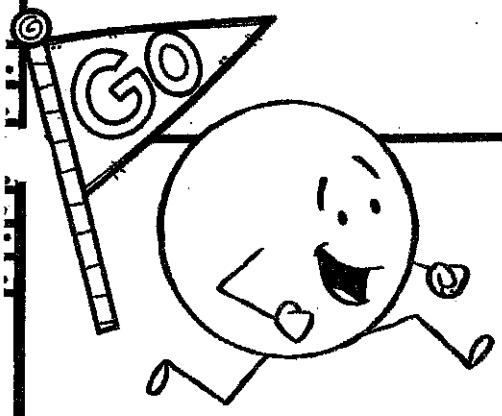
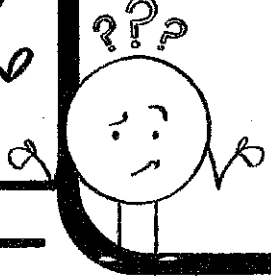


QUESTION

RESEARCH



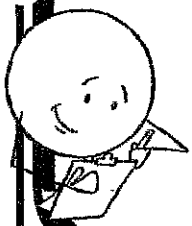
—THE—

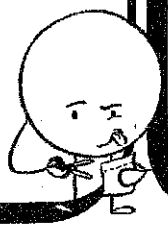
SCIENTIFIC METHOD

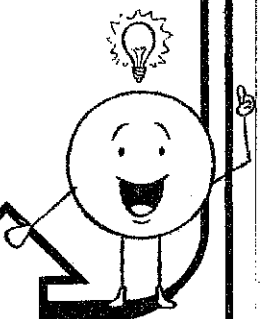
COLLECT DATA

EXPERIMENT

HYPOTHESIS



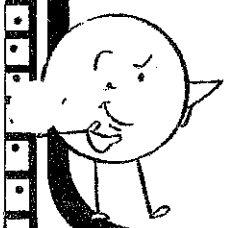


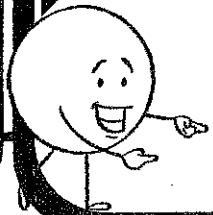


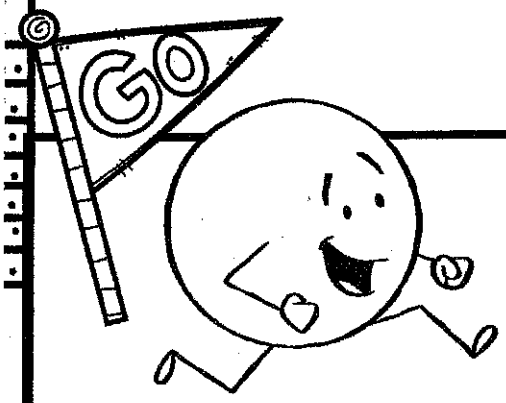
ANALYZE

CONCLUSION

REPORT





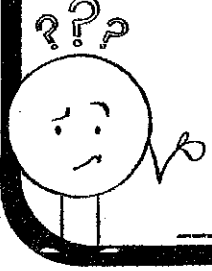


QUESTION

The _____ starts when you ask a _____ about something you _____.

_____?
_____?
_____?
_____?

It needs to be _____!



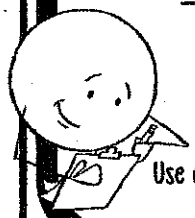
RESEARCH

Don't start from _____!
Research what is already _____ about your question. _____ from others who may have already conducted _____.
Your question may already be _____!

—THE— SCIENTIFIC METHOD

COLLECT DATA

Collect all of your _____ and _____ in a _____. Record it _____ and don't try to make it _____ your _____!
Use correct _____.

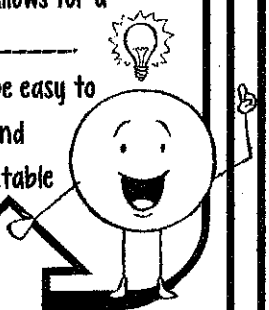


EXPERIMENT

Designed to _____ your _____. It should be a _____ test with appropriate _____ and should be _____ by you and be able to be repeated by _____.

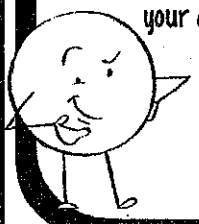
HYPOTHESIS

A hypothesis is an educated _____ about the _____ to your question. It allows for a _____. It needs to be easy to _____ and not based on non-testable _____.



ANALYZE

_____ and analyze your _____. It may help to use a _____ or _____ to help _____ your data.
Did you get any unexpected _____ or _____?



CONCLUSION

Developing a _____ is the point when you reach a _____ about your _____.
Was it _____ or _____? If it was wrong, you may go _____ and _____ it.

REPORT

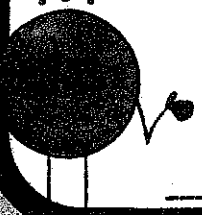
Regardless if your _____ was _____ or _____, you now have _____ to _____!
It could be through a _____ to your classmates, a _____ or even published in a _____.

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

QUESTION

The process starts when you ask a question about something you observe.

Why?
How?
When?
What?



It needs to be testable!

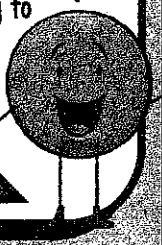
RESEARCH

Don't start from nothing! Research what is already known about your question. Learn from others who may have already conducted experiments. Your question may already be answered!

HYPOTHESIS

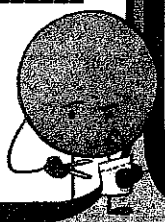
A hypothesis is an educated guess about the answer to your question. It allows for a prediction.

It needs to be easy to measure and not based on non-testable opinion.



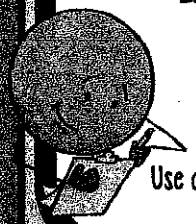
EXPERIMENT

Designed to test your hypothesis. It should be a fair test with appropriate variables and should be repeated by you and be able to be repeated by others.



COLLECT DATA

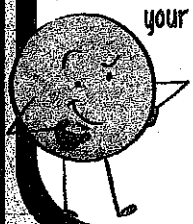
Collect all of your data and observations in a journal. Record it accurately and don't try to make it fit your hypothesis! Use correct units.



ANALYZE

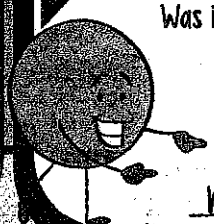
Organize and analyze your data. It may help to use a chart or graph to help visualize your data.

Did you get any unexpected results or errors?



CONCLUSION

Developing a conclusion is the point when you reach a determination about your hypothesis. Was it right or wrong? If it was wrong, you may go back and revise it.



REPORT

Regardless if your hypothesis was right or wrong, you now have information to share! It could be through a report to your classmates, a science fair or even published in a science journal.