

1. <b>Analyze</b>	To look closely at data, noting patterns and interpreting what it means	18. <b>Scientific prediction</b>	A forecast or logical statement about what will happen in the future based on factual information and principles and trends and patterns found in data.
2. <b>Classify</b>	Arrange (a group of people or things) in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.	19. <b>Testable question</b>	Can be answered by designing and conducting an experiment and collecting and analyzing evidence that is measurable. Relates to scientific ideas rather than personal preferences. About changing one thing to see the effect it has on another thing.
3. <b>Conclusion</b>	A summary statement based on the results of an investigation or experiment. Includes how your results support or contradict your original hypothesis.	20. <b>Variable</b>	A factor that can change in an experiment
4. <b>Constant</b>	something that stays the same		
5. <b>Constants</b>	Variables that stay the same throughout the experiment		
6. <b>Control Group</b>	In an experiment, a group that is kept under normal or ideal conditions while others are changed for comparison.		
7. <b>Data</b>	measurements or observations; analyzed to come up with a conclusion		
8. <b>Dependent Variable (Responding Variable)</b>	The variable in the experiment that responds to the changed variable. The variable the scientist MEASURES.		
9. <b>Evidence</b>	Collected body of data from observations and experiments		
10. <b>Hypothesis</b>	a prediction or educated guess based on background knowledge that states what the scientist thinks will happen in an experiment; stated as an "If...Then..." statement where the If is the cause and the then is the effect		
11. <b>Independent Variable (Manipulated Variable)</b>	The experimental factor that the scientist changes; the variable whose effect is being tested. The CAUSE in a hypothesis (the IF).		
12. <b>Inference</b>	A tentative explanation based on prior knowledge and experiences (schema), and observations and/or data.		
13. <b>Model</b>	A representation or simulation of a real object, system, or event. Includes only the most important parts of the system. Helps to clarify explanations and demonstrate relationships.		
14. <b>Observation</b>	Information obtained through the senses.		
15. <b>Qualitative</b>	Data or observations in the form of words The QUALITies of something		
16. <b>Quantitative</b>	Numerical data or observations the QUANTITies of something		
17. <b>Scientific Method</b>	A series of steps followed to solve scientific problems including collecting data, formulating a hypothesis, testing the hypothesis, and stating conclusions.		