Due Date:	Date:

Template #3 - Here We Go!

The purpose of this template is to help you record your **Observations** as you perform your experiment.



After you have your data from your experiment you can do your **Results and Calculations** where you analyze your quantitative data and display the results (in charts & graphs).

If you run out of space on this template, <u>use a blank sheet of lined paper</u> to record more observations. <u>Record the date</u> of the observation if your experiment takes place over more than one day or repeat the experiment on different days.

Qualitative Observations (what you see, hear, feel, taste, or smell)

Describe the qualities of objects, events, or processes that you observe when performing your experiment.

EXAMPLES OF SOME THINGS YOU CAN OBSERVE (check those that apply)

— /\/\		 = (oneon those that apply)
	state of matter (solid, liquid, gas)	clarity (transparent, translucent)
	colour (colour or shades)	form (shape)
	smell (pungent, strong, spicy, sweet, or odourless)	malleability (the ability of the substance to change shape)
	taste (sweet, sour, bitter, or salty)	brittleness (easy to break?)
	texture (smooth, rough, or coarse)	hardness (soft, tender, tough, hard)
	shininess (lustre, shiny, polished, dull)	viscosity (a liquid's resistance to flow)

Due Da		Date:				
Quantitative C	Observations (w	/hat you measu	re or c	ount)		
EXAMPLES OF SOME THINGS YOU (temperature (Celsius) volume (mL, L, cm cubed) mass (milligram, gram, kg) force (newton - N) pressure (pascal – Pa, psi) volume of sound (decibels) electricity (ampere - A)				 □ length (mm, cm, m, km) □ time (minutes, seconds) □ area (squared - cm, mm, m) □ energy (joule J, kilojoule kJ) □ light intensity (lumens) □ length (mm, cm, m, km) □ speed/velocity (m/s) 		
	ng make sure to nents are as acc			refully a	nd correctly to h	nelp ensure
You should alw	/ays get several	observations ar	nd take	the ave	rage result for tl	he three.
the results. Use a table to	he if checking a help organize the below as a tector or data.	e data you colle	ct duri	ng your e	experiment. You	u
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Due Date:	Date:

Results & Calculations (making sense of your data)

After collecting your **<u>quantitative data</u>** you need to organize it to make sense of it. Reading data from a table can be confusing and difficult to make comparisons.

The best way to present data is through graphs. It allows you to see more precisely what the relationship is, so it can be accurately described in words and by mathematics.

You have to consider what type of graph is best for your data. Types of graphs used regularly are **infographics**, **pictographs**, **broken line graphs**, **bar graphs**, and **circle graphs**.

Be sure to include your graphs in both the lab report and as part of your display. Several computer programs are available that will make your graphs look professional such as MS Excel and other graphing websites.









