

5 words to remember

binary: a number system that uses only two numbers: 0 and 1; computers work in binary

branching database: helps you to ask questions one by one to find out what something is

classification key: series of questions; 'yes' goes one way and 'no' goes the other way

data: structured information gathered for analysis, often, but not always, as numbers

database: neatly organised collection of information on a computer

tally chart: used to record data quickly; you record lines in groups of five

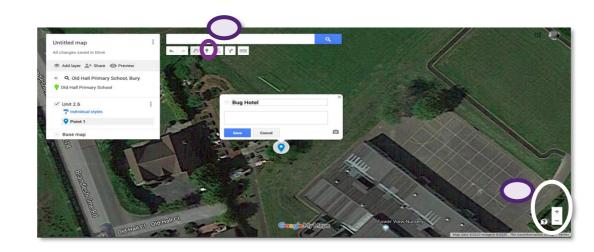
Key takeaways

- 1 You will be **data** detectives by organising things into groups and answering questions about them.
- 2 You will collect data using tick or tally charts.
- **3** You will take, edit and improve photographs.
- 4 You will record the information on a digital map.
- **5** Finally, you will become a teacher and use a presentation to share what you have learned.

Knowledge check: Using onion-skinning

On My Maps you can zoom in or out and add pins to the map.

- 1 Zoom in to see a particular location.
- **2** Select the 'pin' tool and click on the location.
- **3** Write a title and caption for the location linked to your bug hunt.

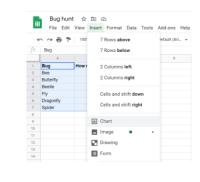


Knowledge check: Making charts

- 1 Create a new spreadsheet by clicking '+'.
- 2 Name the spreadsheet by clicking in 'Untitled spreadsheet'. This highlights it; then you can rename it.
- **3** Choose some data from your bug hunt and enter it into the spreadsheet:
 - a. Type the fields as column headings.
 - b. Then type the data into the rows.

	A	В	С
1	Bug	How many?	Location
2	Bee	6	Playground and garden
3	Butterfly	1	Garden
4	Beetle	3	Under log in garden
5	Fly	9	Around school
6	Dragonfly	0	
7	Spider	5	In the garden

- 4 Now you are going to put this data into a chart.
 - a. Left-click to highlight the data for the chart.
 - b. Click 'Insert' and then 'Chart'.



Knowledge check: Classification keys

We will be using a **classification key** to identify invertebrates. This one is **binary** and uses 'yes' / 'no' answers. It can be used as a **branching database**.

Look at the pictures of invertebrates that you might see on your bug hunt.

Use the classification key to identify the bugs.

