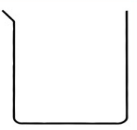
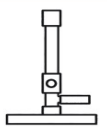


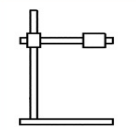



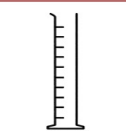
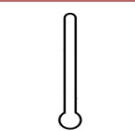

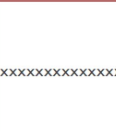


Introduction to Science

beaker	Bunsen burner	tripod	evaporating basin	clamp stand, boss and clamp	conical flask
					
test tube	funnel	measuring cylinder	thermometer	heatproof mat	gauze
					

- Lab safety rules:**
- Always wear eye protection during a practical.
 - Carry out a practical while standing up.
 - Do not eat or drink in the laboratory.
 - Tie long hair back and tuck loose clothing in during practicals.
 - If something is spilled or broken, tell the teacher.
 - Ensure that the floor and work space is clear of obstacles

Accuracy: How close your measurement is to the true value. We improve it by using equipment correctly.

Precision: Precise measurements are ones that have little spread around the mean value. We improve it by using measuring equipment with a smaller scale resolution.

Independent variable: The thing you change in an investigation.

Dependent variable: The thing you measure in an investigation.

Control variable: The things you keep the same in an investigation.

Continuous data is represented on **line graph**, this means that the data can have any value such as height, age or temperature.

Categoric data is represented on **bar charts**, this means that the data can only fall into a set category, such as sex, hair colour or eye colour.

Anomaly: A result that doesn't fit the pattern.

Prediction: What you think will happen and why.

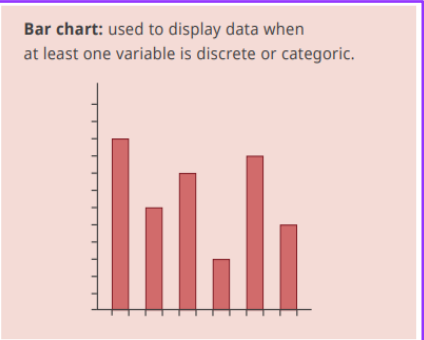
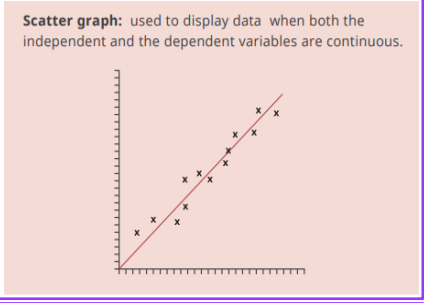
Risk assessment: Identify hazards, the harms they can do and how you will minimise any risks.

Method: Step-by-step instructions for how to carry out a practical investigation.

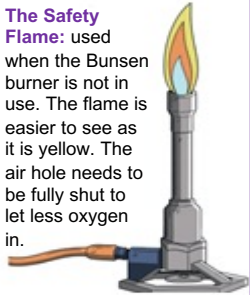
Results table: As the practical is carried out, write the results in a table.

Conclusion: An explanation of what you found out in your investigation.


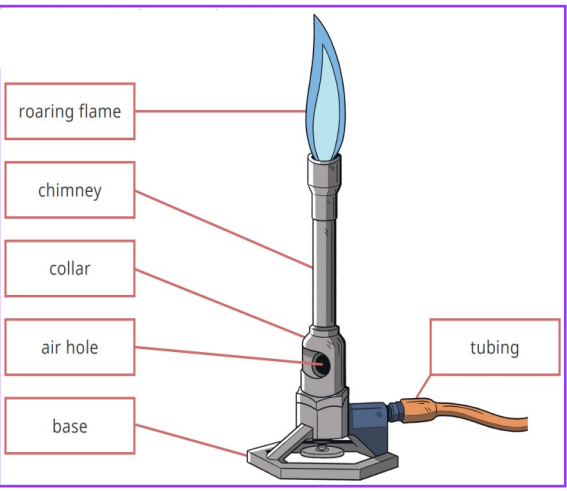
Evaluation: Where you consider the quality of your method and the data you collected.



The Safety Flame: used when the Bunsen burner is not in use. The flame is easier to see as it is yellow. The air hole needs to be fully shut to let less oxygen in.




The Roaring Flame: used to heat things quickly. The air hole must be fully open to allow oxygen in.

Moderate hazard	Explosive	Flammable	Toxic	Environmental hazard	Corrosive	Oxidising	Health hazard
May irritate the skin and eyes. Wear goggles.	May explode with heat, friction or shock. Keep away from heat.	Flammable when exposed to heat, fire or sparks. Keep away from ignition sources	Life-threatening. Avoid all contact.	Toxic to aquatic life. May cause environmental effects. Dispose of responsibly.	May cause burns to skin and damage to eyes. May corrode metals. Avoid skin and eye contact.	Burns even in the absence of air. Can intensify fires. Keep away from ignition sources.	Can cause serious long term health effects. Avoid ingestion and contact.
