Process Skills – Observations/Inferring

7/16/13 p. 13 in ILL

Definition	Any data recorded during an experiment. Done with our own senses or a variety of tools such as a microscope or thermometer.
Purpose	To create and test hypotheses

Two Types of Observations

Qualitative and Quantitative

1) Qualitative

Qualitative—uses only words to describe shape, texture, color, smell, taste, sound, quality or kind

Ex: smooth, clear, rectangular, odorless, red, bumpy, thin*, microscopic*

*although thin and microscopic describe size, they are not precise and therefore qualitative

Two Types of Observations

Qualitative and Quantitative

2) Quantitative

Quantitative—can be expressed in numbers and is most likely measured or counted

Ex: 5 balloons, 30 g, 5 km, 2 hours, 22°C, 300 million

Practice

Using the picture below make as many observations as you like. Classify them into qualitative and quantitative:



Definition	Provides an explanation for events we experience or observations that we make
Purpose	Scientists infer to help make sense of their environment

Things to remember

*the only rule is to be logical and reasonable

*based on observations

*inferences can change when new information becomes available

*there may be more than one logical inference for any situation

*used to make predictions

Example

Tom was working on his lab in class when the lights went out and the teacher told everyone to return to their seats. He inferred that the ____ went out and the teacher didn't want anyone to get

Practice

Provide a reasonable inference for the following observations:

You heard your neighbor setting off fireworks during the July 4th holiday in their backyard. The next morning, you noticed their storage shed in the backyard had burned down.

Your lock was missing from your locker when you returned from electives.

The car belonging to the family across the street has not been in their driveway for the last week but you have seen them at home.