

WHOOOA BIG SAFETY ISSUE!



Scientific Method

Overview of the Scientific Method

The scientific method is a process for experimentation that is used to explore observations and answer questions. Scientists use the scientific method to search for **cause and effect** relationships in nature. In other words, they design an experiment so that changes to one item cause something else to vary in a predictable way.

Just as it does for a professional scientist, the scientific method will help you to understand what makes a scientific experimental inquiry valid.

But first let us review the steps of the Sci. Meth.

“Complete supportive class notes”

- See worksheet (Scientific Method notes outline)

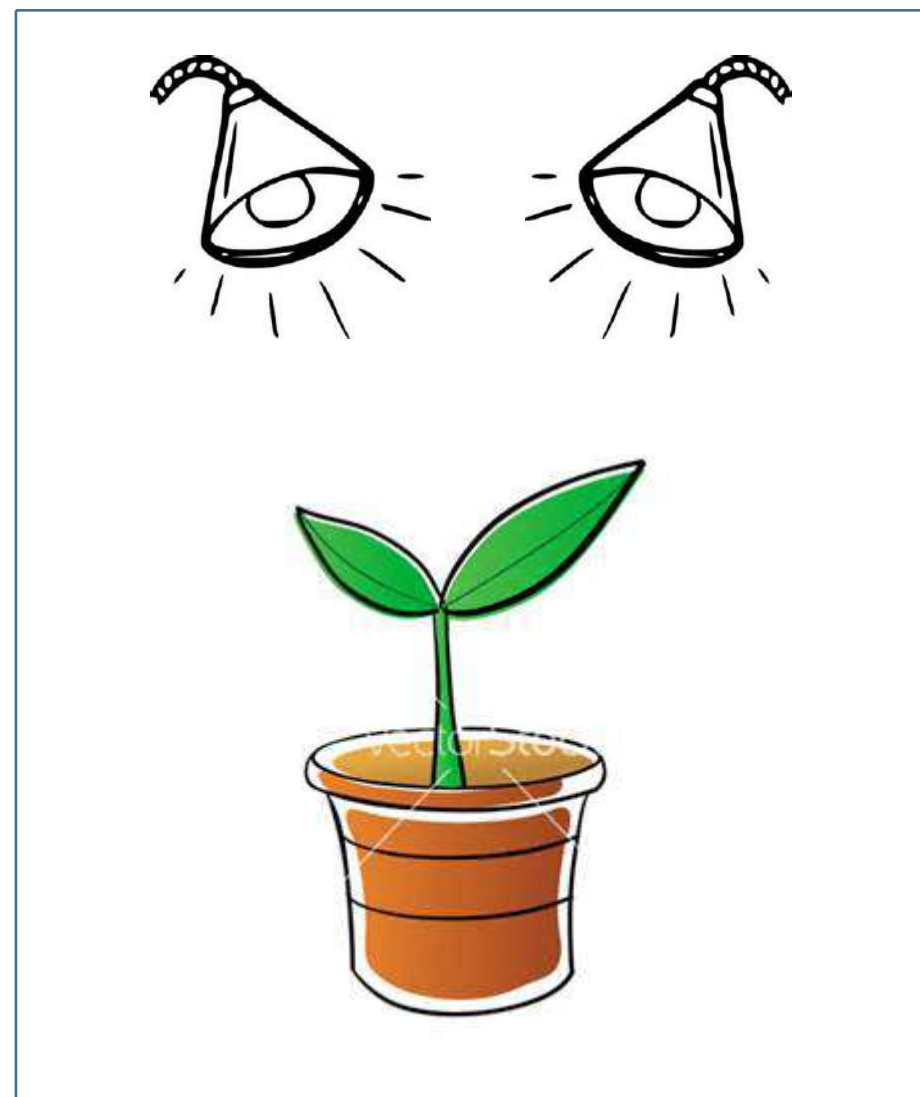
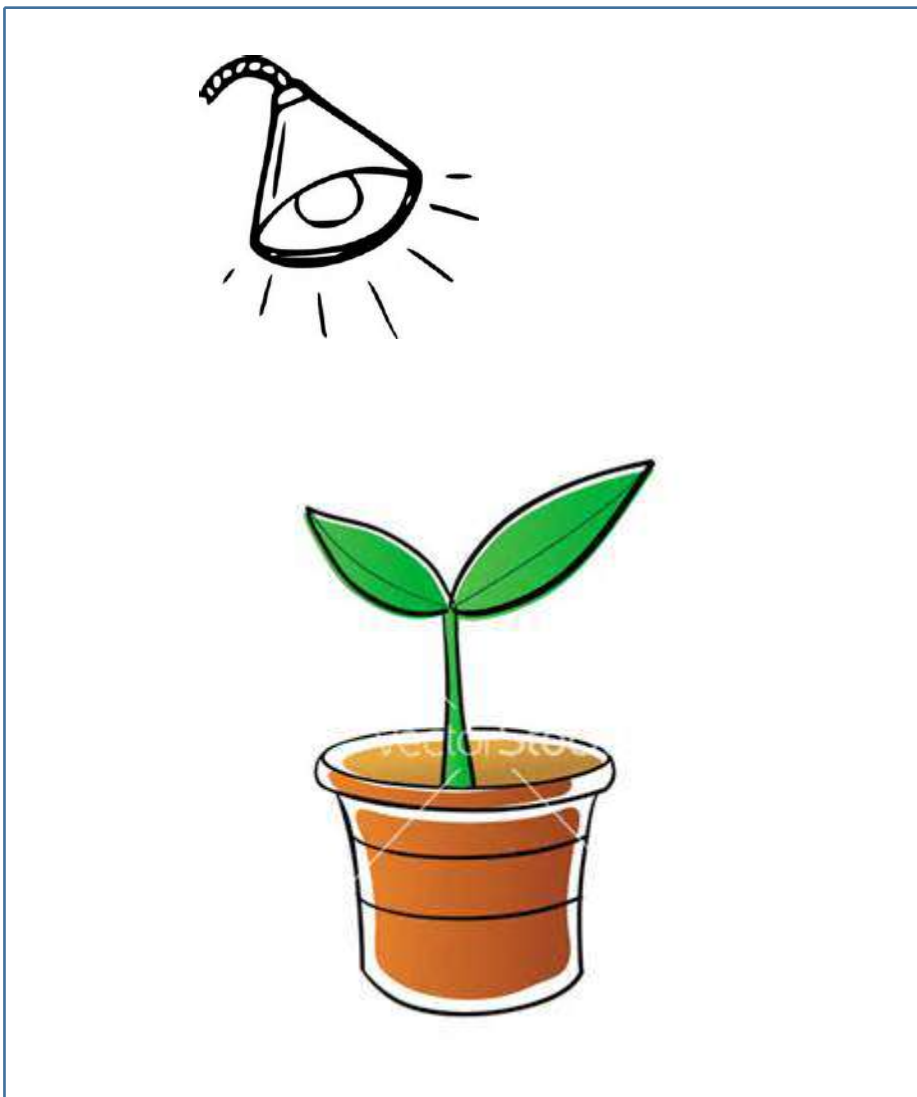


Quizlet link - find this link on my website for prep this week. Go on website, play with quizlet then print evidence of review / study before Friday

<https://quizlet.com/3011541/the-scientific-method-and-parts-of-an-experiment-flash-cards/>

label the experimental plant diagram on attached WS

Consider the following experiment. **If** we had twice the amount of light **then** the pea plants will grow twice as tall.



Hypothesis (*Noun*)

a proposed scientific explanation made on the basis of evidence and reasoning, that serves as a starting point for further investigation or experimentation.

synonyms:

theory, theorem, thesis, supposition, postulation,
postulate, proposition, premise, assumption

Writing/forming a hypotheses:

- Do not write “I think” or “I believe”...ever. You might use the word “predict.” Use **if**....**then**....because. You convey cause and effect.
If we had twice the amount of light **then** the pea plants will grow twice as tall.
- It is an educated guess essentially about the outcome of a study (experiment)

HOW TO MAKE /WRITE A HYPOTHESIS

- “If this occurs then this will because.....”

(alternatively you might write)

_____ (write your hypoth. here)

Scientific Method

For experiment to valid within the confines of the sci. meth. then it must be the _____

Identifying Variables: 5 parts - know

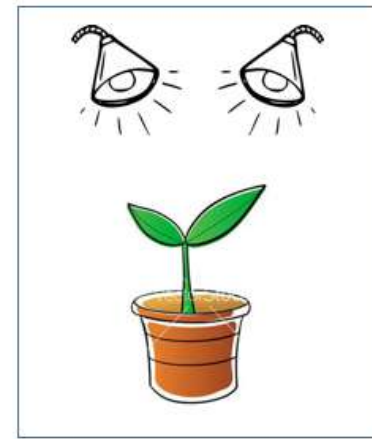
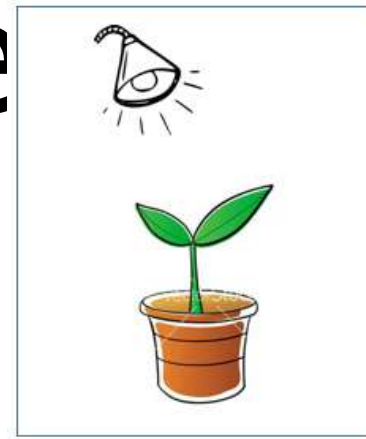
IV, DV, Control Group,

Experimental Group, Constants

IV – Independent Variable

Define the IV:

IV : Independent Variable

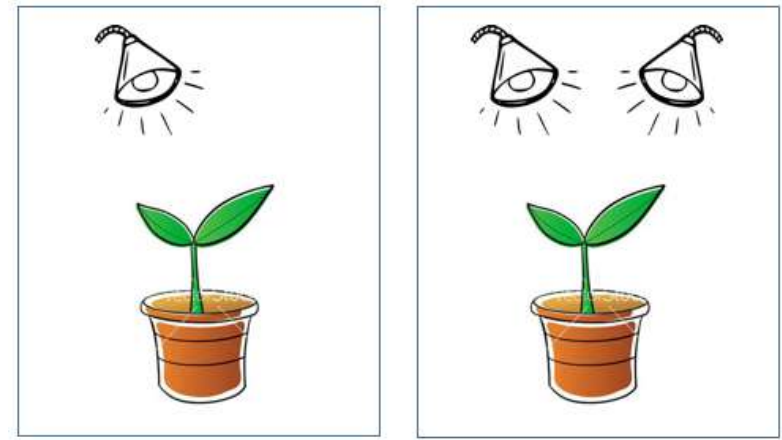


How to identify the IV:

DV – Dependent Variable

Define the DV :

DV – Dependent Variable

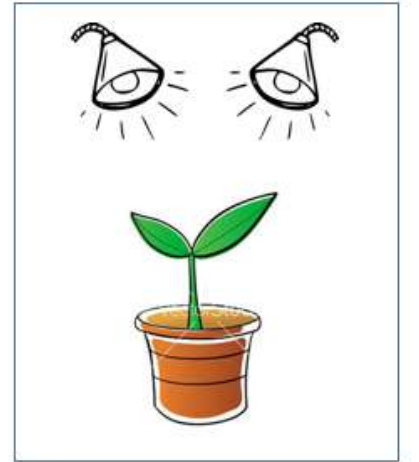
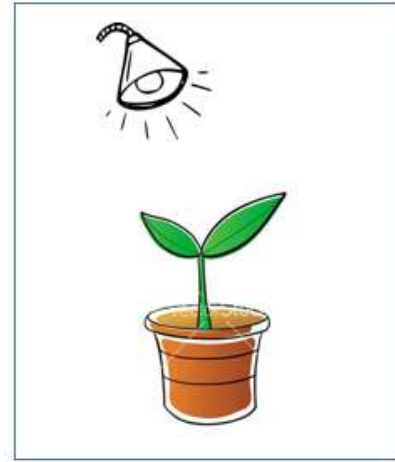


How to identify the DV:

Control Group

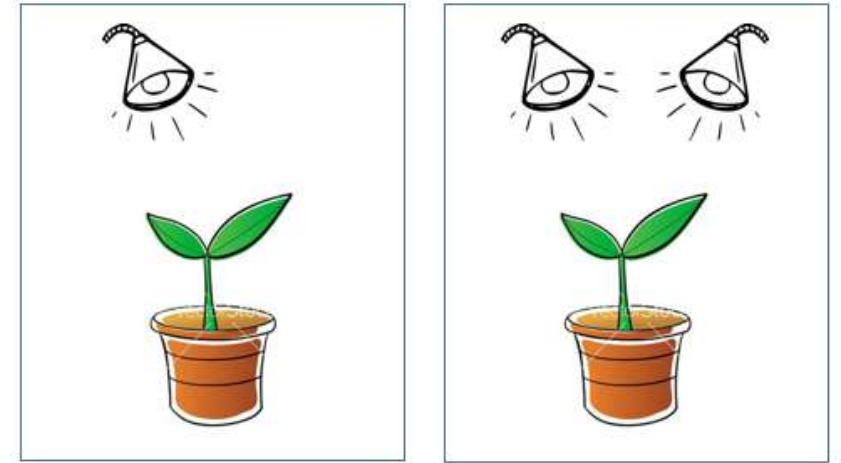
Definition: this is the group
which serves as the basis of
comparison. It is the group which the
scientists do not “experiment” with. Nothing
is added and no changes are made.

How to identify the CG:



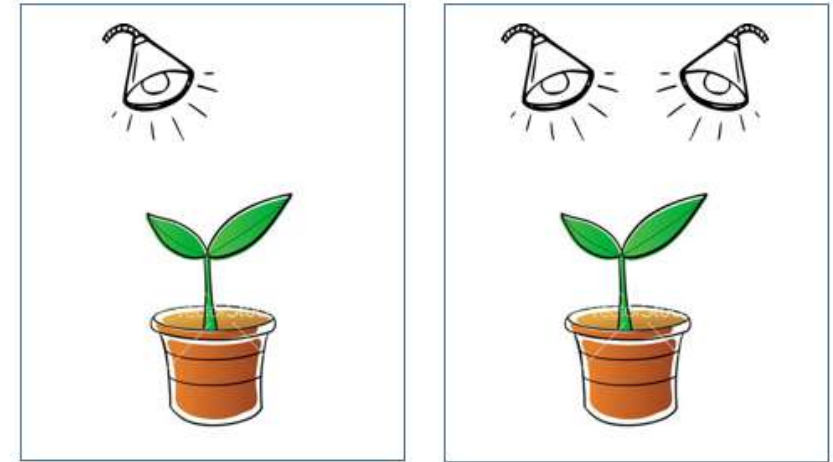
Experimental Group

Definition: the group which contains the independent variable. Scientist changes something in this group to test their hypothesis.



How to identify the EG: _____

Constants



Definition: factors in an experiment that remain the same for both the experimental group and control group.

LIST :

The steps of the scientific method are to:

- **Ask a Question**
- **Do Background Research**
- **Construct a Hypothesis**
- **Test Your Hypothesis by Doing an Experiment**
- **Analyze Your Data and Draw a Conclusion**
- **Communicate Your Results**



DO NOW: (1) brain storm list ideas

1. Example “experiment” for discussion: Imagine a pharmaceutical company wants to undertake an experimental study to see if their new drug is effective at reducing symptoms associated with the common cold. The company has an independent lab find a significant sample size of 50 individuals with varying backgrounds in various geographic locations during the cold season that have reported feeling ill and give them all the new drug. They clinically evaluate the candidates later and then report their findings.

What is the major outlining **issue (problem)** with this study? _____
Brainstorm list ideas (discuss w/ peers)

Word bank:	Analyze/ conclude	Hypothesis True	Hypothesis False	Retest
	Research	Collect data	Report Results	Form Hypothesis
	Ask a question	Run Experiment		

