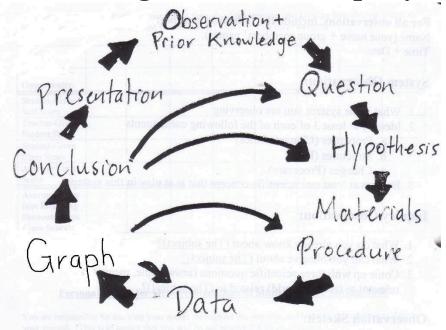
# **Scientific Investigations: The Inquiry Process**



<b>Inquiry Step</b>	Expectation				
Observation / Prior Knowledge	<ul> <li>What do you observe and know about the subject?</li> <li>Include sensory observations and facts.</li> </ul>				
Question	How does the <i>independent</i> variable affect the <i>dependent</i> variable? <i>Independent variable</i> =Factor you are testing/changing <i>Dependent variable</i> =Results that are observed/measured/recorded				
Hypothesis	If: What will you actually be doing/measuring? Then: What actual results do you predict you will find? Because: What is the scientific reason behind your prediction?				
Materials / Procedure	<ul> <li>M = Bulleted supply list including tool to measure dependent variable</li> <li>P = Numbered steps including all 3 variables (<i>controlled variables</i> stay the same), how often to measure and record, and repeated trials.</li> <li>Choose your first item to test and explain rules for the test</li> <li>Observe, measure and record your outcome (dependent variable)</li> <li>Repeat steps 1-2 two more times</li> <li>Repeat steps 1-3 with the other items to test (name them)</li> <li>Table (blank table with independent on left and dependent on right)</li> </ul>				
Data	Numbers in a table with independent variable on the left and dependent variable on the right. Include a column for averages on the far right.				
Graph	Graph data with proper Title (independent vs. dependent), Axis (independent on X, dependent on Y), Intervals (start at 0, even jumps), Labels (units on Y, tested items on X), Scale (data fills most of graph)				
Conclusion/CER (Claim, Evidence Reasoning)  Presentation	<ol> <li>Claim: Answer question (make a claim about the actual results)</li> <li>Evidence: Cite evidence (report and label averages)</li> <li>Evidence: Cite more evidence (compare data – subtract/manipulate)</li> <li>Reasoning: Explain with reasoning (state a science concept and explain how your results compare to the science concept)</li> <li>Include all steps of the inquiry process; Be professional</li> </ol>				

# **Location vs. Turbidity in Tumwater Creek**

**Observation/Prior Knowledge:** At the downstream sites we heard cars and saw tracks from trucks near the creek. At the upstream sites we heard birds chirping and saw ferns next to the creek. We know Tumwater goes through Port Angeles and the bridge over the creek was replaced in 2008.

**Question:** What is the effect of location (river mile) on turbidity (cloudiness) of Tumwater Creek?

**Hypothesis:** If we test turbidity at different river miles, then lower river miles (downstream) will have higher turbidity levels because the creek gets bigger and stirs up more sediment downstream.

#### **Materials:**

- Turbidity meter (including sample vials and wipes)
- Waterproof boots and gloves
- Data sheets and pencils

### **Procedure:**

- 1) Choose the downstream site (river mile 0.1) and without stirring up the bottom collect a full vial of creek water. Wipe the vial to clean and dry the vial, then put it in the turbidity meter.
- 2) Observe, measure and record the turbidity level in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).
- 3) Repeat steps 1-2 two more times.
- 4) Repeat steps 1-3 upstream at three different sites (river miles 0.6, 4.0 and 4.4).

5) Repeat steps 1-4 every year starting in 2006. HINT: The dependent Data: HINT: The independent variable goes here (results) variable goes here Location (River Mile) vs. Turbidity level (NTU) Location (River Mile) vs. Turbidity Turbidity level (NTU) Location (River Mile) Trial 1 Trial 2 Trial 3 75 rurbidity (NTU) 90 87 93 0.1 50 0.6 79 86 93 4.0 12 12 18 4.4 12 11 13

**Graph:** 

## **Conclusion:**

Downstream locations have higher turbidity levels than upstream locations on Tuwater Creek. The furthest downstream sites at river miles 0.1 and 0.6 had average turbidity of 90 and 86 NTU and the furthest upstream sites at river miles 4.0 and 4.4 had average turbidity of 14 and 12 NTU. The average of the 2 downstream sites, 88 NTU, was 75 NTU higher than the average of the 2 upstream sites, 13 NTU. Sediment raises the turbidity (cloudiness) of a stream, and downstream sites on Tumwater Creek are surrounded by the city of Port Angeles, so the sediment running into the stream from city streets causes higher turbidity downstream as compared to upstream where the creek is surrounded by forest.

Location (River Mile)

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E

Choose 1st item and state rules

Observe/ measure/record

Repeat steps 1-2 two times Repeat steps 1-3 with other items

	RIOR KNOWLEDO	<b>SE</b> (O/PK): Strong	observation/backgr	ound				
Extremely	Observation and	Observation or	Observation or	No evidence				
perceptive +	prior knowledge	prior knowledge	prior knowledge					
thoughtful work	present	present	lacking thought					
4	3	2	1	0				
QUESTION (Q): A	Answerable, measu	rable, and relevant						
All elements + two	All elements	One of three	Two of three	No evidence				
or more variables	present	elements	elements					
present	<u> </u>	incorrect/missing	incorrect/missing					
4	3	2	1	0				
HYPOTHESIS (H): Use the proper format and include thoughtful content								
Format + content	Format correct and	Format incorrect or	Format incorrect or	No evidence				
very thoughtful	content plausible	content	content implausible					
		implausible						
4	3	2	1	0				
MATERIALS/PRO	CEDURE (M/P): B	ulleted list + easy t	to follow steps-use	CORRT on p.1				
Comprehensive	Bulleted list and	Bulleted list or	Bulleted list and	No evidence				
list and specific	numbered steps are	numbered steps are	numbered steps are					
steps w/CORRT	clear w/CORR	lacking two items	lacking four items					
4	3	2	1	0				
DATA (D): Organi	zed in a table with	independent on left	t and dependent on	right				
All data present	All data present	Some data not	Some data not	No evidence				
and very clearly	and clearly	present or poor	present and poor					
organized	organized	organization	organization					
4	3	2	1	0				
<b>GRAPH</b> ( <b>G</b> ): Include: Title (independent vs. dependent), Axis (independent on X,								
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