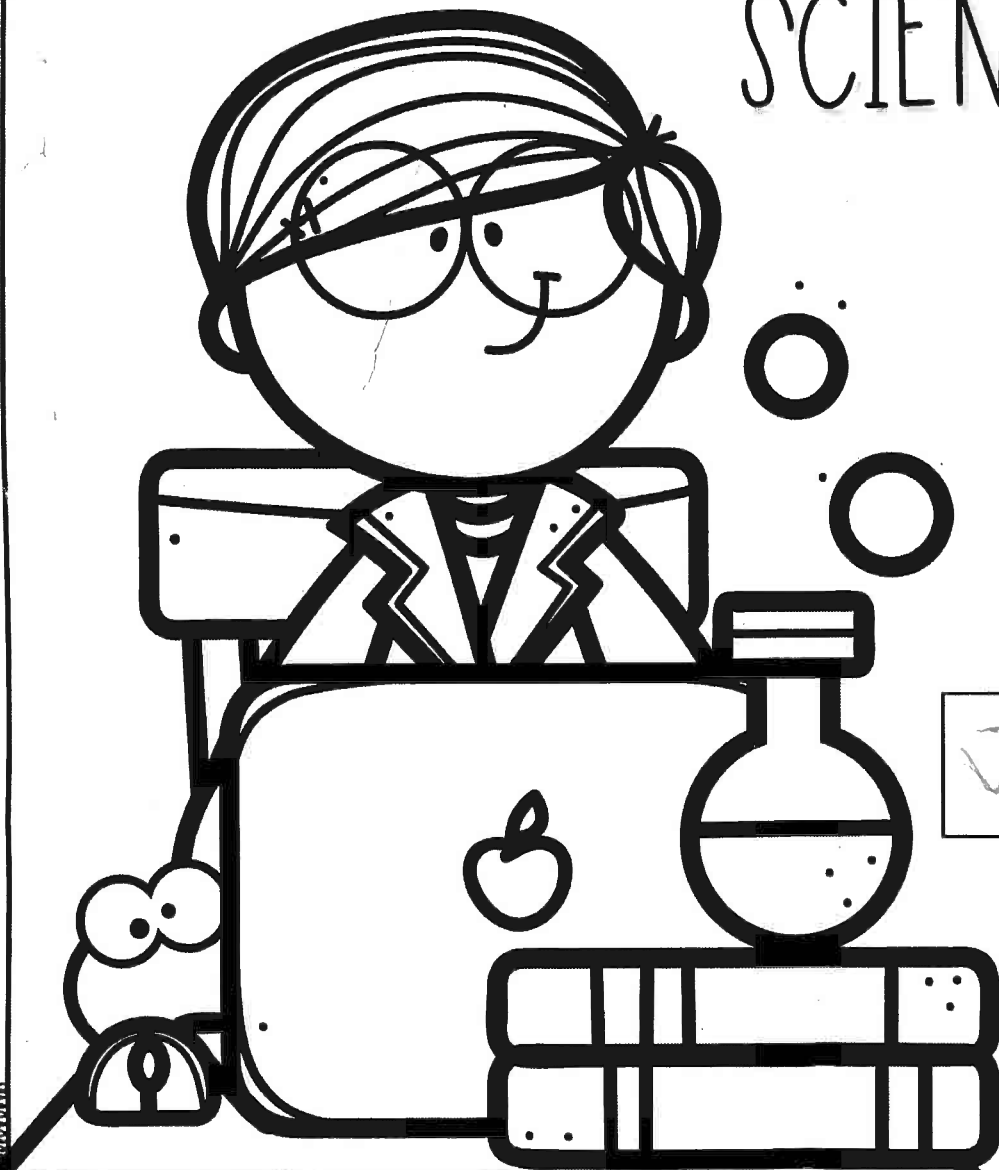


MON CAHIER DE

# recherche

SCIENTIFIQUE



PAR

Jawwa J

MON CAHIER DE

# recherche

SCIENTIFIQUE



PAR

Jacques

# LA MÉTHODE scientifique

1 Demande une questions. ?

2 Fais une recherche. 

3 Émets une hypothèse. 

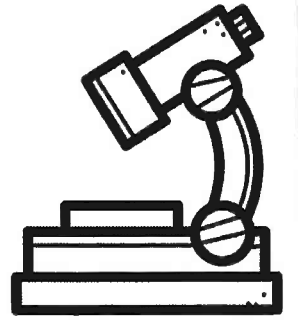
4 Teste ton hypothèse. 

5 Analyse tes résultats. 

6 Tire une conclusion. 

ÉTAPES DE LA

# méthode



SCIENTIFIQUE

1. Je me pose une question.

What's the relationship between sub 100°  
angle and distance when STRUCK

2. Je collecte des informations sur la question. Est-ce que quelqu'un a déjà recherché ce sujet ? Y a-t-il des questions similaires ? N'oublie pas de noter tes sources. (3 sites web)

INFORMATIONS	SOURCES

## **What Is Golf?**

Golf is a sport where you have to get the little white ball in the hole making as little strokes as possible.

## **What Is Club Loft?**

Club loft is created between the clubface and the ground when striking a ball.

## **What Are Golf Irons Made Of?**

Most club heads (irons) are made out of steel or iron. Club shafts are generally made of graphite or composite materials.

## **What Does Club Loft Affect?**

The higher the club loft means that it will go a shorter distance but for one with a lower loft the further it will go.

# **Why Are There Different Clubs In Golf?**

There are many different types of clubs. Each club hits different. For example, if I want to hit not too hard and a little bit closer I would use a club with a higher loft for a shorter distance.

# **What's A Club Face?**

A club face is the surface of a golf club where the ball will hit.

# What Is A Penalty?

A penalty occurs when you hit the ball out of bounds or in the water. In getting a penalty you would have to add an extra stroke to your score.



# What Brands Am I Using?

The clubs we used were Cobra, Taylormade and Callaway brand. The golfballs used were the same for everyone and it was Kirkland brand.

# Why Is The Grass Important?

The grass is important because in golf there are 3 types of grass. The **first** is the **fairway**. The fairway is where you want the ball to be because it is the easiest to hit out of. **Second** is the **fringe**. The fringe is a little bit harder to get out of and it's a little bit thicker. And **third** is the **rough**. The rough is one of the worst spots to be in because the grass is super thick and extremely hard to get out of. There are also hazards on the course like the sand. The sand is kind of like a little dip filled with sand that is annoying to get out of. There is also water on the course so if you hit in the water you get a penalty and you have to hit again.

# DÉFINITIONS

Variable contrôlée	things that stay the same
Variable indépendante	what is changing
Variable dépendante	what you're testing

1. Un élève donne du chocolat à son enseignant pour voir si celui-ci sourira plus souvent.

Chocolate

VARIABLE INDÉPENDANTE

to see if the teacher will smile more

VARIABLE DÉPENDANTE

The teacher

VARIABLE CONTRÔLÉE

2. Un scientifique joue de la musique rock « n » roll à ses plantes pour voir si celles-ci pousseront plus vite.

the music

VARIABLE INDÉPENDANTE

does music affect the plant

VARIABLE DÉPENDANTE

the plant

VARIABLE CONTRÔLÉE

3. Un client teste différentes marques de papier de toilette pour voir lequel absorbe l'eau le mieux.

the toilet paper

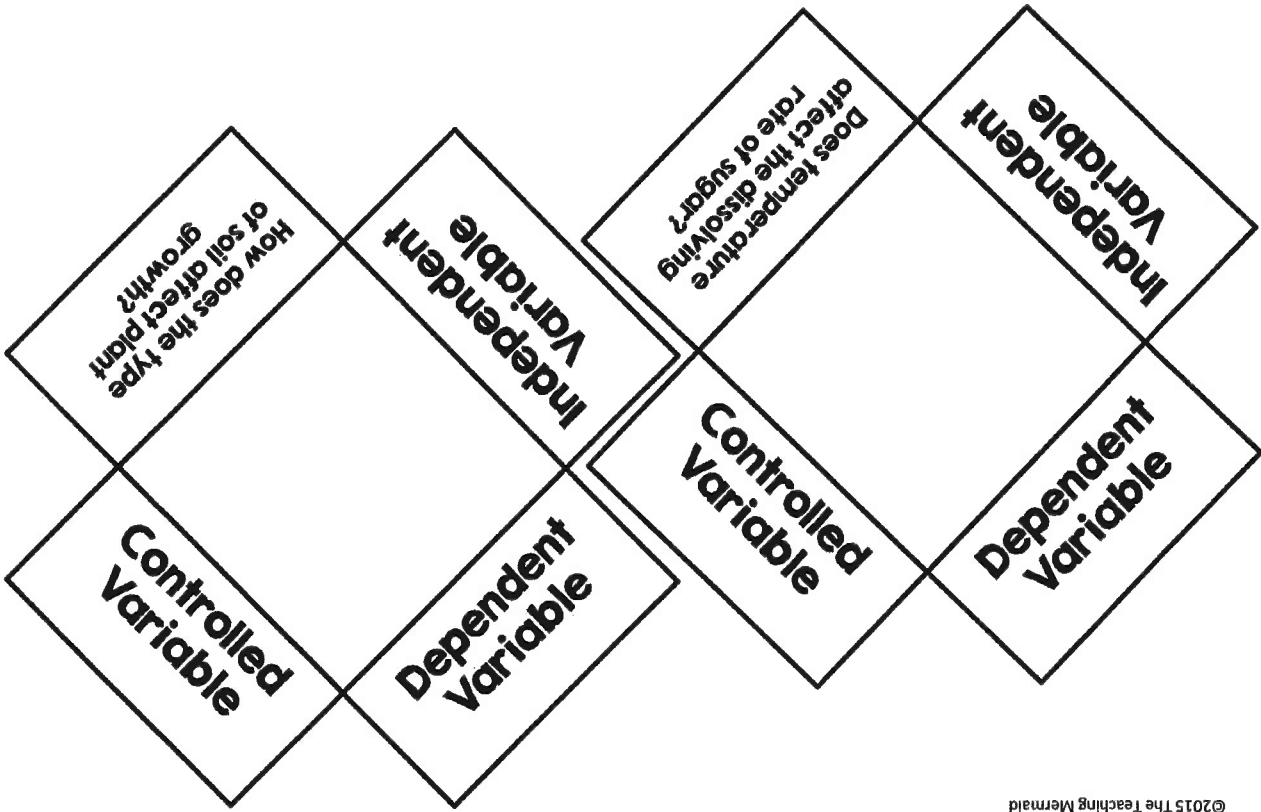
VARIABLE INDÉPENDANTE

which brand is more absorbent

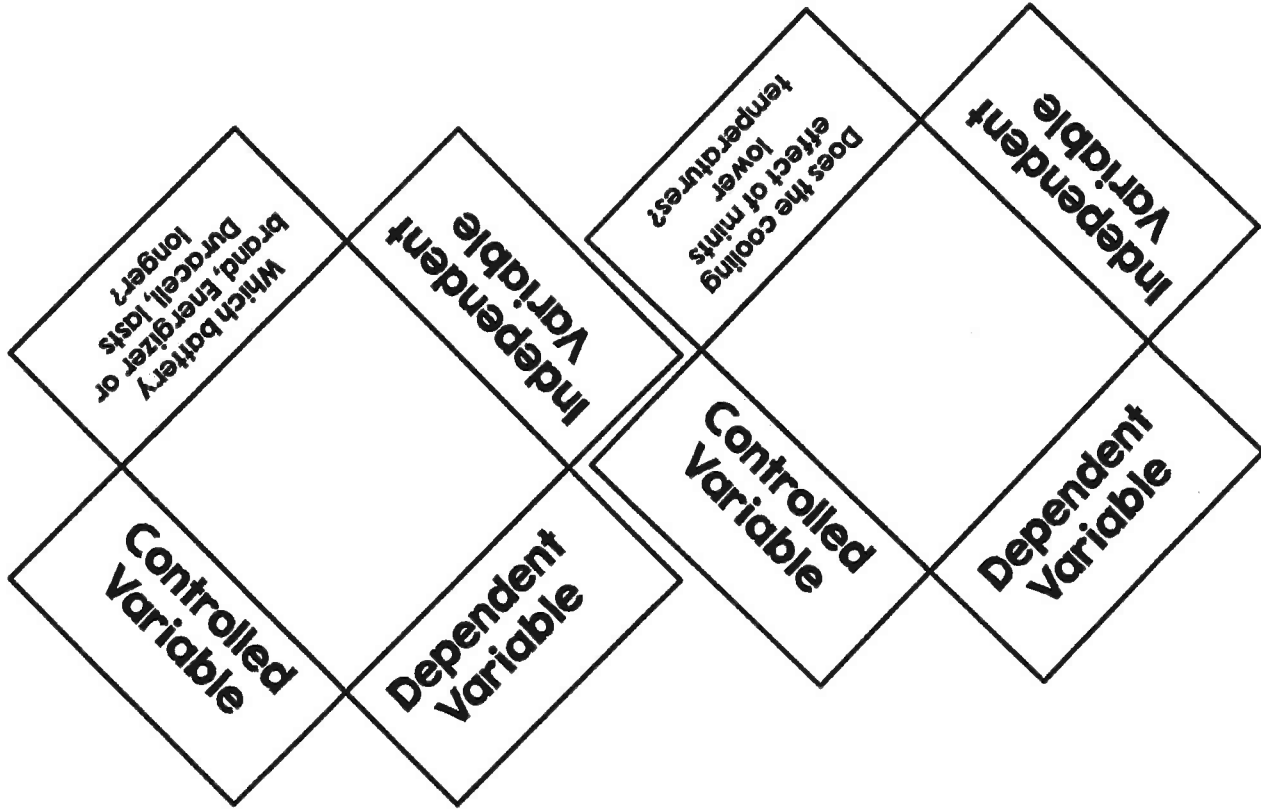
VARIABLE DÉPENDANTE

the water

VARIABLE CONTRÔLÉE

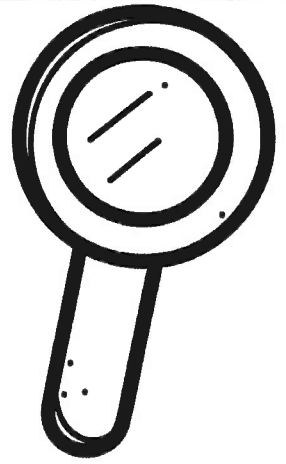


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TES

# variables



Écris les variables de ton expérience scientifique et explique chacune.

## Variable contrôlée

- ~~the moped~~
- the moped
- the net
- the ball
- 

## Variable indépendante

- 10ft
- the club
- person shooting

## Variable dépendante

- DOES CLUB 10FT AFFECT DISTANCE?



3. Émets une hypothèse. Assure-toi que ton hypothèse répond à tous les éléments ci-bas.

if the k<sub>sp</sub> left is lower for 7  
iron <sup>then</sup> it will go further beca-  
use it has



RÉPONDS À TOUTES LES QUESTIONS SUIVANTES POUR FORMULER UNE HYPOTHÈSE.

- Est-ce qu'elle est spécifique et testable ?
- Est-ce qu'elle inclut toutes les variables pertinentes ?
- Est-ce qu'elle inclut le résultat prévu ?
- Est-ce qu'elle inclut un groupe spécifique étudié ?
- Est-ce qu'elle est formulée d'une de ces façons ?
  - Si... alors
  - Corrélation / effet
  - Comparaison

TU PEUX CONSULTER LES PAGES PRÉCÉDENTES POUR REVOIR LES INFORMATIONS PERTINENTES.

Date	Observations	Erreurs possibles
Jan 22	my dad hit his club's he used a sand wedge, a pitching wedge a 9 an 8 and a 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the monitor</li> <li>Fatigue of shooter</li> </ul>

Date	Observations	Erreurs possibles
Jan 22	my dad continued hitting his shots when he hit one low and the monitor said that it went really far	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the monitor</li> <li>Fatigue of shooter</li> <li>shots were too low</li> </ul>

Date	Observations	Erreurs possibles
Jan 24	my neighbor came over to my house and hit his shots but his results were higher because he had more experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the monitor</li> <li>Fatigue of shooter</li> <li>more experienced golfers</li> </ul>

Date	Observations	Erreurs possibles
Jan 25	my uncle came over and hit his shots that's when we found out he had different club lofts like my dad's iron is 31° and his is 28.5°	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the monitor</li> <li>Fatigue of shooter</li> <li>different club lofts</li> </ul>

Date	Observations	Erreurs possibles
JAN 26	my dad's cousin came over and hit his shots his clubs are the same club loft as my uncle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the monitor</li> <li>• fatigue of shooter</li> <li>• different club lofts</li> </ul>

Date	Observations	Erreurs possibles
JAN 22 JAN 24 JAN 25 JAN 26	while they were shooting I realized that when ball speed and swing speed were higher so was the distance	

Date	Observations	Erreurs possibles
JAN 22 JAN 24 JAN 25 JAN 26		

Date	Observations	Erreurs possibles



