







Hazard	Symbol
Toxic	
Irritant	
Flammable	
Corrosive	
Radioactive	
Harmful	



Tripod



Clamp Stand



Funnel



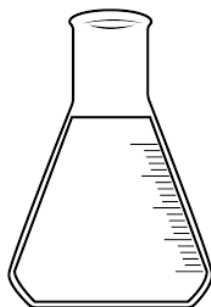
Measuring cylinder



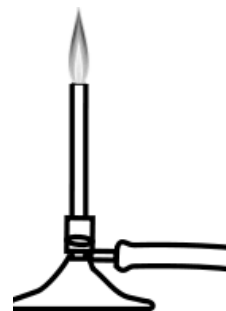
Beaker



Thermometer



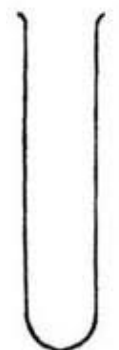
Conical flask



Bunsen Burner



Test tube



Boiling tube



Evaporating dish



Gauze

A risk assessment should include the following

Hazard

Risk

Control

Something in the experiment that could harm someone. E.g. Acid

How to object could harm someone. E.g. Get into someone eye and damage it.

How to plan to control this. E.g. Ensure goggles are worn at all times.

Safety rules in a science lab

- Goggles on even if you wear glasses.
- Stood up at all times.
- Never eat or drink.
- No running
- All bags and coats hung up or under the table out of the way.
- Hair tied back
- Ties tucked in

Prediction:

A statement that describes what you expect to happen, according to scientific theory, during an experiment.

“I think that the hotter the temperature of the acid the faster the powder will dissolve.”

Conclusion

This says what has been found out during an investigation.

A good conclusion does the following:

- Fully describes the relationship between variables.
- Links the findings back to the hypothesis.
- Explains findings using scientific knowledge and understanding.

For example, if an experiment was set up to see how quickly ink diffused through a beaker of water at different temperatures, a simple conclusion would be:



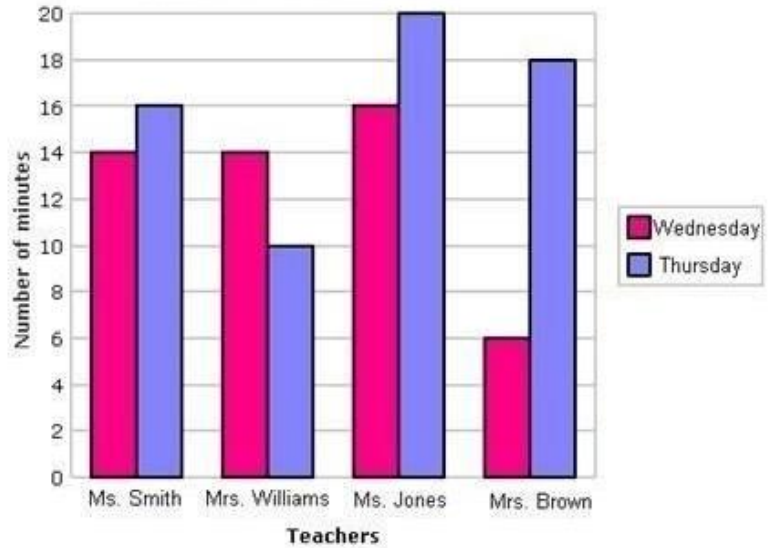
- The results show that ink diffuses faster in water of a higher temperature.
- The conclusion supports the hypothesis because it shows that particles move faster in hot water.
- This is because the particles have more energy in hot water, so they move more quickly through the beaker.



Control variable	Independent variable	Dependent variable
The variable that you keep the same each time you repeat an experiment.	The variable that you change within an experiment.	The variable that you measure within an experiment.

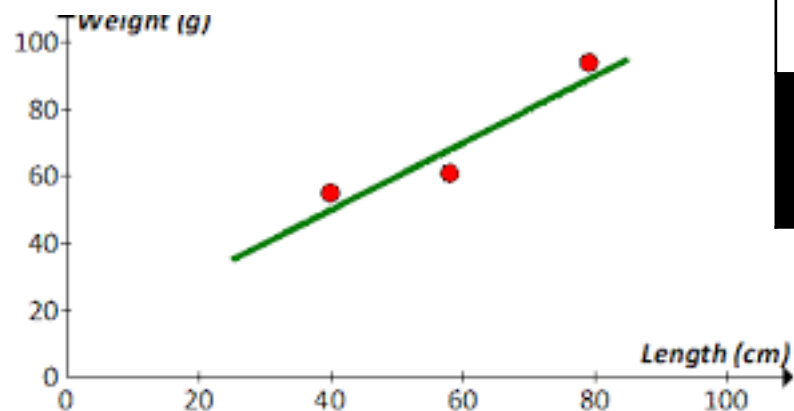
How to draw a result table

Independent Variable/unit	Dependent Variable/ unit			
	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3	Average



Components of a good graph in Science	
<u>Bar graph</u>	<u>Line graph</u>
Labelled X & Y Axis	
Appropriate scale (numbers)	
Points plotted accurately.	
Title	
	Line or curve of best fit

Measurement	SI Unit
Mass	Kg
Volume	cm
Weight	N
Force	N
Distance	m
Extension	mm
Speed	m/s



Mean
 Add all the numbers then divide by the amount of numbers.

9, 3, 1, 8, 3, 6
 $9+3+1+8+2+6=30$
 $30/6=5$
 The mean is 5