



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.

Q

Do snails crawl faster on concrete or glass?

Amber: Left eye: decreased. **Right eye:** decreased.

Julio: Left eye: decreased. **Right eye:** decreased.

Claudia: Left eye: decreased. **Right eye:** decreased.

I will test my lab partners' pupils by covering one eye and shining a light directly into the other. Then, I will note the change in pupil size.

If snails move faster on smoother surfaces, then a snail will move faster on glass than on concrete.

The results of the experiment showed that pupil size decreases when there is more light present. In order to absorb less light, the pupils shrink.

Snail 1: Glass - 45s, Concrete - 55s

Snail 2: Glass - 49s, Concrete - 49s

Snail 3: Glass - 55s, Concrete - 56s



If a pupil how much light is visible, then it will get smaller in size when there is more light.

Snails move faster on glass than on concrete.

What makes the pupil in the eye change size?

I will organize snail races on glass and concrete and compare how fast snails travel on each surface.