Lab Design (Pre-Lab)

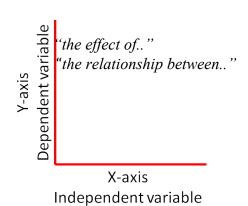
LAB QUESTION What testable question are you trying to answer in the investigation?			
INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	DEPENDENT VARIABLE		
What are you changing in each trial?	What is being measured?		
what are you changing in each trial!	what is being measurea!		
HYPOTHESIS			
Format: IF (IV: this is changed), THEN (DV: this will	ll change in this way), BECAUSE (of this reason)		
EVDEDIMENTAL DECICN D. 11			
EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN Diagram and describe (annotate) each group in the experiment			
GOVGE ANTES	GOVERNOV		
CONSTANTS Factors held the same in all trials	CONTROL(s) Lacks the IV		
Evident in your design diagrams	Trial the experimental group is compared to		

II. DATA

- Draft your tables/graphs on the whiteboard before committing to your notebook
- Include examples of calculations

IV	DV		RESULTS
What you modify	What you measure as your		Differences,
in the lab design	data		Averages
			_

- Columns/rows/axes include variable and *unit*
- Choose graph type based on data type: Discreet Comparison: columns, bars Continuous Change: point, line, histogram
- Use color, patterns, a key when needed
- Graph relationships can be positive, negative or unrelated









III. ANALYSIS – 2 paragraphs

Claim, Evidence and Reasoning (Claim, Data, Warrant)

- Claim-Make factual claims from the patterns evident in the data, stating the relationship between the variables.
- Evidence-Cite specific data numbers or observations as evidence to support your claim.
- Reasoning-Explain why that evidence supports your claim including unit concepts and vocabulary to infer the underlying cause of your lab results. You may extend that to predict the results of additional tests and applications to the real world.

Data Reflection

- Does the data support the hypothesis?
- Explain two errors resulting from lab design, or any human error that went uncorrected.
- Are your results conclusive (do you trust your results)? Base this claim on the number of trials, class results, effect of errors, etc.