triple beam balance

beaker

A tool used to mass objects [matter] in grams, milligrams, and kilograms.

A wide-mouthed cup, usually a plastic one without a handle, used to carry or pour liquids.

graduated cylinder

microscope

A tool used to measure volume.

A tool that magnifies tiny objects to make them appear larger.

telescope

hot plate

A tool that magnifies distant objects.

A flat heated cooking surface used to heat solids or liquids.

hypothesis

temperature

A statement which is an educated guess that can be tested. The statement should include. . . If . . . Then.

The measurement at a given time and place expressed in Celsius.

air pressure

conclusion

The amount that air presses or pushes on anything. Air pressure is measured with a barometer.

After analyzing the data, a conclusion answers the question and is supported by the data.

thermometer

volume

The tool used to measure temperature.

Volume is the amount of space an object takes up.

inference

scientific models

An inference is a reasonable conclusion based on what you observed in an experiment.

Models that help scientists understand parts of the natural world that are difficult to study directly. Some models have limitations. (example: globe)

weight

newtons

Weight is a measure of the force of gravity on an object.

Weight is measured in units called newtons.

properties of matter

question

Melting point
Boiling point
Magnetism
Ability of conduct electricity
Observable features (look, texture, smell, sound)

A valid question must be measurable.

Scientific Method

humidity

A plan of inquiry that answers questions. Process- Question, Hypothesis, Conduct Experiment, Analyze Data, Draw Conclusions

The measure of the amount of water vapor in the air. It is measured with a hydrometer.

valid

variable

Truth, true

A change that you make to an experiment. The variable is what you are testing for.

Celsius

density

Metric unit of temperature.

The concentration of matter in an object.