Name	Date	Section
Activity 6 "Ir	vestigate an Abiotic Limiting Factor" Po	st-Lab Work
1. What question does the lab t	ry to answer?	
2. What scientific concept is the	e lab about?	
* *	n learn about a scientific concept . A scient has why or how something occurs. Examples law of gravity.	_
What scientific concept did	you investigate in this lab? What did you	learn about?
	about the topic you just studied. Write as bout the scientific concept. It is important t	

4. What is your hypothesis for the lab experiment?

Your hypothesis is a prediction of the outcome of the lab. Your prediction is based on your understanding of the scientific concept. What is your prediction based on the scientific concept and the variables you are testing?

Before you can make your prediction you must first find out what are you measuring or manipulating. The term variable describes what you are measuring. There are usually two variables.

An independent variable is the variable you are controlling or manipulating.

A dependent variable is what you measure in the experiment. The dependent variable changes because of the independent variable. It 'depends' on the independent variable.

Example: You are interested in how sprinting 100 meters affects heart rate in humans. Your **independent variable** would be sprinting 100 meters. The **dependent variable** would be heart rate. You can manipulate the independent variable by having people run 100 meters. You can measure the dependent variable by measuring heart rate.

la	Vrite down the independent and dependent variables in the "Investigate an Abiotic Limiting Factor" be experiment. Independent Variable:
_ D	ependent Variable:
	Vrite your hypothesis:
5. W	In Lab: the lab experiment etting up the lab Trite down all the materials and the amounts of each you used in the lab (cups, seeds, soil, mounts, etc.) Make a list.
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6.	Make a diagram below of an instrument, an apparatus, or the set-up of your experiment that
	you used. Make sure you label your diagram.
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7.	Describe all the steps in your experiment, one by one, being as detailed as possible, so that a
	complete stranger could read this and perform the exact same experiment that you did.
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Data Collection and Analysis

table should include your data.

1 4 141 00 10	E summar izing the o	overall lindings of	your experiment. This v	vill help you to
understand the finding	s and will be helpful	when you write th	ne results section of your	lab report.
10. Compare your expe factor. Write down any			hat used the same abiotions for the differences?	c limiting

8. Recreate the data table that you used to collect data on the LAST PAGE of this packet; data

Discussion: Interpreting the results of the lab

11. State in one sentence or two whether the results from the lab support your hypothesis.				
12. Identify data from your lab that led you to either support or reject your hypothesis. Refer to the visual representations of your data (graphs, data tables, etc.) as evidence to back up your judgment about the hypothesis.				
13. Additional discussion – answer one or all of the following: (1) problems or errors in lab procedure; (2) how your findings compare to other students'; (3) suggestions for improving the lab; (4) other questions that come up now that you have learned something from this lab.				

Space for data table here.