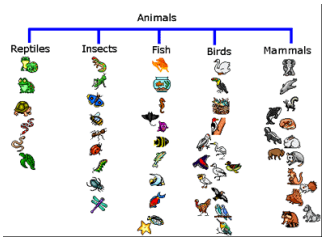
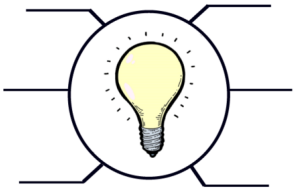
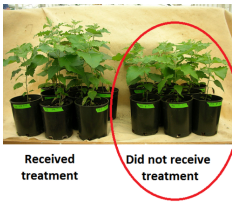
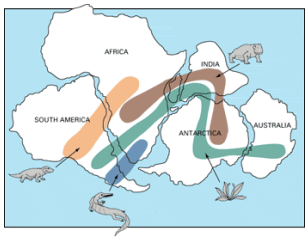
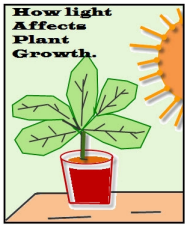
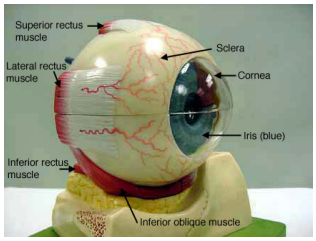
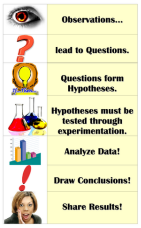
Analyze	 To look closely at data, noting patterns and interpreting what it means
Classify	 Arrange (a group of people or things) in classes or categories according to shared qualities or characteristics.
Conclusion	 A summary statement based on the results of an investigation or experiment. Includes how your results support or contradict your original hypothesis.
Constant	 something that stays the same
Constants	Using cheese graph Examples: Same size cheese Same temperature stored Same person checking Same equipment Variables that stay the same throughout the experiment.

Control Group	 In an experiment, a group that is kept under normal or ideal conditions while others are changed for comparison.
Data	 measurements or observations; analyzed to come up with a conclusion
Dependent Variable (Responding Variable)	 The variable in the experiment that responds to the changed variable. The variable the scientist MEASURES.
Evidence	 Collected body of data from observations and experiments
Hypothesis	 a prediction or educated guess based on background knowledge that states what the scientist thinks will happen in an experiment; stated as an "If...Then..." statement where the If is the cause and the then is the effect.

Independent Variable (Manipulated Variable)	 The experimental factor that the scientist changes; the variable whose effect is being tested. The CAUSE in a hypothesis (the IF).
Inference	 A tentative explanation based on prior knowledge and experiences (schema), and observations and/or data.
Model	 A representation or simulation of a real object, system, or event. Includes only the most important parts of the system. Helps to clarify explanations and demonstrate relationships.
Observation	 Information obtained through the senses.
Qualitative	blue tall BIG Data or observations in the form of words The QUALITies of something

Quantitative	1.0456 9.087 10,394.1 Numerical data or observations the QUANTITies of something
Scientific Method	 A series of steps followed to solve scientific problems including collecting data, formulating a hypothesis, testing the hypothesis, and stating conclusions.
Scientific prediction	 A forecast or logical statement about what will happen in the future based on factual information and principles and trends and patterns found in data.
Testable question	 Can be answered by designing and conducting an experiment and collecting and analyzing evidence that is measurable. Relates to scientific ideas rather than personal preferences. About changing one thing to see the effect it has on another thing.
Variable	 A factor that can change in an experiment