
OF ANIMALS  
TOGETHER.

APART  
FROM COLOUR,  
ELEPHANTS AND  
MOSQUITOS DON'T  
HAVE MUCH IN  
COMMON.

SO, TO  
CLASSIFY  
THINGS, YOU PUT  
SIMILAR THINGS  
TOGETHER.

GOOD THINKERS USE RULES TO  
CREATE CATEGORIES CRUNCH MAPS.



YOU GOT IT!  
JUST FOLLOW A  
FEW RULES...



RULE 1: YOU MUST  
USE THE SAME  
**PRINCIPLE** TO CREATE  
EACH GROUP. (YOU  
CHOSE COLOUR.)



RULE 2: THE  
PRINCIPLE MUST BE  
**FUNDAMENTAL**.

FUNDA-  
**WHAT?**! NOW  
I'M LOST.

GOOD THINKERS LOOK FOR FUNDAMENTAL FEATURES THAT EXPLAIN THE NATURE OF THINGS.



COLOUR IS NOT A FUNDAMENTAL FEATURE OF ANIMALS.

COLOUR DOESN'T TELL YOU ABOUT AN ANIMAL'S **NATURE**.

COLOUR DOESN'T TELL YOU HOW AN ANIMAL **ACTS**, OR WHAT IT EATS OR ANYTHING **IMPORTANT**.

CARS CAN BE GREEN, BUT YOU WOULDN'T PUT ONE IN YOUR "GREEN" CATEGORY.

SO A FUNDAMENTAL FEATURE IS ONE THAT TELLS YOU SOMETHING SPECIAL ABOUT A THING'S **NATURE**.



GOOD THINKERS CHOOSE CATEGORIES OR GROUPS THAT DO NOT OVERLAP.

RULE 3:  
GROUPS SHOULD NOT OVERLAP.

IN A GOOD CLASSIFICATION, YOU SHOULD NOT BE ABLE TO PUT THE SAME THING INTO TWO DIFFERENT GROUPS.

BIRDS CAN BE ANY COLOUR. SO CAN MANY OTHER ANIMALS.

IN A BETTER CLASSIFICATION SNAKES AND BIRDS AND BEARS WOULD EACH HAVE THEIR OWN GROUPS.



GOOD CATEGORIES CRUNCH MAPS HELP US TO LEARN ABOUT THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THINGS.

WHY IS IT SO IMPORTANT TO SEPARATE CATEGORIES LIKE THAT?

'COS SIMILAR THINGS HAVE SIMILAR FEATURES. WHEN WE GROUP THEM TOGETHER, IT'S EASIER TO LEARN ABOUT THEM.

WHAT WE LEARN ABOUT COBRAS WILL PROBABLY HELP US LEARN ABOUT OTHER SNAKES TOO.



SO, TO RECAP...

RULE 1: USE THE SAME PRINCIPLE TO CREATE ALL GROUPS.

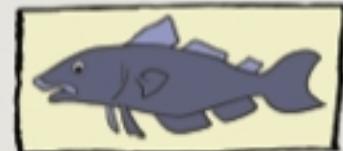
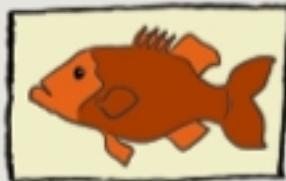
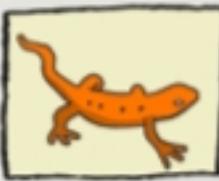
RULE 2: USE A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

RULE 3: DON'T LET GROUPS OVERLAP!

AND DON'T FORGET A GROUP THAT ALL THE OTHER GROUPS CAN BELONG TO.

ANIMAL

SO RULE 4 IS TO MAKE SURE THERE IS A **BIG** GROUP FOR ALL THE **SMALLER** GROUPS.

**FISH****MAMMALS****INSECTS****BIRDS****REPTILES****AMPHIBIAN**

THOSE ARE ALL THE RULES. AND YOU CAN KEEP USING THEM TO MAKE MORE AND MORE **SPECIFIC** CATEGORIES CRUNCH MAPS.

YOU MEAN LIKE A WHOLE CATEGORIES CRUNCH MAP FOR **BIRDS**? COOL!



# Concept Mapping



ONE DAY, AT A  
CAR SHOW,  
TOM DECIDES  
HE WANTS TO  
DESIGN HIS  
VERY OWN  
SPORTS CAR.



DO YOU MIND  
IF I TAKE ONE  
OF THESE?



MXII SPEEDER

LATER, IN FRONT OF THE DRAWING BOARD.

TOM STARTS BUILDING A CONCEPT MAP TO CAPTURE WHAT HE KNOWS ABOUT CARS.

HE BEGINS BY WRITING A FOCUS QUESTION.

WHAT DO I KNOW ABOUT CARS?



THEN HE WRITES DOWN EVERYTHING THAT COMES TO MIND WHEN HE THINKS ABOUT CARS.

## WHAT DO I KNOW ABOUT CARS?

WHEELS	WINDOWS	BUMPERS	SHOCK ABSORBERS	BRAKES	
FUEL	ELECTRICITY	POLLUTION	BONNET	GEARBOX	
OIL	TRANSPORT	MAGS	LIGHTS	TRAFFIC JAMS	SPEED
HUB CAPS	STEERING WHEEL	DASHBOARD	CARPETS	CLUTCH	AXLE
ACCIDENTS	SEATS		DOORS	ENGINE	RADIATOR



NEXT, HE GROUPS  
TOGETHER IDEAS THAT ARE  
RELATED TO EACH OTHER.

## WHAT DO I KNOW ABOUT CARS?

STEERING  
WHEEL

WINDOWS

BUMPERS

SHOCK  
ABSORBERS

FUEL

ELECTRICITY

AXLE

BONNET

POLLUTION

TRANSPORT

MAGS

BRAKES

CLUTCH

HUB CAPS

WHEELS

DASHBOARD

BODY SHELL

ACCIDENTS

SEATS

GEARBOX

ENGINE



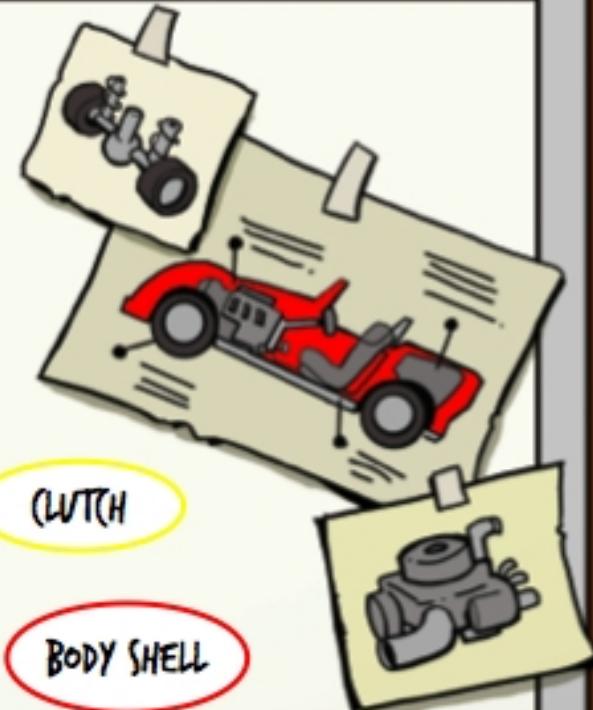
RADIATOR

DOORS

TRAFFIC JAMS

CARPETS

SPEED



NEXT, TOM CREATES HEADINGS THAT DESCRIBE EACH GROUP OF OBJECTS AND IDEAS.

BUMPERS

SHOCK ABSORBERS

FUEL

ELECTRICITY

AXLE

BONNET

POLLUTION

CLUTCH

HUB CAPS

BODY SHELL

ACCIDENTS

ENGINE



THINGS RELATED TO CARS

TRIM

THINGS THE ENGINE NEEDS

MECHANICAL PARTS

BODY WORK



NEXT, TOM THINKS OF LINKING WORDS THAT LINK CARS TO THE IDEAS AND OBJECTS HE HAS WRITTEN ON THE BOARD.

BUMPERS

SHOCK ABSORBERS

FUEL

ELECTRICITY

AXLE

BONNET

POLLUTION

CLUTCH

HUB CAPS

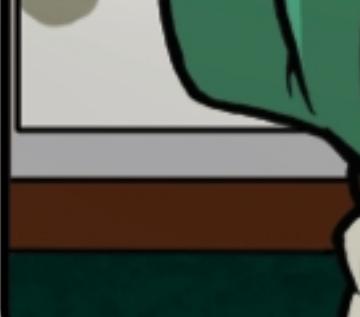
BODY SHELL

ACCIDENTS

ENGINE

HAVE  
INCLUDE  
PRODUCES  
CAN CAUSE  
PROVIDED  
SHOWS  
CAN BE  
CONTROLS  
SUCH AS

TRAFFIC JAMS



THEN, ON A NEW PAGE, OR A CLEAN BOARD,  
TOM STARTS BUILDING HIS CONCEPT MAP.

CARS

TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS TRAFFIC JAMS

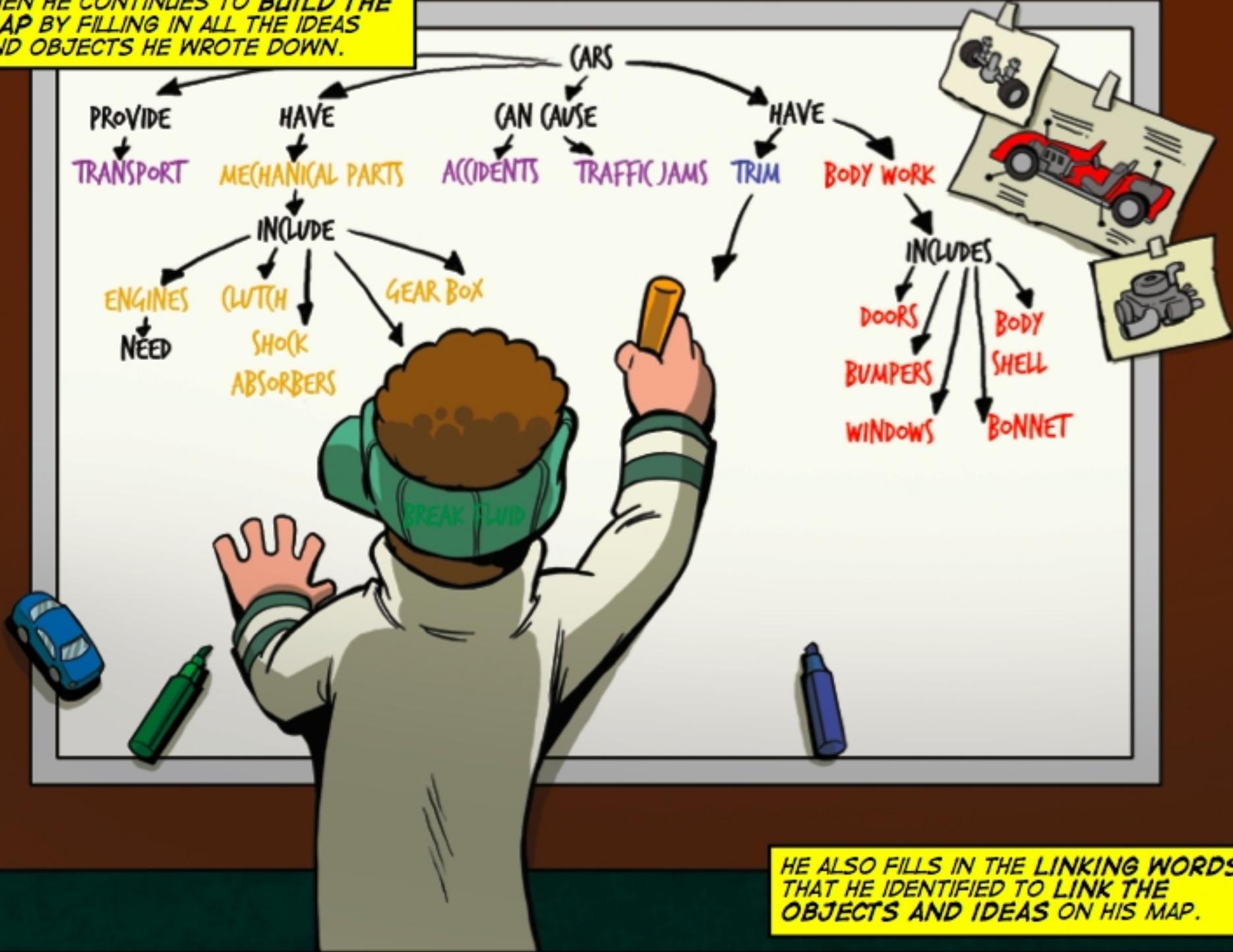
MECHANICAL  
PARTS

TRIM

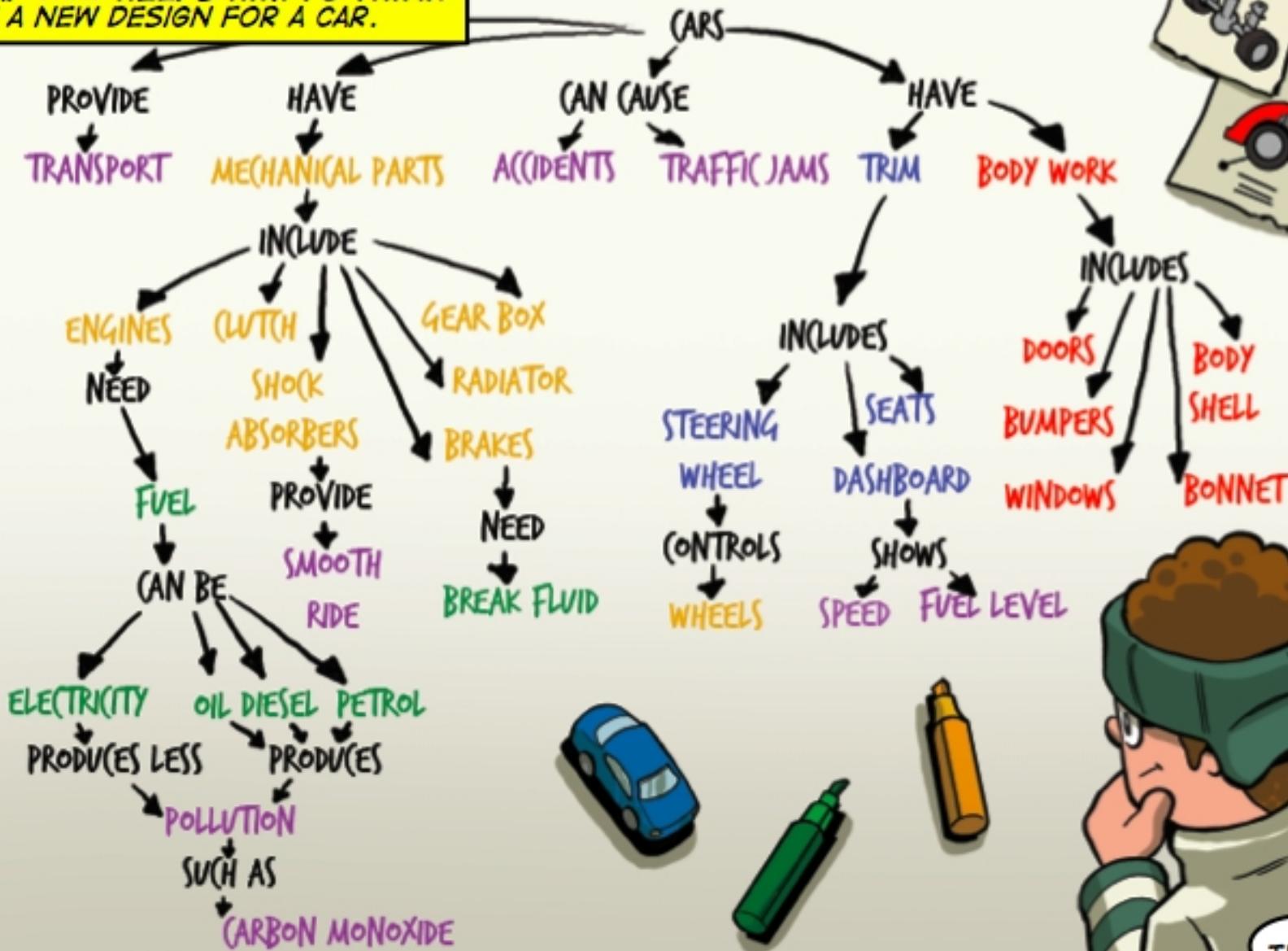


HE PUTS THE MOST GENERAL  
IDEAS AT THE TOP OF THE MAP.

THEN HE CONTINUES TO BUILD THE MAP BY FILLING IN ALL THE IDEAS AND OBJECTS HE WROTE DOWN.



IN THE END, HE HAS A CONCEPT MAP THAT HELPS HIM TO THINK OF A NEW DESIGN FOR A CAR.



# Defining things



IN ENGLISH CLASS, TIA ASKED JOJO TO DEFINE SOMETHING THAT HE ENJOYS.

I'M SUPPOSED TO WRITE A DEFINITION FOR **GAMES**, BUT I CAN'T USE A DICTIONARY.

DICTIONARIES ARE A GOOD PLACE TO **START**, BUT THEY'RE NOT PERFECT.



SOMETIMES THEY JUST GIVE **SIMILAR WORDS**.

AND THEY DON'T USUALLY DESCRIBE THE **CONTEXT** THAT YOU NEED TO UNDERSTAND THEM.

OK, THEN HOW ABOUT THIS?

"GAMES ARE **FUN** ACTIVITIES".

THAT'S A BIT VAGUE, DON'T YOU THINK?

RULE 1:  
DEFINITIONS SHOULD NOT BE UNCLEAR OR VAGUE.

OK, WHAT ABOUT, "GAMES ARE **AMUSING** ACTIVITIES"?

OH, BOY.  
THIS COULD TAKE A WHILE.

**RULE 2: DEFINITIONS  
SHOULD NOT BE FLOWERY  
OR METAPHORICAL.**

HOW ABOUT,  
"A GAME IS **LIKE**  
A PLAY WHEREIN  
ACTORS  
PERFORM"?



STOP! YOU  
CAN'T USE THE  
WORD, "LIKE", IN A  
DEFINITION. NO  
**SIMILES OR  
METAPHORS!**

**RULE 3: DEFINITIONS  
SHOULD AVOID NEGATIVE  
TERMS UNLESS  
ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.**

OK THEN,  
SHAKESPEARE,  
"A GAME IS **NOT**  
**WORK**".

NOW YOU'RE  
ONTO SOMETHING!  
BUT YOU SHOULD  
AVOID NEGATIVE  
TERMS.



**TO MAKE A GOOD DEFINITION, THINK  
OF THINGS THAT ARE **SIMILAR** TO  
WHAT YOU ARE TRYING TO DEFINE.**

TO HELP  
YOURSELF OUT,  
THINK ABOUT THIS:  
WHAT **OTHER**  
ACTIVITIES ARE  
"**NOT WORK**"?

BESIDES  
GAMES THERE  
ARE HOBBIES,  
TRAVEL,  
DANCING...





RIGHT! GAMES,  
HOBBIES, TRAVEL,  
DANCING ARE  
ALL FORMS OF  
**RECREATION**.



THAT'S IT! "A  
GAME IS A  
FORM OF  
**RECREATION**".

SO I STILL HAVE TO  
WORK OUT WHAT MAKES  
GAMES **SPECIAL** FORMS  
OF RECREATION?

EXACTLY... WHAT  
THINGS MAKE GAMES  
**DIFFERENT** FROM  
HOBBIES, TRAVEL,  
DANCING, SINGING,  
PLAYING MUSIC?

RULE 4: A DEFINITION NEEDS TWO PARTS LIKE YOUR NAME. ONE PART IS LIKE YOUR SURNAME. IT TELLS YOU ABOUT THE FAMILY OF THE THING YOU'RE DEFINING. ONE PART IS LIKE YOUR FIRST NAME. IT TELLS YOU WHAT IS SPECIAL OR DIFFERENT ABOUT THE THING.



HOLD IT! GAMES  
ARE JUST PART OF  
THE RECREATION  
**FAMILY**.



TO BEGIN MAKING A GOOD DEFINITION, JUST SAY IN PLAIN WORDS WHAT IS INVOLVED.

BUT IT'S OBVIOUS WHAT  
**SETS GAMES APART**  
FROM THINGS LIKE DANCING  
OR LISTENING TO MUSIC.  
GAMES HAVE **RULES!**

THE RULES TELL YOU  
WHAT YOUR **GOALS** ARE.  
THEY TELL YOU HOW TO  
**WIN**. AND THEY TELL  
YOU WHAT YOU CAN  
AND CAN'T DO.



WOW, JO! I  
THINK THAT'S A **BRILLIANT**  
DEFINITION.



YOU REALLY  
THINK SO?

YEAH! A GAME  
IS A FORM OF  
RECREATION MADE UP OF  
RULES DESCRIBING A  
GOAL AND HOW TO  
ACHIEVE IT. GREAT!

ONCE YOU HAVE A WORKING DEFINITION,  
YOU SHOULD CHECK IF IT IS TOO BROAD.

BEFORE WE  
SETTLE ON THE  
DEFINITION, WE  
JUST NEED TO  
**TEST IT.**

TEST IT?!  
HOW DO  
YOU TEST  
WORDS?

YOU ASK  
QUESTIONS,  
OF COURSE!

LIKE,  
**IS IT**  
**TOO BROAD?**  
THAT IS, DOES  
IT INCLUDE  
THINGS THAT  
AREN'T  
GAMES?

LIKE  
WHAT?!

LIKE JOGGING, OR  
SINGING, OR PLAYING  
MUSIC. THEY ALL HAVE  
CERTAIN **RULES**.

OK, I  
SUPPOSE  
THEY DO.

BUT YOU CAN  
STILL DO THOSE  
THINGS **WITHOUT**  
FOLLOWING RULES.  
SO THE RULES DON'T  
MAKE THEM WHAT  
THEY ARE.

ALWAYS CHECK IF YOUR DEFINITION IS TOO NARROW.



ARE WE DONE YET?



NO, SPEEDY. THE DEFINITION DOESN'T SEEM TO BROAD. BUT WE MUST STILL ASK IF ITS TOO NARROW.



YOU MEAN, HAVE WE MISSED ANYTHING?



YEAH. DOES THE DEFINITION COVER CRICKET, BASEBALL, MONOPOLY?

I RECKON IT'S PERFECT FOR ALL OF THOSE!



BUT WHAT ABOUT SOMETHING LIKE THROWING A BALL AGAINST A WALL?



THERE AREN'T REALLY RULES FOR THAT, BUT I SUPPOSE IT IS A GAME. DAMN!



DON'T WORRY, JO. IT'S NOT MUCH OF A GAME, IS IT? IT'S A BORDERLINE CASE.



BORDER-WHAT?  
WHATEVER IT IS, IT  
SOUNDS LIKE WE'RE  
ALMOST DONE!

WHEN YOU  
DEFINE THINGS,  
THERE WILL  
ALWAYS BE  
**BORDERLINE  
CASES.**

THIS GYM  
TOWEL HAS A  
BLUE STRIPE AND A  
GREEN STRIPE. A  
DEFINITION OF THE  
COLOURS SHOULD  
**DISTINGUISH**  
BETWEEN THE  
TWO.

BUT THIS BLUE-  
GREEN STRIPE IS ON  
THE **BORDER** BETWEEN  
THE TWO COLOURS. WE  
SHOULDN'T THROW OUT  
A DEFINITION BECAUSE  
OF BORDERLINE  
CASES.

SO, AS LONG AS A  
DEFINITION IS NOT  
TOO BROAD AND  
NOT TOO NARROW,  
IT SHOULD BE OK?

EVEN IF THERE ARE  
SOME BORDERLINE  
CASES THAT COULD GO  
EITHER WAY!

THINK OF  
**GOLDILOCKS:** NOT  
TOO BROAD, NOT  
TOO NARROW, BUT  
JUST RIGHT!





# Generating New Ideas



GREAT THINKERS ASK QUESTIONS TO HELP THEM THINK OF NEW IDEAS.

YOU THINK WE CAN TURN THIS PIECE OF JUNK INTO SOMETHING COOL?



IF WE ASK THE SCRAMBLE QUESTIONS, WE'LL THINK OF PLENTY WAYS TO MAKE IT AWESOME!



SCRAMBLE STANDS FOR SUBSTITUTE, COMBINE, REARRANGE, ADAPT, MODIFY, BREAK A RULE, LEAVE OUT, EXAGGERATE.

**SCRAMBLE**

GREAT THINKERS ASK,  
"WHAT CAN I  
SUBSTITUTE?"

# SCRAMBLE



WE SUBSTITUTE A  
CHAIR FOR THE SITTING  
PLANK, WHICH IS MUCH  
MORE COMFORTABLE!



GREAT THINKERS ASK,  
"WHAT CAN I COMBINE?"



## SCRAMBLE

WE COMBINED AN  
ELECTRIC MOTOR WITH THE  
KART TO MAKE IT FASTER.



GREAT THINKERS ASK,  
"WHAT CAN I COMBINE?"



## SCRAMBLE

WE COMBINED AN  
ELECTRIC MOTOR WITH THE  
KART TO MAKE IT FASTER.



GREAT THINKERS ASK,  
"WHAT CAN I  
REARRANGE?"

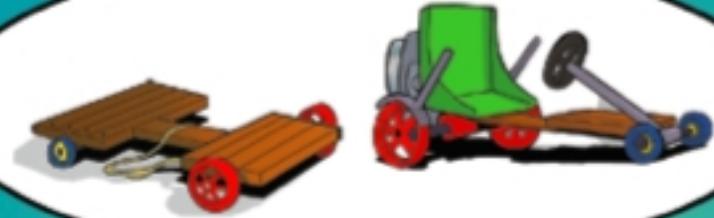
# SCRAMBLE

WE REARRANGED THE  
WHEELS SO THAT THE  
BIGGER ONES WERE AT  
THE BACK.



GREAT THINKERS ASK,  
"WHAT CAN I MODIFY?"

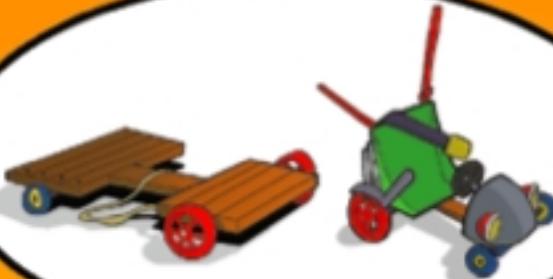
# SCRAMBLE



WE MODIFIED  
THE BRAKES TO  
MAKE THEM EASIER  
TO CONTROL



GREAT THINKERS ASK, "WHAT RULES CAN I BREAK?"



# SCRAMBLE

WE BROKE A RULE BY ADDING SEATBELTS AND LIGHTS. 'COS KARTS DON'T USUALLY HAVE THOSE!



GREAT THINKERS ASK,  
"WHAT CAN I LEAVE OUT?"



WE LEFT OUT  
THE FOOT PLANK.  
IT'S REALLY NOT  
NECESSARY.



SCRAMBLE

GREAT THINKERS  
ASK, "WHAT CAN I  
EXAGGERATE?"



SCRAMBLE

# Mind Mapping



ONE AFTERNOON, THE  
DAY BEFORE A TEST.

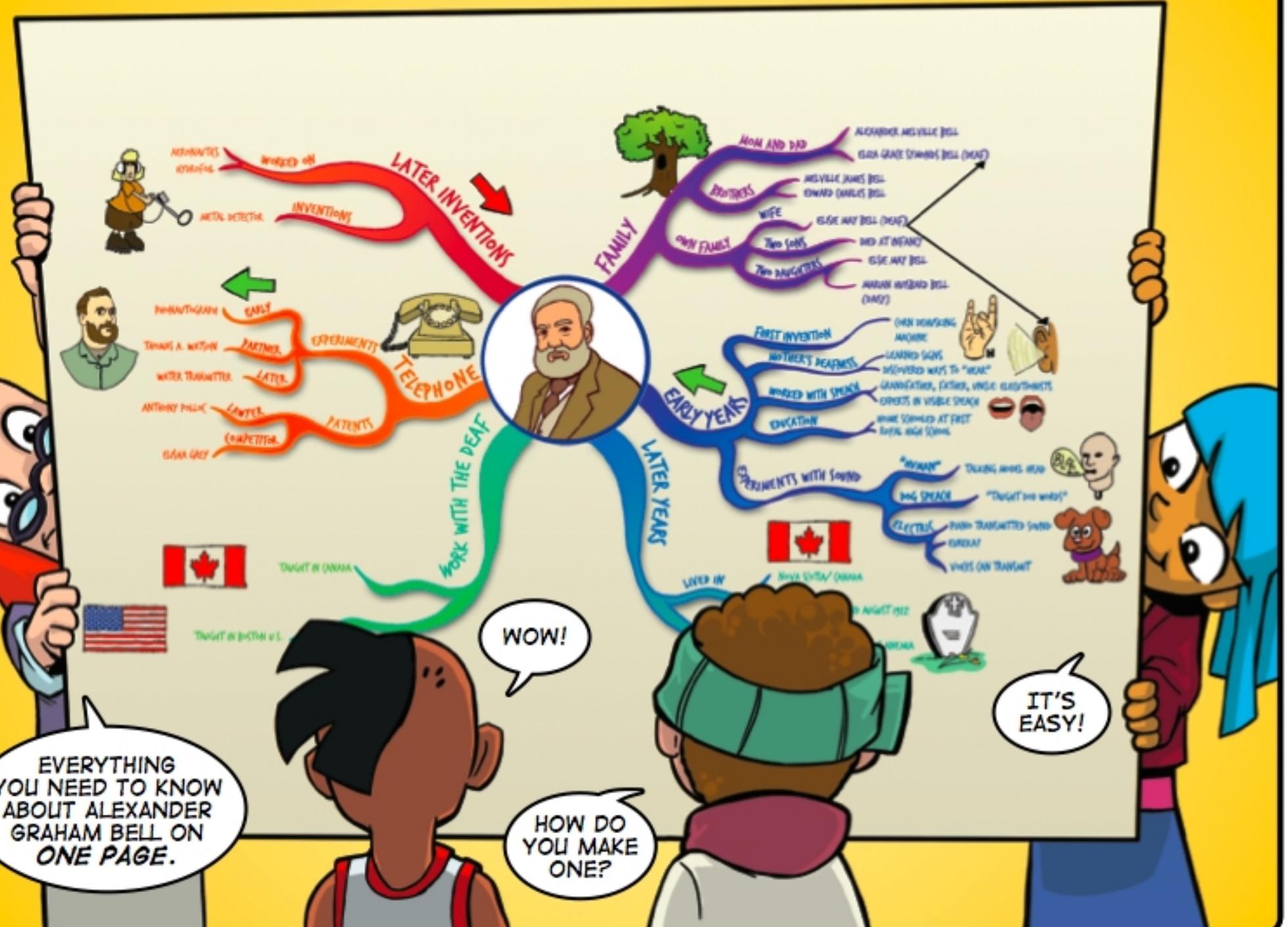
WHY DO YOU  
LOOK SO  
**TIRED**, JO?

ALEXANDER  
GRAHAM BELL.  
THAT'S WHY...

WE'VE BEEN  
READING BOOKS  
ABOUT HIM FOR  
HOURS. BUT WE  
CAN'T SEEM TO  
**REMEMBER**  
ANYTHING WE  
READ.

WHY DON'T  
YOU MAKE A  
**MIND MAP**?





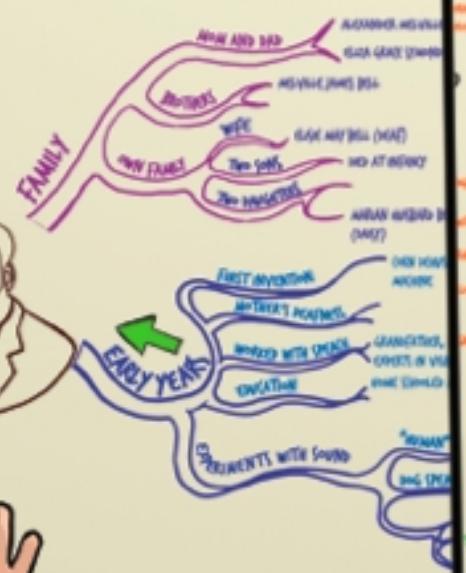
## *AND SO THE GIRLS EXPLAIN...*

**STEP 1: TURN YOUR PAGE HORIZONTAL AND WRITE YOUR MAIN IDEA IN THE MIDDLE. INSTEAD OF WRITING, THE GIRLS DREW A PICTURE OF BELL.**

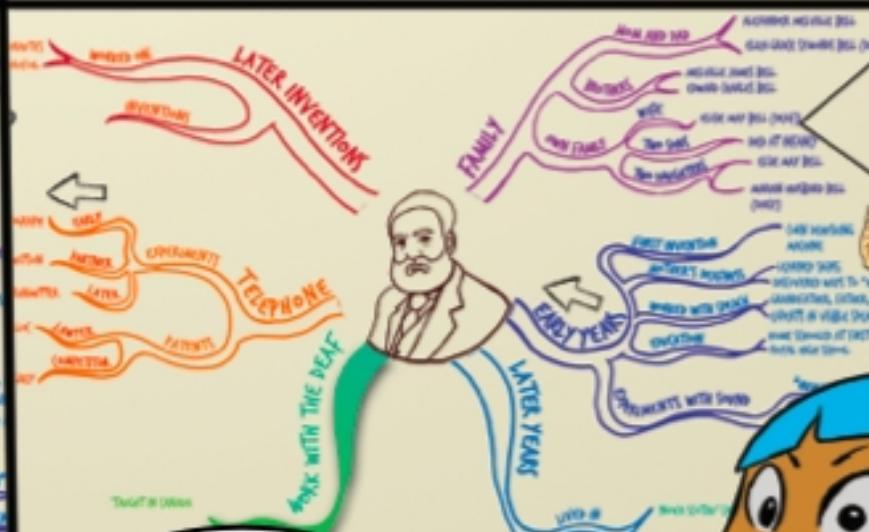
**STEP 2: DRAW BRANCHES IN NEW COLOURS FOR EACH NEW MAIN IDEA. YOU DON'T HAVE TO COMPLETE ONE IDEA BEFORE GOING TO THE NEXT. FILL UP YOUR MAP AS YOU GO.**



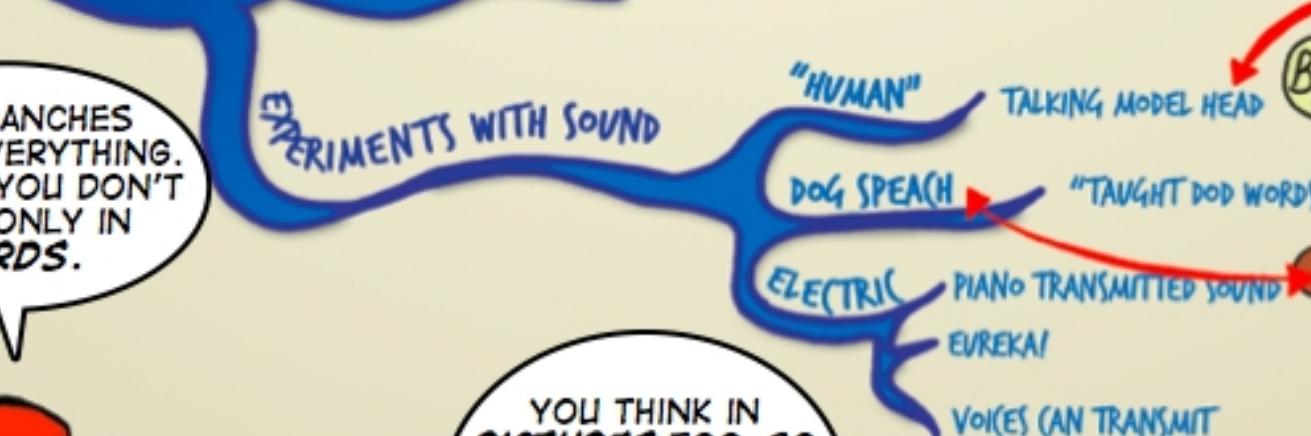
WHEN YOU READ  
ABOUT A NEW IDEA,  
WRITE SOMETHING ON  
THE MAP THAT WILL  
**TRIGGER** A MEMORY  
OF IT.



YOU WILL FIND A  
PLACE FOR MOST  
IDEAS ON A FEW  
MAIN BRANCHES.



**STEP 3: ADD PICTURES OR PHOTOS OR DRAWINGS THAT HELP TRIGGER MEMORIES ABOUT DIFFERENT IDEAS.**



Anything that helps you think about your subject has a place on your mind map.



YOU THINK IN  
**PICTURES** TOO. SO  
FILL YOUR MAP WITH  
DRAWINGS. OR CUT  
OUT **PHOTOS** AND  
STICK THEM ON.



**STEP 4: USE ARROWS TO LINK COMMON IDEAS TOGETHER. YOU CAN USE DIFFERENT KINDS AND COLOURS OF ARROWS TO SHOW DIFFERENT THINGS.**

FAMILY

MOM AND DAD

ROTHERS

MELVILLE JAMES BELL  
EDWARD (CHARLES BELL)

WIFE

ELISIE MAY BELL (DEAF)

TWO SONS

DIED AT INFANCY

TWO DAUGHTERS

ELISIE MAY BELL

MARIAN WISBARD BELL  
(DAISY)

FIRST INVENTION

CORN DEHUSKING  
MACHINE

MOTHER'S DEAFNESS

LEARNED SIGN

DISCOVERED WAYS TO "HEAR"  
GRANDFATHER, FATHER, UNCLE: ELECTUONISTS

WORKED WITH SPEECH

EXPERTS IN VISIBLE SPEECH

EDUCATION

HOME SCHOoled AT FIRST  
ROYAL HIGH SCHOOL

EARLY YEARS

THOUGHTS, IDEAS  
AND MEMORIES  
AREN'T ISLANDS.

THINKING OF  
ONE IDEA WILL  
ALWAYS MAKE  
YOU THINK OF  
ANOTHER.

YOU CAN **LINK**  
THESE IDEAS ON  
YOUR MIND MAP  
WITH **ARROWS**.



"HUMAN"

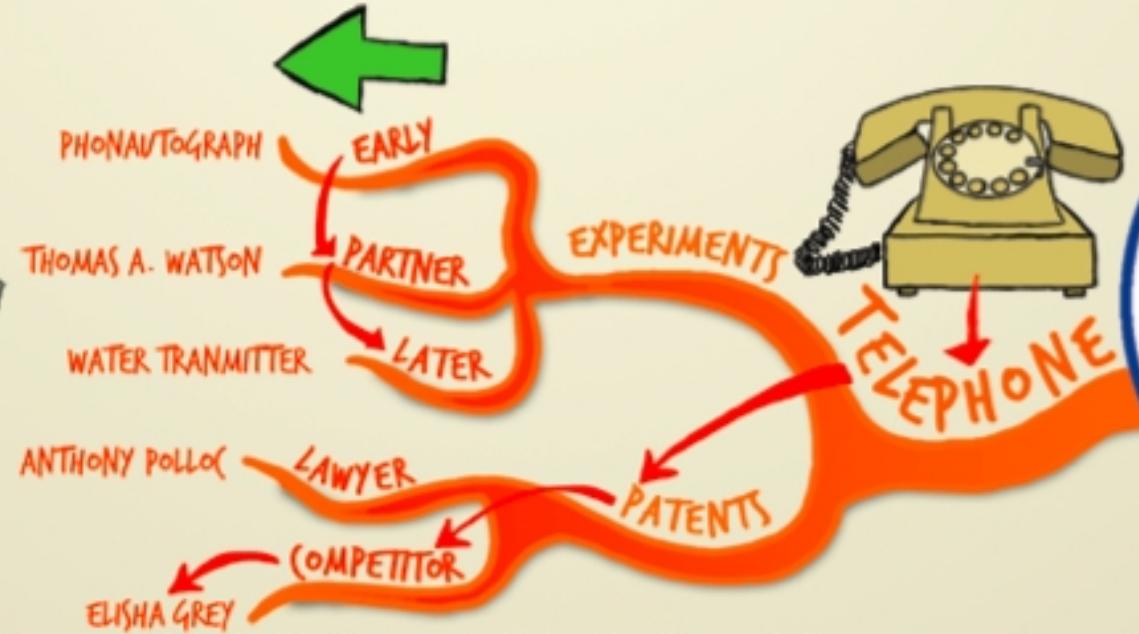
TALKING MODEL HEAD

TAUGHT DOG WORDS

TRANSMITTED SOUND

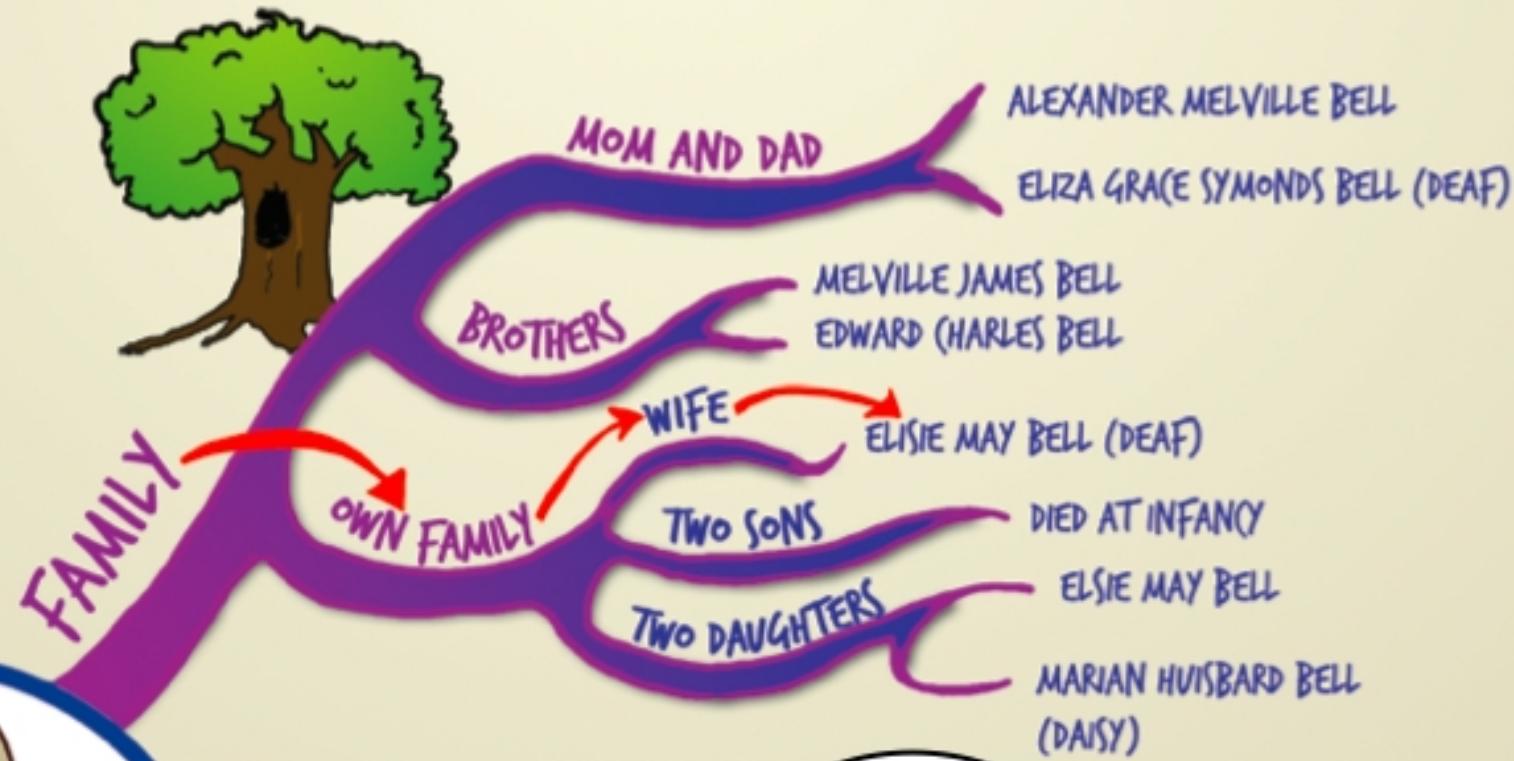
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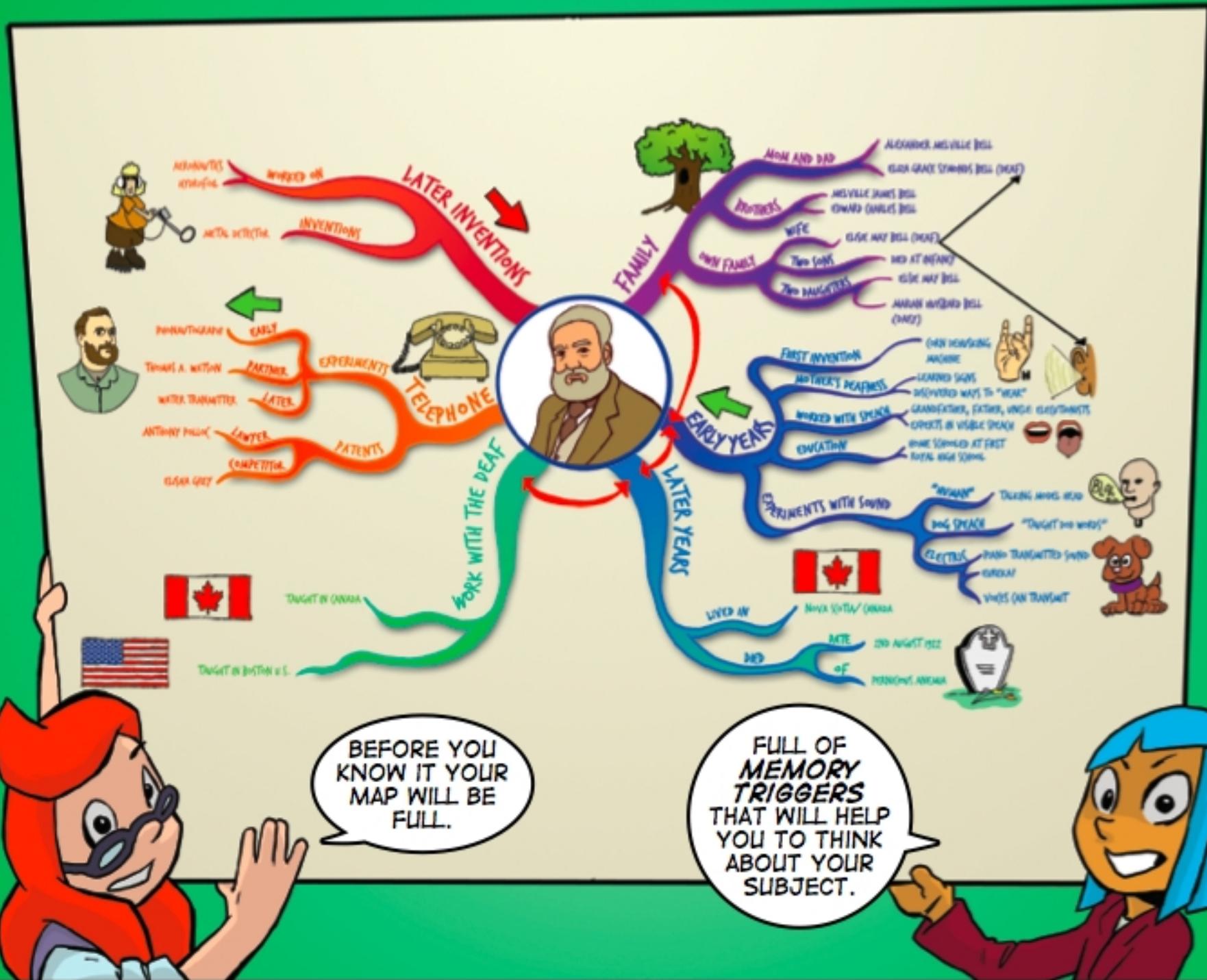


OR YOU CAN SHOW A  
PARTICULAR PATH OF  
THINKING BY  
CONNECTING THOUGHTS IN  
**A SINGLE BRANCH.**





AND DON'T  
FORGET THAT THE  
MORE **SPECIFIC**  
YOUR **IDEAS**  
BECOME, YOU  
SHOULD MAKE YOUR  
**BRANCHES**  
**THINNER.**



YOU JUST  
DON'T GET IT,  
DO YOU?!

GREAT STUFF!  
SO CAN WE **COPY**  
YOUR MAP?

**MAKING** THE MAP  
IS WHAT HELPS YOU  
TO THINK ABOUT  
YOUR SUBJECT,  
**NOT COPYING!**

# Reading appreciation



SOPHIE LOVES TO READ. JOJO FINDS IT  
BORING. BUT HE'S ABOUT TO LEARN HOW TO  
MAKE READING INTERESTING AND FUN.



GOOD READERS  
ARE PEOPLE WHO  
ENJOY READING.

I'M TRYING TO  
READ ABOUT SHAKA  
ZULU'S WAR  
TACTICS. BUT I  
CAN'T SEEM TO GET  
ANY OF THIS STUFF  
INTO MY HEAD!

WHAT  
QUESTIONS  
ARE YOU  
ASKING?



AND SOPHIE KNOWS THAT BEING  
A GOOD READER IS ABOUT ASKING  
QUESTIONS WHILE YOU READ.

QUESTIONS?  
I'M READING,  
SOPH, NOT  
TALKING.

JO, YOU HAVE TO  
ASK YOURSELF  
QUESTIONS WHILE  
YOU'RE READING.

OTHERWISE THE  
WORDS WILL JUST  
BOUNCE AROUND  
INSIDE YOUR HEAD  
AND YOU WON'T  
REMEMBER  
ANYTHING.



GOOD READERS ASK, "WHAT DO I ALREADY KNOW ABOUT WHAT I'M READING?"

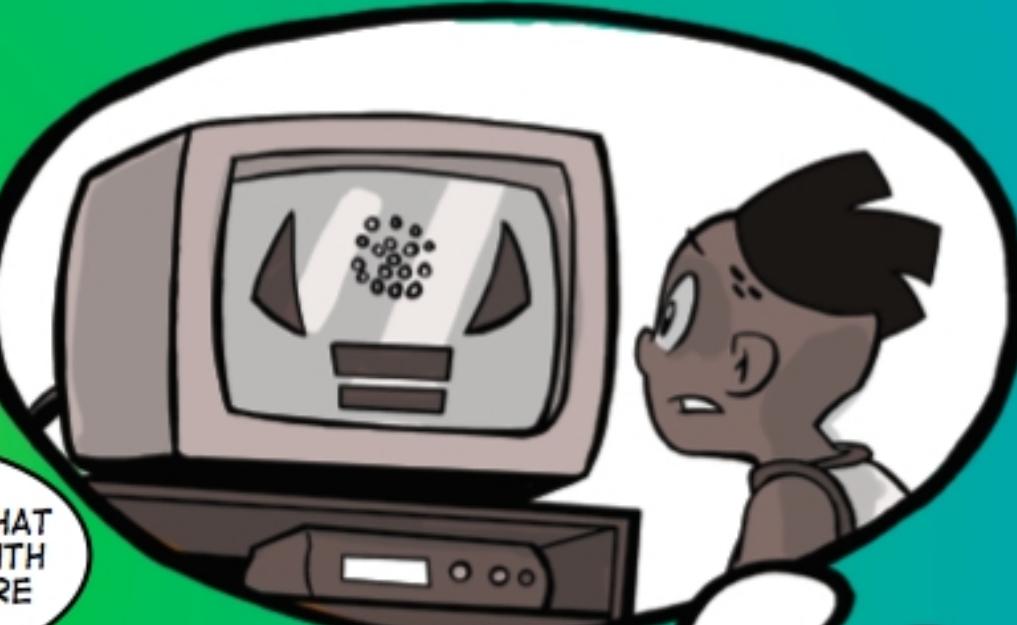
HERE'S AN EXAMPLE...

WHILE YOU'RE READING, ASK YOURSELF, "WHAT DO I ALREADY KNOW ABOUT THIS TOPIC?"

THEN **COMPARE** WHAT YOU KNOW WITH WHAT YOU ARE READING.

WELL I ONCE SAW A TV SHOW ABOUT SHAKA'S **BUFFALO HORN** ATTACK FORMATION.

HIS **FASTEST WARRIOR**S RAN AROUND THE ENEMY IN THE SHAPE OF A BUFFALO'S HORNS.



GOOD READERS ASK, "WHAT DOES THIS REMIND ME OF THAT I HAVE READ BEFORE?"

THAT'S GREAT!

YOU CAN ALSO ASK YOURSELF, "DOES THIS REMIND ME OF ANYTHING I'VE READ ABOUT BEFORE?"

COME TO THINK OF IT, THAT'S JUST THE WAY MY FAVOURITE FOOTBALL TEAM ATTACKS. I'VE READ THE TEAM BIOGRAPHY.



GOOD READERS THINK OF QUESTIONS THEY CAN ASK WHILE THEY ARE READING.

YOU CAN ALSO ASK YOURSELF WHAT **GENERAL QUESTIONS** YOU HAVE ABOUT WHAT YOU'RE READING.



WELL NOW I HAVE LOADS OF QUESTIONS!

FIRSTLY, IF THE FAST RUNNERS WERE THE HORNS, THEN WHERE DID OTHER KINDS OF WARRIORS GO?

GOOD READERS THINK OF WHAT IT WOULD BE LIKE TO TALK TO THE WRITER. THEY THINK OF QUESTIONS THEY MIGHT LIKE TO ASK.

YOU CAN ALSO ASK YOURSELF, "WHAT WOULD I LIKE TO ASK THE WRITER?"



I'D LIKE TO ASK HIM IF SHAKA'S WAR TACTICS AFFECTED MODERN FOOTBALL!

SO DOES THAT HELP YOU?

LIKE YOU WON'T BELIEVE, SOPH!

BECUSE NOW I HAVE AN IDEA FOR MY *HISTORY PROJECT*!

WHILE I WAS READING,  
I KEPT ASKING MYSELF  
**HOW SHAKA'S ATTACK  
FORMATION COMPARES**  
WITH MY FAVOURITE  
FOOTBALL TEAM.



# Scientific Method



A RUBBER  
BOUNCY BALL  
BREAKS THE  
WINDOW AND  
GOES FLYING  
AROUND THE  
CLASSROOM.



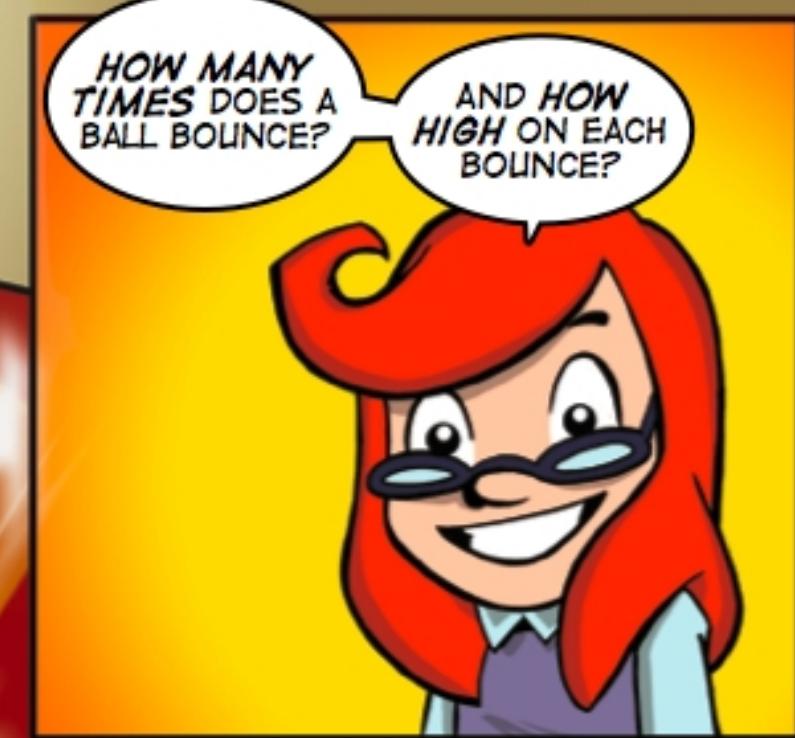
GOOD SCIENTISTS BEGIN WITH A QUESTION. THEY WANT TO DISCOVER AN ANSWER TO SOME MYSTERY.

LET'S DO AN EXPERIMENT!



HOW MANY TIMES DOES A BALL BOUNCE?

AND HOW HIGH ON EACH BOUNCE?



GOOD SCIENTISTS MAKE PREDICTIONS BEFORE THEY EXPERIMENT.

I THINK A BALL BOUNCES THREE TIMES.



I THINK IT BOUNCES MORE OFTEN IF IT'S HOLLOW.



I THINK IT BOUNCES HIGHER IF IT'S PINK. JUST KIDDING.



I THINK IT BOUNCES HIGHER IF IT'S MADE OF RUBBER.



GOOD SCIENTISTS CHOOSE EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS CAREFULLY.

WHAT DO WE NEED?



A RULER. A TAPE MEASURE. PAPER. AND A MARKER.



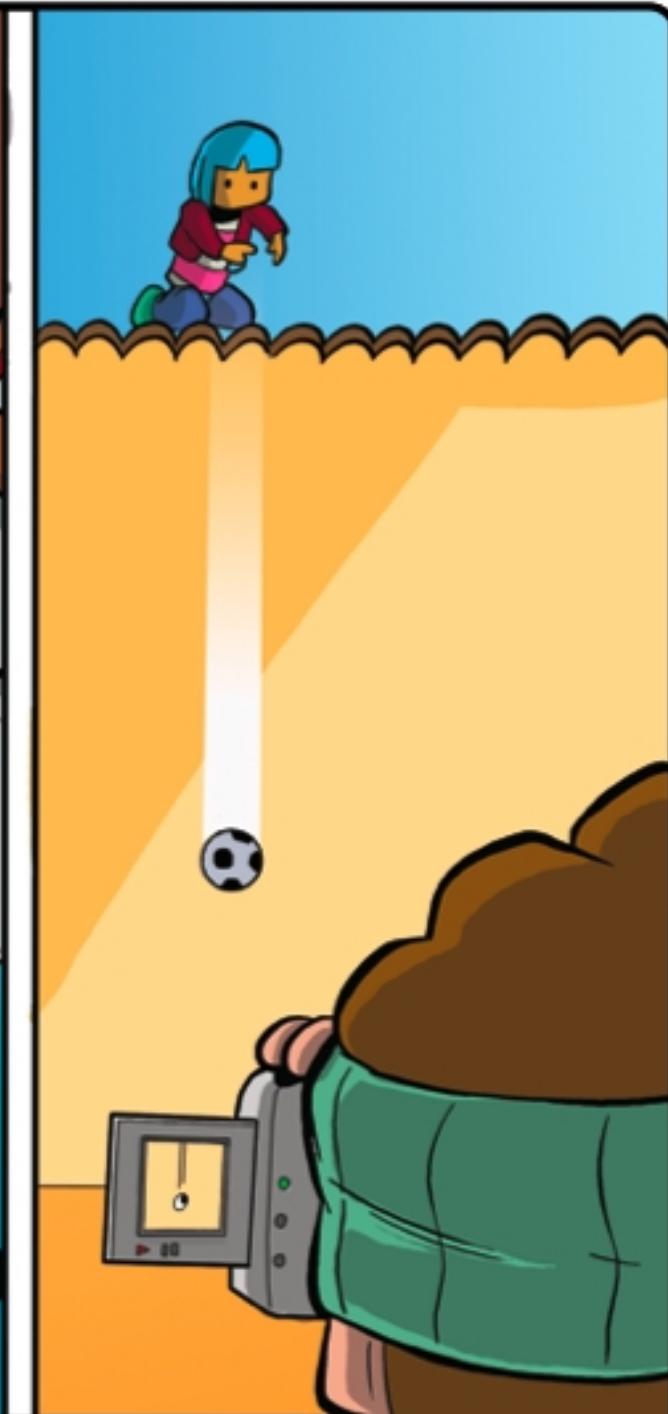
GOOD SCIENTISTS WORK OUT STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW. LIKE RECIPES FOR THEIR EXPERIMENTS.

HOW ARE WE GOING TO DO THIS?



DROP, CATCH AND MARK. OVER AND OVER 'TIL THERE'S NO MORE BOUNCE.





GOOD SCIENTISTS OBSERVE, MEASURE AND RECORD THEIR MEASUREMENTS ACCURATELY.

GOOD SCIENTISTS ORGANISE THEIR DATA TO MAKE SENSE OF IT, AND THEY BACK UP THEIR CLAIMS WITH EVIDENCE.

I CLAIM THAT THE HEIGHT OF EACH BOUNCE IS A CONSTANT FRACTION OF THE HEIGHT FROM WHICH IT FELL.

THE MATERIAL OF THE BALL DETERMINES THE BOUNCE HEIGHT AND THE NUMBER OF TIMES THE BALL BOUNCES.

WE KNOW THIS BECAUSE WE TESTED THREE DIFFERENT KINDS OF BALLS AND WE OBSERVED SIMILAR RESULTS IN EACH CASE.



SCIENTISTS USE COMPUTERS TO MAKE MODELS OF THEIR RESULTS TO UNDERSTAND THEM BETTER.

GOOD SCIENTISTS  
SUMMARISE THEIR  
CONCLUSIONS.

GOOD SCIENTISTS ARE SKEPTICAL  
ABOUT THEIR CONCLUSIONS.



WE LEARNED THAT  
THERE IS A **LAW** THAT  
GOVERNS THE  
BOUNCE OF A BALL.

NOW WE CAN MAKE  
**BETTER PREDICTIONS**  
ABOUT THE BOUNCE OF A  
BALL BECAUSE WE KNOW  
MORE ABOUT **GRAVITY**.



HOW CAN WE BE  
SURE WE'RE NOT  
FOOLING  
OURSELVES?

WHAT WERE THE  
**WEAKNESSES** IN  
OUR EXPERIMENT?

DID WE **REPEAT**  
THE EXPERIMENT  
ENOUGH TIMES?

GOOD SCIENTISTS REFLECT ON THEIR EXPERIMENTS. THEY LOOK INWARD TO SEE IF THEY CAN IMPROVE THEIR THINKING.

WHAT WERE THE WEAKNESSES IN OUR OLD THINKING?

HOW DID OUR PREDICTIONS COMPARE WITH OUR RESULTS?

I WAS SURPRISED BY THE WAY DIFFERENT KINDS OF BALLS BOUNCED SO DIFFERENTLY.

THIS HAS RAISED NEW QUESTIONS SUCH AS HOW MANY TIMES WILL A BALL BOUNCE ON THE MOON?



AND THEY LOOK OUTWARD FOR CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE RESULTS OF THEIR EXPERIMENTS AND OTHER AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE.

HOW DOES THIS RELATE TO GRAVITY?

IS THERE SOMETHING IN NATURE THAT DEPENDS ON THE LAW WE HAVE DISCOVERED?

HOW DOES IT RELATE TO A BALL THAT IS THROWN DOWN INSTEAD OF DROPPED?

