Glossary

bar graph - a chart using rectangular bars with lengths that are equivalent to the values of the data.

dependent variable - the observed result of manipulating the independent variable. In this experiment, time is the dependent variable.

experiment - a test performed to determine whether a hypothesis is valid.

graph axis - the two variables from the experiment are plotted against each other to create a graph. The independent variable is on the horizontal axis and the dependent variable is on the vertical axis.

hypothesis - a proposal developed before performing an experiment in order to try to explain what may happen during the experiment.

independent variable - a variable that can be changed or manipulated during an experiment. In this experiment, tube length, tube width or height difference are independent variables.

inverse relationship - a relationship where the independent variable increases and the dependent variable decreases by an equivalent amount or where the independent variable decreases and the dependent variable increases by an equivalent amount.

height difference - the measured difference between the bottom of both of the beakers.

linear relationship - a relationship where the independent variable increases and the dependent variable increases by an equivalent amount.

line graph - a chart with connected dots, which represent the data points.

siphon - a tube that is commonly in an inverted "U" shape. It allows a liquid to flow upward then down to a lower level by gravity.

tube length - the measurement that corresponds to the distance from one end of the tube to the other.

tube width - the measurement that corresponds to the diameter of the tube.

unit - the symbol that quantifies a measurement. For instance, *g* is used for grams to explain mass and *cm* is used for centimetres to explain length.