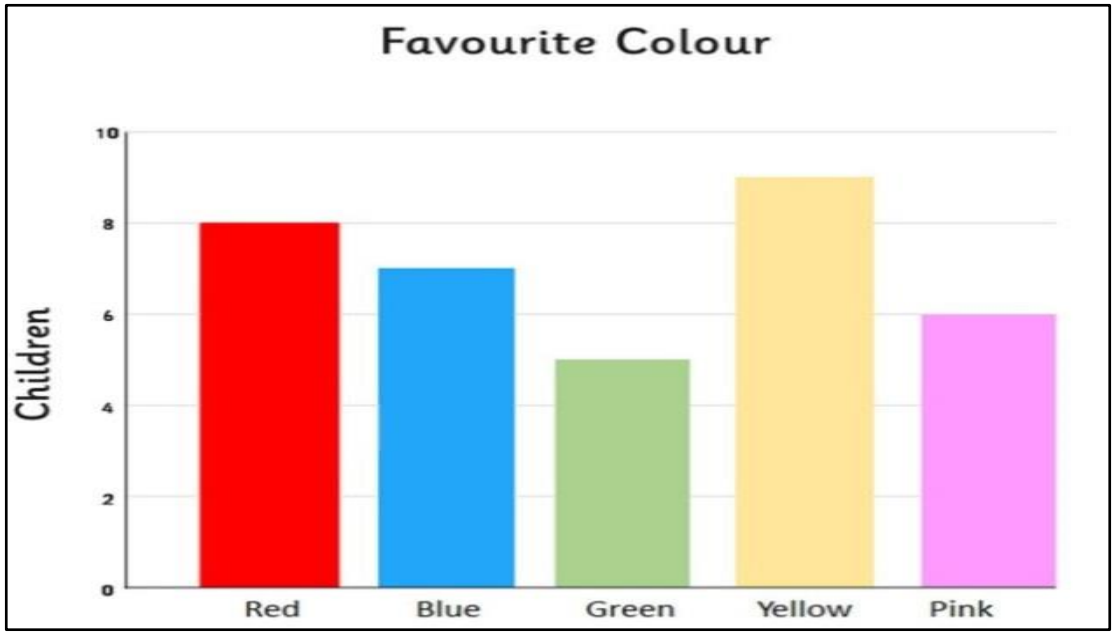
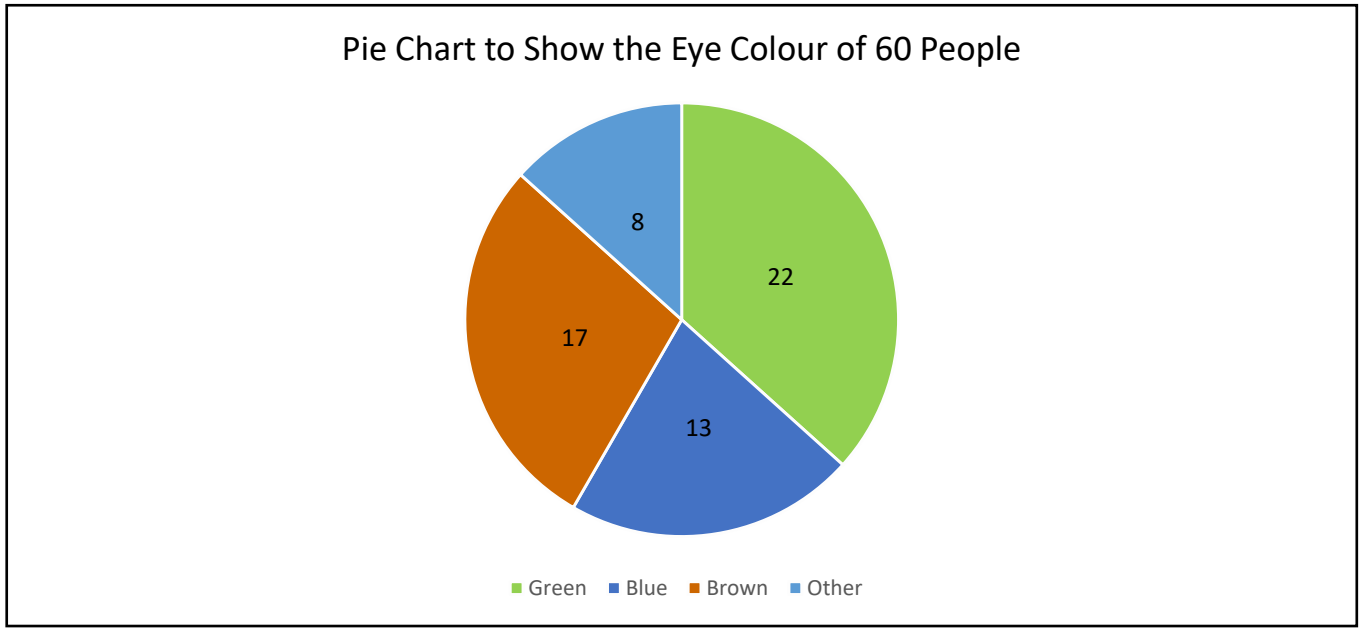
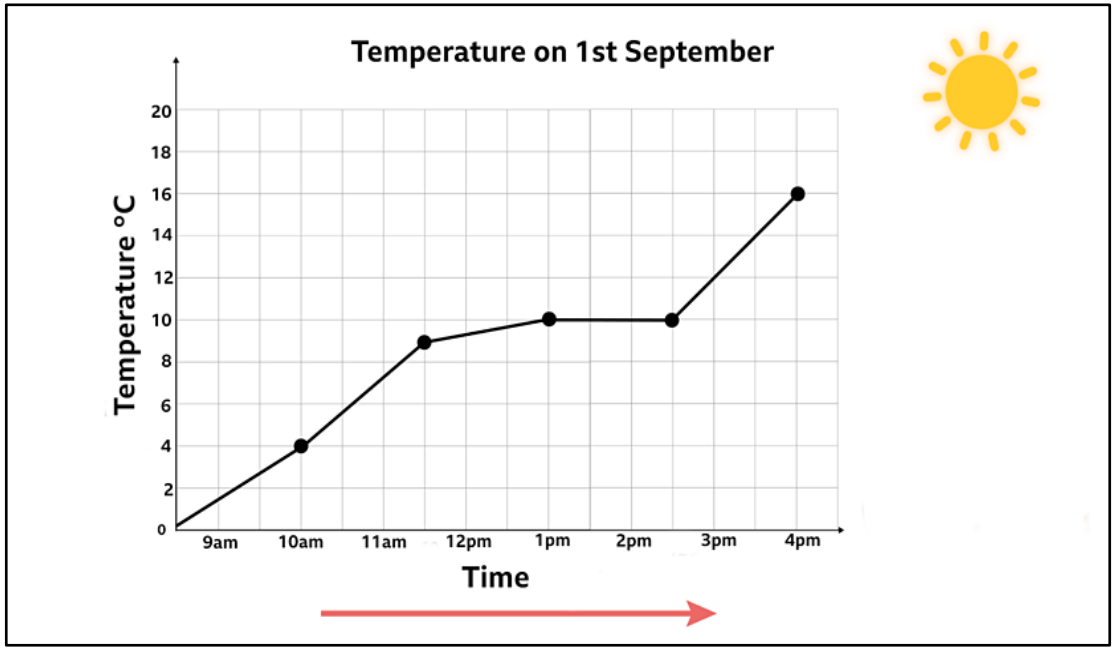
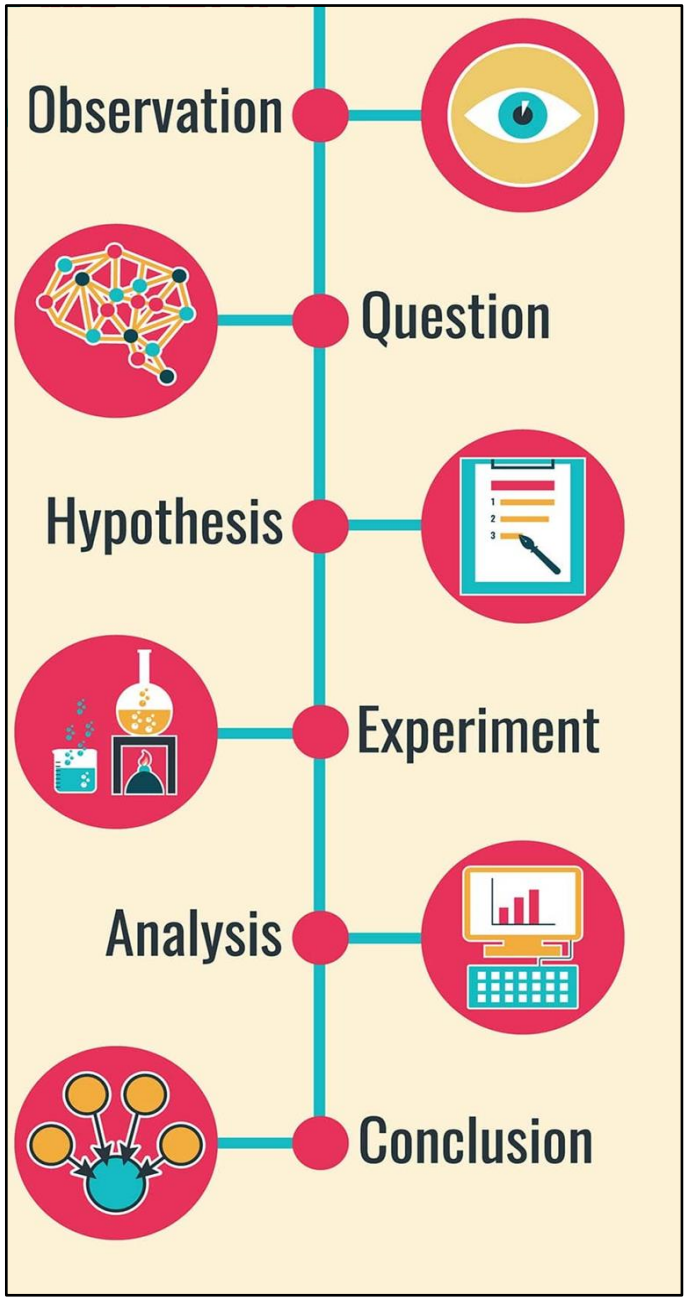
Key Vocabulary	
Scientific Process	*The scientific process is a process of objectively establishing facts through testing and experimentation. The basic process involves observation, questioning, developing a hypothesis, conducting an experiment, analysing data and making conclusions.*
Bar Chart	*Type of graph plotted for one piece of categoric data and one piece of continuous data.*
Line Graph	*Type of graph that is plotted for two pieces of continuous data.*
Pie Chart	*A pie chart (or a circle chart) is a circular statistical graphic, which is divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportion.*
Categoric Data	*Values that are labels e.g. types of plant.*
Continuous Data	*Values that are numbers e.g. temperature or time.*
Data	*Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.*









Key Vocabulary

Observation	*The action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone.*
Question	*The scientific method starts when you ask a question about something that you observe: How, What, When, Who, Which, Why, or Where?*
Hypothesis	*A hypothesis is an educated guess about how things work. It is an attempt to answer your question with an explanation that can be tested. A good hypothesis allows you to then make a prediction.*
Experiment	*Your experiment tests whether your prediction is accurate and thus your hypothesis is supported or not. It is important for your experiment to be a fair test. You conduct a fair test by making sure that you change only one variable at a time while keeping all other conditions the same.*
Analysis	*Once your experiment is complete, you collect your measurements and analyse them to see if they support your hypothesis or not.*
Conclusion	*A judgement or decision reached by reasoning from the analysis of the experiments results.*

Types of Variables

Independent

The one thing you change. Limit to only one in an experiment.

Example: The liquid used to water each plant.

Dependent

The change that happens because of the independent variable.

Example: The height or health of the plant.

Controlled

Everything you want to remain constant and unchanging.

Example: Type of plant used, pot size, amount of liquid, soil type, etc.