

DAY TWO PACKET

Group Member Names:

Your group’s flowers have had 24 hours to absorb the liquid in the container. Let’s see what happened overnight!

Materials

When instructed by your teacher, carefully gather your group’s experiment from its designated area and bring it to your group’s table.

Observe the Results

Carefully observe the containers and the flowers. You may take the flowers out of the containers (one at a time so you don’t mix them up) to observe the flower from head to stem.

What do you notice? Note observations in the chart below.

Container Label	Observations

Analysis

1. A control variable is an element of an experiment that is kept the same for each sample. What are things that we kept the same for each of our six samples?

2. What is one thing that we did change for each sample?

3. Why is it important to keep most elements of an experiment the same and only change one element?

4. In every experiment, you must have a control sample where no elements are changed. Having a control sample gives you a point of comparison for the samples that were changed. Which flower container was our sample?

5. If adding the food coloring to the water of four containers did not harm the flower, why did we try it?

6. Vinegar is a liquid made of water and acetic acid. Acetic acid is what gives vinegar its color and odor. What can we learn from the sample with the flower in vinegar?

Conclusion

At the end of an experiment, it is important to share:

- 1. If your hypothesis was correct or incorrect.

- 2. Summarize what you learned.
