Thinking and Working Scientifically: Vocabulary Check 2

1. When scientists look for similarities and trends in data, they are engaged in _____.
2. Scientists use _____ to sort objects or information into groups based on shared characteristics.
3. Before conducting an experiment, scientists often do _____ to gather information.
4. A _____ is a simplified way to explain complex scientific ideas.
5. The factor that is changed in an experiment is the _____.
6. Graphs and charts can be used to _____ scientific findings visually.
7. Recording and noting changes over an extended period is called _____.
8. A _____ test means only one variable is changed while others are kept the same.
9. After completing an experiment, scientists write a _____ to explain their findings.
10. Scientists try to _____ results based on previous observations and patterns.
11. The factor that is measured in an experiment is the _____.
12. Factors that must remain constant in an experiment are called _____.
13. Scientists use different types of _____ like beakers and microscopes to carry out experiments.
14. If a data point does not fit the expected pattern, it is considered _____.
15. If an experiment is _____, it means the results can be repeated and trusted.
16. Assessing potential dangers in an experiment involves considering _____.
17. A _____ is a simple graph used to display frequency of data points.
18. A _____ organizes and displays recorded observations and measurements.
19. A _____ is used to display relationships between two variables with points scattered across the graph.
20. A _____ shows trends over time by connecting data points with a continuous line.
21. Conducting investigations and experiments to answer scientific questions is known as _____.
22. A _____ is used to compare different categories of data using rectangular bars.

LIVEWORKSHEETS