SUMMARY OF SCIENTIFIC METHOD STEPS

XII. CONTINUATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

1. A LOGICAL APPROACH TO SOLVIG A PROBLEM
2. STEPS:
   1. IDENTIFY THE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED(USUALLY IN THE FORM OF A QUESTION)
   2. (RESEARCH OR REVIEW LITERATURE) GATHER INFO.
   3. FORMULATE A HYPOTHESIS
   4. EXPERIMENTATION
   5. ANALYZE DATA AND DRAW CONCLUSIONS
   6. MAKE PREDICTIONS AND INFERENCES
3. SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT
   1. AN EXPERIMENT IS A CONTROLLED TEST TO FIND THE ANSWER TO A QUESTION.
   2. ONLY ONE CONDITION IN AN EXPERIMENT IS CHANGED AT A TIME.
      * CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT THE OUTCOME OF AN EXPERIMENT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
      * CHANGED BY THE EXPERIMENTER \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      * CONDITIONS THAT CHANGE BECAUSE OF THE MANIPULATED VARIABLE\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
      * FACTORS IN AN EXPERIMENT THAT DO NOT CHANGE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
      * EXPERIMENTS HAVE TWO PARTS:
        1. GROUP UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS NOTHING IS DONE TO IT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
        2. THE TEST GROUP IN WHICH THE VARIABLE IS CHANGED \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* GOOD OBSERVATIONAL SKILLS ARE IMPORTANT
* THE GOAL OF THE EXPERIMENT IS TO PREDICT WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IN SIMILAR SITUATIONS.