Key word	Definition
accurate	Close to the true value of what you are measuring.
analyse	The process of looking at data and writing about what you have found out.
bar chart	A way of presenting data when one variable is discrete or categoric and the other is continuous.
categoric	A variable that has values that are words.
conclusion	What you write down to say what you have found out during an investigation.
confidence	How sure you are of your conclusion based on the data/
continuous	A variable that has values that can be any number.
control variable	A variable that you have to keep the same in an investigation.
data	Words or numbers that you obtain when you make observations or measurements.
dependent variable	A variable that changes when you change the independent variable.
discrete	A variable that can only have whole-number values.
evaluate	To discuss the quality of data collected during an investigation and suggest improvements to the method.
independent variable	A variable you change that changes the dependent variable.
investigation	An experiment or set of experiments designed to produce data to answer a scientific question or test a theory.
line graph	A way of presenting results when there are two numerical variables.
line of best fit	A smooth line on a graph that travels through or very close to as many of the points plotted as possible.
mean	An average of a set of data, found by adding together all the values in the set and dividing by the number of values in the set.
observation	Carefully looking at an object or process.
outlier	A result that is very different from the other measurements in a data set.

pie chart	A way of presenting data when one variable is discrete or categoric and the other is continuous.
plan	A description of how you will use equipment to collect valid data to answer a scientific question.
precise	This describes a set of repeat measurements that are close together.
prediction	A statement that says what you think will happen.
random error	An error that causes there to be a random difference between a measurement and the true value each time you measure it.
range	The difference between the lowest and highest values a variable can have.
repeatable	When you repeat measurements in an investigation and get similar results they are repeatable.
reproducible	When other people carry out an investigation and get similar results to the original investigation the results are reproducible.
risk assessment	A description of how you will make it less likely that people will be injured, or equipment damaged, and what to do if this happens.
spread	The difference between the highest and lowest measurements of a set of repeat measurements.
systematic error	An error that causes there to be the same difference between a measurement and the true value each time you measure it.
uncertainty	The doubt in the result because of the way that a measurement is made.
variable	A quantity that can change, for example, time, temperature, length, mass.