

Name _____

Period _____

The Scientific Method

Exploring Experimental Design

Come Fly With Us

PROBLEM

How will changing the direction that the paper helicopter blades are folded affect the “flight” of the helicopter?

HYPOTHESIS

ANALYSIS

You have just performed an experiment. Experiments involve changing something to see what happens. In this case, you refolded the helicopter blades. You made this change on purpose to learn about its effect on the flight of the helicopter. The parts of an experiment that change are called *variables*.

When designing an experiment, you should choose one variable that you will purposely change. You will measure the effect of this *independent variable* on another variable that you think will respond to the change. The responding variable is called the *dependent variable*.

If you kept every variable except the folds the same in each test, you were making it a fair test. Why? Only the variable you changed could be causing the dependent variable to change because everything else was kept constant.

To have a fair test, you also need a *control*, or a standard for comparison. A control for the helicopter experiment would be an “unchanged” helicopter against which you could compare the results. You could make another helicopter as your standard for comparison and not refold its blades.

It is important to note that in some experiments, it is impossible to have a control that is completely unchanged. For example, let’s say you are trying to determine the effect of light from different light sources on plant growth. The control plant needs some kind of light in order to live through the experiment. So, you have to choose one light source — any one say, normal sunlight — to be the standard of comparison.

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This assignment is intended to be a quick and easy guide to the methods scientists use to solve problems. It should also give you information about how to “wing your way” through your own experiments. You are going to start by making a model helicopter with the attached instructions. You will be given a problem question, and it is your job to write a suitable hypothesis. Remember, your hypothesis should be a possible answer to the problem question and it should be based upon what you already know about a topic.

GLOSSARY OF WORDS USED IN CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTS

- **problem:** scientific question that can be answered by experimentation.
- **hypothesis:** an educated prediction about how the independent variable will affect the dependent variable stated in a way that is testable. This should be an “If...then...” statement.
- **variable:** a factor in an experiment that changes or could be changed
- **independent variable:** the variable that is changed on purpose.
- **dependent variable:** the variable that responds to the independent variable.
- **control:** the standard for comparison in an experiment; the independent variable is not applied to the control group.
- **constant:** a factor in an experiment that is kept the same in all trials.
- **repeated trials:** the number of times an experiment is repeated for each value of the independent variable.

PURPOSE

In this assignment you will practice applying the steps of the scientific method to a problem by experimentation.

MATERIALS

model of helicopter (provided)

scissors

pen

PROCEDURE

1. Find the section labeled Hypothesis on your student answer page. Read the problem question and respond with an appropriate hypothesis. Remember to use an “If...then...” format.
2. Once you have made your hypothesis, you should test it for accuracy. Stand on a chair and hold your helicopter by the “T” at shoulder level.
3. Drop the helicopter and note whether it spins clockwise or counterclockwise. Repeat this test several times.
4. Refold the blades so that the square on section Y shows when you look down on top of the helicopter.
5. Stand on a chair and hold your helicopter by the top of the “T” at shoulder level. Drop the helicopter and note whether it spins clockwise or counterclockwise.
6. Repeat this test several times.

After you refolded the blades of the helicopter, you dropped the helicopter several times and observed the results. These repeated trials enable you to be more confident of your results. If you conducted your experiment only once, the results could be due to an error or a chance event, such as a draft. But, when you repeat your experiment many times and each time achieve similar results, you can be more confident that your findings are not due to an error or chance.

Read the following paragraph and then answer the conclusion questions that follow using complete sentences:

Bonita wanted to know if adding mass to her paper helicopter would affect how long it would stay in the air. She predicted that adding some mass would help to stabilize the helicopter and keep it in the air longer than a helicopter without extra mass. She experimented with different numbers of paper clips attached to her helicopter.

CONCLUSION QUESTIONS

1. In the helicopter experiment, what was the independent variable?

2. What was the dependent variable?

3. List three things you should try to keep constant each time you try this experiment.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

4. What is the problem question in Bonita's experiment?

5. What is Bonita's hypothesis?

6. What is her independent variable?

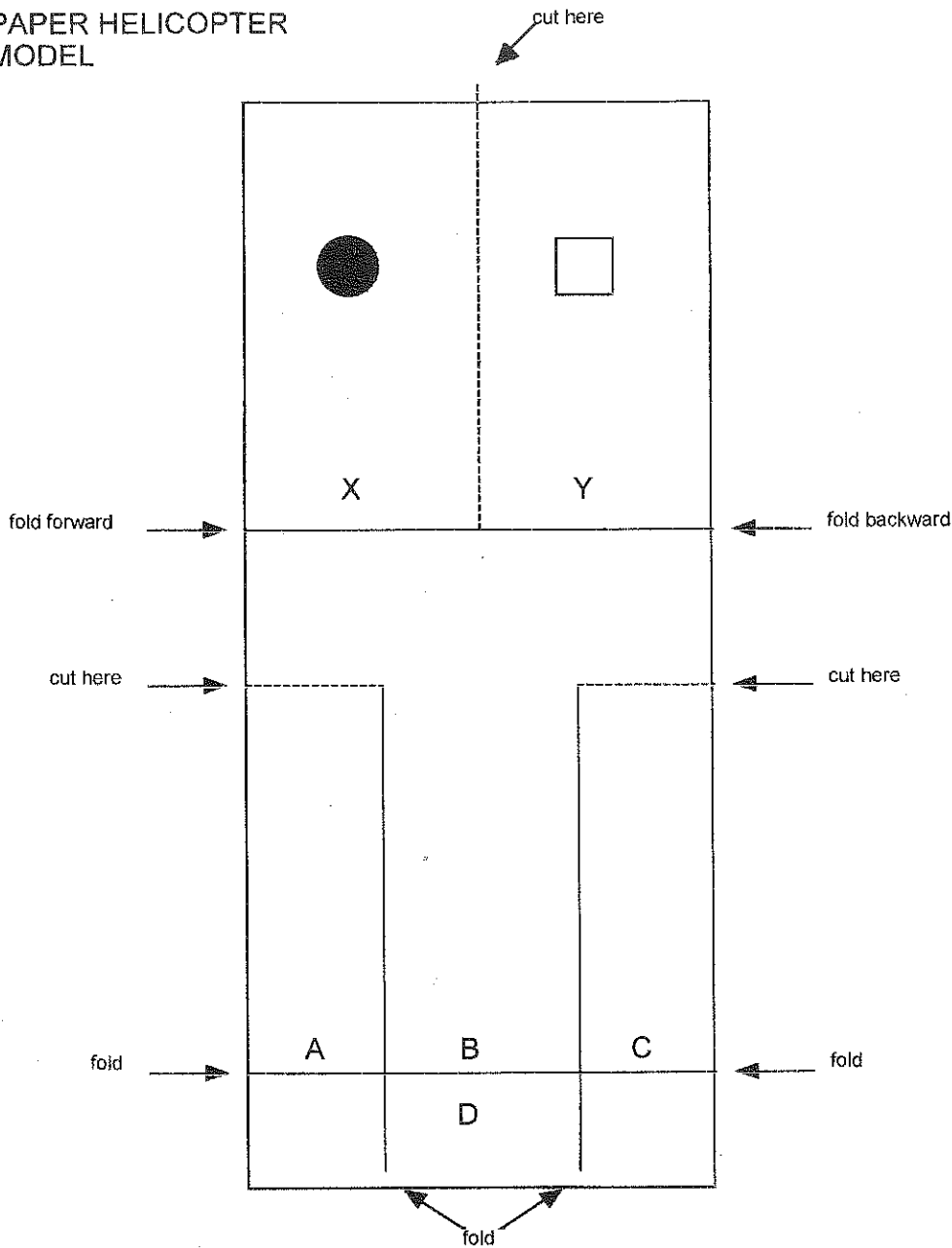
7. What is her dependent variable?

8. What should her constants be?

9. What can she use for a control?

10. Why should Bonita retest her experiment between 5-10 times?

PAPER HELICOPTER MODEL



INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Cut out the rectangular helicopter (above).
2. Now cut along dotted lines.
3. Fold along the solid lines: section C behind section B, section A behind section B, and section D behind section B.
4. Complete the helicopter by folding blade X with the dot up and blade Y in the opposite direction with the square down.