

Topographic Map Lab

Typed or written in Blue or Black Ink

Title and Date of Lab (2pts)
Problem (10pts)
Introduction (15pts)
Hypothesis (10pts)
Materials (8pts)
Procedure (10pts)
Data (10pts)
Questions and Answers (10pts)
Error Analysis (10pts)
Summary/Conclusions (15pts)

SKIP LINES BETWEEN EACH SECTION



Ready to begin.....good.. White slides should be copied word for word because that is the info you must have in the lab report you hand in.

Heading: Name, Date lab was completed, period/class, Teacher name.

Skip line

Title: What is the title of the lab? This should be centered on the page.

Little Johnny

Sci# 3

9/1/12

Putnam

Topographic Map Lab

PROBLEM:

The problem is the **purpose or objective** of the lab or experiment being performed. The problem is usually written as a question. What are you trying to find out from doing the lab? Why are we doing the lab what should you learn?

Problem:

How do you make a topographic map?

INTRODUCTION:

An introduction to the lab *should be a paragraph* (at least 6 complete sentences) of background information, information that is already known about the topic. Students may use their class notes – concepts currently being learned in class, textbook, or the Internet.

Introduction:

This is where you write your paragraph about topographic maps, remember at least 6 sentences.

HYPOTHESIS:

A hypothesis is a **prediction or educated guess** about the result or outcome of the experiment. It is written as a statement **without** using “**I think**” or “**My prediction is...**” Ex. The carrot will lose water when placed in salt water (Because the statement is a prediction, it is common to use the word “**will**”.)

Hypothesis:

At the end of the lab, a topographic map of the plastic mountain will be created by using the changing water level.

MATERIALS: For the materials section include a **list** of items and equipment used. (list will be provided on the day the lab is completed). **Pictures or drawings of set-up should also be included here.**

Example:

1. Markers
2. Graduated cylinder

**Materials will be given to
you on the day the lab is
completed**

PROCEDURE: The procedure is the steps taken in order to perform the experiment. The procedure should be **numbered steps** and should not be written in the 1st person (I did....). Write the procedure like a recipe so that another scientist **can repeat** your experiment successfully.

Example:

1. Using a graduated cylinder, place 100 ml of water in a beaker
2. Add 5g of salt to the water

**Procedure will be given to
you on the day the lab is
completed**

DATA: All collected **data and observations** should be included in the data section of the lab report. Your data should be presented in writing, tables, graphs and/or pictures

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

Lab questions are to be answered in this section using complete sentences (R.A.D method).

FOR THIS LAB:

questions are located on page 25 (bottom right corner, conclude and apply section)

Questions:

1. Write question #1
 - a. Answer to question #1
2. Write question #2
 - a. Answer to question #2
3. Write question #3
 - a. Answer to question #3
4. Write question #4
 - a. Answer to question #4

And so on.

ERROR ANALYSIS:

List any found and/or suspected experimental **errors** that occurred, during experimentation or calculations – some things that could have made your measurements a little off. Then suggest an improvement to correct the errors. **BE SPECIFIC!**
No errors is not possible.

Error Analysis:

1. list errors
2. list errors

In complete sentences explain how these errors could be corrected, and if they affected your results

SUMMARY/CONCLUSION:

Finally a summary should be written to highlight **what you did in the experiment and what was SPECIFICALLY found** as a result. **What did you learn – I am looking for critical analysis and any insights you might have.** You must also include an **acceptance, or rejection, of your original hypothesis, and WHY?** (You may write in the 1st person).