

Y5 Conclusions Trust

KS2 Y5 Science · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Write a conclusion: 'Does water temperature affect dissolving time?' Results — 20°C: 90 s, 40°C: 50 s, 60°C: 25 s.

Step 1 · State the pattern

The warmer the water, the faster the sugar dissolved

Step 2 · Quote the evidence

At 20°C it took 90 s; at 60°C only 25 s

Step 3 · Explain with science

Warmer water makes dissolving happen faster

Answer: The warmer the water, the faster the sugar dissolved: 90 s at 20°C but only 25 s at 60°C.

Check: Use the pattern sentence: 'The more/less ..., the more/less ...'.

2. Now try one with the steps

Was the prediction supported?

Step 1 · Prediction

Step 2 · Results

Step 3 · Compare

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. What is a conclusion?

2. Complete the pattern sentence: 'The bigger the parachute, the ...'

3. What should a conclusion include pattern?

4. Should you say a result 'proves' or 'supports' a prediction?

5. Name ONE thing that makes results more trustworthy.

6. Is an opinion survey good evidence for how fast parachutes fall?

7. What is a causal relationship?

8. A test was done only once. Is the degree of trust high or low?

9. Results: 1 spoon of bicarbonate → 14 cm balloon; 3 spoons → 28 cm. Write the pattern.

10. Toy car distances: carpet 40 cm, wood 110 cm, tiles 125 cm. Which surface had least friction?

11. Using the toy car results (carpet 40 cm, tiles 125 cm), how much further did it go on tiles, in cm?

12. Grace stirred one cup but not the other while testing temperature. Give ONE way to improve her test.

13. Give TWO questions you could ask to judge how much to trust a set of results.

14. After finding that warmer water dissolves sugar faster, suggest a further question to test.

4. Before you hand it in

Writing 'It worked' conclusion.

Say the pattern, quote numbers, and explain using science.

Saying the results 'prove' the prediction.

Use 'support' or 'do not support'.

Thinking a prediction that turned out wrong means the investigation failed.

Say whether results support the prediction and explain what you learned.

Trusting results just because they match what you expected.

Judge trust by fairness, repeats, consistency and amount of data.