1. Children observe an object or phenomenon in the real, tangible world and experiment with it.

2. In the course of their investigations, children use arguments and reasoning, pooling and discussing their ideas and results, constructing their knowledge, as a purely manual activity is insufficient.

3. The activities the teacher proposes to pupils are organised in sequences within a teaching module. They are related to official programmes and offer pupils a great deal of independence.

4. A minimum of two hours a week is devoted to the same theme over several weeks. Continuity of activities and pedagogical methods is ensured throughout the school programme.

5. Each pupil keeps an experiment book, written and updated in his own words.

6. The main objective is a gradual appropriation by pupils of scientific concepts and techniques, along with consolidation of oral and written expression.

7. Families and/or the neighbourhood take part in work done in class.

8. Locally, scientific partners (universities, engineering schools) support class work by making their skills available.

9. Locally, teachers’ colleges make their pedagogical and didactic experience available to teachers.

10. Teachers can obtain the teaching modules, ideas for activities, and answers to various questions at the website www.lamap.fr. They can also take part in collaborative work by exchanging ideas with colleagues, trainers and scientists.