

Scientist Dr. E. McSquare is compiling his scientific findings into a single volume. He forgot to give titles to the sections of his reports and now they're all mixed up! Use the definition guide to help Dr. McSquare label his reports.

Definition Guide:

Q = Question: The question is the first part of the scientific process. What question do you want to answer?

H = Hypothesis: A hypothesis is a statement that can be proven true or false. It is often written in the form "If (a) then (b)."

E = Experiment: The experiment is an activity that is used to test if your hypothesis is true or false.

D = Data: Data are the results of the experiment.

C = Conclusion: The conclusion is a final statement that describes what you learned from the experiment and results.

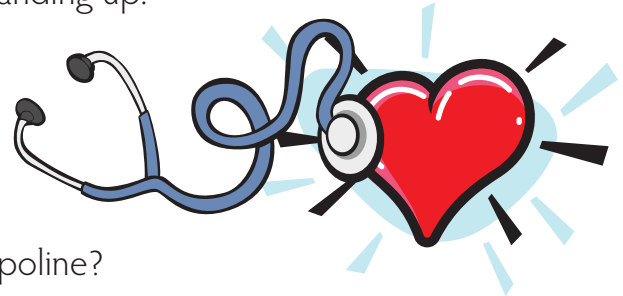
E _____ I will test my lab partners' resting heart rates by counting their heart beats in three different positions: lying down, sitting, and standing up.

_____ **Object: Bounce count**

_____ **Golf ball:** 4 bounces

_____ **Medicine Ball:** 7 bounces

_____ **Baseball:** 5 bounces



_____ Do heavier objects bounce higher on a trampoline?

_____ If standing up requires more physical effort than lying down, then one's pulse standing up will be faster than one's pulse lying down.

_____ From a fixed height, I will drop a variety of objects onto a trampoline several times and observe the number of bounces.

_____ If there is and equal an opposite reaction to every action, then heavier objects will bounce higher off a trampoline.

_____ **Maurice:** Lying down - 55 bpm, Sitting - 59 bpm, Standing - 65 bpm

_____ **Lucy:** Lying down - 58 bpm, Sitting - 60 bpm, Standing - 70 bpm

_____ **Carlos:** Lying down - 51 bpm, Sitting - 54 bpm, Standing - 56 bpm

_____ How does your resting heart rate change depending on your position?

_____ The experiment and data show that heavier objects bounce higher on trampolines.

_____ A person's position affects his or her resting heart rate. The heart rate is higher if the body is upright.