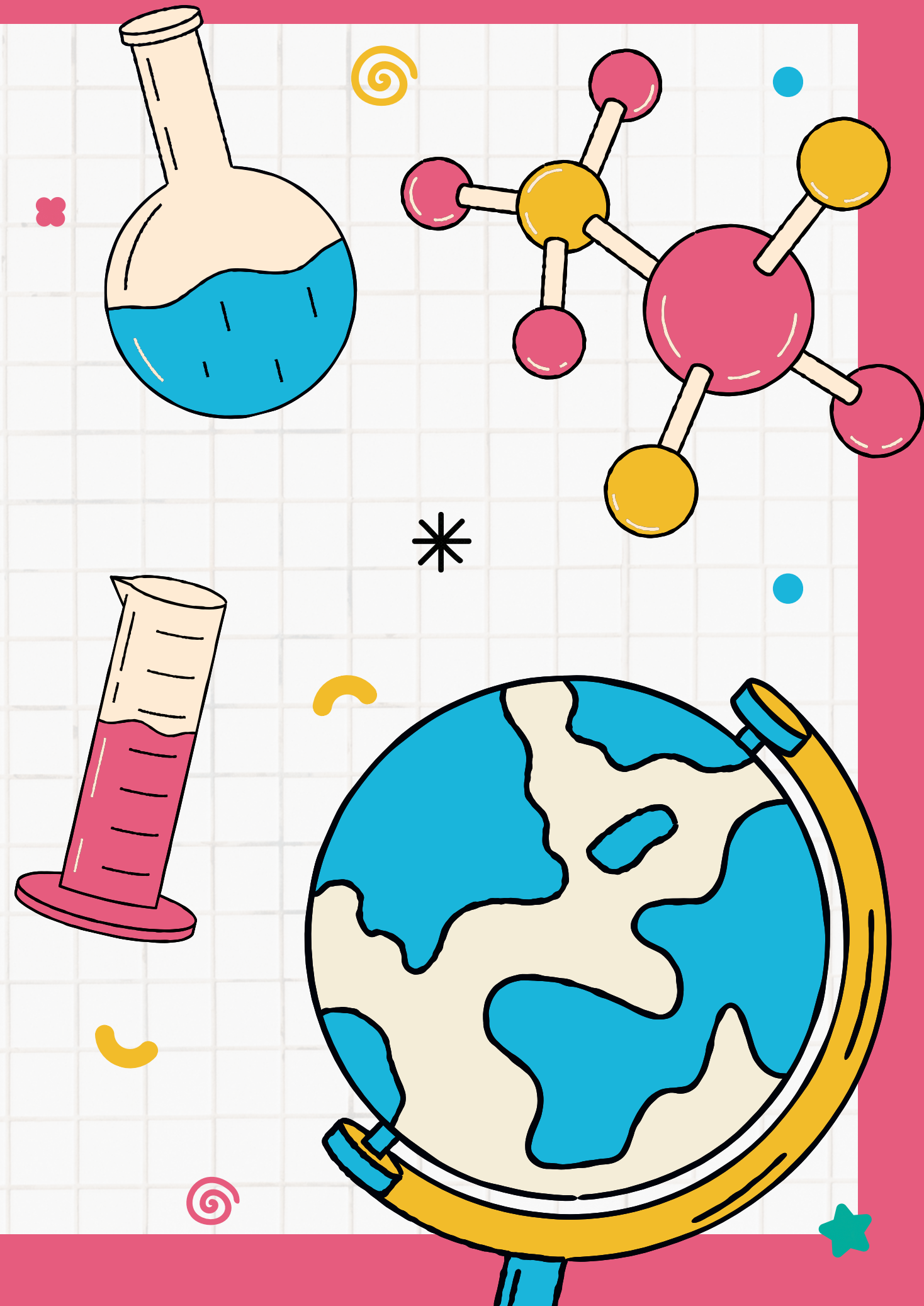
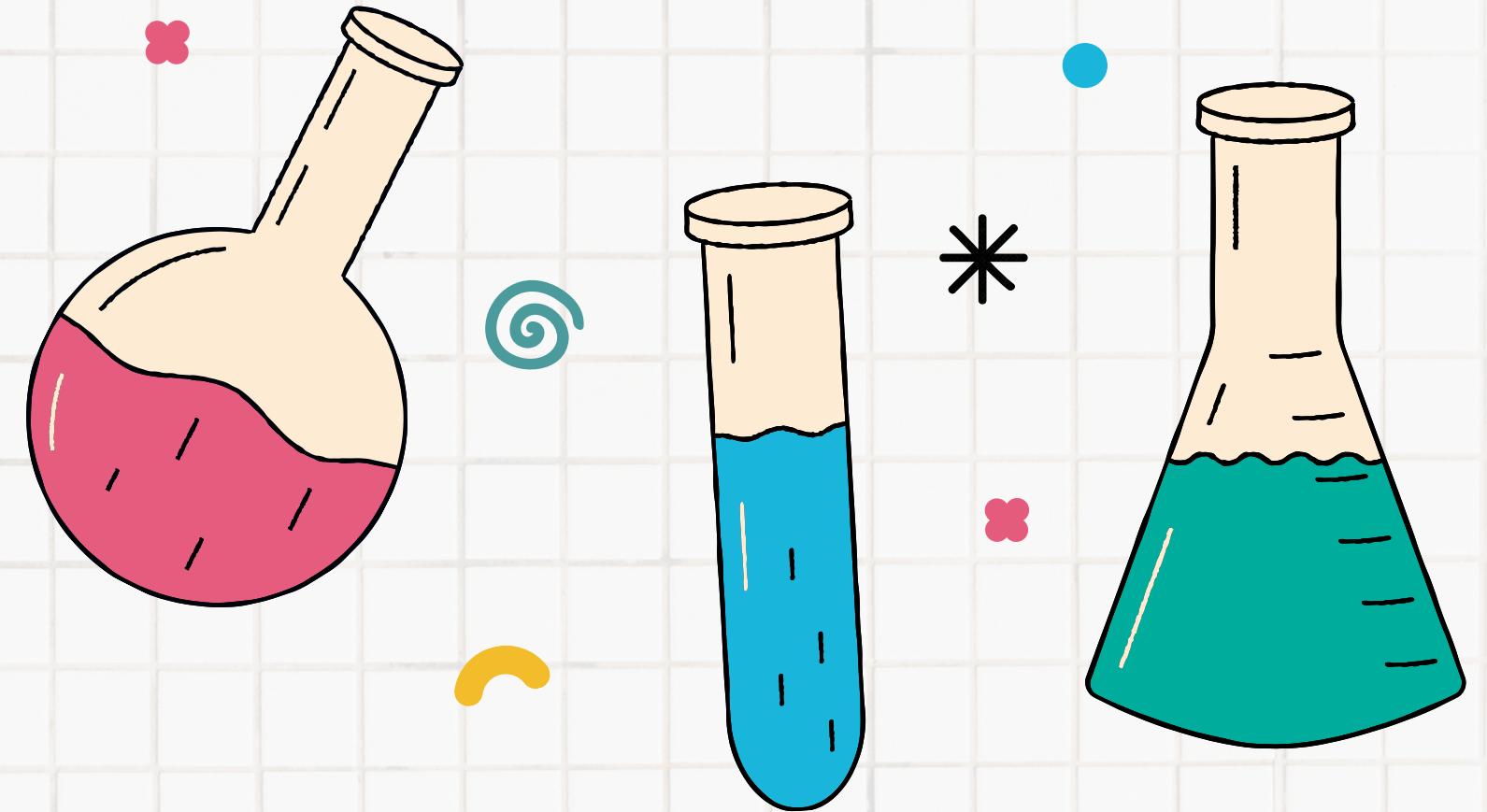


SCIENTIFIC PROCESS



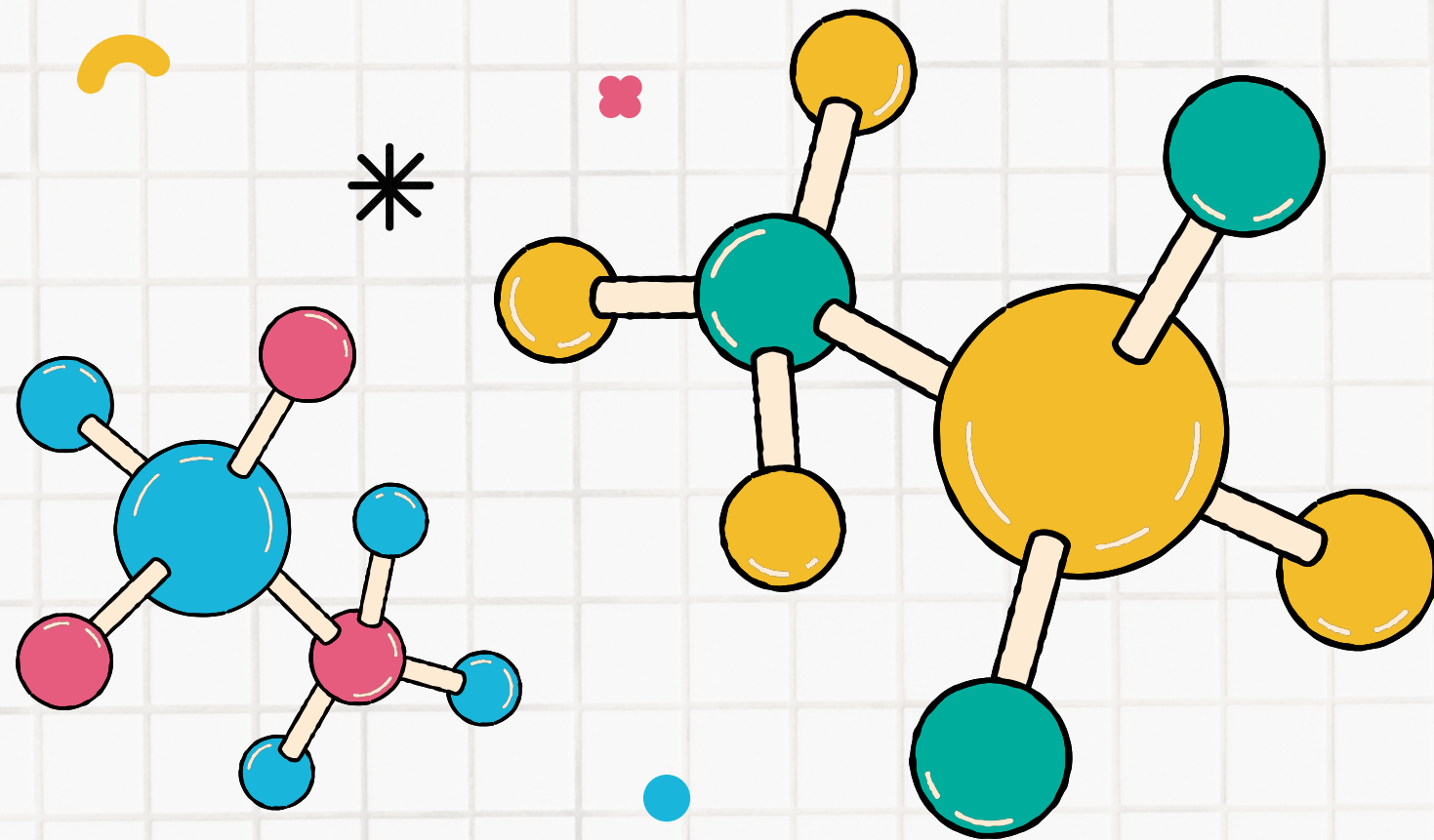
01

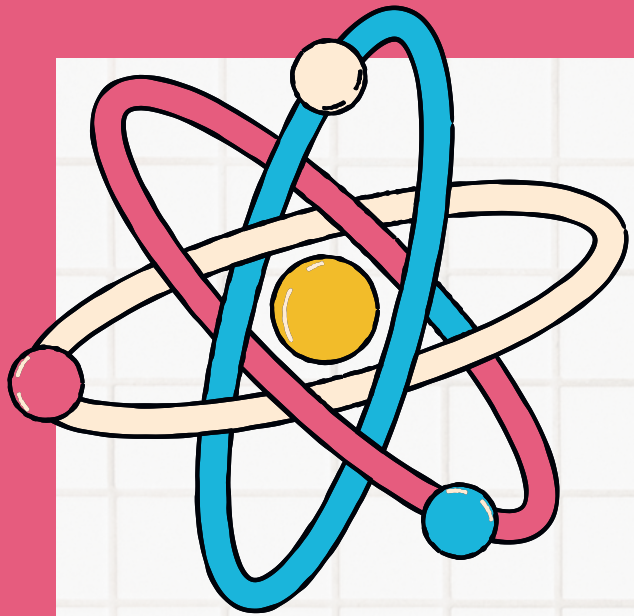
Scientists ask questions based on observations they have made in the natural world.



02

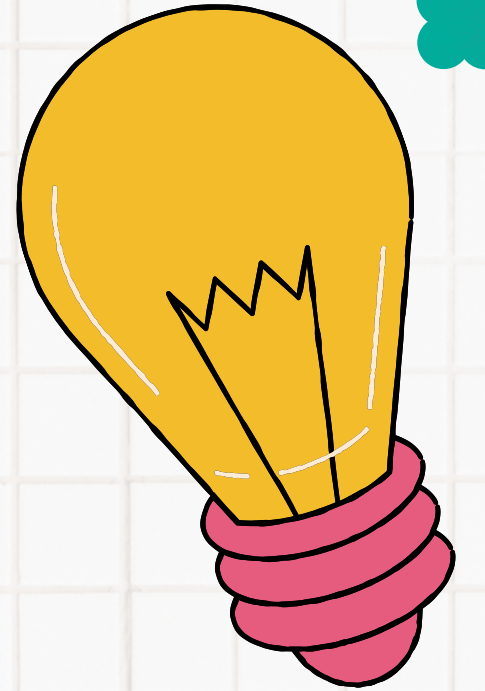
Scientists will then make an educated guess based on what they observed - predict.





03

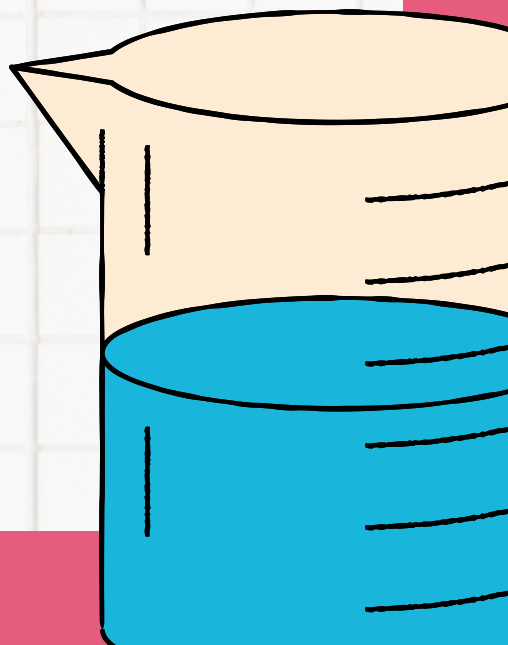
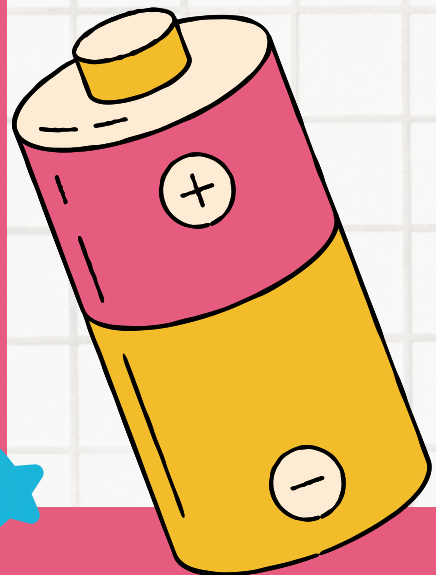
procedure carried out in order to learn more about it

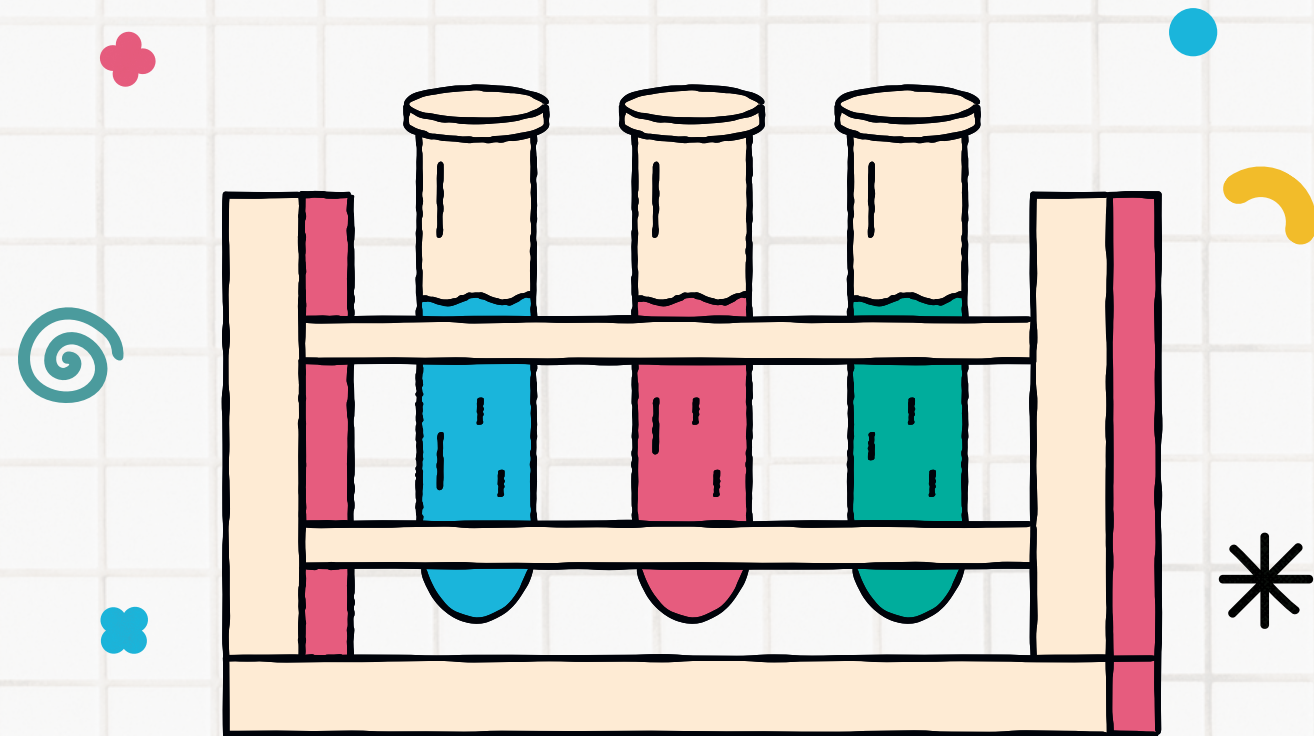


an investigation in which all of the conditions are controlled - must have 2 set ups

used to represent real objects or processes

study processes in nature without disturbing them



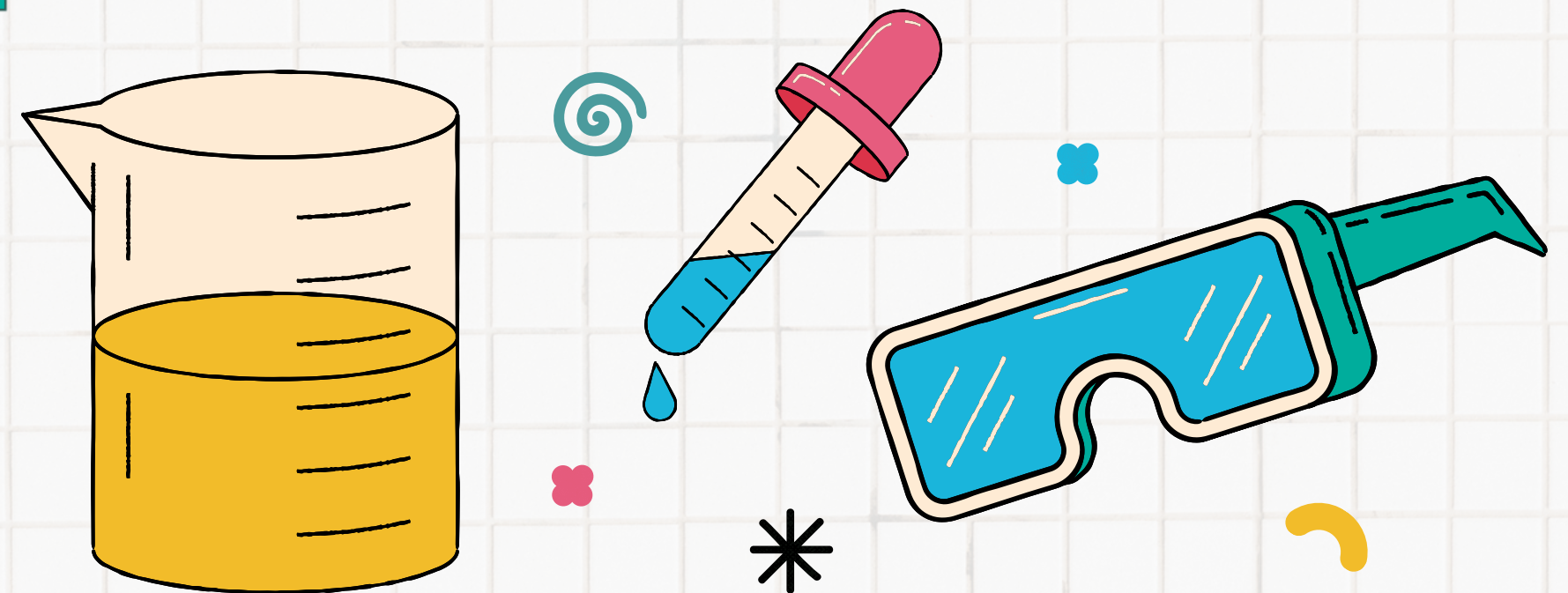


04

During the investigation scientists will collect data and find evidence to support their hypothesis.

05

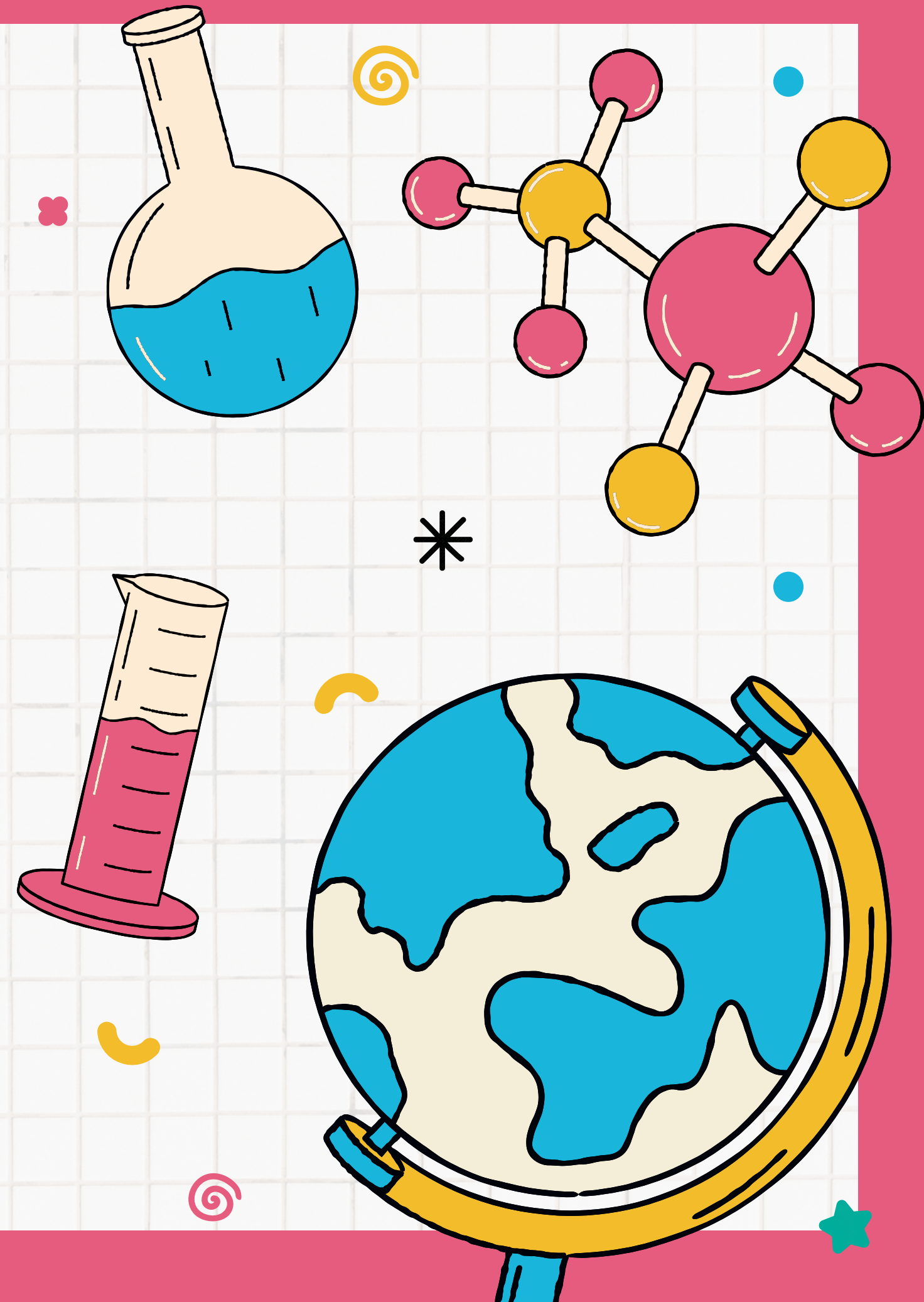
Scientists will take the data and evidence they collected from their investigation to draw a conclusion.



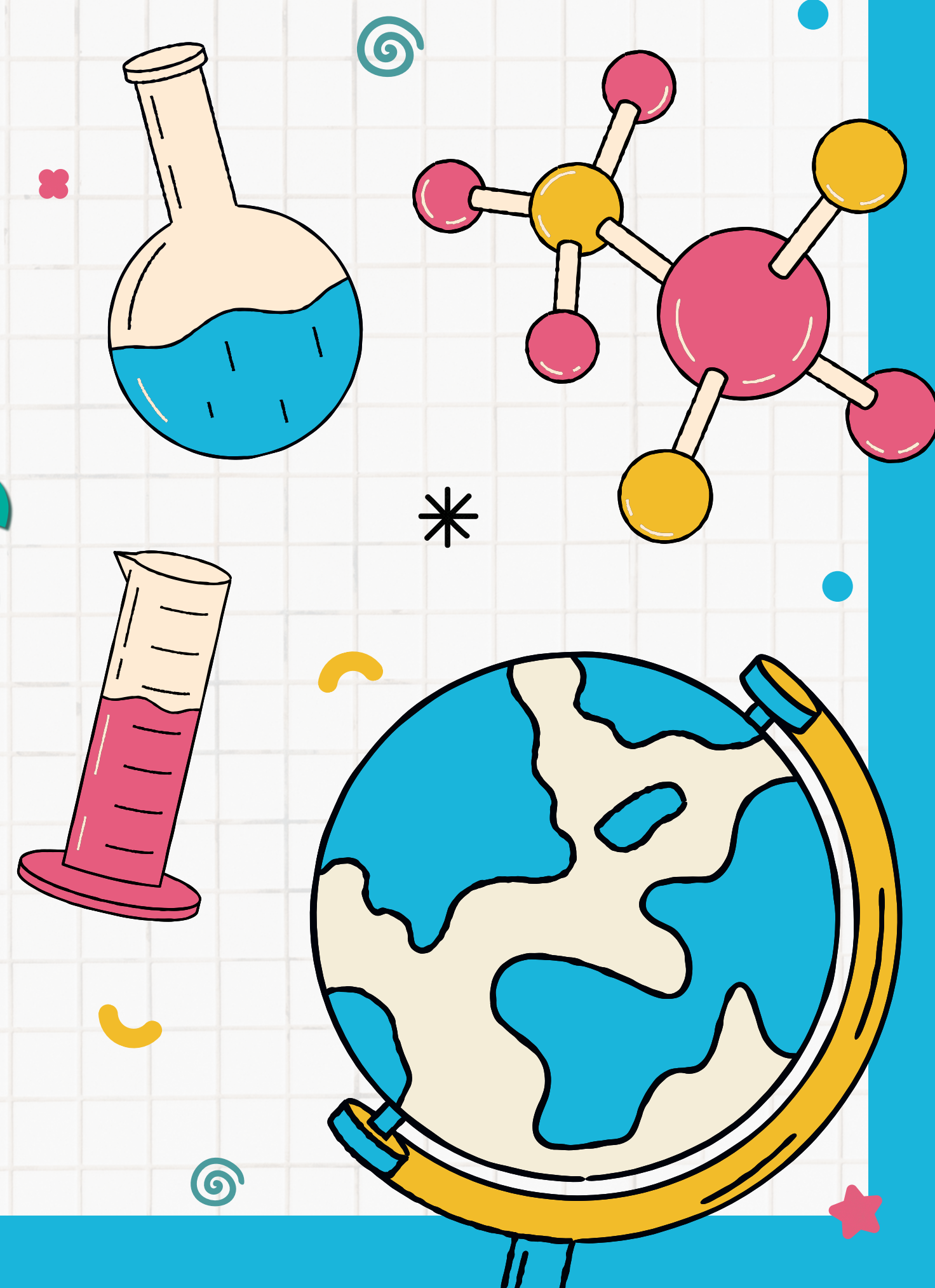
06

Scientists communicate, or share, the results of investigations. When communicated clearly others can repeat their investigation, compare their results, and expand on other's ideas.

The biggest thing is knowledge grows when it is communicated!



TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

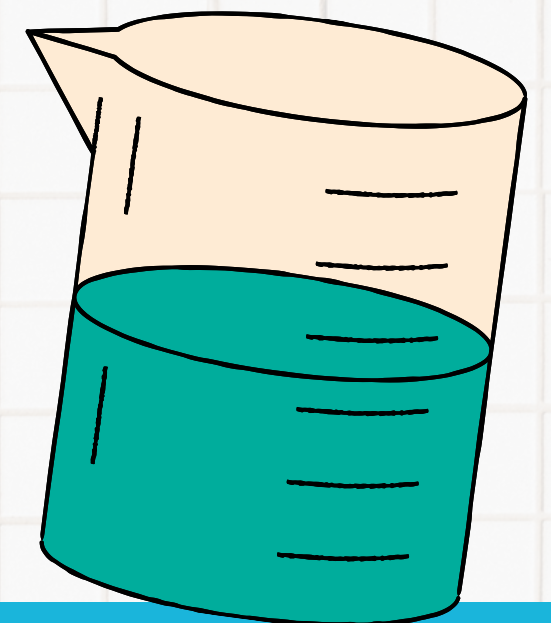
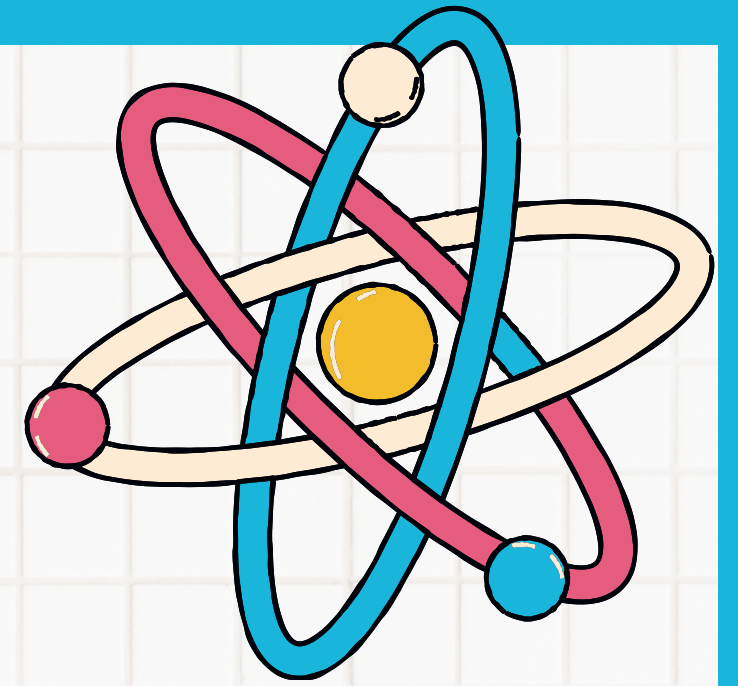


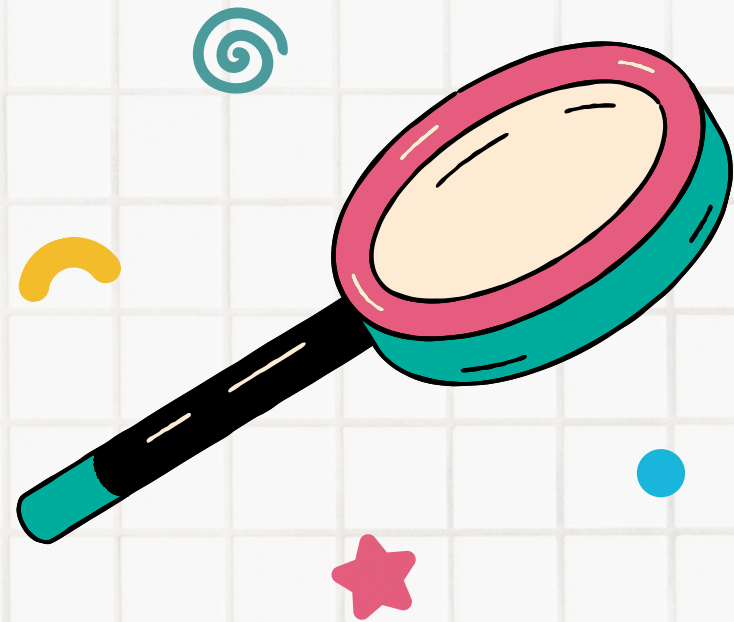
VARIABLE

an factor or control in an experiment that can be changed

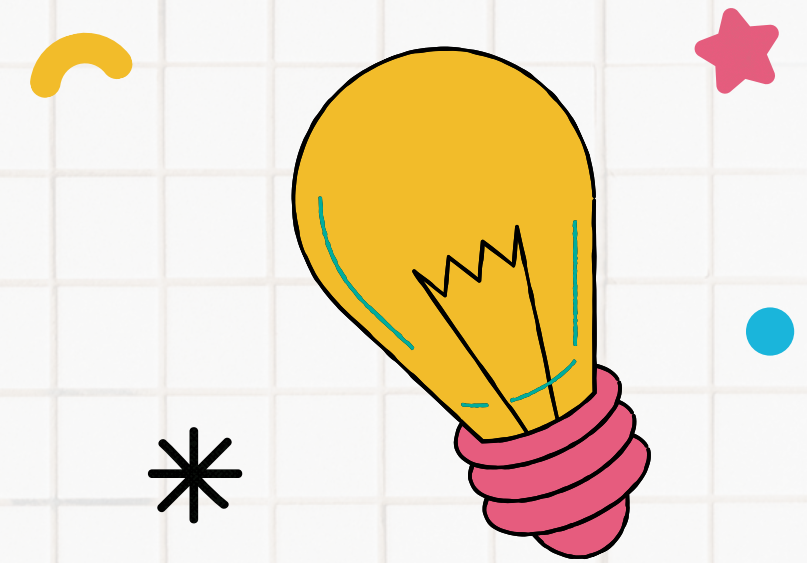
CONTROL

the set up to which all the other set ups are compared to





Models are used when scientists cannot experiment with the real thing such as: natural disasters, space, etc. The closer the model is the real thing, the more useful it is.



PHYSICAL MODEL

COMPUTER SIMULATED MODEL

DRAWING MODELS

T

The background is a light gray grid with a blue border. It is decorated with various science-themed illustrations: a round-bottom flask with pink liquid in the top left, a test tube with yellow liquid in the middle left, an Erlenmeyer flask with green liquid in the bottom left, a round-bottom flask with pink liquid in the top right, a test tube with yellow liquid in the middle right, and a three-neck round-bottom flask with blue liquid in the bottom right. Scattered around these are small decorative elements like stars, swirls, and dots in various colors.

Scientists use repeated observation when things are just too big, too far away, or too uncontrollable for experiments.

Scientists will also use repeated observations to make predictions, a statement based on information, about a future event.