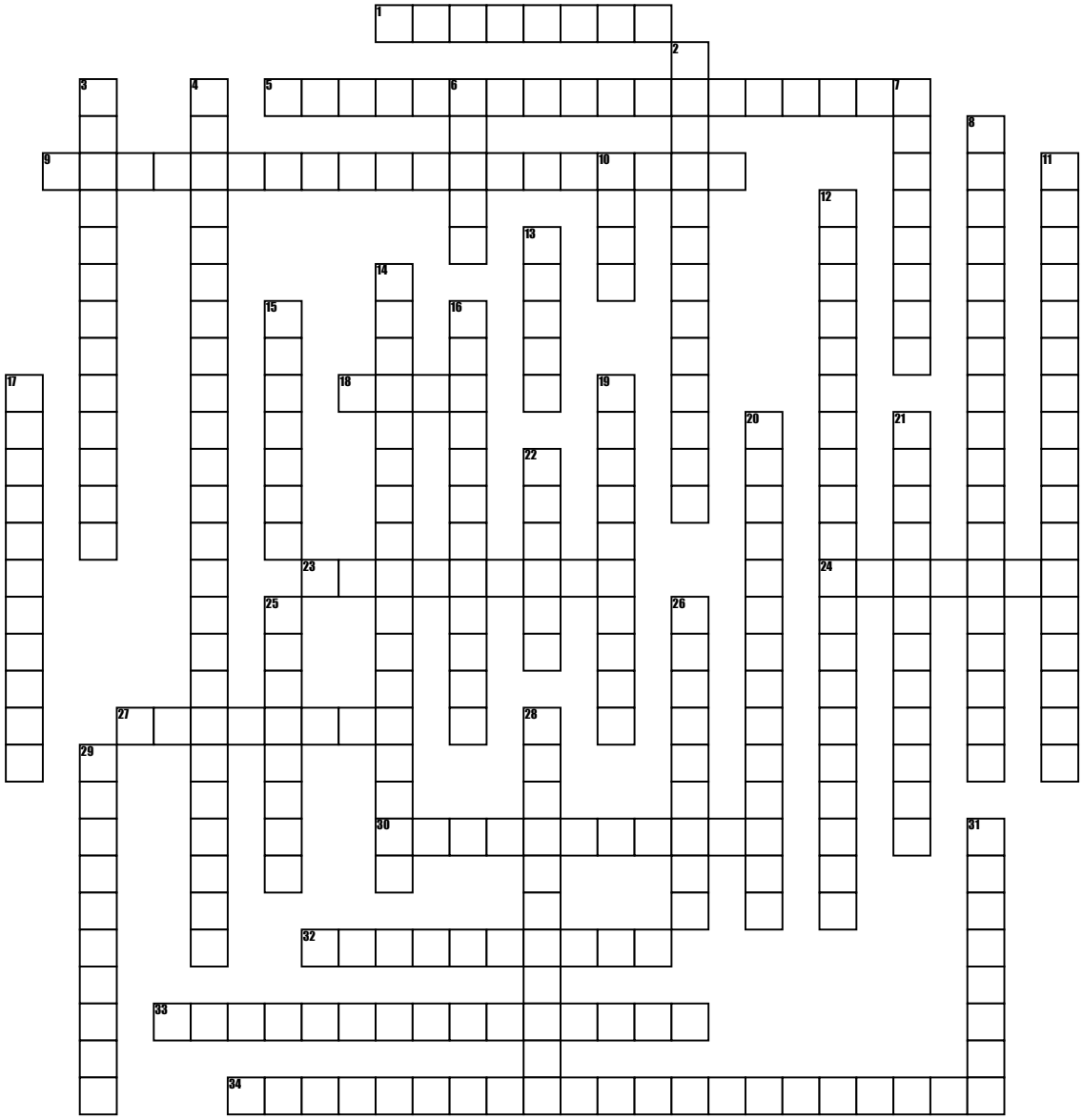
Name: _____ Date: _____

# 42 Key Words



**Across**

**1.** A factor that can be changed, measured and controlled.

**5.** When two variables are graphed and show a straight line which goes through the origin, and they can be called directly proportional.

**9.** Different ways to investigate including observation over time, fair test and pattern seeking.

**18.** An average of a set of data, calculated by adding all the values and dividing by the number of values.

**23.** Shows the relationship between two continuous variables.

**24.** When two variables are graphed and show a straight line which goes through the origin, and they can be called directly proportional.

**27.** The facts, scientific ideas, data or conclusions that support the claim.

**30.** information gathered by your senses

**32.** When repeat readings are close together.

**33.** What you measure or observe in an investigation. Always goes on y axis of graph.

**34.** Has values that are words or discrete numbers.

**Down**

**2.** A straight or curved line drawn to show the pattern of data points.

**3.** Results that have already been collected by another person.

**4.** Random errors are when the same quantity is measured and inconsistent values obtained. Systematic errors arise from an inaccuracy in the system and give rise to errors of the same value.

**6.** The maximum and minimum values of a variable.

**7.** Shows the proportions or percentages that make up a whole.

**8.** Has values that can be any number.

**10.** How likely something is to be harmful.

**11.** What you change in an investigation to see how it affects the dependent variable. Always goes on x axis of graph.

**12.** Displays the values of categories.

**13.** A statement that says something is true.

**14.** Variations in measurements, owing to the method, measurement techniques or the instrument.

**15.** something good or helpful

**16.** Those that are not exposed to the factor being tested.

**17.** information gathered by your senses

**19.** An explanation you can test which includes a reason and a 'science idea'.

**20.** There is a real difference between two means if their ranges do not overlap much.

**21.** Shows the independent variable vs dependent variable.

**22.** A situation that presents a threat to people.

**25.** The gap between the values of the independent variable.

**26.** : Your ideas about what the evidence means, in the form of an argument for or against the claim.

**28.** A relationship between variables where one increases or decreases as the other increases.

**29.** what you think will happen in an experiment

**31.** Information from an observation or experiment that supports an idea.