

## NATURAL SCIENCES\_ SENIOR PHASE\_ MWAZVITA CHIKOPO\_ 26-08-2022

TO: Teachers & Learners. **TOPIC:** Investigations and Experiments **MESSAGE OBJECTIVE(S):** Distinguishing between an experiment and other forms of scientific investigation. ZPERIMENT Vhat's th e EXPERIMENT involves testing dependent and independent variables establishes a cause and effect relationship classic scientific method EXAMPLE Testing plant growth in different types of soil to the second Sample Sample Sample A C TN ESTIGATION clear questions drive the investigation not a complete scientific method a hypothesis is not necessary EXAMPLE How tall can a flower grow in a month? to the second Day 15 Day Day 30

**INVESTIGATION:** A method of answering a question by observations, including modelling, researching and collecting data. It does not involve testing a hypothesis by changing one variable while keeping the other factors constant.

**EXPERIMENT:** A controlled method of answer a question by forming a hypothesis, running fair tests controlling only one variable at a time. Follows the scientific process.

**Variables:** Anything that could be changed in an experiment that could affect the results. Examples include independent and dependent variables.

**Control:** A variable that is not being tested, which is used for comparison.

**Constant:** A variable that is not changed. For example, if the experiment is performed in a lab, the lab's temperature should be constant throughout the experiment.

**Observation:** using one of more of your senses to gather information. Also includes using tools to help your senses (like a microscope).

LINKS TO THE NECT WEBSITE

 NECT LINK TO PLANNERS & TRACKERS FOR RECOVERY: Please visit: <u>https://nect.org.za/materials</u>

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