SCIENCE 7

CHEMICAL REACTIONS

During the chemical reactions you will view today, I would like you to choose one from the several experiments done today and follow the guide below to write out the following parts:

I. HYPOTHESIS:

What "you think" will be the final outcome of the experiment. This is generally based on prior knowledge or observations. In other words, you are not just pulling this "out of thin air"; you have some logical reason for thinking this. If you have no prior knowledge of the concept, you will need to do research before making a hypothesis. Also, explain exactly "why you think this". REMEMBER! There is no right or wrong answer. It's strictly what "you think" and "why you think this". This is a detailed response that gives a detailed response.

Directions for Part I: Hypothesis

*****4-5 detailed sentences should accurately explain your hypothesis.*****

II. OBSERVATION:

Scientists record observations in journals or logs. Observations are never destroyed once recorded.

Observations are of two categories:

- ***Qualitative - information gathered through the senses such as smell, taste, touch, hear, shape, etc. This includes a description of a end result.***
- ***Quantitative*** - information gathered due to precise measurements, such as height in cm, width in cm, mass in g, volume in cm3, density in g/cm3, time in seconds, speed in kph, etc.

Observations are organized in:

- Descriptive - written eye witness account of what occurred
- Data tables or charts.
- Graphs are visual representations of the data so that it can be easily studied, interpreted, and analyzed. Circle, bar, and line are examples of kinds of graphs.

Directions for Part II: Observation

*****I'm going to suggest that you use a qualitative observation for these reactions today. Again, you will need 4 -5 sentences as to what you saw*****