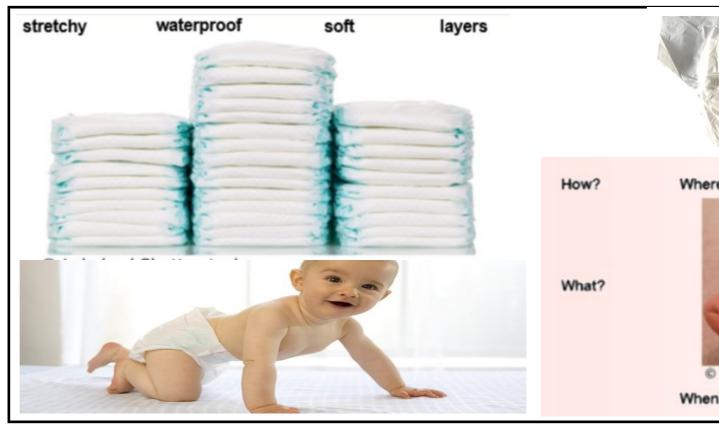## Tier 3 Vocabulary

Enquiry	Different ways which scientists study and discover information
Absorbent	Able to soak up
Absorb	To soak up, e.g. liquid
Disposable	Can be thrown away after it has been used
Elastic	A material that can be stretched or compressed and will return to its original shape.
Faeces	Waste from bodies from the process of digestion (how the body processes food and drink)
Liquid	A substance that can be poured and takes the shape of its container
Material	Anything which an object can be made
Properties	A characteristic of something e.g. water-proof, flexible
Urine	A yellowish liquid containing waste from the body when a human urinates (wees)
Waterproof	Keeps out water
Velcro	A fastener that uses hooks
Data	Factual information used for reasoning, discussion or calculation
Variable	Something able to be changed or adapted

Working and thinking scientifically

We are being scientists by:

Key Facts

When a nappy is taken apart it can be seen to consist of: A shaped pad covered in a soft liner enclosed in a waterproof outer layer.
The centre of nappies are made from a mixture of wood pulp and cotton.
Wood pulp and cotton are used in nappies because they soak up urine,
Parts around the legs of a nappy are elastic.
Waistbands of nappies are adjustable usually using Velcro.
There are different types of scientific enquiry that scientists use to answer questions:
Scientific enquiry: Observations—using senses
Scientific enquiry: A fair test is a controlled test. You only change one variable.
Scientific enquiry: A comparative test: Comparing different materials or objects.
Scientific enquiry: Research: To find out information previously gathered through books or the internet.
Scientific enquiry: Looking for patterns in numbers: Doing a survey/ asking people

Pictures and Diagrams