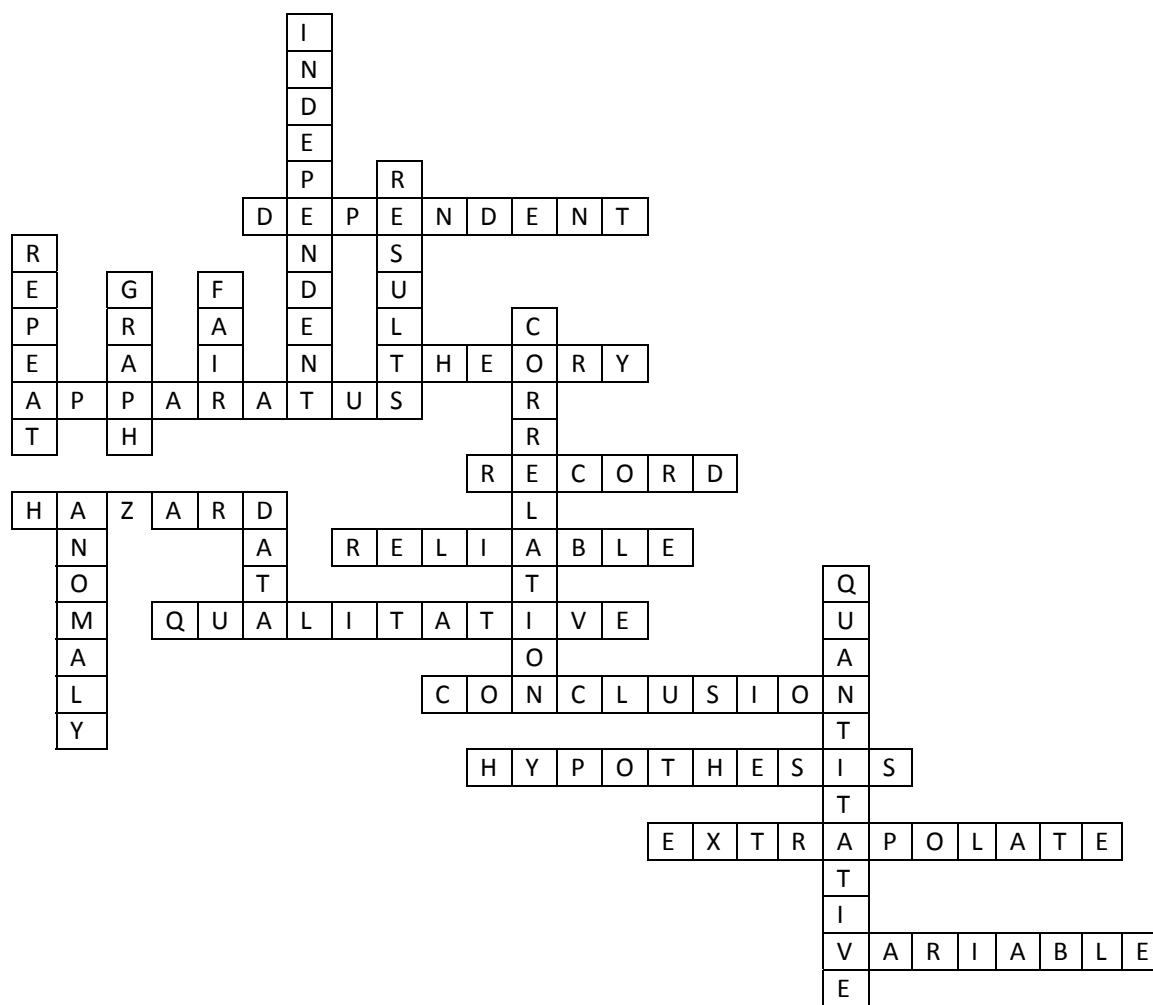


Across

3. You measure but do not change this type of variable. (9)
8. An idea that attempts to explain observations or experimental results. (6)
9. An alternative name for equipment in the laboratory. (9)
10. You must always _____ results carefully in an experiment. (6)
11. Something that is a potential risk. (6)
14. This word describes information that you can trust to be true. (8)
16. An adjective that describes data that does not involve quantities. (11)
17. A judgement made at the end of an investigation. (10)
18. A prediction that can be proved or disproved by an experiment. (10)
19. Using a graph to predict results outside of the range of the data collected. (11)
20. Something that can be investigated as part of an experiment. (8)

Down

1. The variable that is changed in an experiment. (11)
2. These are collected by measurement or observation. (7)
4. You often _____ an experiment to ensure results are trustworthy. (6)
5. A chart that can show the relationship between quantities. (5)
6. If an experiment is to be this, you should not change any variables excepting the one you are investigating. (4)
7. The connection between two variables found by plotting a graph. (11)
12. A result that does not fit the trend or pattern of other results collected. (7)
13. Information obtained by observation or measurement. (4)
15. An adjective describing numerical data. (12)



Across

3. **DEPENDENT** – You measure but do not change this type of variable.
8. **THEORY** – An idea that attempts to explain observations or experimental results.
9. **APPARATUS** – An alternative name for equipment in the laboratory.
10. **RECORD** – You must always ____ results carefully in an experiment.
11. **HAZARD** – Something that is a potential risk.
14. **RELIABLE** – This word describes information that you can trust to be true.
16. **QUALITATIVE** – An adjective that describes data that does not involve quantities.
17. **CONCLUSION** – A judgement made at the end of an investigation.
18. **HYPOTHESIS** – A prediction that can be proved or disproved by an experiment.
19. **EXTRAPOLATE** – Using a graph to predict results outside of the range of the data collected.
20. **VARIABLE** – Something that can be

investigated as part of an experiment.

Down

1. **INDEPENDENT** – The variable that is changed in an experiment.
2. **RESULTS** – These are collected by measurement or observation.
4. **REPEAT** – You often ____ an experiment to ensure results are trustworthy.
5. **GRAPH** – A chart that can show the relationship between quantities.
6. **FAIR** – If an experiment is to be this, you should not change any variables excepting the one you are investigating.
7. **CORRELATION** – The connection between two variables found by plotting a graph.
12. **ANOMALY** – A result that does not fit the trend or pattern of other results collected.
13. **DATA** – Information obtained by observation or measurement.
15. **QUANTITATIVE** – An adjective describing numerical data.