

Glossary

Buoyancy - The power of a fluid to put an upward force on a body placed in it

Chemical changes: Chemical change is any change that results in the formation of new chemical substances. At the molecular level, chemical change involves making or breaking of bonds between atoms. These changes are chemical: iron rusting (iron oxide forms)

Concentrate - to increase the amount of a substance in a space by removing other substances with which it is mixed or in which it is dissolved

Conclusion a final decision reached by reasoning

Data facts about something that can be used in calculating, reasoning, or planning

Dissolve to mix or cause to mix with a liquid so that the result is a liquid that is the same throughout

Evaporate to pass off or cause to pass off into vapor from a liquid state

Evidence- is evidence which serves to either support or counter a scientific theory or hypothesis. Such evidence is expected to be empirical evidence and interpretation in accordance with scientific method.

Experiment a procedure or operation carried out under controlled conditions in order to discover something, to test a hypothesis, or to serve as an example

Filtrate the fluid that has passed through a filter

Hypothesis - a statement that uses a few observations, an idea or proposition based on observations without experimental evidence

Molecule the smallest particle of a substance having all the characteristics of the substance

Mixture two or more substances that are mixed together but not chemically combined and that may vary in proportion

Observation an act of gathering information (as for scientific studies) by noting facts or occurrences

Physical changes are changes affecting the form of a chemical substance, but not its chemical composition. Physical changes are used to separate mixtures into their component compounds, but cannot usually be used to separate compounds into chemical elements or simpler compounds.

Residue whatever remains after a part is taken, set apart, or lost or after the completion of a process

scientific method a method of procedure that has characterized natural science since the 17th century, consisting in systematic observation, measurement, and experiment, and the formulation, testing, and modification of hypotheses.

Sediment the material from a liquid that settles to the bottom

Soluble capable of being dissolved in a liquid

Solute the minor component in a solution, dissolved in the solvent.

Solution an act or the process by which a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance is dissolved in a liquid **b** : a liquid in which something has been dissolved **c** : the condition of being dissolved

Solvent a usually liquid substance capable of dissolving one or more other substances

Substance physical material from which something is made

Validate check or prove the validity or accuracy of (something).

Water the liquid that descends from the clouds as rain, forms streams, lakes, and seas, and is a major part of all living material and that is an odorless and tasteless compound having two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen per molecule

weight a body's relative mass or the quantity of matter contained by it, giving rise to a downward force.