

Scientific Method Flash Cards

Mr. Schultz

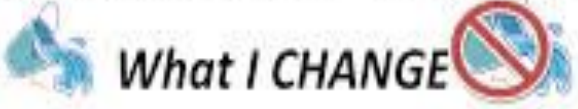
Independent Variable (Manipulated)

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

THE VARIABLE YOU TEST.

Independent Variable

Independent Variable (Manipulated)

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
What I CHANGE 

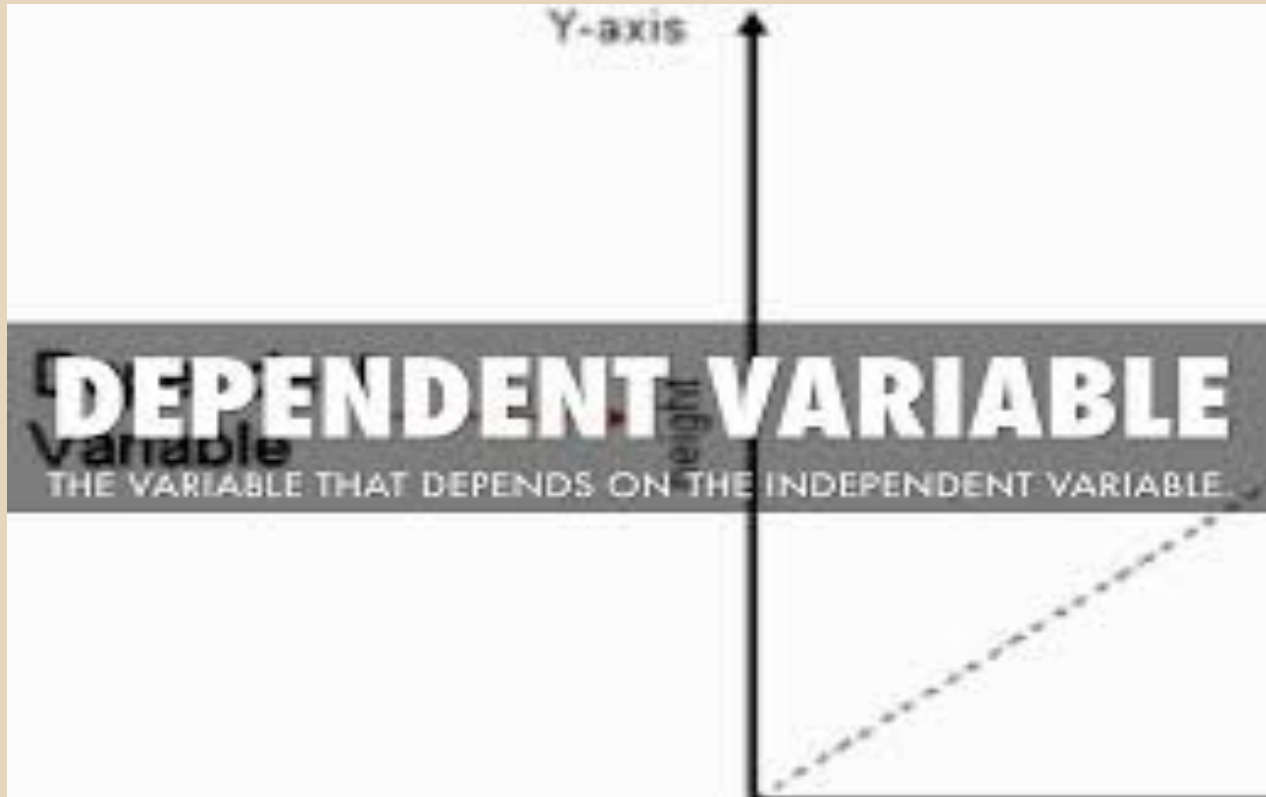
DEPENDENT VARIABLE
What I OBSERVE 

CONTROLLED VARIABLE
What I KEEP THE SAME

The one factor the person doing the experiment will change (the thing being tested)

*Only one thing should be changed at a time, otherwise the experiment will show inconsistent results

Dependent Variable (Responding)

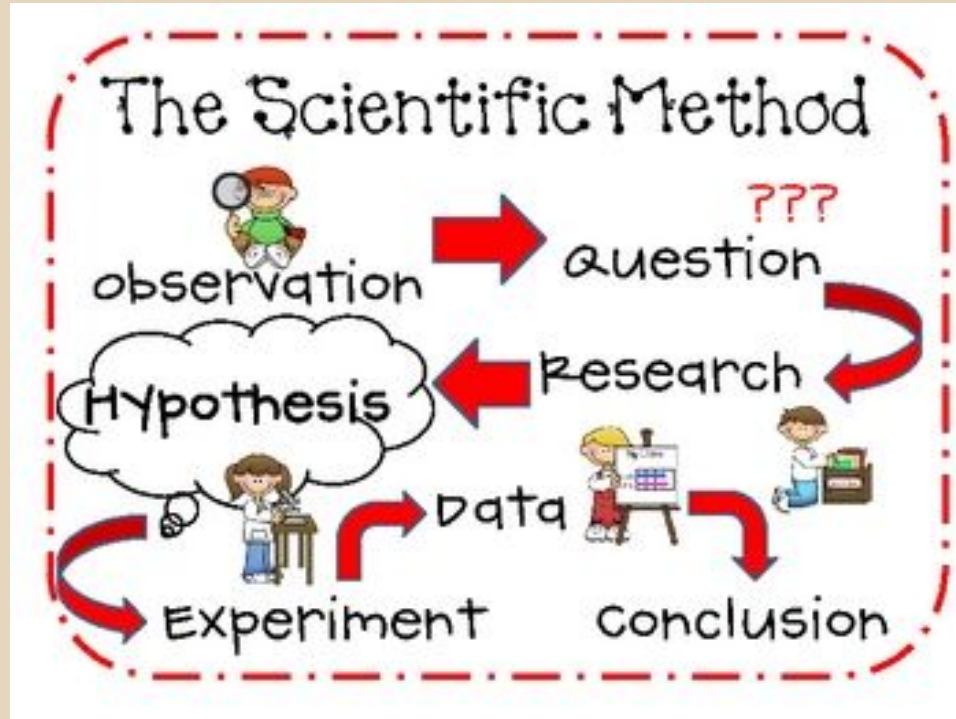


Dependent Variable (Responding)

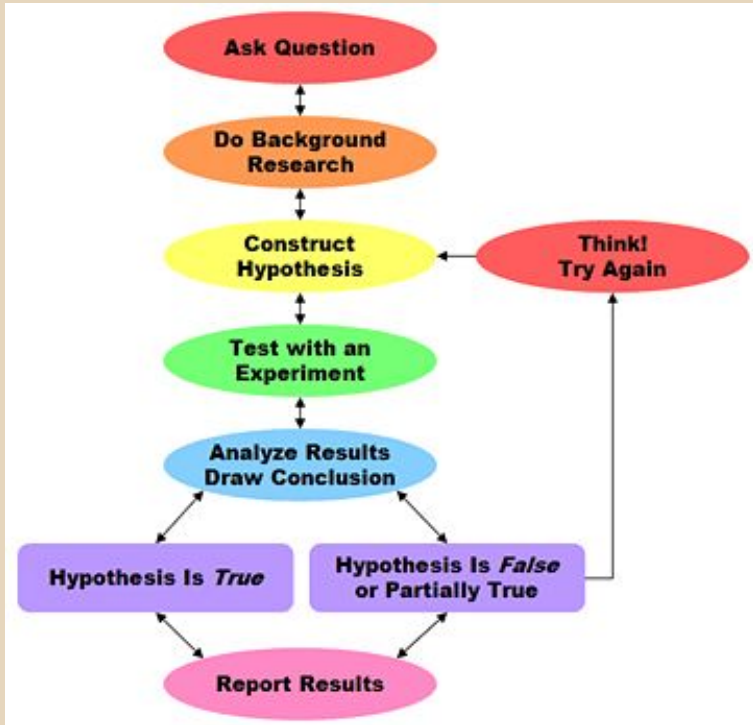


What changes or is being measured due to the independent variable.

Scientific Method



Scientific Method



A series of steps to investigate a problem.

Hypothesis



Hypothesis



**KEEP
CALM
AND
TEST YOUR
HYPOTHESIS**

Proposition explanation made based on limited evidence to be further tested (Pretty much an educated guess).

*“If/When.... (I do this), then.....
(this happens)

Research



Research



Study and investigation for the purpose of learning new knowledge

*Any research is better than no research, make sure you cross reference. Don't always believe the first thing you read.

Materials



What you will use to conduct the experiment.

*Be specific here!!

*Use numbers (quantitative)

Procedures

Procedure

1. Buy 15 sheets of 24# paper, 15 sheets of 67# paper, and 15 sheets of 110# paper.
2. Choose 10 different styles of paper airplanes.
3. Build each style of paper airplane in each weight of paper.
4. Gently throw each of the paper airplanes off of a second story window at least 5 times.
5. Measure the distance from throwing area to landing area and write down the results.

Procedures



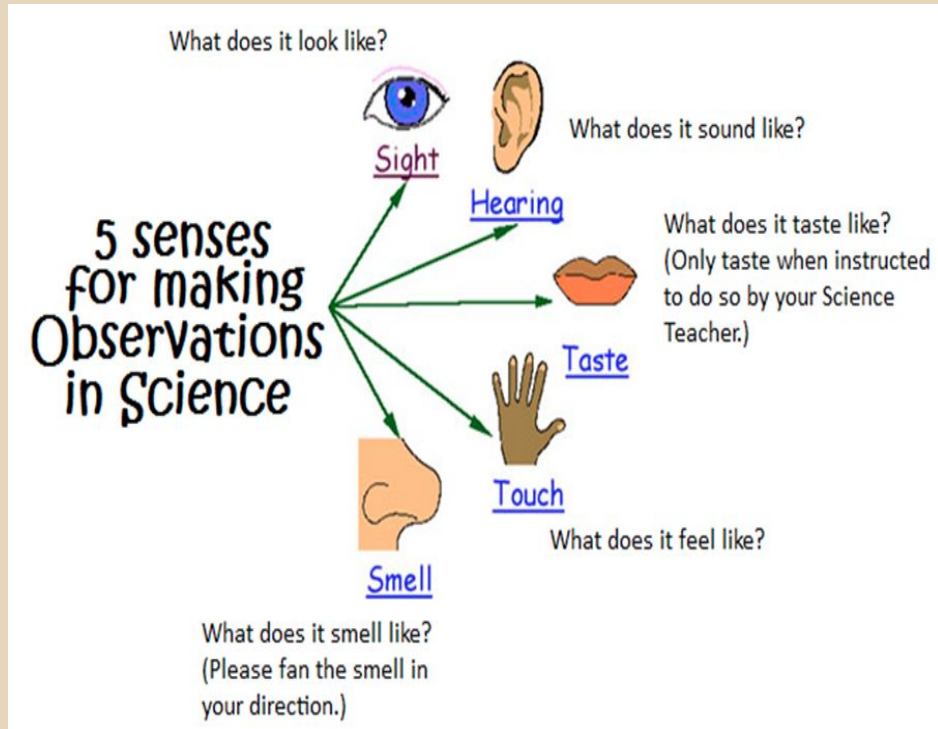
A list of steps to carry out an experiment.

*It is very important to be precise here. Someone random that is handed your procedures should be able to carry out the experiment identical to you.

Observation



Observation



The things you see, feel, hear, touch, taste, smell or measure.

*Make qualitative and quantitative observations!!

Qualitative



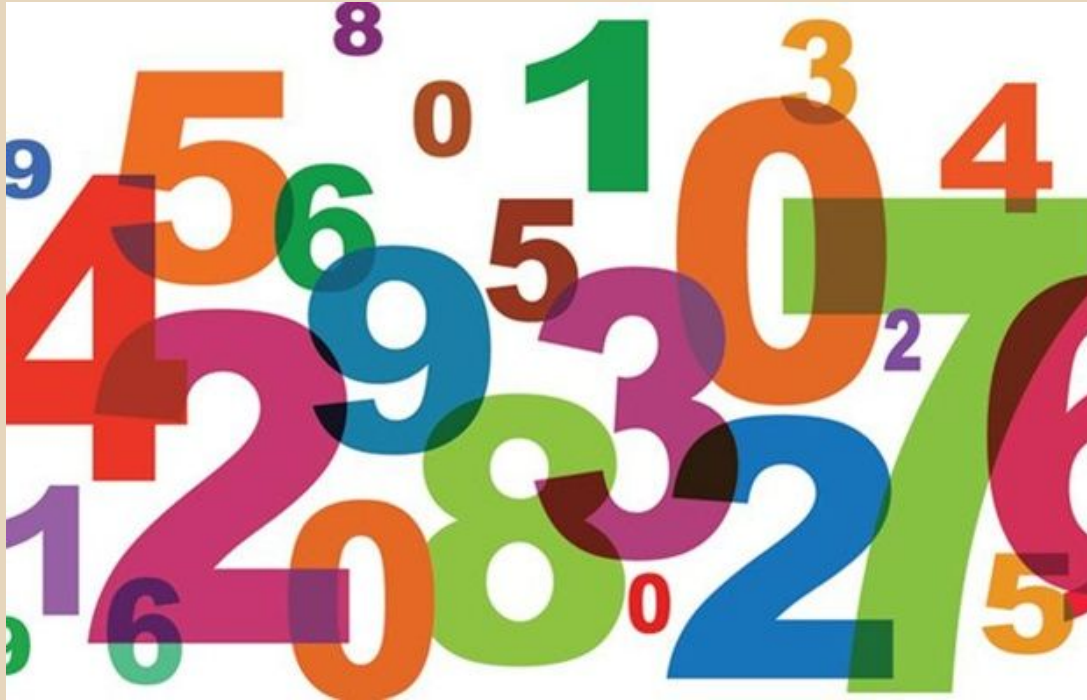
Qualitative



Describing the “**quality**” of what is being observed.

*Always use adjectives (soft, green, crackles, etc.)

Quantitative



Quantitative



Observations that deal with numbers or measurements.

*Quantitative ---> Quantity

Data



The information recorded during the experiment. Data can be numerical, or things we see, hear, feel, touch and smell.

***Always always record your data!!!**

Conclusion



Conclusion



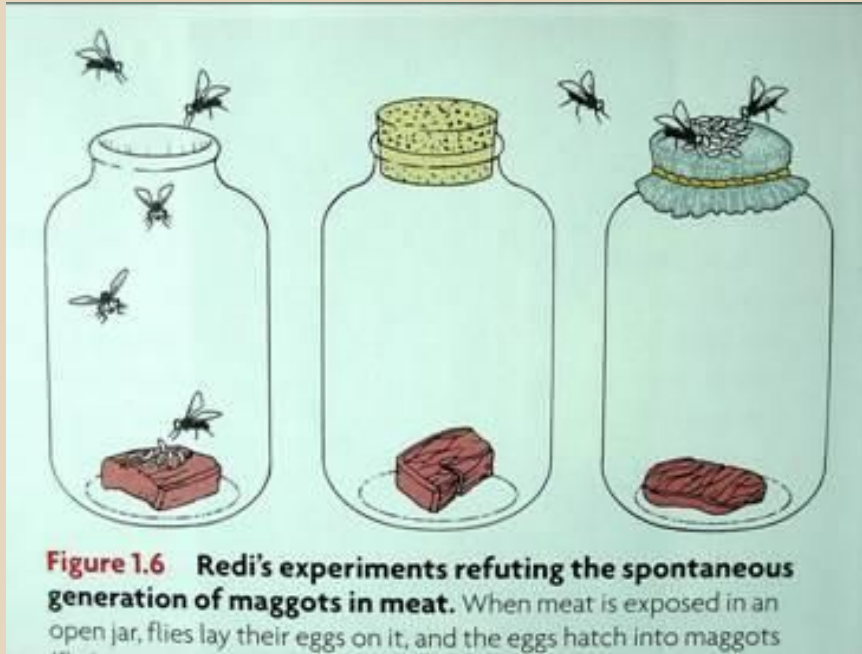
The results of an experiment based on observations and data collected.

*This is where you state if your hypothesis was correct or incorrect

Controlled Experiment



Controlled Experiment



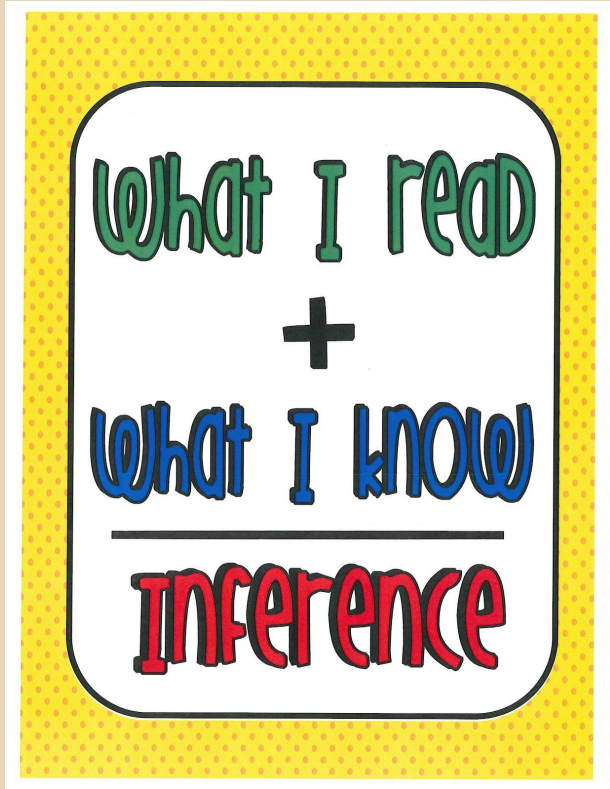
An experiment that isolates the effect of one variable by keeping everything else the same.

*Controlled experiments are one way we can limit experimental errors.

Inference



Inference

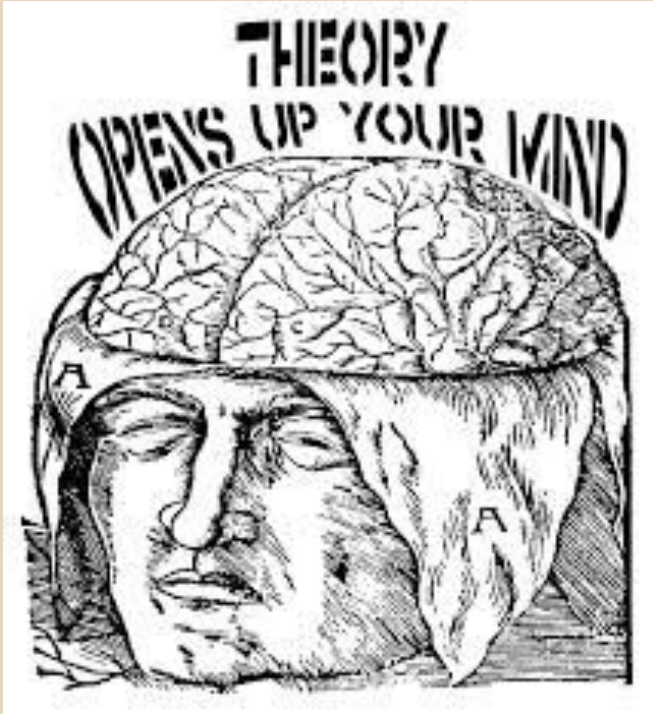


Logical explanation based on prior knowledge and experience.

Theory



Theory



A well supported hypothesis, which is the best existing explanation for a particular phenomenon.

“I have ^{an opinion} ~~a theory~~ that iPhones are better than Droids.”

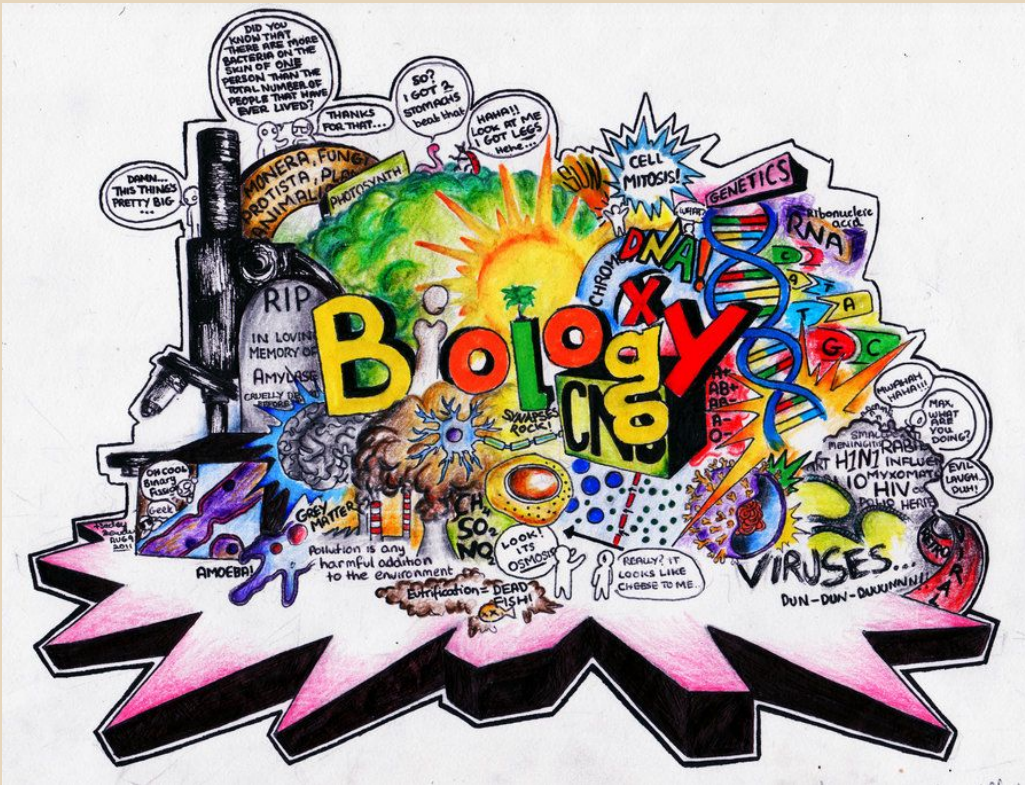
Studying Life Flash Cards

Mr. Schultz

Biology



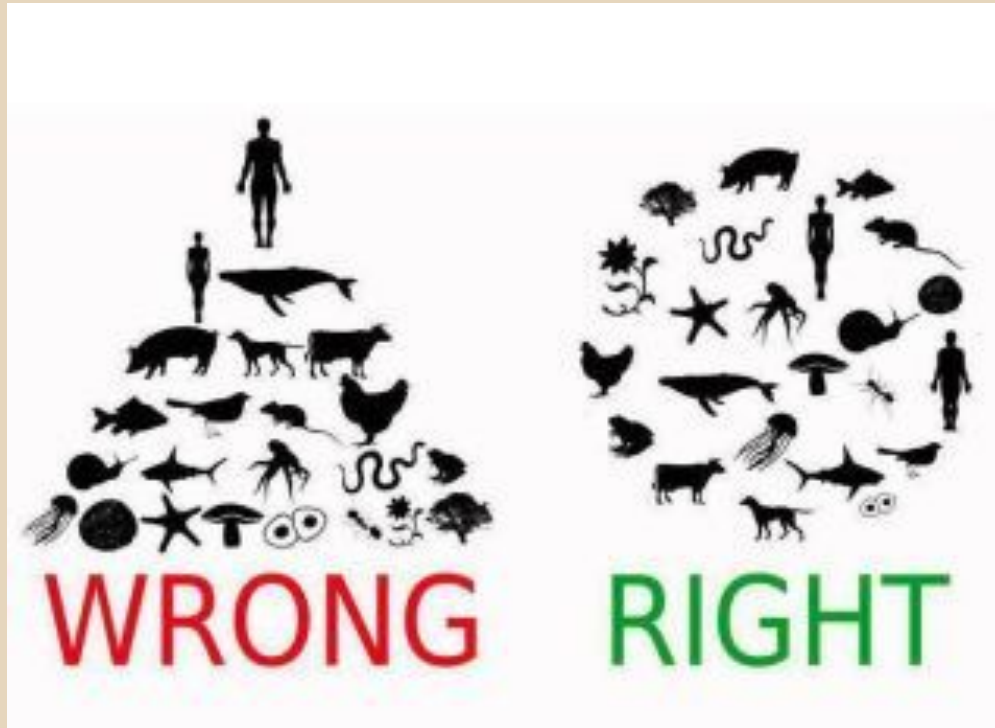
Biology



Bio (life) logy (study)

The study of life

Biodiversity



Biodiversity



Bio (life) diversity (variety)

Total different types of organisms on Earth

*Humans are the biggest threat to biodiversity

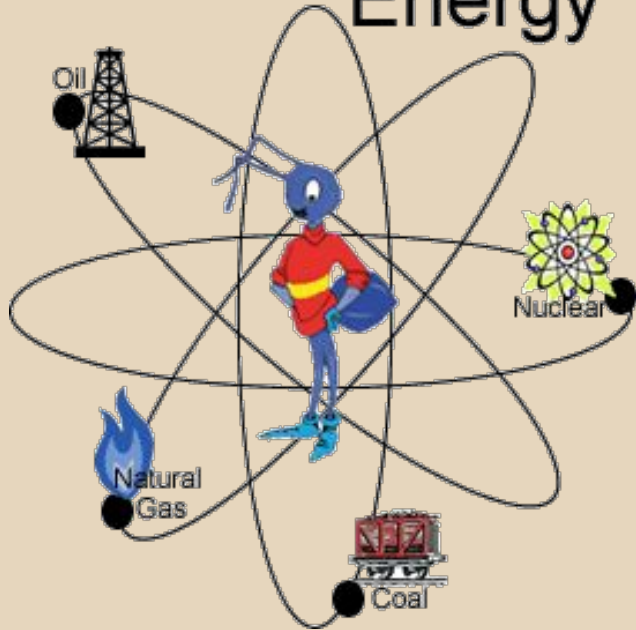
Really good article → [click here](#)

Non-renewable resources



Non-renewable resources

Non-Renewable Energy



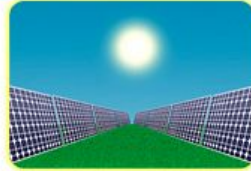
A resource that cannot be replenished by natural processes

Coal, Natural gas, Oil (petroleum), and Nuclear energy

Renewable resources



**HYDROPOWER
ENERGY**



SOLAR ENERGY



**BIOMASS
ENERGY**



**GEOTHERMAL
ENERGY**



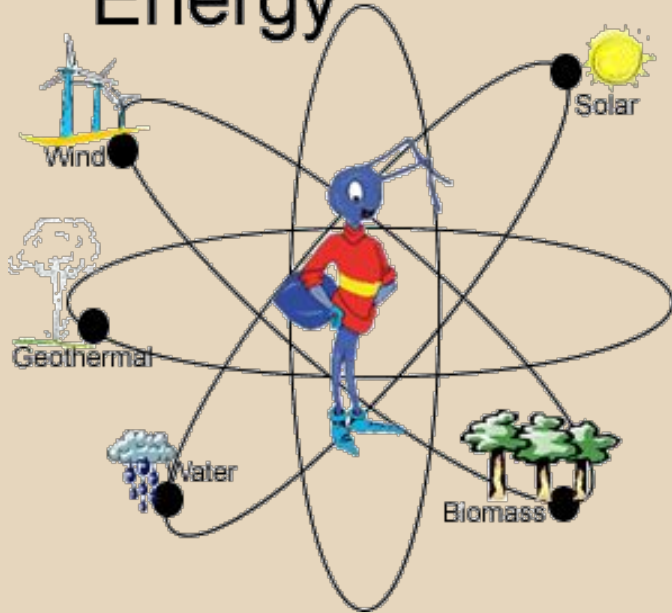
OCEAN ENERGY



**WIND
ENERGY**

Renewable resources

Renewable Energy



Resources that can be replaced naturally and we can use again

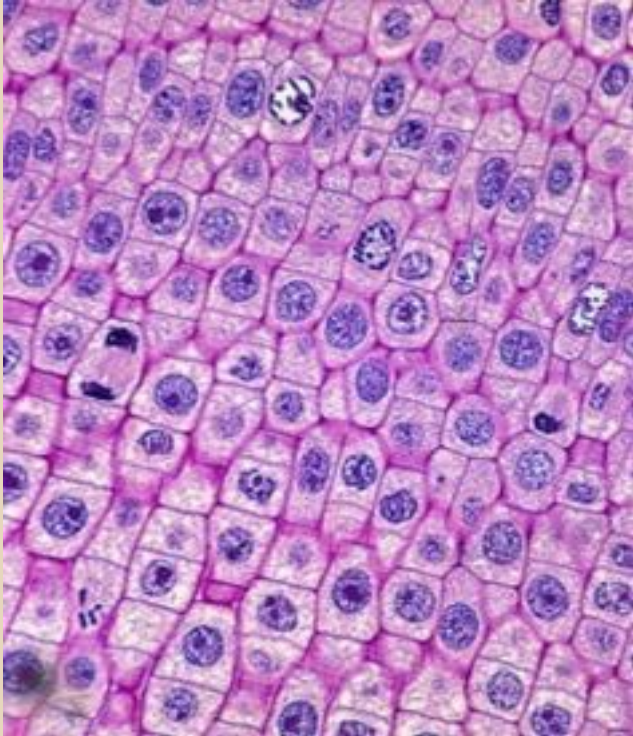
Here is a long list of renewable resources → [here](#)

*This does not mean a resource is unlimited. If humans use a resource too much, it might run out before it replenishes (ex. fresh water- drought, overuse)

Cells



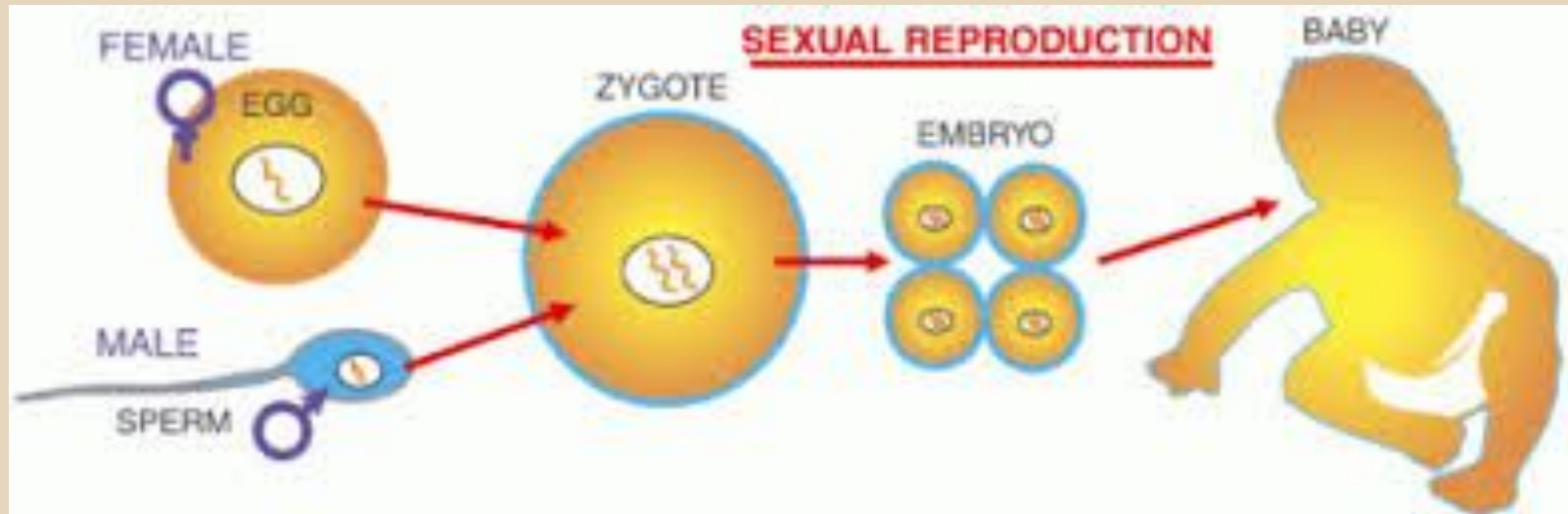
Cells



Collection of living matter inside a barrier that separates the cell from its surroundings

*There are many different types of cells. You have about 37 trillion!

Sexual reproduction

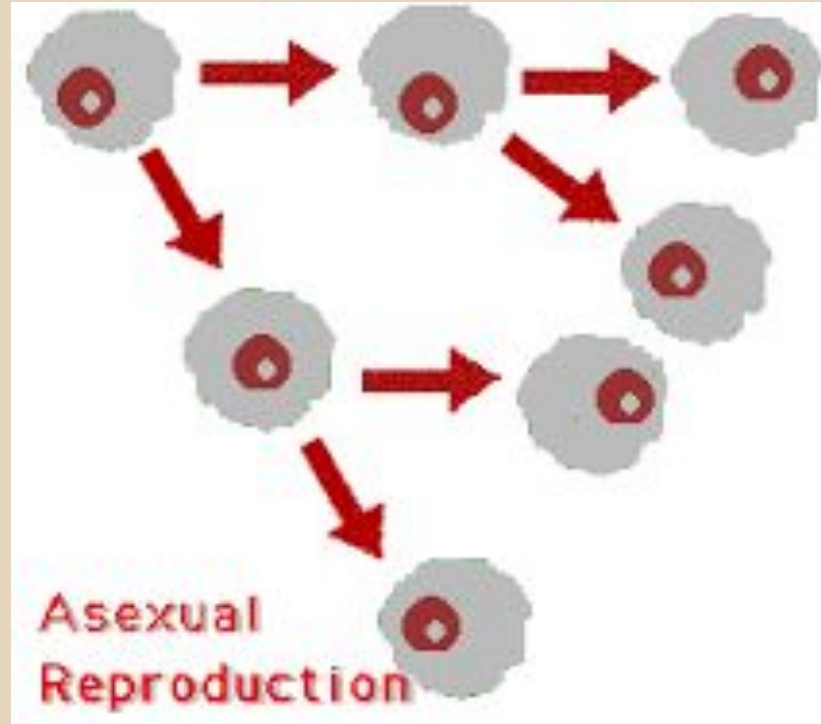


Sexual reproduction

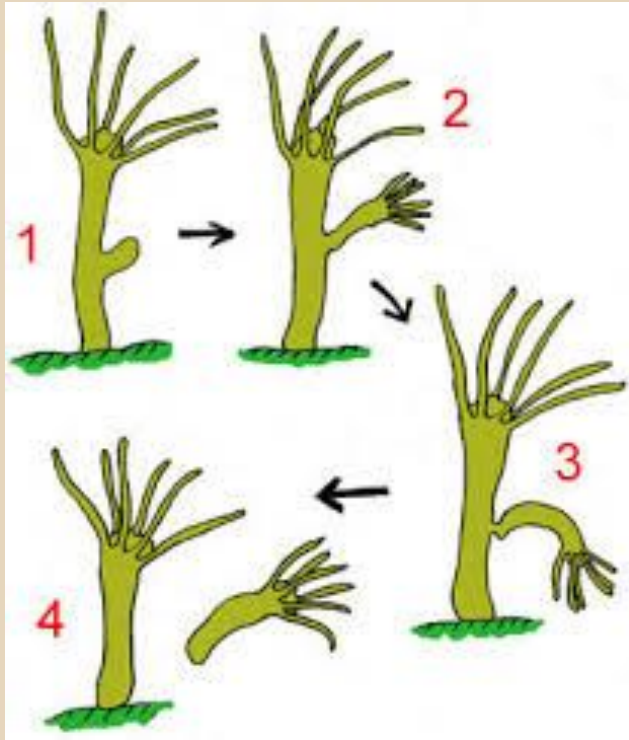


When two cells from different parents unite to produce the first cell of a new organism

Asexual reproduction



Asexual reproduction



When a new organism comes from a single parent

A single celled organism splits in half

← a portion of an organism splits off to form a new organism

Metabolism



Metabolism



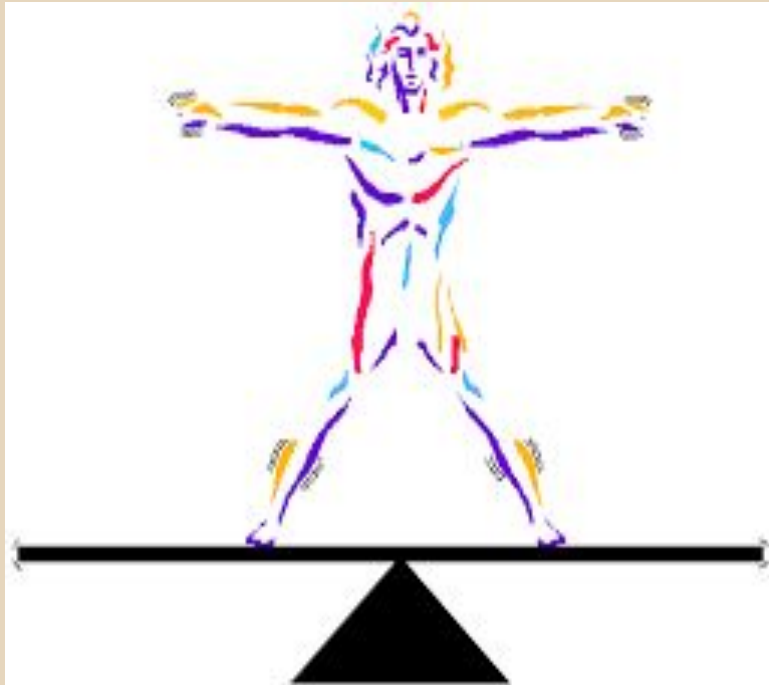
Chemical process that builds up or breaks down materials for life

.... pretty much eating, using energy and storing energy

Homeostasis



Homeostasis



Process of keeping internal conditions stable

Sweating, shivering, increased heart rate, decreased heart rate, vasodilation (veins get bigger), vasoconstriction (veins get smaller), glucose levels, calcium levels

Feedback inhibition



Feedback inhibition



Product of a system shuts down or limits its operation

← Muscular system is used to hold pan, pan is hot (causes pain), muscular system stops working

Evolve

**LOOKING FOR EVIDENCE
OF EVOLUTION?**



YOU'RE SITTING ON IT!

Evolve



Change over long periods of time

Evolution is a theory