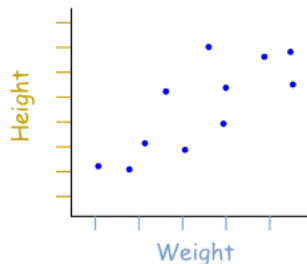


Vocabulary for Teachers

- **Control (Variable)** – all other aspects of an experiment that must be held constant so as to not interfere with the outcome of the experiment
- **Correlation** – a relationship between two or more measures (or variables)
- **Dependent Variable** – the expected outcome of an experiment that is dependent upon the manipulated variable
- **Hypothesis** – a statement that signifies the outcomes of an experiment based on various parameters
- **Independent Variable** – an aspect of an experiment that is manipulated by the experimenter
- **line of best fit** – a type of line that approximates the correlation of data when represented on a scatter plot
- **Linear Model** – a mathematical function that algebraically represents a situation, in this case an equation of a line for the line of best fit
- **Negative Correlation** – a type of correlation in which the approximation of the correlation (line of best fit) has a negative slope
- **Positive Correlation** – a type of correlation in which the approximation of the correlation (line of best fit) has a positive slope
- **Relatively No Correlation** – a type of correlation in which there is no reasonable approximation for the data
- **Scatter Plot** – A graph of plotted points that show the relationship between two sets of data. In this example, each dot represents one person's weight versus their height.



- **Shooting Percentage** – a measure of accuracy where $\frac{\text{shots made}}{\text{shots attempted}} \times 100 = \text{shooting percentage}$
- **Slope** – the direction, or rate of change, of a line $\frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}} = \frac{\text{change in Y}}{\text{change in X}}$

- **Form** – a specific form of the equation of a line where $y = mx + b$ and in which m represents the slope and b represents the y-intercept of a line
- **Y-Intercept** – the point at which a line intersects the y-axis of a coordinate plane (the y-intercept does not exist for vertical lines)