

1. What is our research question?

Do you use the same words when you explain something to a toddler and when you explain

something to a child from grade 7?
2. How does this research fit the theme of the project?
Talking and choosing certain words is part of communcation. It's about the ways in which we do or do not understand each other.
3. What do we think will be the answer to the research question? And why do we think this will be the answer? [Researchers call this a 'hypothesis']
[Nescarchers can this a hypothesis]
4. Which persons or what materials are we researching?
Children from kindergarten and children from grade 5.
5. What is it that we will measure exactly?
[Measuring can mean: measuring lenght, distance or weight.
Measuring can also mean: asking people in your research the same question and comparing the answers.]
We will measure if children from our class use the same words when explaining something to a child from grade 5 as they do when explaining something to a child from kindergarten.
6. In what way will we do the measuring?
[For example with a test, with a question or with interviews]
We take a test. A child from our class has to explain a concept to a child from grade 5 and to a child from kindergarten. We write down what is said. First we look into what words are used with the explanation to grade 5. Second we look into what words are used with the explanation to the kindergarten. Than, we compare how many of the same words are used by the person who explains. We only count the words that belong to the concept (thus not 'the', 'it', 'in', etc.).
7. How many times or with how many people do we need to repeat our measuring to really know the answer to the question?
Ten children from our class will explain something to a child from grade 5 and a child from kindergarten.

8. How will we record the results while we conduct our research?

[For example: make a table, keep a tally or write down the answers.]

During the explanation we write down the words that are being used in a table. If a word is used more often, we will note stripes behind this word. We write down the words of the explanation to toddlers and the words of the explantation to grade 5 in a different table.

ine same:					
	ncept that is being				
	 The children who explain to grade 5 and to the toddlers The children that give explanations have to be around the same age 				
- The ch	illaren that give ex	spianations have to be ar	ound the same age		
Different:					
	e of the child that	is given an explanation.			
n Make a nla	n: when will voi	ı do the different rese	arch activities		
Activiteit:	ii. Wiieli Wiii you	Plaats/locatie:	Dag:	Tijd:	
Activiteit.		riaats/iocatie.	Dag.	liju.	
		'	-		
I. What help	and which mate	rials do we need?			
	ept that can be ex ildren who will giv				
	_	ten and children from gr	ado 5		
	_	write down the words	aue 3		
- 100 ta		Write down the words			
2. From whor	n do we need pe	ermission, apart from	the teacher?		
2 Who will d	a what in proper	ration and conducting	our recearch?		
		ration and conducting	our research:	Managarafi	
Naam:	Taken:			Wanneer af:	

9. What should stay the same in our research and what should change?

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