**Scientific Method & Experimental Design** 

## The Scientific Method:

- 1. Identify the problem to be solved. (written in the form of a question [ends with a ?])
- 2. Make observations about the problem and/or conduct research to review what other scientists have done.
- 3. **State the hypothesis** by predicting what you think the answer to your question will be. (written as a statement you will prove true or false [ends with a .])
- 4. Test the hypothesis, in other words: set up an experiment:
  - *materials*—gather and record everything you need to do the experiment
  - procedure—follow specific steps to carry out your experiment
  - experiment—test your hypothesis according to the procedure
- 5. **Collect data** by describing what happened during the experiment.
- 6. Analyze the data/results of, or what happened during, the experiment.
- 7. Form conclusions and write the answer to the original problem.
- 8. Write and present your research.

## Experimental Design:

Independent Variable () – the variable	that is being(1 word) — that is it is changed/
manipulated by the	(1 word), sometimes called the "manipulated" variable.
Evample	

Dependent Variable () - the _	(1 word) response to the independent variable;
<b>the <u>D</u>ATA</b> ; somet	imes called the "responding" variable.

Example: \_\_\_\_\_

Constants	(1 word) other possible <i>variables (parts of the experiment that could</i>		
	<u>change)</u> that are kept the	(1 word) or constant throughout the experiment; so	
	you are ONLY testing the independent variable		

Example: \_\_\_\_\_

Control – a set-up of the experiment that does NOT get the \_\_\_\_\_(2 words);

**NO** (2 letters) OR "normal"

Example: \_\_\_\_\_

Replicates – to increase the statistical significance of the experiment, it is	(1 word) at
least 5 (or more) times; more than one set of data!	

Example: \_\_\_\_\_

* This NOTE PAGE will be used throughout the year!	_ Make sure you keep it "handy" 🙂
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