Group Color:	



How Science Works

Grade 2

Module 2

Class Question:

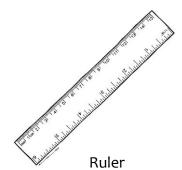
What variables affect plant growth?

Scientist (Your Name):	
Teacher's Name:	
SciTrek Volunteer's Name:	

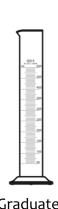
VOCABULARY

Science: The study of the material world using human reason. The scientific method is the way humans reason and apply logic to data to help gain knowledge of the world.

- Observation: A description using your five senses. This could include contents, mass, size, color, temperature, smell, texture ...
- o **Opinion:** Something you believe or feel. Not a fact or observation.
- o **Inference:** A guess based on past experiences.
- **Experimental Set-Up:** The materials, changing variable, and controls that are needed for an experiment.
- o **Experiment:** A test or trial to discover something unknown.
- o **Procedure:** A set of steps to conduct an experiment.
- o **Controls:** The variables that are not changed in an experiment.
- Changing Variable (Independent Variable): The variable that is purposely changed in an experiment.
- Results/Data (Dependent Variable): The measurements/observations of the experiment, which are influenced/determined by the changing variable.
- Prediction: What you expect to happen based off of previous measurements/observations.
- Scientific Practices: A series of activities that scientists participate in to both understand the world around them and to communicate their results with others. (The specific practice worked on in this module is observations.)



- o **Technique:** A method for a specific task.
- o **Absorb:** The ability to hold liquid.
- Soil: A top layer of earth.
- o **Potting Soil:** A soil that contains a majority of dead plant materials with some rocks (sand) and no clay.
- **Vermiculite**: A soil that contains mica (a highly absorbent natural material).
- **Nutrient:** Something that can be added to the soil and/or the water to affect plant growth.
- **Dropper:** A piece of laboratory equipment used to add liquids one drop at a time.
- Graduated Cylinder: A piece of laboratory equipment used to measure the volume of a liquid.
- o Milliliter (mL): A unit of volume used for liquids.
- Ruler: Piece of laboratory equipment used to measure the length of an item.
- o Millimeter (mm): A unit of length.
- o **Subtraction:** The amount (difference) between two numbers.



Graduated Cylinder

SCIENTIFIC PRACTICE

Observations

Observation: A description using your	
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Circle OBSERVATION if the statement is an observation you can make about the object. Circle NOT AN OBSERVATION if the statement is not an observation you can make about the object.



1.	The object is smaller than a jump rope.	Observation	Not an Observation
2.	The object is made out of metal.	Observation	Not an Observation
3.	The object is hotter than boiling water.	Observation	Not an Observation
4.	The object is <u>simple</u> .	Observation	Not an Observation
5.	The object has a pointed end.	Observation	Not an Observation
6.	The object can be twisted at one end.	Observation	Not an Observation
7.	The object has been used to write many words.	Observation	Not an Observation

Circles are your initial thought and boxes are the correct answer.

First choose/circle the factor that you would like to experiment with. Then, within that row, circle what you would like your changing variable to be. Finally, circle the measurement you will make.

Factor	Changing Variable	Measurement
Liquid	Water Amount	Plant Height (mm)
	Nutrient Amount	
Light	Light Amount	Plant Height (mm)

	QUES	TION
Question our group w	vill investigate:	
 If we change th 	einsert changi	ng variable (independent variable)
	en to the <u>amount of pl</u> what you are measuring	ant growth?
Fill out the materials pag	e with your SciTrek volun	teer before moving onto the experimental set-up.
	EXPERIMEN	TAL SET-UP
Changing Variable:		
Controls (variables your controls and t	•	ll your trials (control/value, Ex: seed type/fast plant)
Seed Type	/ Fast Plant	
	1	
	1	1

TECHNIQUE

Rulers

Rulers are used to measure lengths of different items.

How to measure an item using a ruler:

- 1. Line up the zero mark on the ruler with one end of the item.
- 2. Follow the item down the ruler.
- 3. Record the measurement to the nearest whole number on the ruler at the other end of the item.
- 4. Repeat.

What is the height and width of each item?

1.



Height:	Width:	
Height•	Width•	

3.

2.



leight:	Width:

PROCEDURE

Step 1	Step 2
Step 3	Step 4
Step 5	Step 6

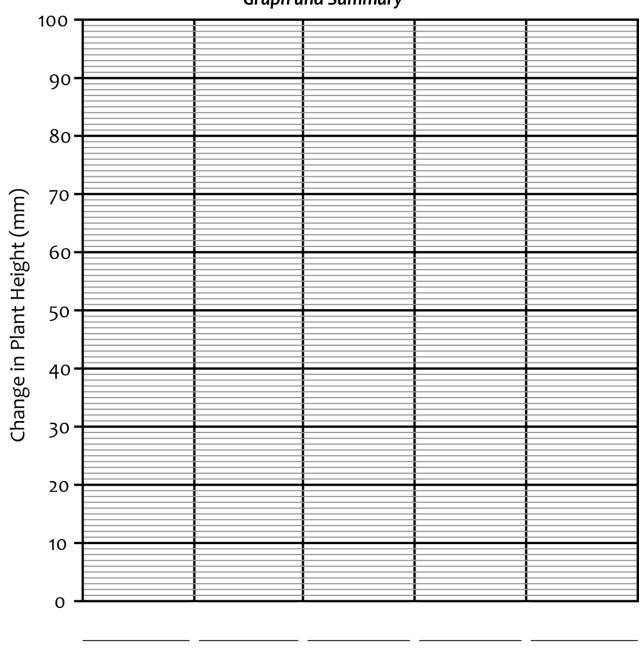
RESULTS Table

Fill out the table for each of your trials. For the variables that remain constant, write the value in *Trial A*. Then, draw an arrow through each box to indicate the variable is a control.

	Variables	Trial A	Trial B	Trial C	Trial D	Trial E
	Seed Type:	Fast Plant				-
	Soil Type:					
	Liquid Amount:					
	Light Amount:					
	Nutrient Type:					
١	Nutrient Amount:					
	Time:					
	Data	Trial A	Trial B	Trial C	Trial D	Trial E
ents:	Initial Plant Height:					
Measurements:	Final Plant Height:					
	Change in Plant Height:					
Observations:	Other:					

The independent variable is the changing variable and the dependent variables are the final measurements/observations.

RESULTS
Graph and Summary



O		
		_
My experiment shows		

I acted like a scientist when_	 	

TIE TO STANDARDS

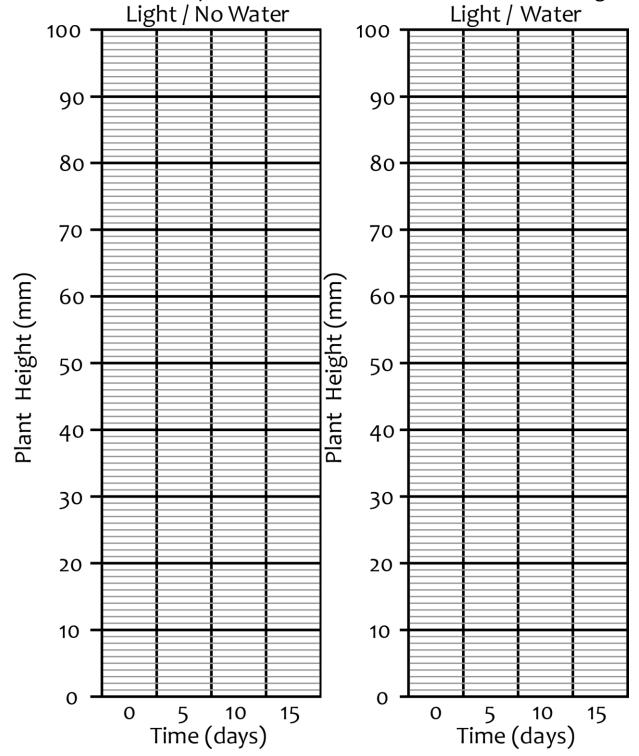
1. Is plant growth predictable?

You would like to grow the tallest plant, circle the values below that would allow you to do this. If the variable does not affect how tall the plant will grow then circle either.

Variable	Option 1	Option 2	Either
Soil Type:	Gravel	Potting Soil	Either
Water Amount (in Bottom Cup):	100 mL	200 mL	Either
Nutrients (Salt) Amount:	None	50 mL	Either

2. Do plants grow in the light?

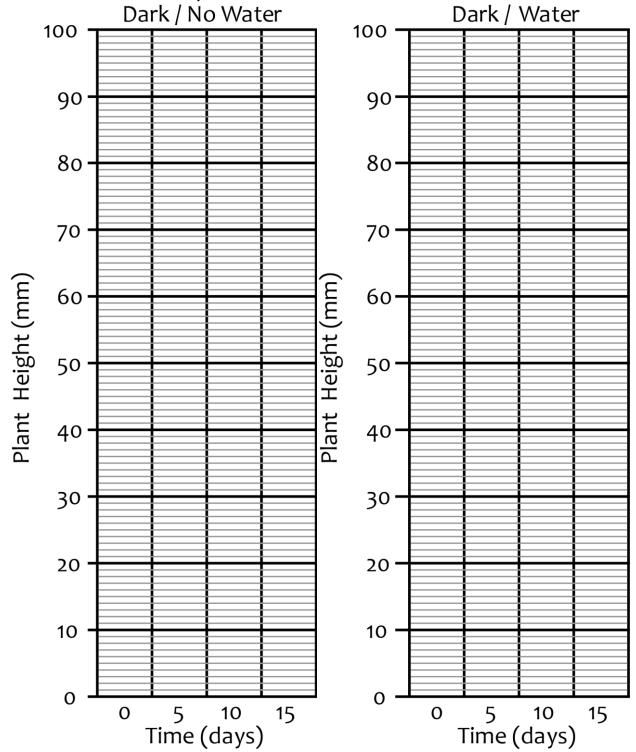
Plot the data for the plants with water and with no water in the light.



3. What did plants in the light need to grow? ____

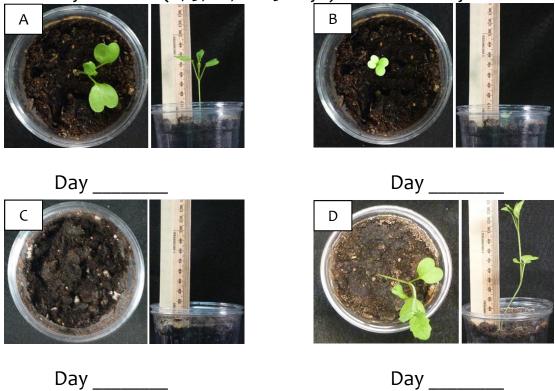
4. Do plants grow in the dark?

Plot the data for the plants with water and with no water in the dark.

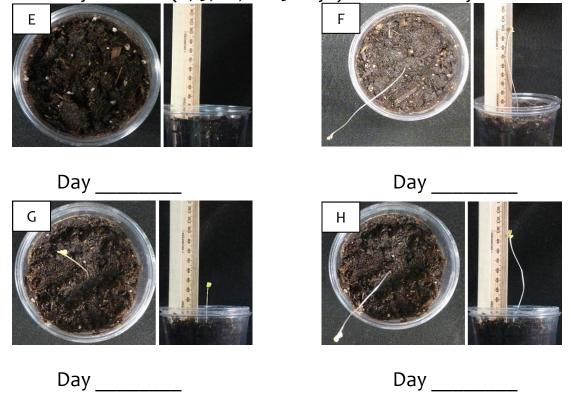


5. What did plants in the dark need to grow? _____

6. Label the following picture of plants in the light with water with the correct day number (0, 5, 10, or 15 days) on which they were taken.



7. Label the following picture of plants in the dark with water with the correct day number (0, 5, 10, or 15 days) on which they were taken.



٥.	. Is water or light more important for plant growth:			
		WATER	LIGHT	
-	Which would you pre water or a plant in th		at day 10, a plant in the lig er?	ht with
		DARK	LIGHT	
10.			thier (greenest and more leater or a plant in the dark w	•
		DARK	LIGHT	
11.	What conditions are	needed in orde	r for plants to live the long	est life? —
12 .	What is a variable? _			
13.	What other variable		lant growth? (List at least :	2)
	2.			

EXTRA PRACTICE

Observations

Observation: A description using your	
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Circle OBSERVATION if the statement is an observation you can make about the picture. Circle NOT AN OBSERVATION if the statement is not an observation you can make about the picture.



1.	The boy is smiling.	Observation	Not an Observation
2.	The boy is wearing a black shirt.	Observation	Not an Observation
3.	The measuring cup is larger than the oil bottle.	Observation	Not an Observation
4.	Cooking is exciting.	Observation	Not an Observation
5.	There are equal number of measuring cups and bottles.	Observation	Not an Observation
6.	The boy's hair is black.	Observation	Not an Observation
7.	The boy is making something to eat.	Observation	Not an Observation

WORD SEARCH

N R P T P 0 S P L V U N R N Y 0 Q U E E Α T G L N G WN Y E E 0 T E R R T F N J R M X P E R E N T D 0 P E R P R P G U S В F Y S N B 0 R R T U S E R N 0 0 E E M N R E T M L S L E C N C E W X L B L E U C M E T 2 R

Absorb	Nutrient	Results
Dropper	Observation	Ruler
Experiment	Opinion	Sand
Inference	Prediction	Science
Millimeter	Potting Soil	Vermiculite



SciTrek is an educational outreach program that is dedicated to allowing 2nd - 12th grade students to experience scientific practices firsthand. SciTrek partners with local teachers to present student-centered inquiry-based modules that not only emphasize the process of science but also specific grade level NGSS performance expectations. Each module allows students to design, carry out, and present their experiments and findings.

> For more information, please feel free to visit us on the web at chem.ucsb.edu/scitrek/ or contact us by e-mail at scitrekelementary@chem.ucsb.edu.

SciTrek is brought to you by generous support from the following organizations:







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