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| Scientific Method | Independent Variable |
| Dependent Variable | Control Group |
| Graduated Cylinder | Meniscus |
| Displacement Method of Measuring | Metric System |
| OPTIC | Binoculars |
| Compass | Hand Lens |
| Petri Dish | Stopwatch |
| Test Tube | Microscope |
| Graduated Cylinder | Collection Net |
| Dissecting Probe | Hot Plate |
|  | Telescope |
|  | Water Test Kit |
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| Is the one variable that you manipulate or change. Is graphed on the X axis.  C:\Documents and Settings\almasanchez\Local Settings\Temporary Internet Files\Content.IE5\6L4WZPV7\MC900078812[1].wmf | 1. Problem 2. Research 3. Form a hypothesis 4. Experiment 5. Collect & record data (observations) 6. Draw a valid conclusion   [Scientific Method Chart](http://teacherexpress.scholastic.com/scientific-method-chart-9780439505895) |
| “normal conditions” Provides a means for comparison or evaluating results.  <http://amazingwellnessmag.com/site/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/103973111.jpg> | Is the variable that changes or responds as a result of the independent variable. Is graphed on the Y axis. |
| Curved surface of the liquid.  [obj74-3](http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.victoriacollege.edu/dept/chemistry/chemstry/Final_Ch_1/html/images/objects/obj74-3.jpg&imgrefurl=http://www.victoriacollege.edu/dept/chemistry/chemstry/Final_Ch_1/html/web_data/file74.htm&h=320&w=453&sz=24&hl=en&start=1&tbnid=IJFDj3N400nCLM:&tbnh=90&tbnw=127&prev=/images?q=meniscus+graduated+cylinder&gbv=2&hl=en&sa=G) | View liquid volume from the meniscus-curved surface of the liquid. **Smaller** the increments, the greater the **precision**  [obj74-3](http://images.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.victoriacollege.edu/dept/chemistry/chemstry/Final_Ch_1/html/images/objects/obj74-3.jpg&imgrefurl=http://www.victoriacollege.edu/dept/chemistry/chemstry/Final_Ch_1/html/web_data/file74.htm&h=320&w=453&sz=24&hl=en&start=1&tbnid=IJFDj3N400nCLM:&tbnh=90&tbnw=127&prev=/images?q=meniscus+graduated+cylinder&gbv=2&hl=en&sa=G) |
| Based on factors of ten. | put an irregular object in a container of water  Object’s volume = final volume-initial volume  A student tilts a graduated cylinder to the side, and carefully places a small cylinder down into the water |
| Distant objects look larger. | Use the OPTIC method to analyze tables, graphs, diagrams.  O = overview (what is the graphic about)  P = parts (look at all the parts of the table, graph, chart, diagram. What are the parts trying to tell you?)  T = title (what extra info can you determine from the title?)  I = inference (what are the hidden facts, what reasonable decision can you make based on observations and clues)  C = conclusion (what valid conclusion can you make) |
| Magnifies small objects  http://www.compleatnaturalist.com/images/TriplefoldingNEW.jpg | Tells directions (N, S, E, W) |
| Measures time | Growing bacteria & mold  <http://www.sciencegear.com/petri/pfa-petri-dish.jpg> |
| Magnify very small objects | Holds chemicals |
| Catches specimen | Measures volume  http://core.ecu.edu/chem/chemlab/equipment/images/gcylinder.jpg |
| Heat chemicals | To point, touch an object when dissecting  V. Mueller® OS5505 Bunnell Dissecting Probe |
| View objects in the sky |  |
| Analyze water properties  [Culligan® Water Test Kit (TK-2) - Ace Hardware](http://www.acehardware.com/product/index.jsp?productId=1275800) |  |
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