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Name: _____

SCIENCE VOCABULARY

Date: _____

Period: _____

absolute	free from imperfection
accuracy	a description of how close a measurement is to the true value of the quantity measured.
analyze	examine methodically and in detail the constitution or structure of (something, especially information), typically for purposes of explanation and interpretation.
apply	bring or put into operation or practical use.
appraise	assess the value or quality of.
assess	obtain, examine, or retrieve (data or a file).
compare	estimate, measure, or note the similarity or dissimilarity between.
compose	write or create
conclude	arrive at a judgment or opinion by reasoning.
connect	associate or relate in some respect
control	a group or individual used as a standard of comparison for checking the results of a survey or experiment.
creativity	the use of the imagination or original ideas, especially in the production of an artistic work.
curiosity	a strong desire to know or learn something.
data	facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.
dependent variable	a variable (often denoted by y) whose value depends on that of another.
describe	give an account in words of (someone or something), including all the relevant characteristics, qualities, or events.
determine	ascertain or establish exactly, typically as a result of research or calculation.
diagram	is a symbolic representation of information according to some visualization technique.
discriminate	recognize a distinction; differentiate.
empirical evidence	the observations, measurements, and other types of data that people gather and test to support and evaluate scientific explanations.
engineering	the application of science and mathematics to solve real-life problems.
evaluate	form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess.
evidence	the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.
experiments	a scientific procedure undertaken to make a discovery, test a hypothesis, or demonstrate a known fact.
explain	make (an idea, situation, or problem) clear to someone by describing it in more detail or revealing relevant facts or ideas.
hypothesis	a supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.
identify	establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is.
independent variable	a variable (often denoted by x) whose variation does not depend on that of another.

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infer	deduce or conclude (information) from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements.
justify/judge	show or prove to be right or reasonable.
logic	reasoning conducted or assessed according to strict principles of validity.
meaurement	a quantitative description of something that includes a number and a unit, such as 42 meters.
objectivity	is a noun that means a lack of bias, judgment, or prejudice.
observation	the action or process of observing something or someone carefully or in order to gain information.
plan	a detailed proposal for doing or achieving something.
precision	the exactness of a measurement.
predict	say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something.
prototype	a test model of a product
pseudoscience	a process of investigation that in one or more ways resembles science but deviates from the scientific methods.
qualitative observation	relating to information that concerns quality or kind.
quantitative observation	relating to information that is expressed by a number or quantity.
recommend	put forward (someone or something) with approval as being suitable for a particular purpose or role.
relate	to be connected to
science	the knowledge obtained by observing natural events and conditions in order to discover facts and formulate laws or principles that can be verified or tested.
scientific notation	a method of expressing a quantity as a number multiplied by 10 to the appropriate power.
sequence	a particular order in which related events, movements, or things follow each other.
skepticism	to doubt something.
synthesize	combine (a number of things) into a coherent whole.
technology	the application of science for practical purposes; the use of tools, machines, materials, and processes to meet human needs.
theory	a supposition or a system of ideas intended to explain something, especially one based on general principles independent of the thing to be explained.
variable	an element, feature, or factor that is liable to vary or change.
validity	the quality of being logically or factually sound; soundness or cogency.
Reliability	is the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results. Types of Reliability. Test-retest reliability is a measure of reliability obtained by administering the same test twice over a period of time to a group of individuals.

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Name: _____

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Period: _____

Trials	one of a number of repetitions of an experiment.