



# **Inquiry Approaches**

#### **Initial Inquiry**

#### Why do we perform experiments?

To test ideas, solve problems and gather information.

## What are some important things to consider when performing an experiment?

It is important to consider the following: what you want to test, what affects the outcome of the experiment, and how to control the things that you do and do not want to test.

#### What is a siphon?

A siphon is a device that transports water using atmospheric pressure.

## **Experimental Procedure Inquiry**

### Why do we only test one variable at a time?

We can observe the effects of one particular change without risking interference from other variables.

#### **In-Depth Inquiry**

#### What are some variables that may affect the speed of a siphon?

Possible answers include: size of tube, length of tubing, height difference, temperature of liquid and type of liquid.

### Can you explain how you could test some of these variables?

One could use different sized tubing, use a different tube length, or use different liquids such as oil or juice.

#### What are the benefits of using graphs to show data? Is it easier than using a table? Why?

Graphs enable you to identify trends more easily than in a table, gain a visual understanding of the data you have collected, and quickly identify if data is very "skewed" or if some data is very different from others.

#### What are important features of scientific graphs?

Scientific graphs must have appropriate graph titles, axis titles, legends, units and clear numerical dividers on each axis.

#### Which set of data can be approximated by a straight line, indicating a linear relationship? How can you tell this?

The tube length data demonstrates a linear relationship. The graph shows that many of the data points lie on the approximated line of best fit.