

THE PIQUE LAB LEARNING CENTRE

Primary School Science Programme



EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES MASTERCLASS

Answer Booklet

Name:			
Class:			

TOPICS COVERED

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EXPERIMENTAL TECHNIQUES MASTERCLASS

#1: AIM OF THE EXPERIMENT

Qn	Answer		
Example 1	To find out how the brand of insecticide affects the number		
	of fruit flies still alive after 20 minutes.		
Q1	Q1 To find out if the presence of light affects the germination		
	seeds.		

#2: RELATIONSHIP TYPE QUESTION

Qn	Answer	
Example 2	As the temperature of the water increases until 25 °C, the	
	rate of photosynthesis of plant A increases. As the	
	temperature of the water increases beyond 25 °C, the rate	
	of photosynthesis of plant A decreases.	
Q2	As the temperature of the water increases, the amount of	
	dissolved oxygen decreases.	

#3: HOW DO WE ENSURE A FAIR TEST?

Qn	Answer		
Example 3	Applying fair test type <u>2</u> template structure:		
	1. More than one variable has been changed in the		
	experiment.		
	2. The age of the girls was not kept the same,		
	3. and this would affect the size of their lungs, which		
	would affect the amount of air each girl breathes out		
	into the balloon, affecting the size of the balloon.		
Q3	Yes. There is only one changed variable, which is the size of		
	flowers that affects the number of bees that lands on them.		
Q4	More than one variable would have been changed in the		
	experiment. The location of each beaker would not have		
	been kept the same and this would have affected the		
	temperature/ wind speed in the location, which would have		
	affected the time taken for the liquid to evaporate		
	completely.		
Q5	As the thickness of each material increases, the rate of heat		
	conduction through the material decreases. Thus, keeping		
	the thickness of the materials the same ensures that there		
	would be only one changed variable, which is the type of		
	material that affects the results, ensuring a fair test.		

#4: HOW DO WE ENSURE THAT THE RESULTS ARE RELIABLE?

Qn	Answer		
Example 4	James conducted the same experiment for three attempts		
	to ensure that the results are consistent before taking the		
	average change in James' heart rate for a more reliable		
	result.		
Q6			
	at least 3 times to ensure that the results are consistent,		
	before taking the average number of wooden blocks the		
	paper can withstand for a more reliable result.		

#5: STATING A HYPOTHESIS OF THE EXPERIMENT &

#6: MAKING A CONCLUSION FROM THE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT

Qn	Answer	
Example 5A	As the number of bulbs arranged in series	
	increases/decreases, the brightness of each bulb	
	increases/decreases.	
	OR	
	The number of bulbs arranged in series does not affect the	
	brightness of each bulb.	
Example 5B	As the number of bulbs arranged in series increases, the	
	brightness of each bulb decreases.	
Example 6A	Both pure water and tap water are conductors/insulators	
	of electricity.	
	OR	
	Pure/Tap water is a conductor of electricity while tap/pure	
	water is an insulator of electricity.	
Example 6B	Pure water is an insulator of electricity while tap water is a	
	conductor of electricity.	
Q7	As the distance of the torch from the wall	
	increases/decreases, the height of the shadow formed	
	increases/decreases.	
	OR	
	The distance of the torch from the wall does not affect the	
	height of the shadow formed.	
Q8	Liquid N expands the fastest, followed by Liquid L, Liquid	
	M and then Liquid K.	

#7: WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE CONTROL SET-UP?

Qn	Answer			
Example				
7A	Items for Set-up C	Tick		
	Clear glass tank	√		
	Tracing paper			
	Black paper			
	Living plants	✓		
	Garden soil	✓		
	Light	✓		
Example 7B	\ \ \			
	Light			
]		
	Ax			
	Living plants			
	_	Garden soil		
	Clear glass tank			
	Set-up C			
Example 7C	Set-up C acts as a control set-up to o	•		
	that any change in the rate of photosynthesis of plants is			
00-	caused only by the amount of light r	eceived by the plants.		
Q9a	∽ 1			
	Layer of oil			
	Plasti	c bag		
Q9b	The purpose of the control set-up is	to compare and		
	confirm that any change in the water level is caused only			
	by the roots of the plant absorbing v	vater.		