

A. Key Terms:	
1. Accuracy.	How close a measured value is to the true value of what you are measuring.
2. Categorical data.	Data that has values that are labels rather than numbers e.g. names of plants, types of material.
3. Continuous variable.	Variables that are values that can be given a magnitude either by counting or measurement.
4. Controlled variable.	A variable that may affect the outcome of the investigation and therefore has to be kept constant.
5. Data	Information that has been collected in an experiment.
6. Dependent variable.	The variable that is measured during an investigation.
7. Evaluate.	When you use the information supplied and subject knowledge to consider evidence for and against.
8. Hypothesis.	A proposal intended to explain certain facts or observations.
9. Independent variable.	Variables that the values of which are changed or selected by the investigator.
10. Outlier.	A result that is very different from the other measurements in a data set.
11. Precise.	Precise measurements are those where there is very little spread around the mean value.
12. Prediction.	A statement suggesting what will happen in the future, based on observation, experience or an hypothesis.
13. Random error.	An error that causes there to be a random difference between a measurement and the true value.
14. Range	The difference between the lowest and highest values a variable can have.
15. Repeatable.	When you repeat measurements in an investigation and get similar results.
16. Reproducible.	When other people carry out an investigation and get similar results to the original investigation.
17. Systematic error.	An error that causes there to be the same difference between a measurement and the true value each time you measure it.

Length	Metres	M
Time	Seconds	s
Area	Metres squared	m ²
Mass	Kilogrammes	kg
Temperature	Degrees Celsius	°C
Force	Newton	N
Volume	Centimetres cubed	Cm ³

How to write a conclusion






















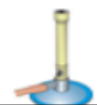
P Make your **POINT**

E Give your **EVIDENCE**

E **EXPLAIN** your evidence using scientific explanations

L **LINK** back to your prediction/hypothesis & then evaluate your investigation

Knowledge organiser - Introduction to science

		Beaker		XXXXXXXXXX	Gauze
		Clamp stand			Measuring Cylinder
		Conical Flask			Test tube
		Evaporating dish			Thermometer
		Test tube rack			Tripod
		Funnel		↑ Heat	Bunsen Burner

What is in a scientific plan?

1. Hypothesis – a statement saying what you think will happen
2. Independent variable – what you will change in your experiment
3. Dependent variable – what you will measure (this is affected by you changing the independent variable)
4. Control variable – what you keep the same
5. Equipment list – what you will use, include sizes
6. Method – step by step guide to how to do it
7. Risk assessment – mention any hazards and precautions
8. Results table
9. Conclusion – what did you find out, link this to your results
10. Evaluation – What could make this better next time