1. This is information that you gather by your senses. NEVER ASSUME!
2. What happens when the data does not agree with your original hypothesis?

1. This summarizes a pattern in nature, but does not require an explanation.
2. How many centimeters are in a meter? How many in a dm?
3. Which length is the most precise?

a) 2.1 cm b) 2.134 cm c) 2 cm

17. Why do scientists around the world use the metric system when sharing data?

16. This is an orderly plan for gathering, organizing and communicating data. It’s used to better understand an observation or event.

15. Describes an observed pattern found in nature, without attempting to explain it.

14. A well-tested explanation for an observation or an event.

9. A statement that attempts to answer a question. An educated guess.

11. The variable that you change in an experiment

12. The variable that changes due to the change in the manipulated variable.

13. The experiment where only one variable is changed and is used to compare other experiments

10. A summarization of your experiment that answers your question, and states the success of your hypothesis, all backed up by numeric data.

1. Findings (measurements) are consistent, but not reaching the desired result due to error.

7. Findings (measurements) are consistent, and are able to reach the desired result.

1. It is + ½ the smallest increment of the device used to measure something.

***Review Key***

1. *Observation*
2. *Make a new Hypothesis*
3. *Scientific Law*
4. *100, 10*
5. *B*
6. *Accuracy*
7. *Precision*
8. *Error*
9. *Hypothesis*
10. *Conclusion*
11. *Manipulated Variable*
12. *Responding Variable*
13. *Controlled Variable*
14. *Theory*
15. *Scientific Law*
16. *Scientific Method*
17. *For ease of communication, it’s an international language*