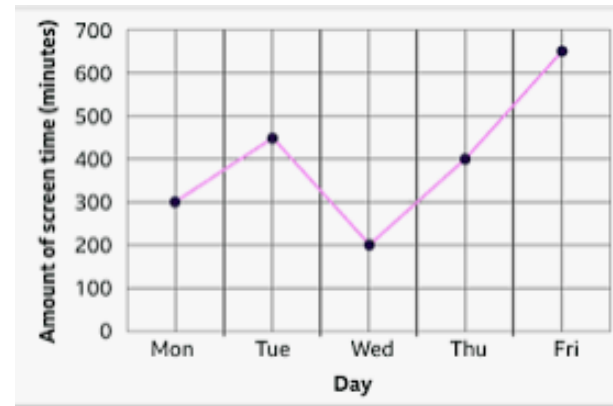


Science Vocabulary

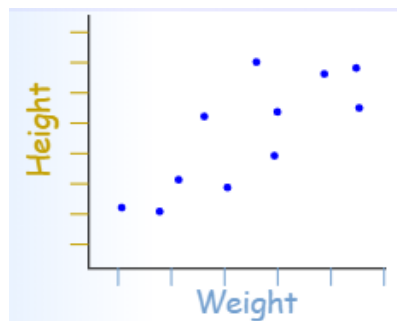
| Word | Definition |
|----------------------|--|
| Keys | A key is a set of questions about the characteristics of objects and living things |
| Tables | A table is an arrangement of data in rows and columns |
| Scatter graph | The scatter graphs pairs of numerical data, with one variable on each axis, to look for a relationship between them. |
| Bar graph | Bar graphs are the pictorial representation of data (generally grouped), in the form of vertical or horizontal rectangular bars , where the length of bars are proportional to the measure of data. |
| Line graph | A line graph is used to display information which changes over time. It is plotted on a graph as a series of points joined with straight lines . |
| Hypothesis | A hypothesis is an idea or explanation that you then test through study and experimentation. |
| Prediction | A prediction is what you expect to happen if your hypothesis is true |
| Conclusion | A scientific conclusion is the final claim of the scientist made upon analysing the experimental data (evidence). |



This is a line graph to show the how the amount of screen time changes throughout a week.

Science Knowledge

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| 'Working scientifically' involves the processes of science , including understanding the sorts of questions that are the province of science ; the design of experiments; reasoning and arguing with scientific evidence; and analysing and interpreting data. |
| Control variable is the variable that stays the same . |
| Dependent variable is the variable that is measured . |
| Independent variable is the variable that is changed . |
| Fair test occurs in an investigation where one variable (the independent variable) is changed and all other conditions (controlled variables) are kept the same. |



In this scatter graph, each dot shows one person's weight versus their height.

