



Student Journal Investigating Evidence

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What is Science?

Scientists look for evidence that will help them draw conclusions.

My Scientist

1. Think about scientists whom you've read about, seen on TV, or maybe even know personally. Draw a picture (or describe in words) what a scientist looks like and what a scientist does.





What is Science?

Meet a Scientist

2. In a small group, read one of the "Meet the Scientist" reports/videos. Discuss it with your group and answer the questions below.

Report Name:

Scientist's Name:

a. What did the scientist wonder?

b. Did the scientist observe something that led him/her to ask a question? If so, what did he or she observe?

c. How did this scientist answer his/her question (what was the investigation like?)

d. What kind of information and data did the scientist gather?

e. What has this scientist learned as a result of his/her research?

What is Science?

Think on Your Own

3. Refer back to page 1 (question 1) in your journal. How are the scientists in the "Meet the Scientist" reports like the scientist you drew earlier? How are these scientists different?



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Testing Hypotheses

An important part of a scientific investigation is stating a testable hypothesis.

Identifying Variables

Read these three experimental questions. Identify the treatment groups for the Independent Variable (ask yourself how the Independent Variable would change). Then, tell how you might measure the Dependent Variable.

Question 1: Will more birds visit the schoolyard if we put up a birdbath?

Independent Variable (treatment groups):

Dependent Variable:

Question 2: Does the height of grass affect the number of robins feeding?

Independent Variable (treatment groups):

Dependent Variable:

Question 3: Do more birds sing when it is sunny?

Independent Variable (treatment groups):

Dependent Variable:





Testing Hypotheses Making a Plan for an Experiment Our experimental question: Our hypothesis: Our Independent Variable (treatment groups): Our Dependent Variable: How we could measure the Dependent Variable: Our control variables: The materials we would need to conduct this study include: How we could conduct this study (our methods):

Hypothesis Think on Your Own Why is it important to control variables in an experiment?



Show Me the Data

Practice representing data using different types of graphs.

Types of Graphs

After a class discussion about graphs, fill in the reasons for using each type of graph.

Type of Graph	When to Use This Graph
Pie Chart	
Line Graph	
Scatter Plot	
Bar Graph	





Show me the Data

Fun with Graphs!

Follow along with your class to complete an example of a pie chart, line graph, scatte	r
plot, and bar graph. For each graph remember to include:	

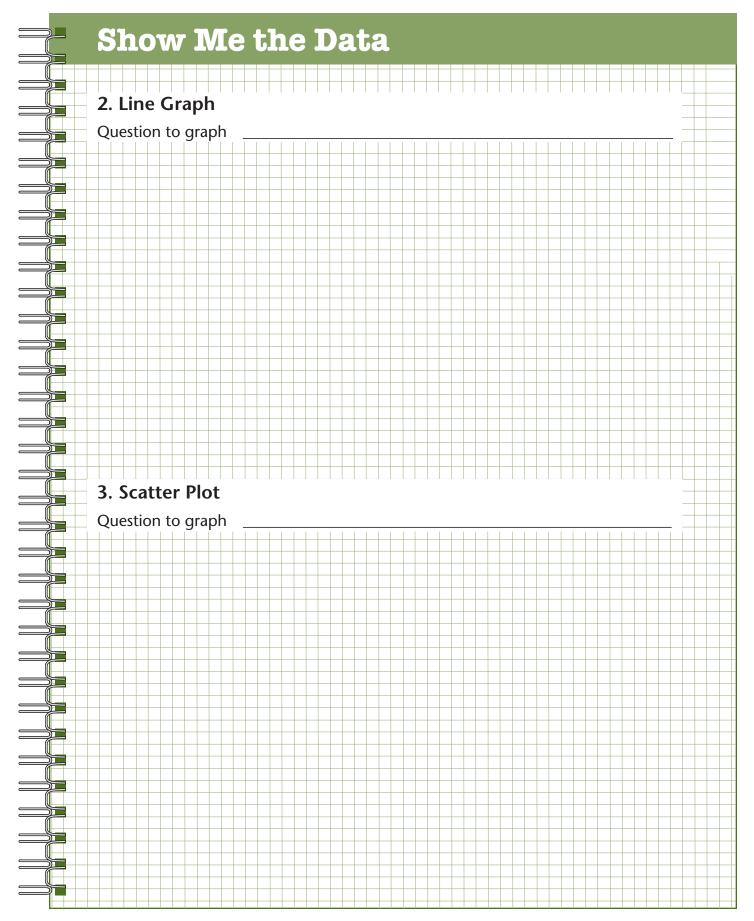
 Question you are trying to answer
 Title for your graph
 Labels for x and y axes (line, bar, and scatterplots)

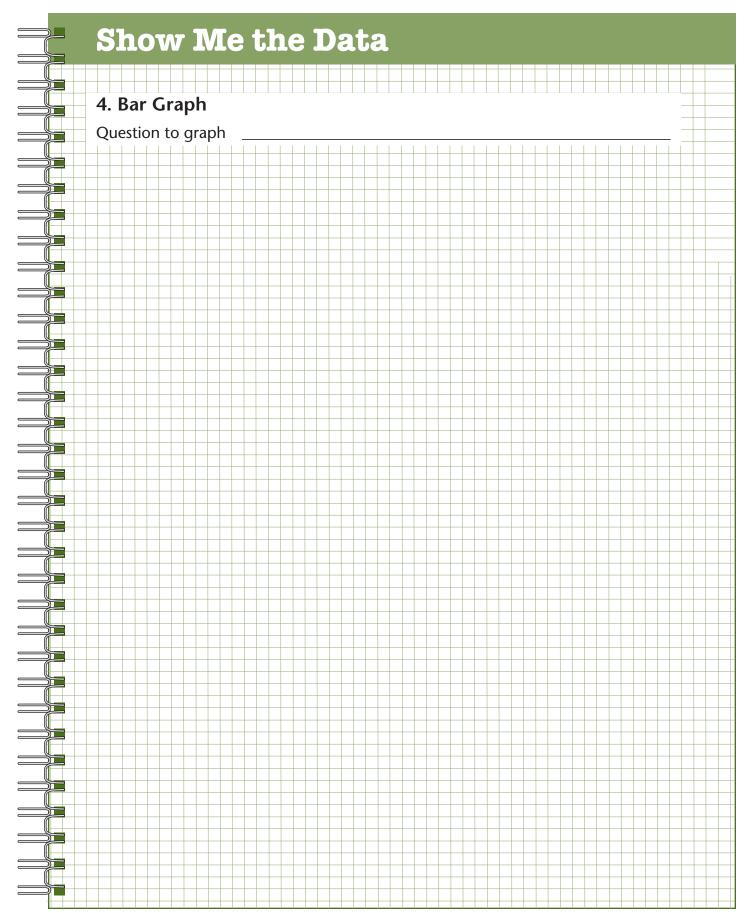
	,	•	•	•	•	•		
 Scale measure	ments fo	or x a	nd y	axes	(line and	bar	graphs,	scatterplots)

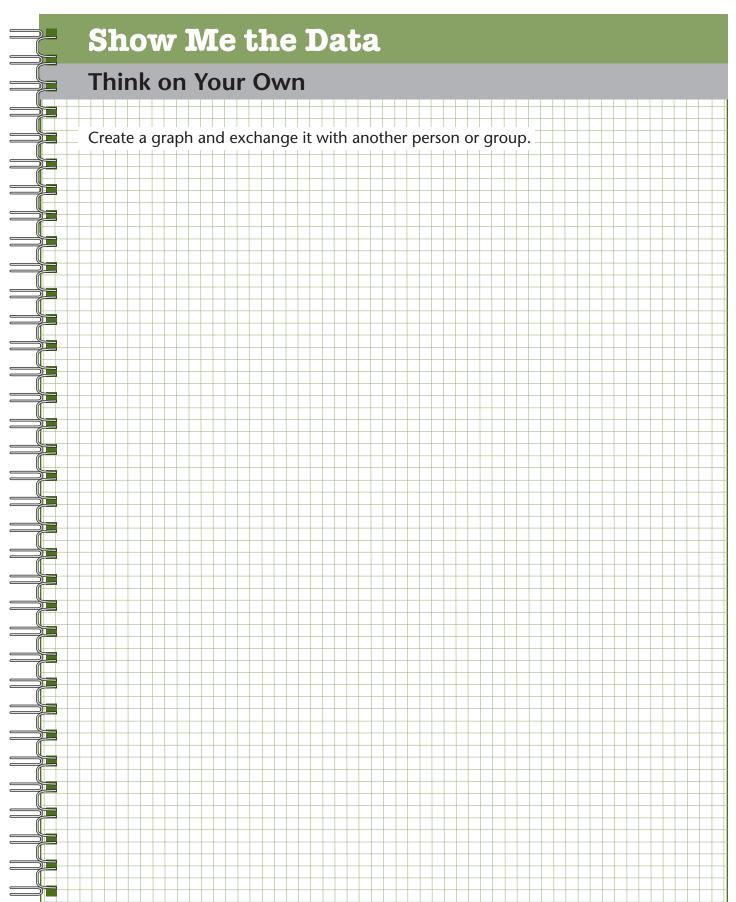
 Key or legend
Data table (optional)

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Question to graph	
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Plan and Conduct My Investigation

How will I carry out my investigation?

To get started on your original investigation, devise a plan to carry out your work.

Project Checklist and Timeline

Use the checklist below to construct a timeline for each stage of your project. Remember to get your teacher's approval at each stage.

Project Checklist	Date to be Completed	Check When Done	Teacher Initials
a. Identify a researchable question related to birds, then develop a hypothesis that can be tested with the time and resources you have.			
b. Read about what you are studying for back- ground, and summarize what you learn. Write down citation information for the resources you use.			
c. Outline your method, which may include designing an experiment, collecting data, accessing eBird, or gathering other information.			
d. Do your study, collecting any necessary data and information. You may need to make data sheets.			
e. Organize the data you collect in tables and graphs. Consider analyzing the data.			
f. Create a first draft of your scientific poster, presentation, and/or report.			
g. Go through a peer-review process and edit your work based on feedback.			
h. Communicate what you did and what you learned through a final scientific poster, scientific paper, oral presentation, and/or research report. Consider submitting your work to the Cornell Lab of Ornithology.			

Use the following pages to keep track of your research project. The left hand column will help you structure your work. As you conduct your project, use the right hand column to take notes.

Introduction

- 1. Write a question that can be answered using one of the methods you learned about.
- 1. My question:

- 2. Develop a testable hypothesis to answer your question.
- 2. My hypothesis:

- 3. Read about the topic you are studying (in books and on the Internet). Take notes in a notebook.
- 3. My list of references:

Materials and Methods

4. Describe how you will conduct your study.

4. My methods:

5. List the materials you will need.

5. My materials:

6. If you are doing an experiment, list the variables you'll consider.

6. My Independent Variables(s):

My Dependent Variables(s):

My controls:

Results and Analysis

7. Create data sheets.

7. Data I'll collect on my data sheet:

8. Determine how you will visually present your data. (For example; line graph, pie chart, scatter plot, or bar graph).

8. Notes about my graphs:

Results and Analysis

9. Create a preliminary graph or graphs based on your hypothesis.

9. My graph(s):

10. Interpret your graphs and tables or analyze your data. Are there any patterns in your data?

10. My data suggest:

Conclusion and Discussion

11.	Is your	hypothesis
	suppor	ted?

11.	Му	answer	to	the	original	question:

12. What scientific conclusions can you make from your research?

12. My conclusions:

13. Are there alternative explanations for your results?

13. My ideas for other explanations:

14. Consider problems you encountered. What could have been done differently?

14. My ideas to improve the study:

15. Does your conclusion raise new questions?

15. My ideas for future studies:



Present My Inquiry Project

How will I share my findings with others?

Create a poster, give a presentation, or submit your manuscript to *Classroom BirdScope* and *BirdSleuth Reports*.

Share Your Findings!

People on your	r production team:	
reopie on your	production team.	
Who's going to		
Who's going to	o do what?	
Who's going to Writer(s):	o do what?	
Who's going to Writer(s): Illustrator(s): Editor(s):	o do what?	
Who's going to Writer(s): Illustrator(s): Editor(s):	o do what?	
Who's going to Writer(s): Illustrator(s): Editor(s): Graph Maker(s)	o do what?	
Who's going to Writer(s): Illustrator(s): Editor(s): Graph Maker(s) Date to comple	o do what?	
Who's going to Writer(s): Illustrator(s): Editor(s): Graph Maker(s) Date to comple	o do what?	

Name a.	Data
Name:	Date:

Present My Inquiry Project

Peer Review Contract

As you have learned, writing a manuscript for publication involves a lot of work and many people! A peer review process helps you get constructive feedback from those not familiar with your work. Give your manuscript to two classmates ("critical friends") to review. Have them fill out and sign the contract below. Your critical friends will provide you with feedback and suggestions for improvement. In turn, you will review two of your classmates' manuscripts.

I will give feedback with re	espect for the person receiving it.
I will give feedback that w	vill lead to improvement.
I will give specific suggest	ions.
Signature:	Date:
2. As your critical friend	I agree that
I will give feedback with re	espect for the person receiving it.
I will give feedback that w	vill lead to improvement.
I will give specific suggest	ions.
Signature:	Date:
l am a critical friend for	these two classmates:

Peer Review Forn	า	
lame of Reviewer		Date
roject Author(s)		
s the research question w	ell defiı	ned and introduced?
Great		Comments about what was done well:
Good		
OK		Suggestions for improvement:
Needs work		
Great		Comments about what was done well:
Good		Suggestions for improvement:
Good		Suggestions for improvement:
		Suggestions for improvement:
OK Needs work	understa	
OK	understa	
OK Needs work Are the data and graphs t	understa	andable?
OK Needs work Are the data and graphs to the very understandable	understa	andable?

Name:	Date
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Peer Review For	m	
Are the conclusions clear	rly stated?	?
Very clear		Comments about what was done well:
Mostly clear		
Somewhat clear		Suggestions for improvement:
Not clear		
Do the data deculy sum		andusians?
Do the data clearly supp	Tri the co	I
Very clear		Comments about what was done well:
Mostly clear		
Somewhat clear		Suggestions for improvement:
Not clear		
	•	
Additional Comments:		

Present My Inquiry Project

Think on Your Own

After receiving comments back from your critical friends and getting your teacher's final approval, rewrite your manuscript, incorporating any changes that you and your teacher agree upon.

Present My Inquiry Project

Share Your Thoughts

Congratulations! By sharing your results with the scientific community, you are helping to increase our understanding of the natural world. In addition, you have taken part in an authentic scientific inquiry.

In the space below, reflect on your experiences with BirdSleuth. What did you enjoy the most? What did you enjoy the least? What ideas do you have to improve the lessons? What other comments do you have? Your feedback is important to us!

Mail your comments to:

Cornell Lab of Ornithology

159 Sapsucker Woods Road

Ithaca, NY 14850

BirdSleuth