



Next, as a group, decide why you think this will happen.

- a) Record your group's hypothesis (your group's prediction and the reasons).
4. Decide what your independent and dependent variables will be and which variables you must control in your test of the hypothesis. For example, the size and shape of the plaster of Paris rocks you use should be the same, and therefore they are controlled variables.
 - a) Record your independent and dependent variables, and all the controlled variables in your journal.
5. Complete your design of the experiment. Decide on the steps you will take from start to finish. Be sure to include any safety precautions you will take.
 - a) Include your procedure in your journal.
6. With the approval of your teacher, conduct your investigation.

You are going to observe the changes for several days. Make sure that you have labeled your samples, so that others know what they are.

- a) Record all your observations.

Part F: Sharing Your Results

1. When you have finished your test, examine your data. As a group discuss and answer the following questions:
 - a) Does the evidence you have gathered support the hypothesis?
 - b) Which data in particular support your hypothesis?
 - c) Are there any data that are not clear? Why do you think this is so?
 - d) Has anything occurred during your test that raises new questions? If so, what new hypothesis can you form?
2. Put all your information together into a form that others can see and understand.

Prepare to share your findings with other groups.



Inquiry

Sharing Findings

An important part of a scientific experiment is sharing the results with others. Scientists do this whenever they think that they have discovered scientifically interesting and important information that other scientists might want to know about. In this investigation it is important that other groups learn about what you discovered.