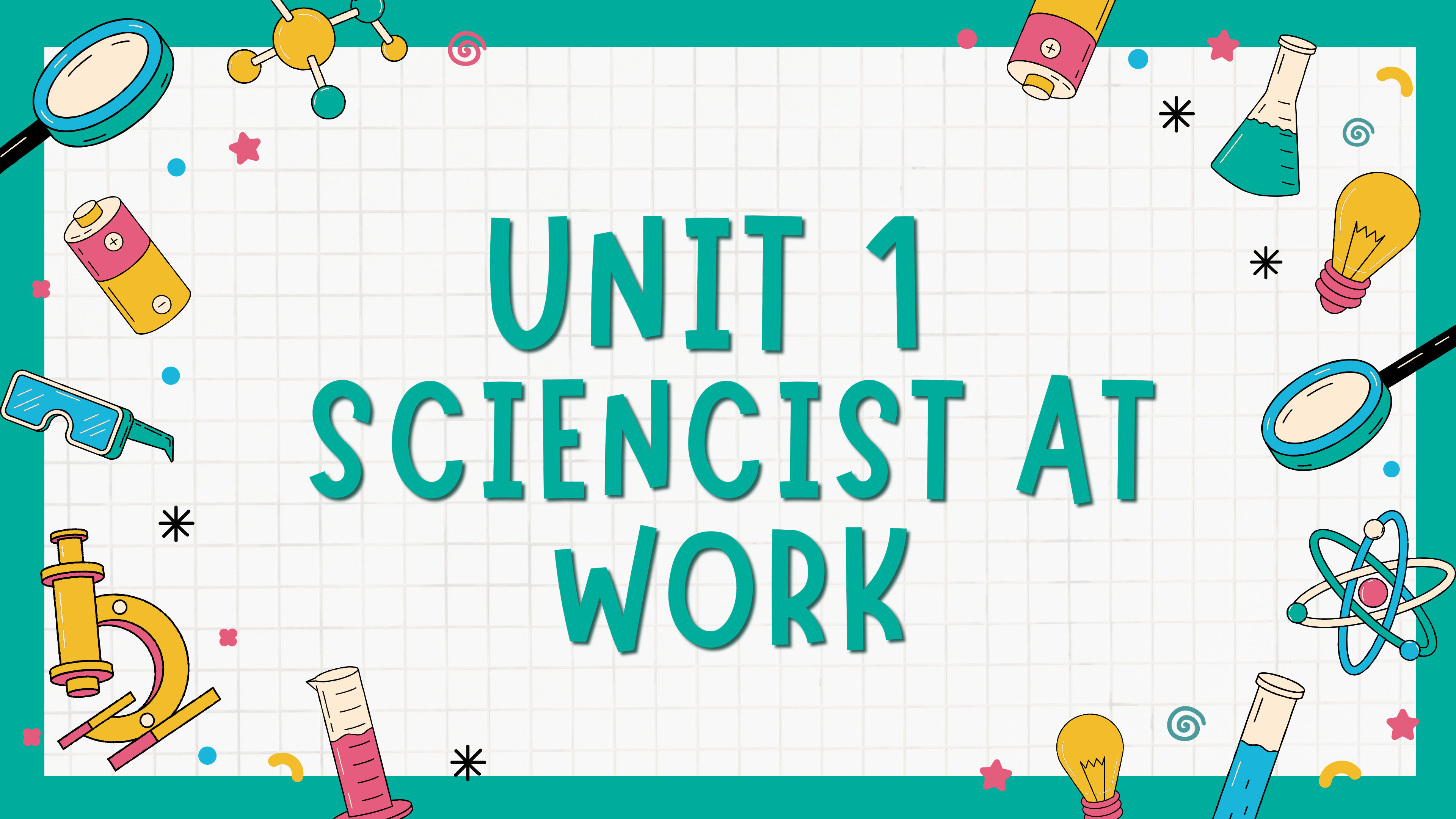


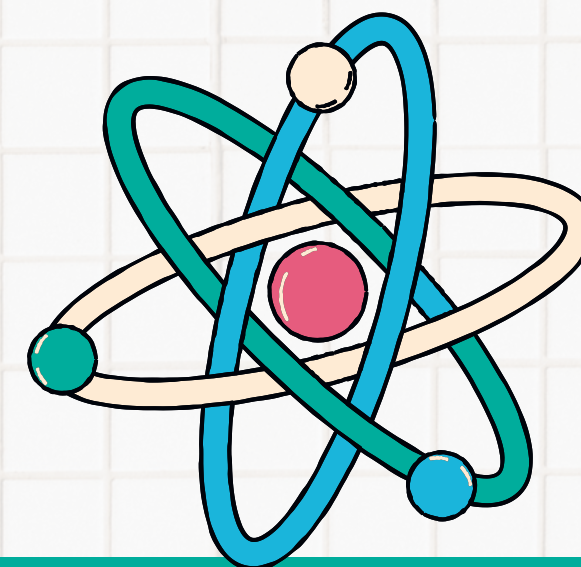
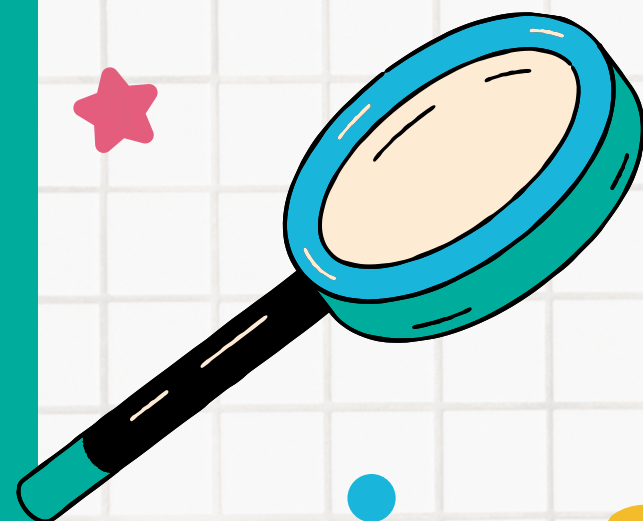
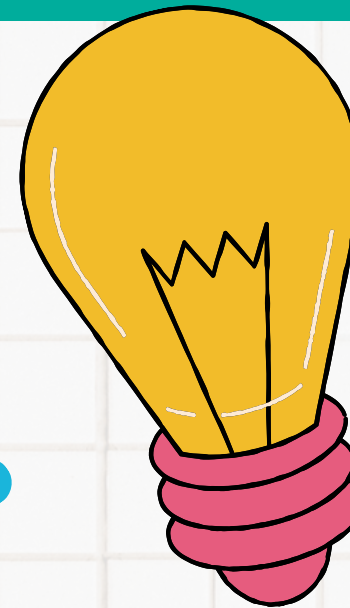
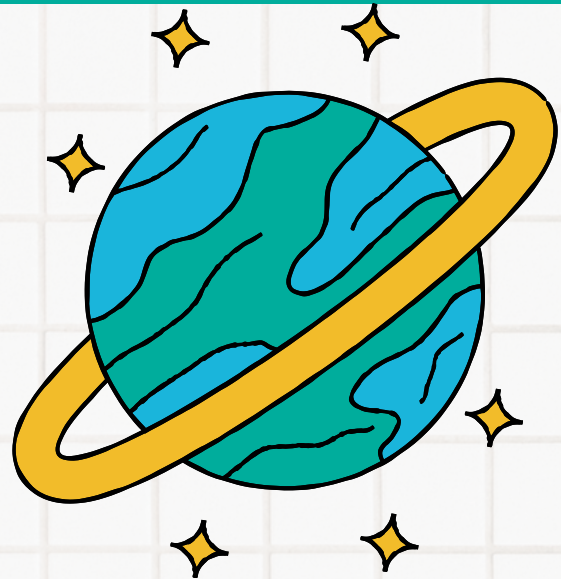
UNIT 1

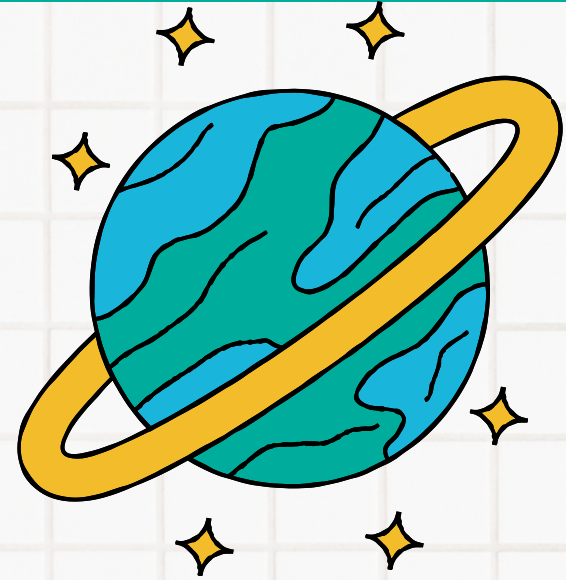
SCIENTIST AT

WORK

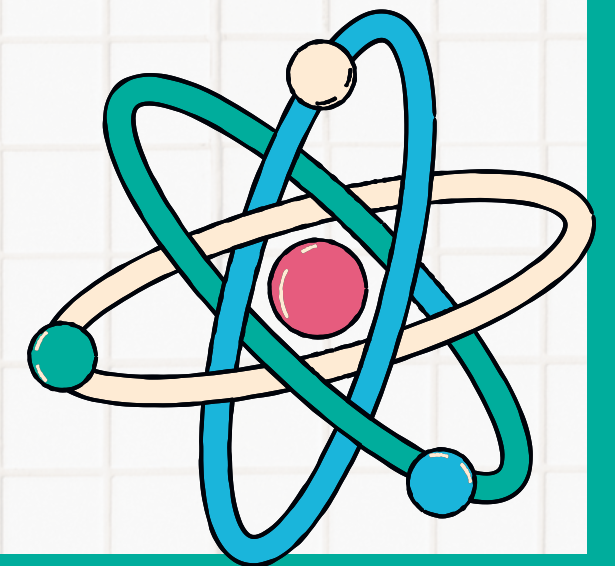
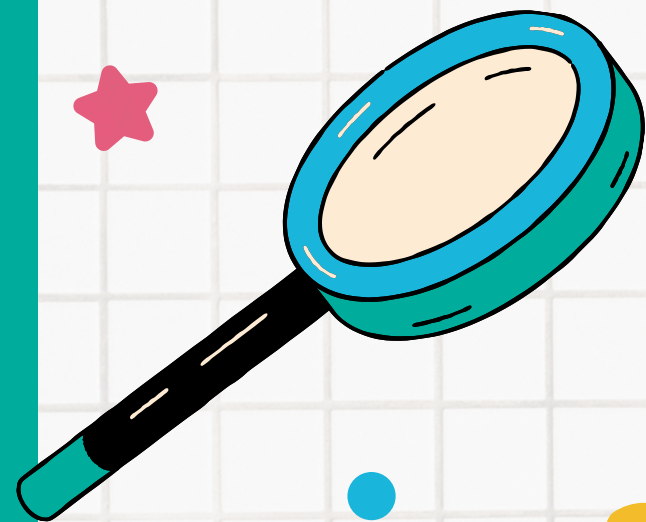
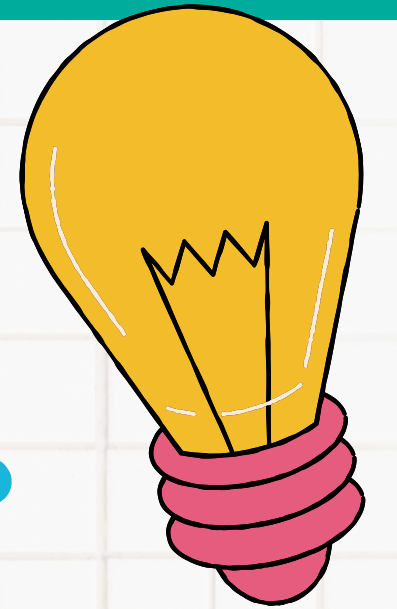


WHAT IS SCIENCE?

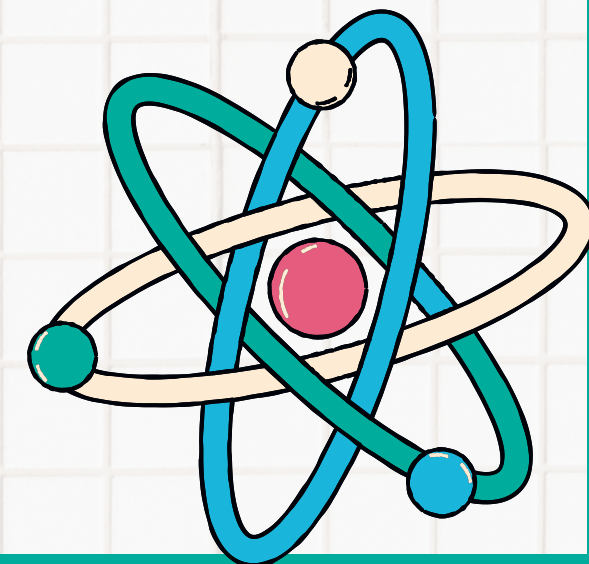
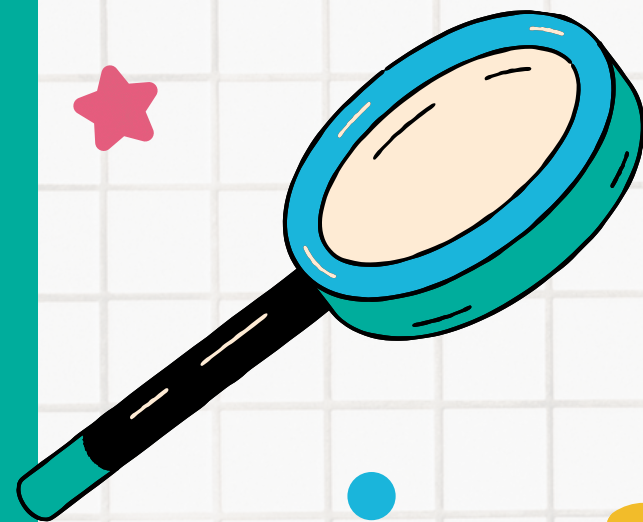
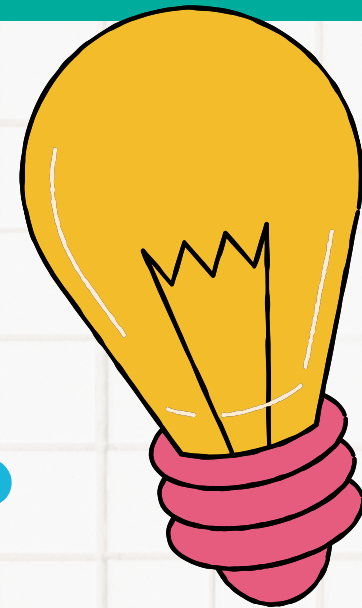
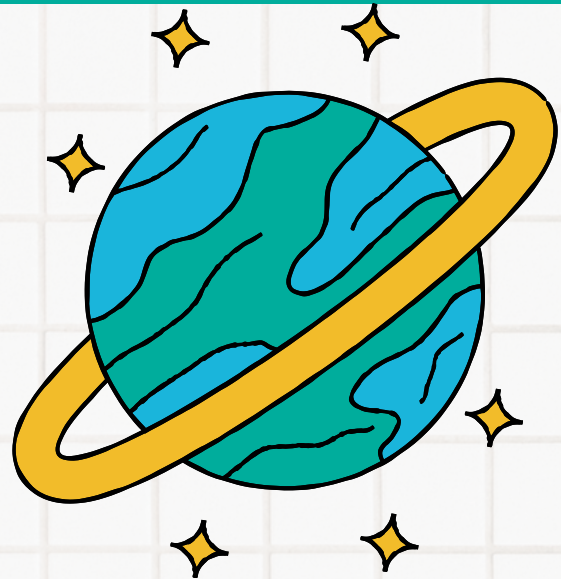


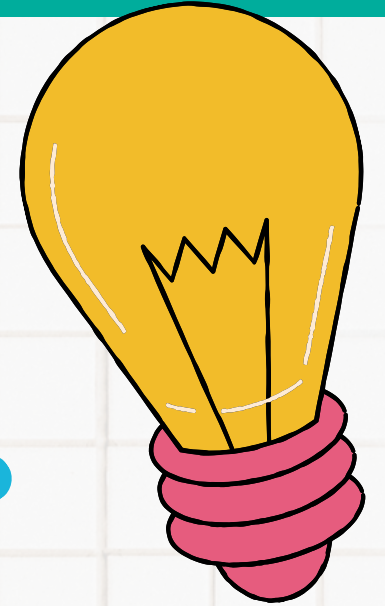
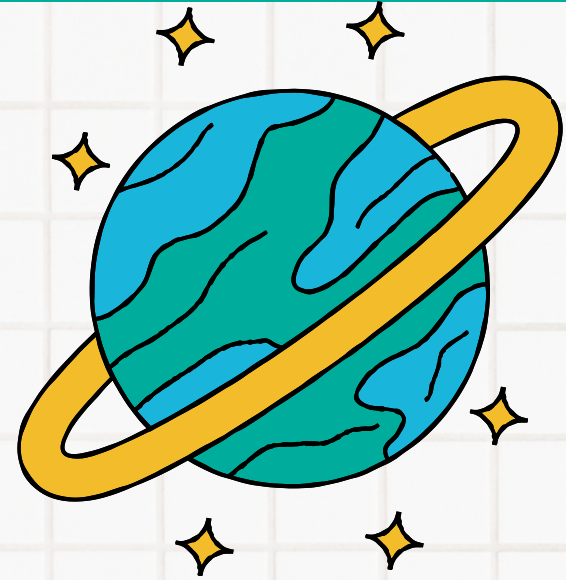


**SCIENCE IS THE STUDY OF THE
NATURE WORLD AND
INVOLVES MAKING
OBSERVATIONS AND
PERFORMATING
INVESTIGATIONS.**

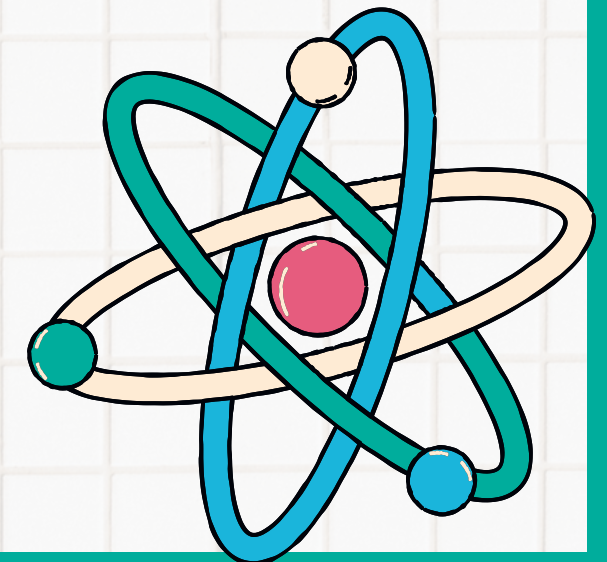
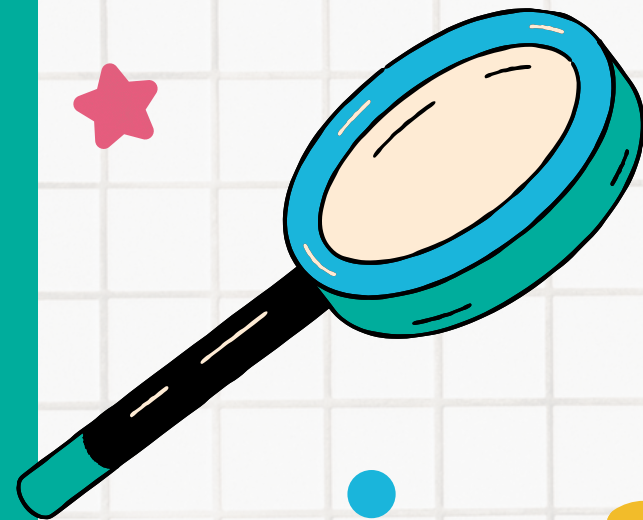


WHAT IS SCIENTIST?

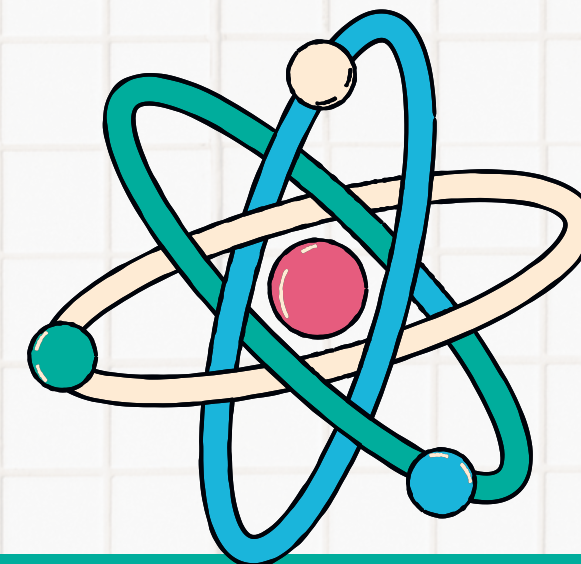
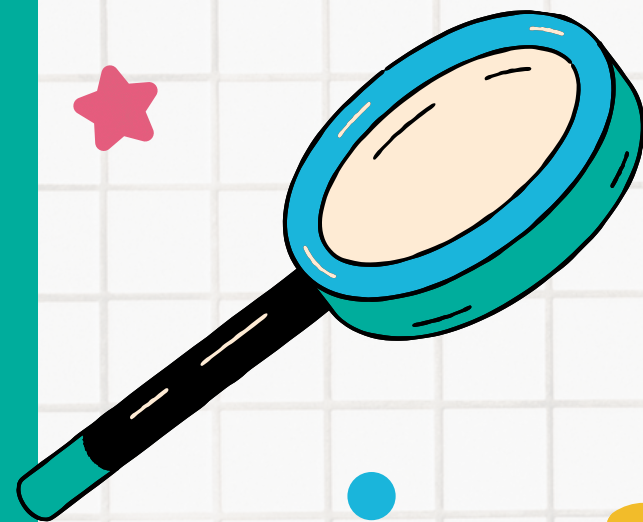
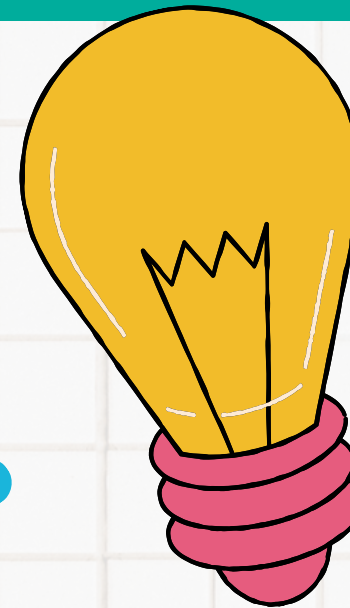
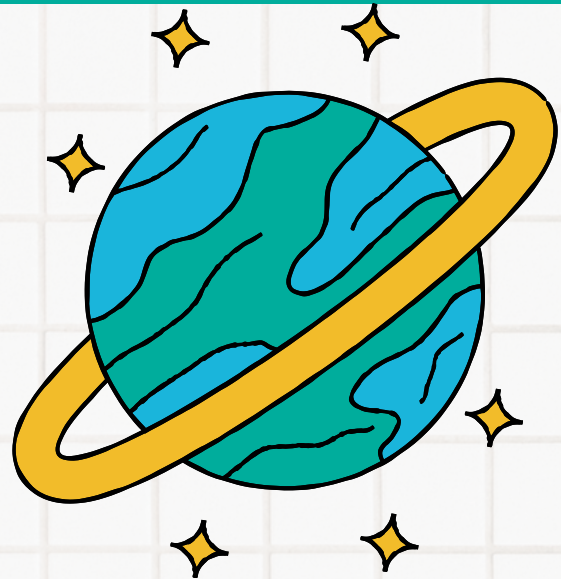


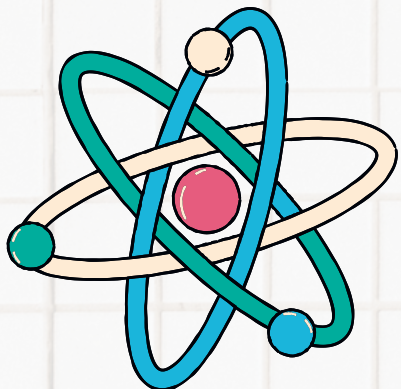
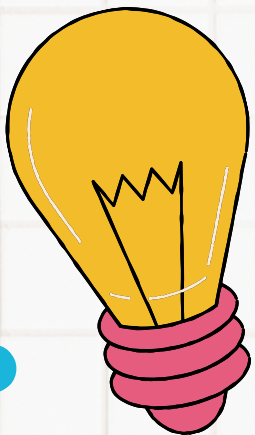
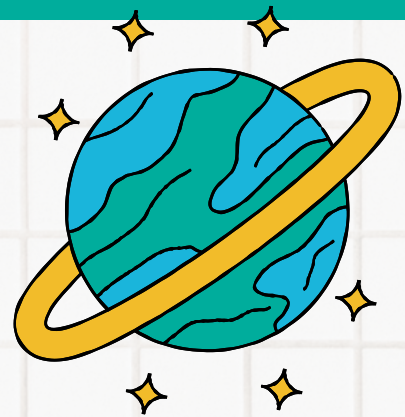


**SCIENTIST IS A PERSON WHO
STUDIES SCIENCE.**

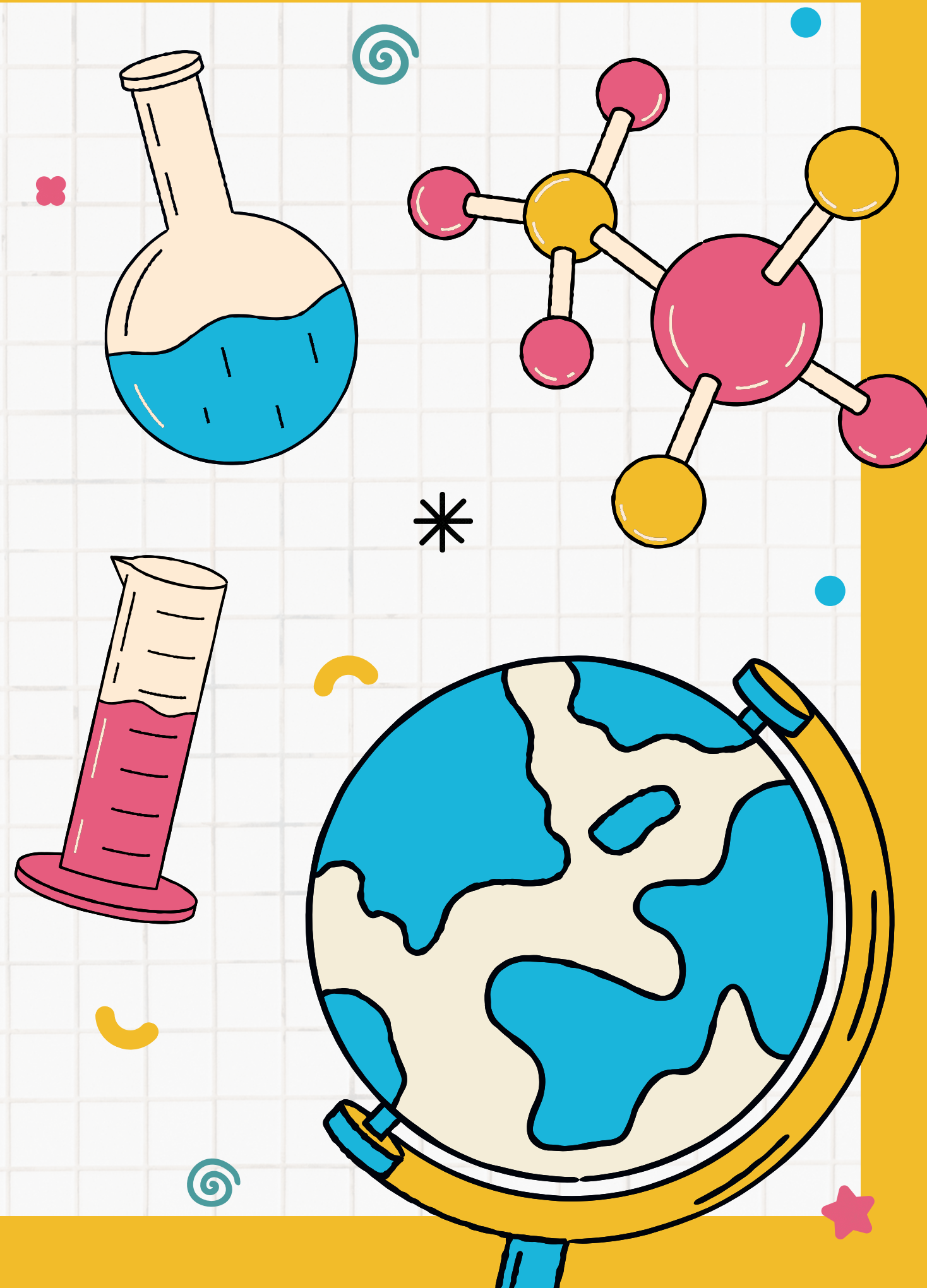


WHAT DO SCIENTIST DO?

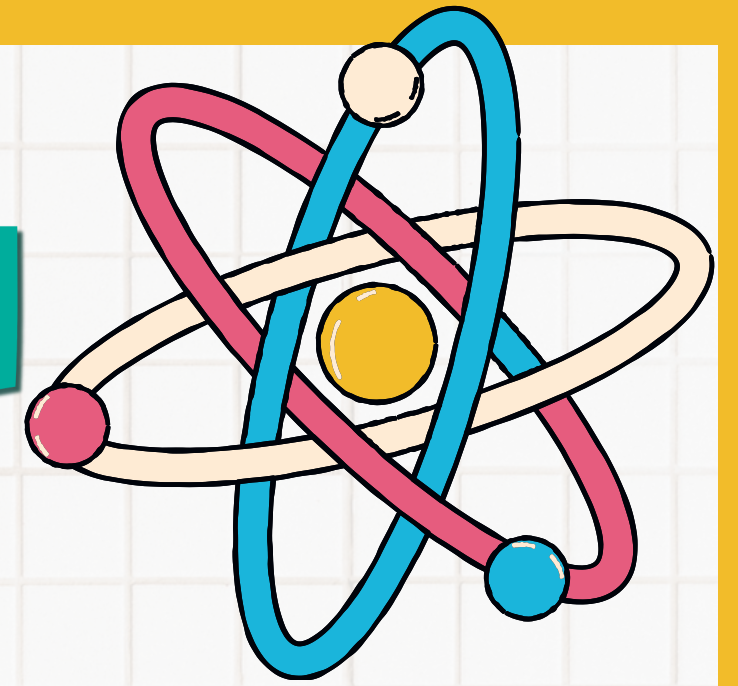




CONCLUSION

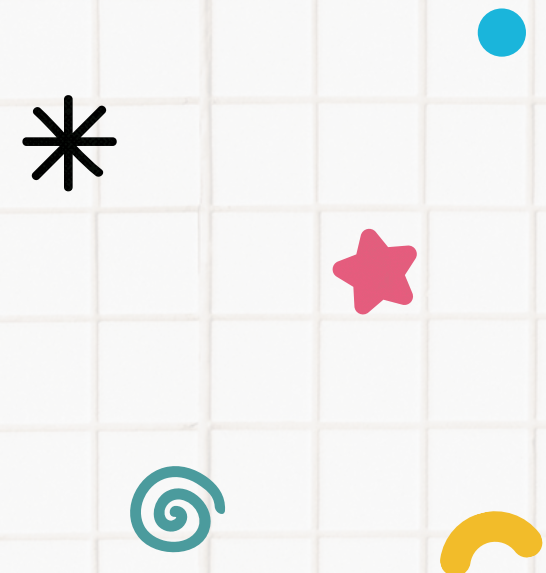


HOW TO DRAW A CONCLUSION



OPINION

person belief

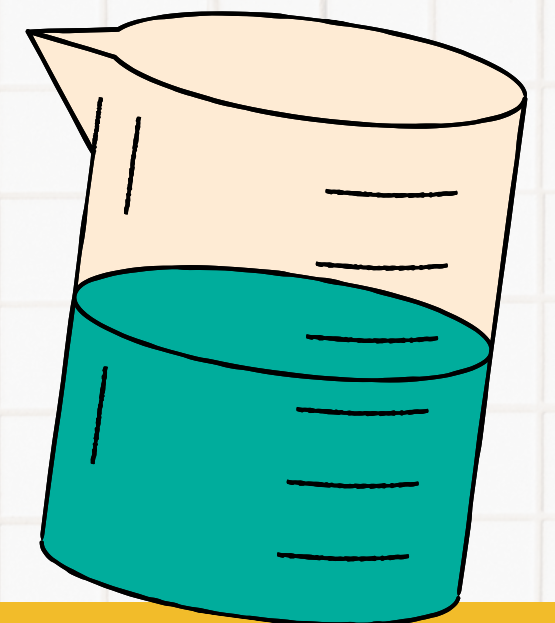


OBSERVATION

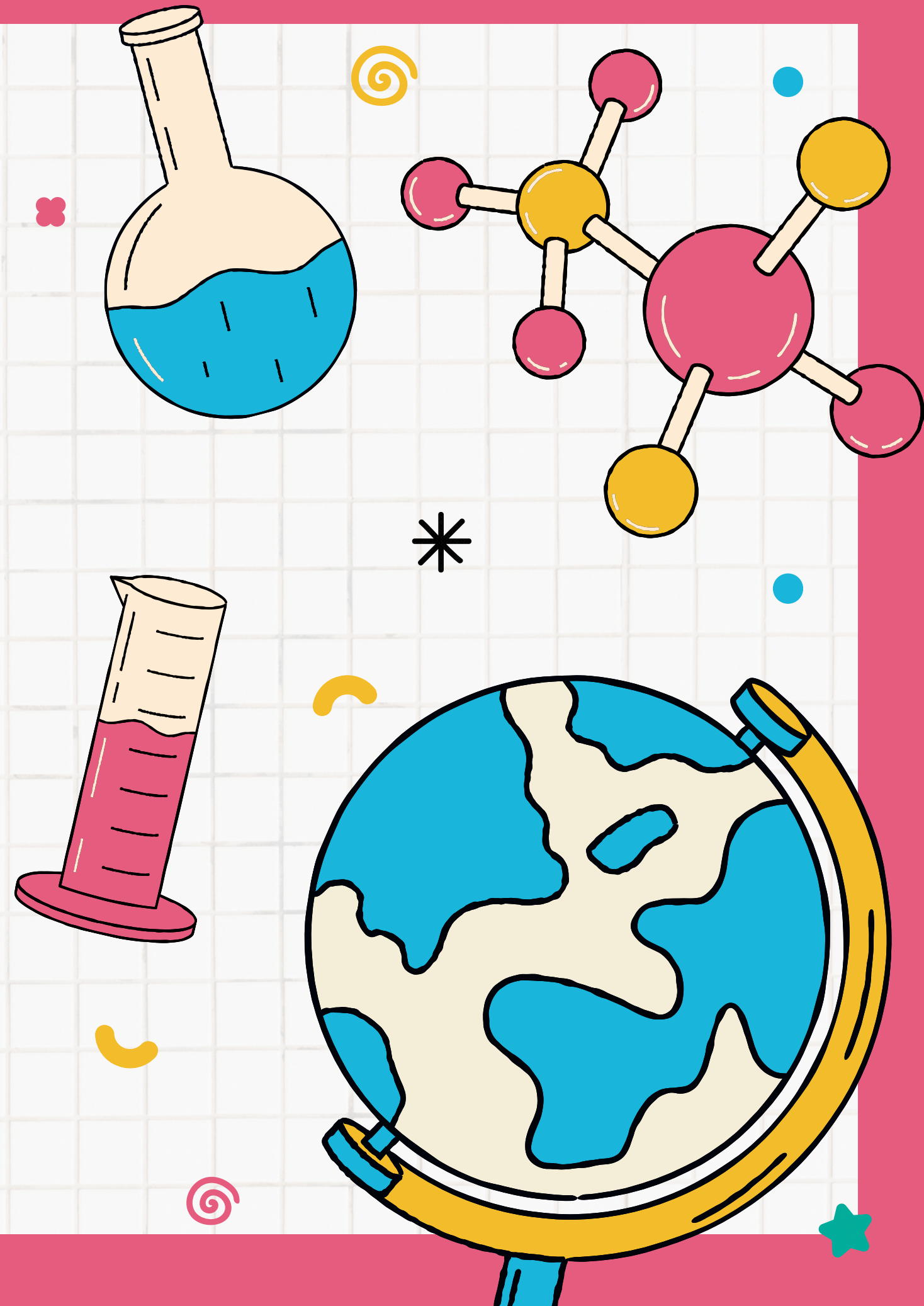
information collected by the 5 senses

INFERENCE

an idea or a conclusion based on an observation

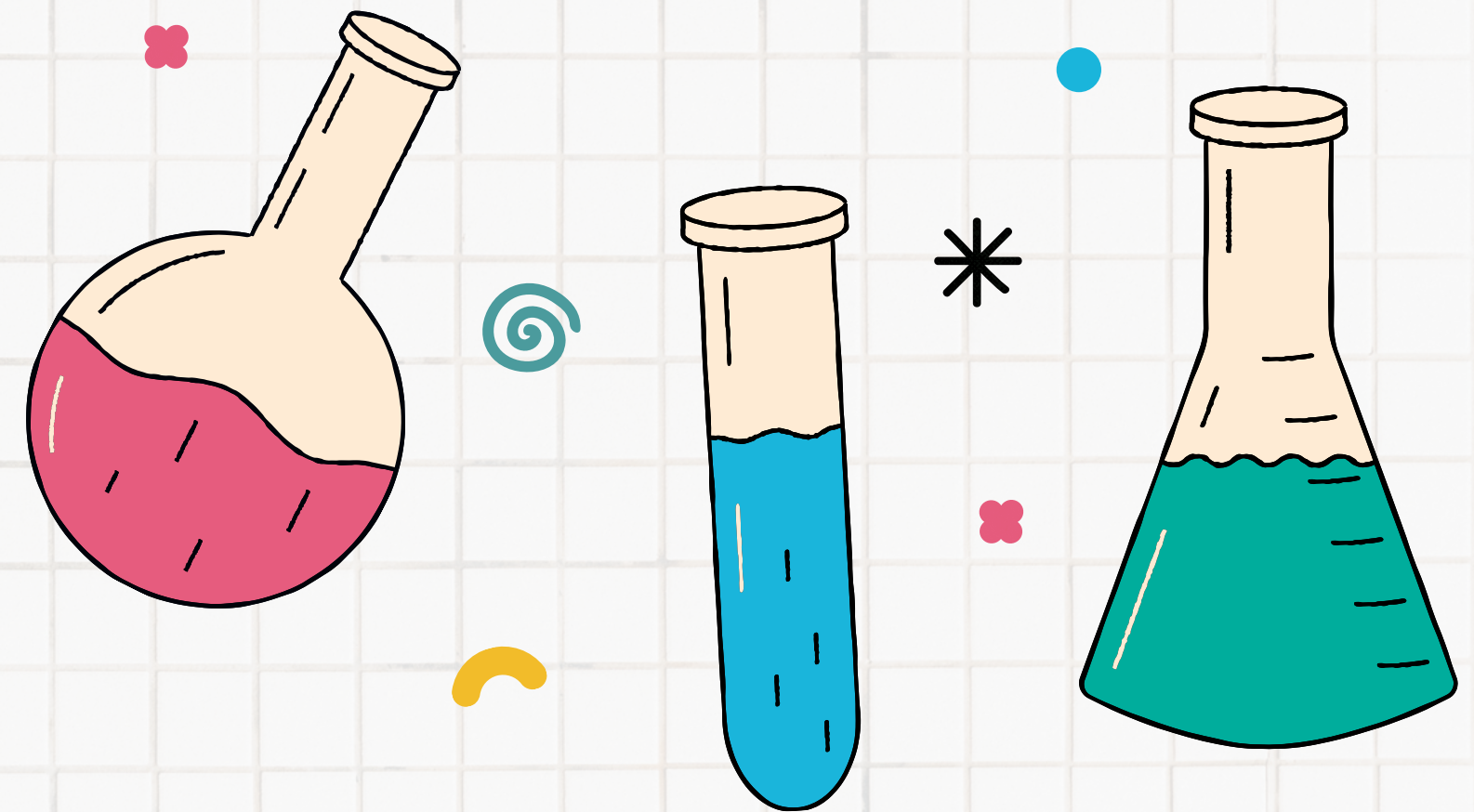
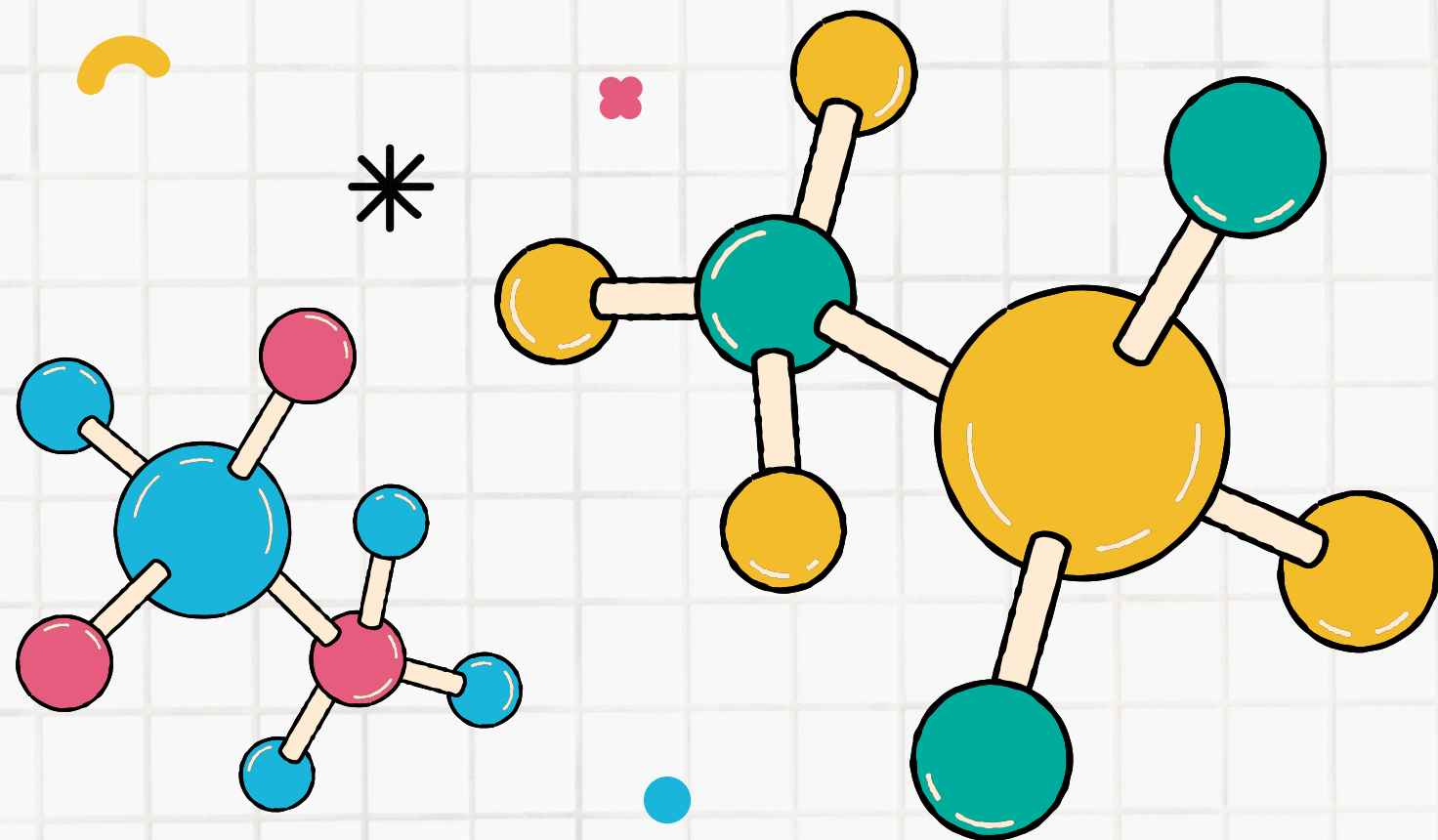


SCIENTIFIC PROCESS



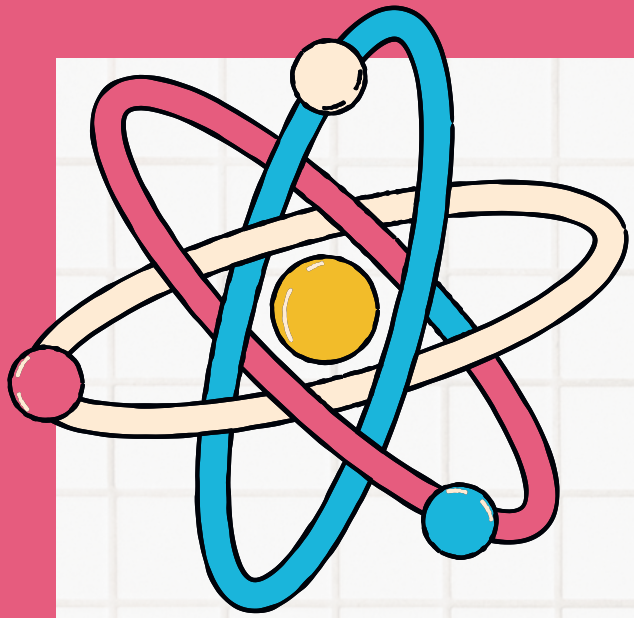
01 ASK A QUESTION

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



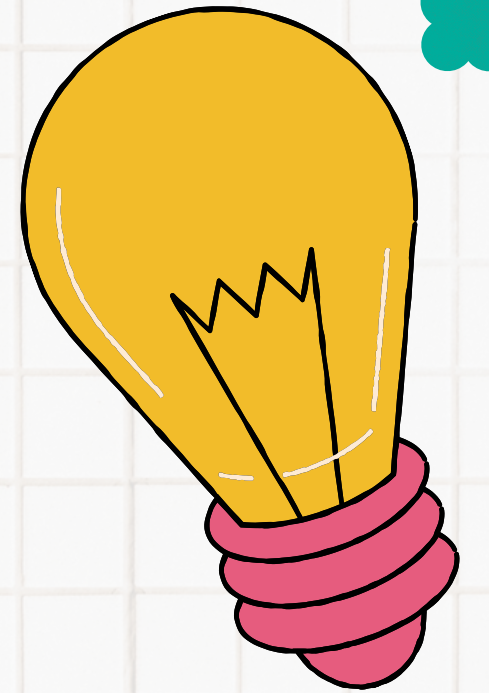
02 MAKE A HYPOTHESIS

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



03 INVESTIGATION

procedure carried out in order to learn more about it



EXPERIMENTS

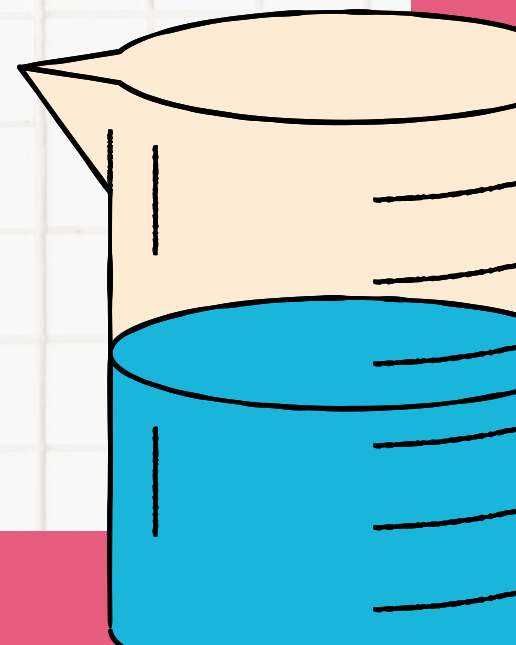
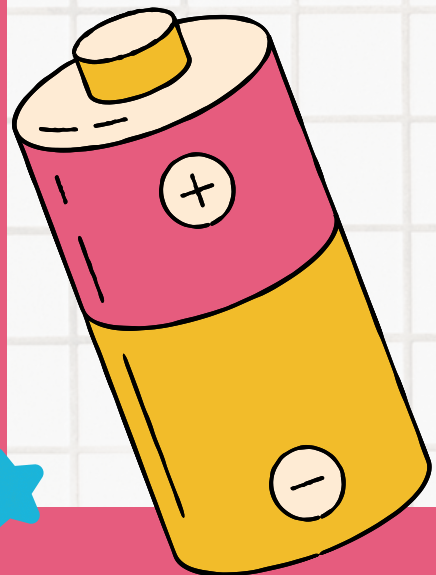
an investigation in which all of the conditions are controlled - must have 2 set ups

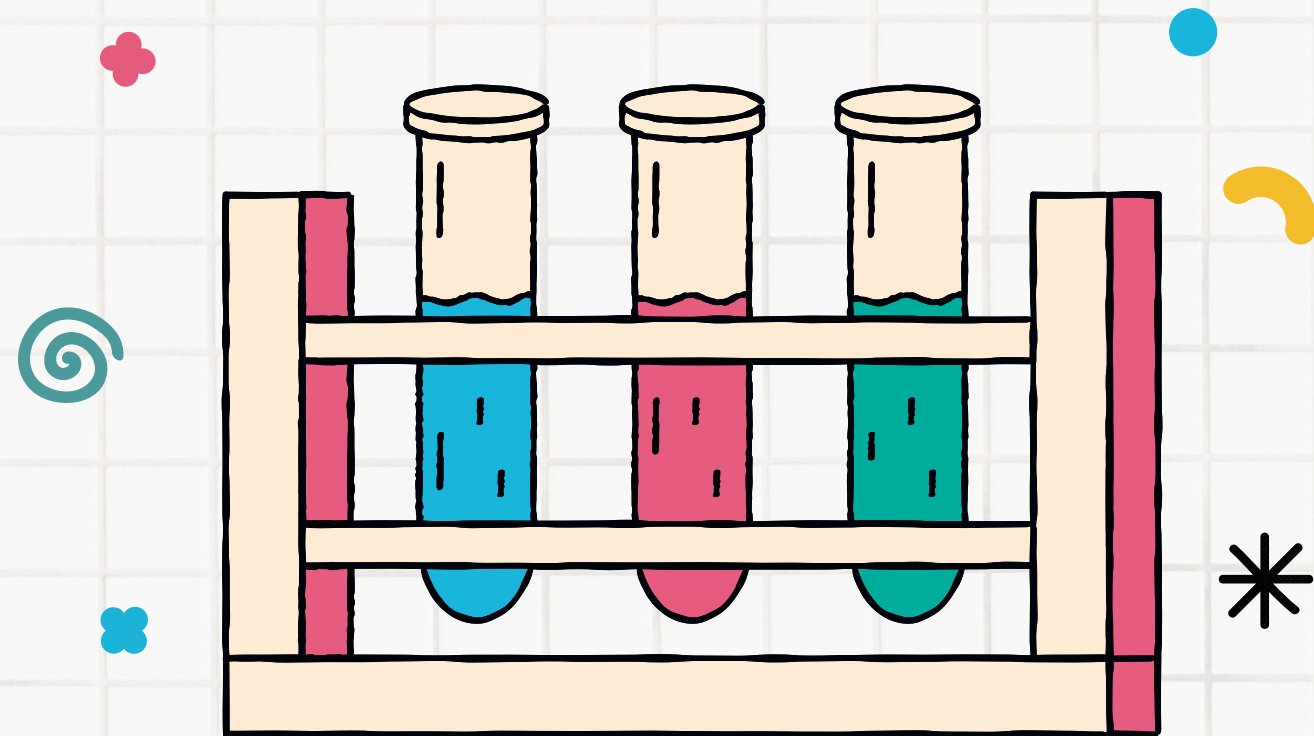
MODELS

used to represent real objects or processes

REPEATED OBSERVATION

study processes in nature without disturbing them



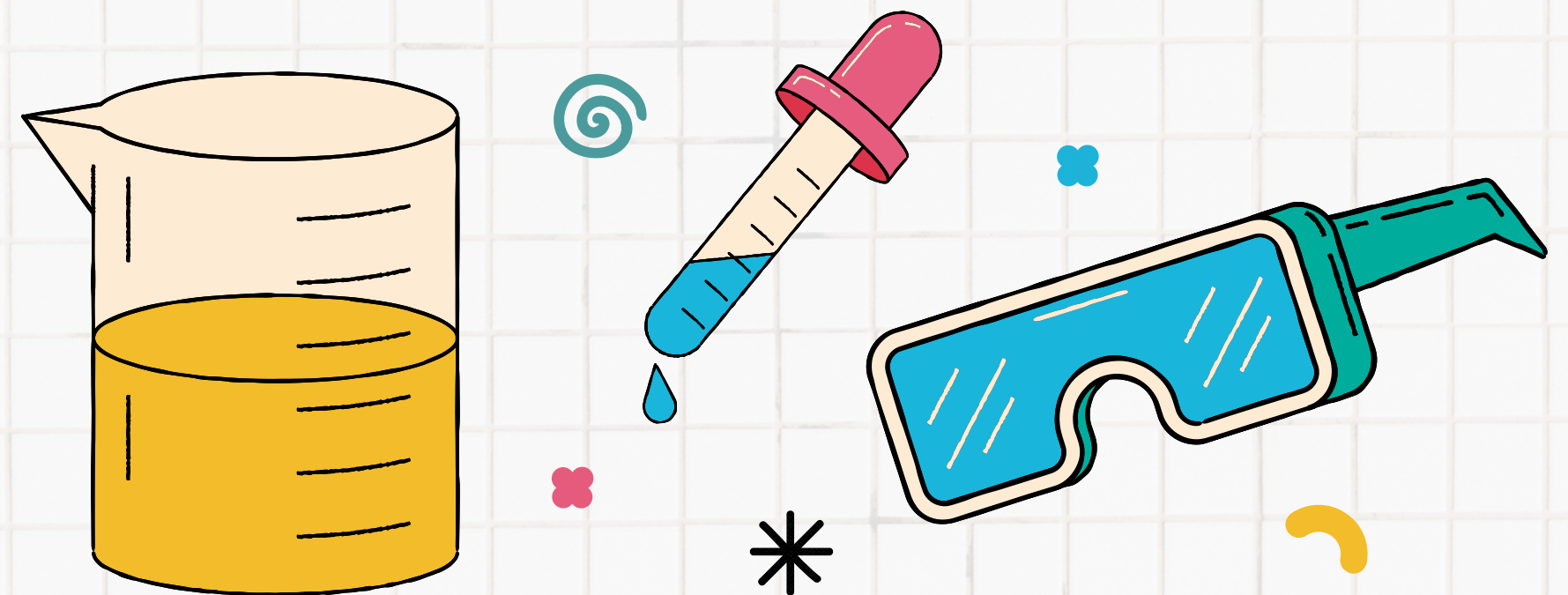


04 COLLECT DATA

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

05 DRAW A CONCLUSION

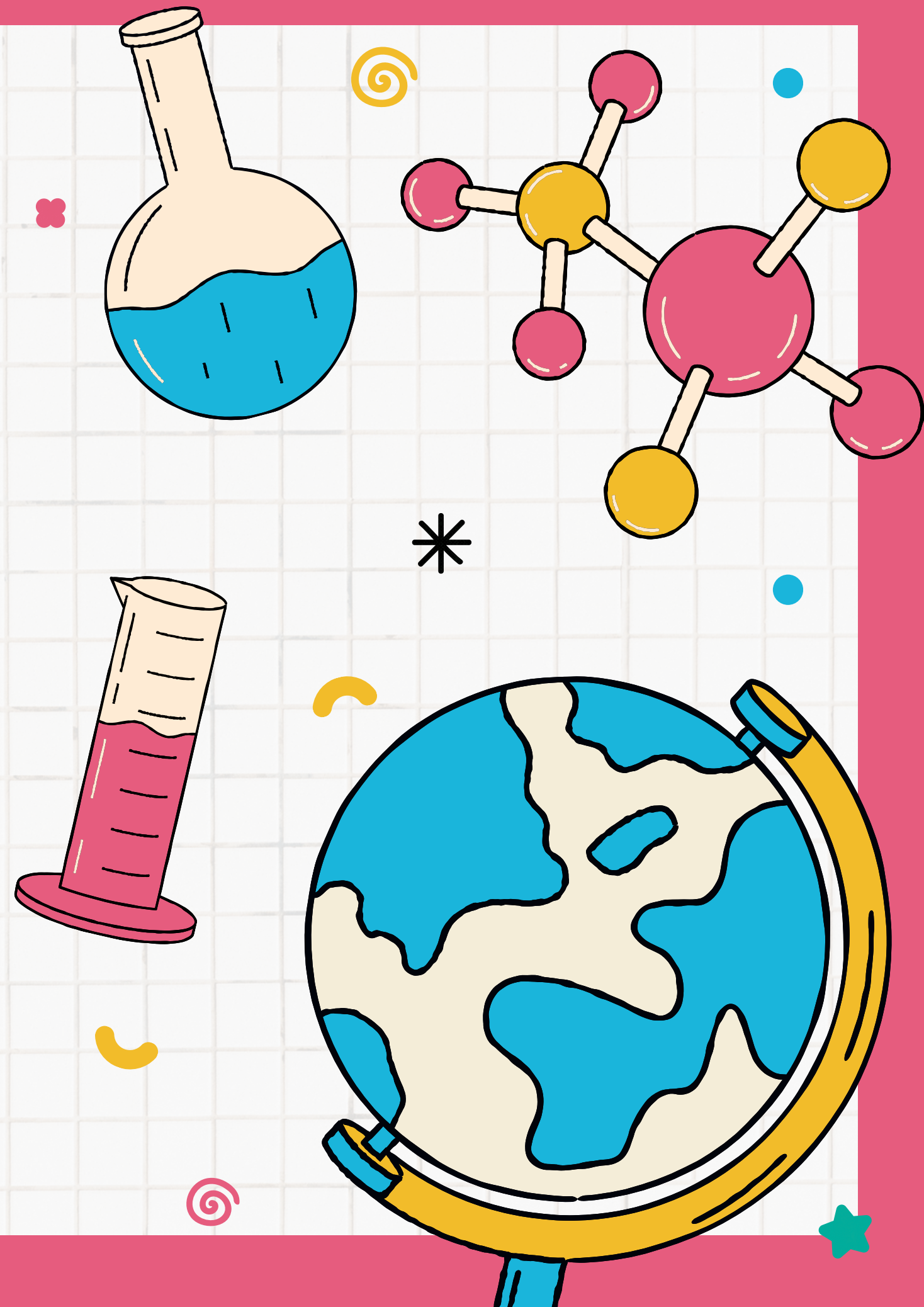
Scientists will take the data and evidence they collected from their investigation to draw a conclusion.



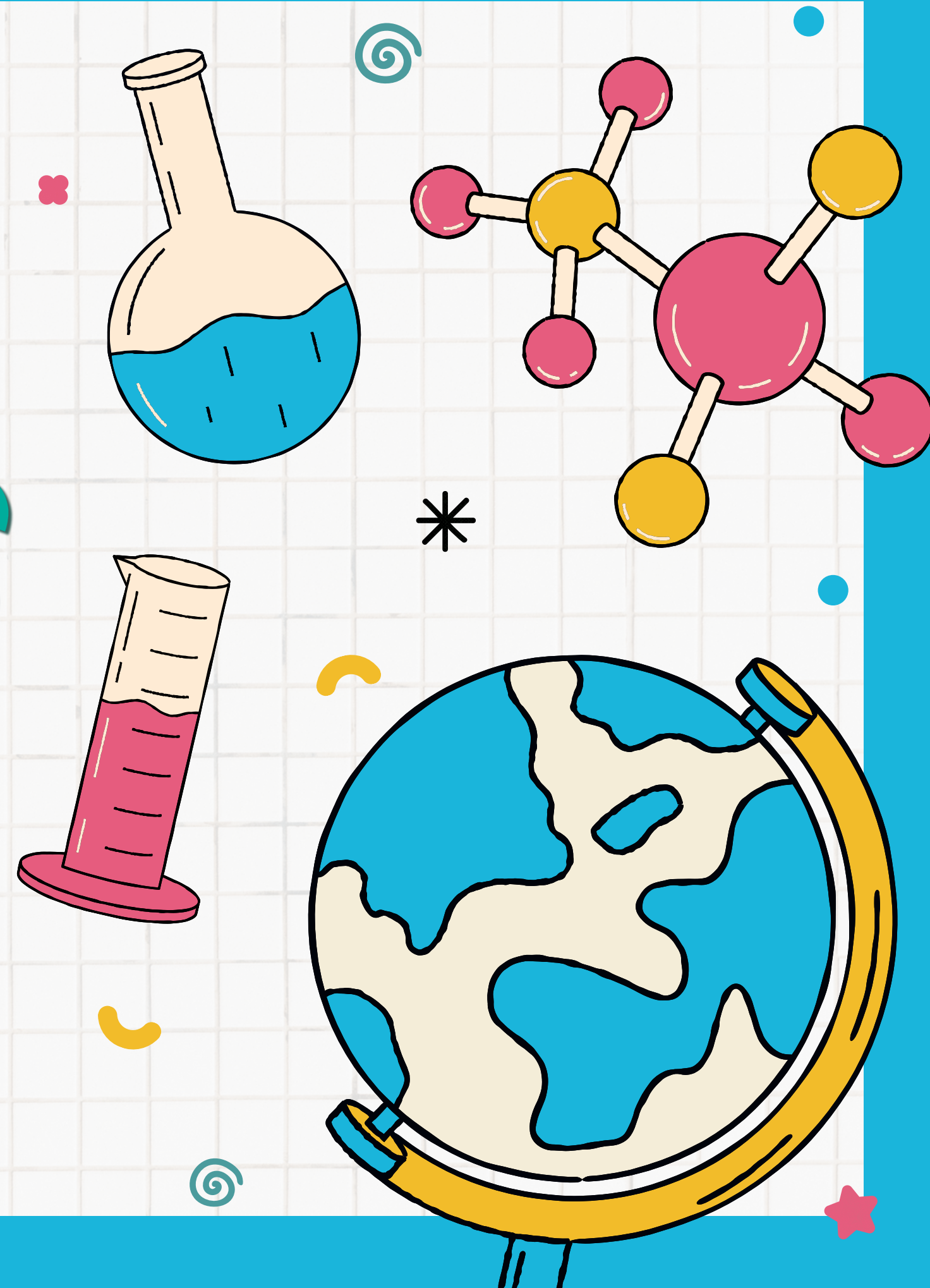
06 COMMUNICATE

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



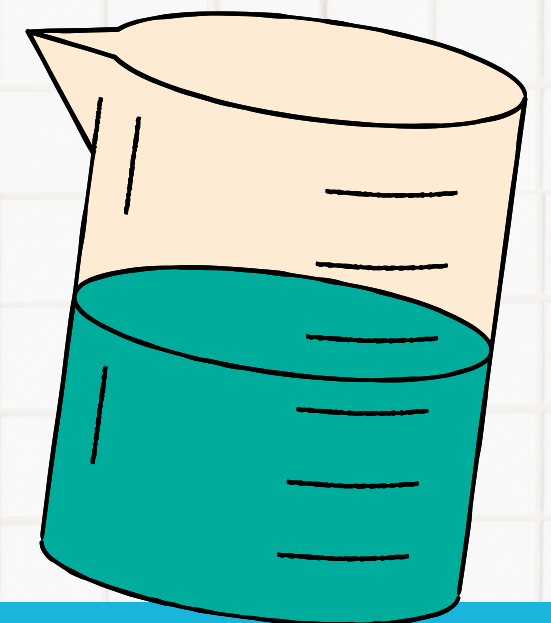
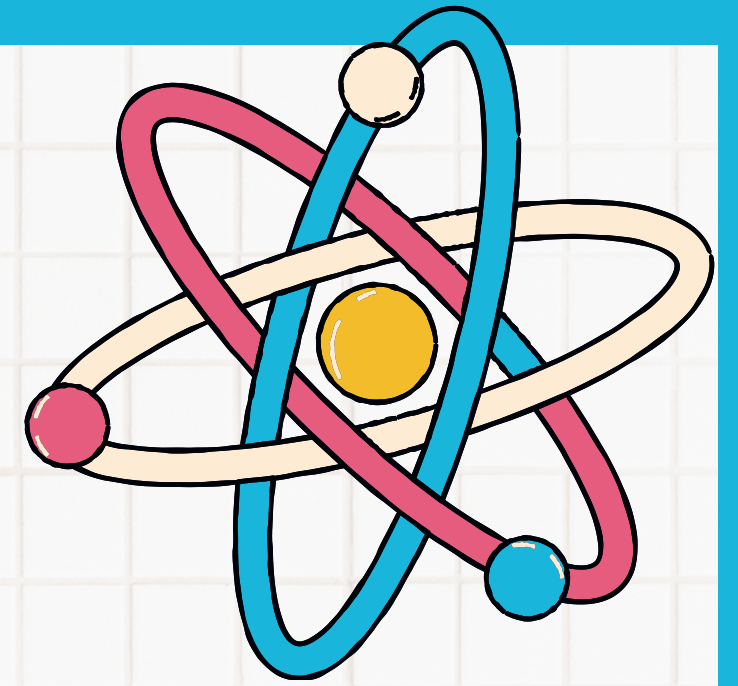
EXPERIMENT

VARIABLE

an factor or control in an experiment that can be changed

CONTROL

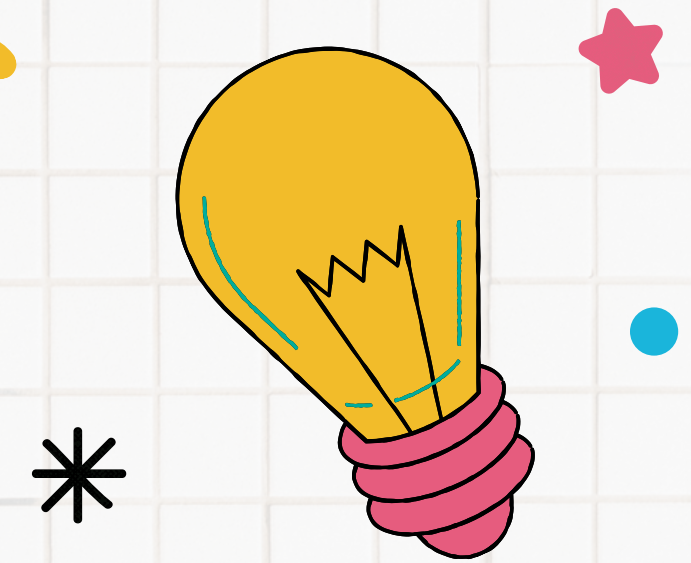
the set up to which all the other set ups are compared to





MODELS

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

sldekfsldkfn

COMPUTER SIMULATED MODEL

Scientist can speed up time or see what might happen in the future.

DRAWING MODELS

Two- dimensional models can be used to show how ideas can related.

REPEATED OBSERVATION

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.

