Sum It Up>

The outline below is a summary of the lesson. Complete the outline.

- I. Scientific Methods
 - A. All start with a question
 - B. Investigations differ
 - 1. experiments
 - 2. 1
 - 3. 2
 - C. All have results from which to
 - 3
- II. Repeated Observations
 - A. Some things are just too big, too far away, or too uncontrollable for experiments
 - B. Examples
 - 1. volcanoes
 - 2 4
- III. Using Models
 - A. Needed to understand systems that have many hidden parts
 - B. Types of models
 - 1. diagrams and flow charts
 - 2. 5
 - 3. 6

- IV. Controlled Experiments
 - A. Ask questions
 - B. Hypothesize
 - c. 7
 - D. Carry out the procedure
 - E. 8
 - F. Draw conclusions
- V. Organizing and Displaying Data
 - A. Data displays help communicate
 - B. Kinds of data displays
 - 1. circle graphs
 - 2. 9
 - 3. 10
 - 4 11



Name _____

Vocabulary Review

Use the clues to fill in the missing letters of the words.

all the ways scientists do investigations

These should be as similar as possible to the real thing.

the part of an experiment used to compare all the other groups

what scientists do that is the basis for their investigations

any condition in an experiment that can be changed

a type of graph suited to show change over time

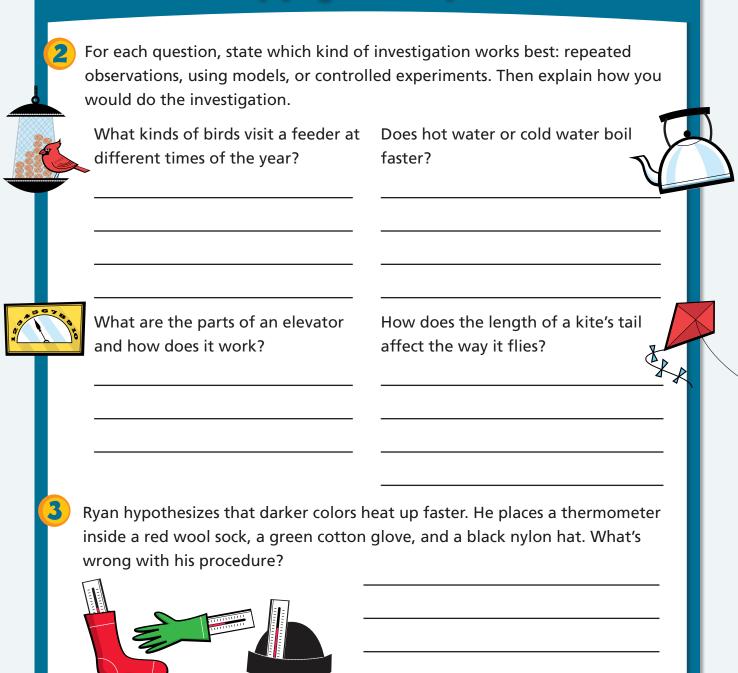
a statement that can be tested and that explains what you think will happen in an experiment

the steps you follow in your experiment

to use patterns in observations to say what may happen next

an investigation that is controlled

Apply Concepts





Help your family enjoy a healthy snack. Design an experiment to find out if coating apple slices in lemon juice can stop them from turning brown. What is your control group in this experiment? What are your variables? Why is it important to identify a control? Perform your experiment and record your results.