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| I also noticed in the data table that there is only a 3 degree Celsius difference between white and light grey and light and dark grey. (A) | I also noticed that even though the starting temperature for each jar was 24 degrees Celsius, the black lid increased by 29 degrees, whereas the white lid only increased by 18 degrees. (C ) |
| I also noticed that the starting temperature went up more than 10 degrees Celsius for each colored lid. (J) | I also noticed that in all three trials, the black lid was at least 9 degrees Celsius higher than the white lid. (L) |
| I also noticed they both started at 24 degrees Celsius and increased/decreased 1-2 degrees every trial. (B) | I also noticed that the dark grey lids were, on average, 3 degrees higher than the light grey lids. This proves that darker colors have higher temperatures than lighter colors. (O) |
| I also noticed that the lighter colors are at the bottom of the chart and the darker colors are at the top of the chart. (D) | I also noticed that the black lid never fell below 52 degrees Celsius, while the dark grey lid never passed above 48 degrees Celsius. (W) |
| I also noticed the starting temperature was 24 degrees Celsius for every trial. € | I also noticed that black absorbed more energy than dark grey by 5 degrees Celsius on average. (H) |
| Another thing I noticed is that if you keep heating the lids it would either go up or down, or stay the same. (M) | I also noticed that light grey retained more heat than white. Light grey is only slightly darker than white, but that was enough to increase the temperature by 3 degrees Celsius on average. (N) |
| I also noticed that the averages are different by 3 degrees Celsius. (T) |  |
| I also noticed that every time the lids changed, the temperature changed. (S) | I also noticed the dark grey stayed the same in every trial. (F) |

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