Speak like a SCIENTIST

Planning an experiment

Variable A factor that can change in an experiment.

Independent variable A variable that is being changed during the experiment.

Dependent variable A variable that is being tested or measured during the experiment.

Control variable A variable that must be kept the same so the experiment is not affected.

Prediction Stating what you think will happen during an experiment, using scientific theory.

Hypothesis An idea about how something works that can be tested using experiments. Usually developed from a question based on an observation.

Observation Something that can be seen to be happening.

Scientific method Investigating by collecting and analysing data to demonstrate that an idea is right or wrong.

Method A description of how an experiment should be done - can be written as a list of instructions.

Primary data Data that has been collected from the original source for a specific purpose.

Precise Results are precise if they've been repeated and are similar.

Repeatable data Getting similar results when repeating the experiment.

Reproducible Getting similar results when someone else does the experiment.

Random error Something that causes an unexpected difference between a measurement and the true value. May happen when equipment is used incorrectly, or readings are taken incorrectly.

Systematic error Something that causes the results to differ by the same amount each time. May happen when equipment is used incorrectly.

True value The result that you would get in an ideal measurement or experiment that is totally unaffected by errors.

Outliers Results that are very different from the others.

Repeat readings/measurements Taking measurements or observations of the same experiment more than once.

Secondary data Data that has already been collected through primary sources and made available for others to use.

Apparatus The equipment used to conduct an experiment.

Accurate Results are accurate if they're close to the true value.