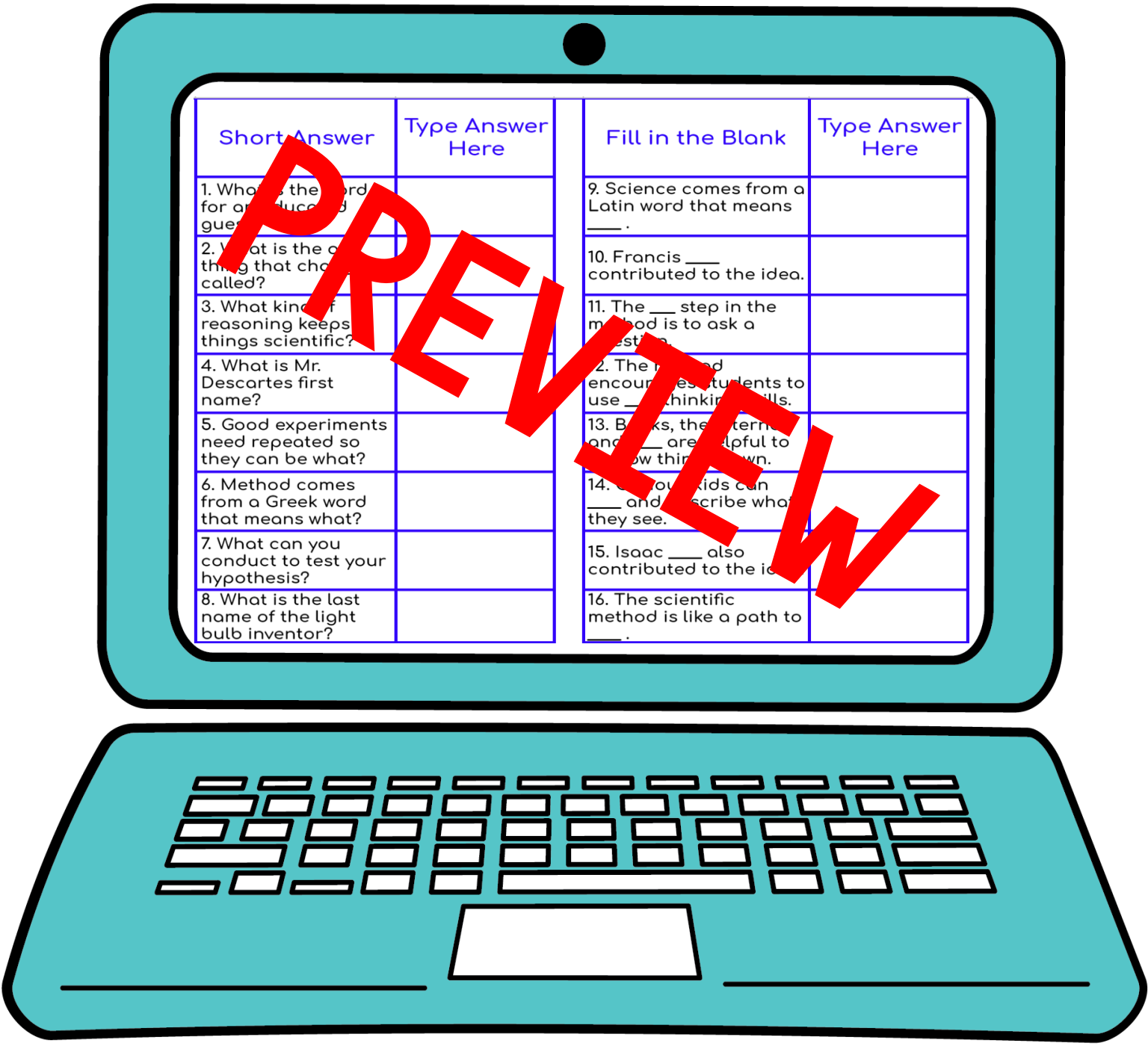
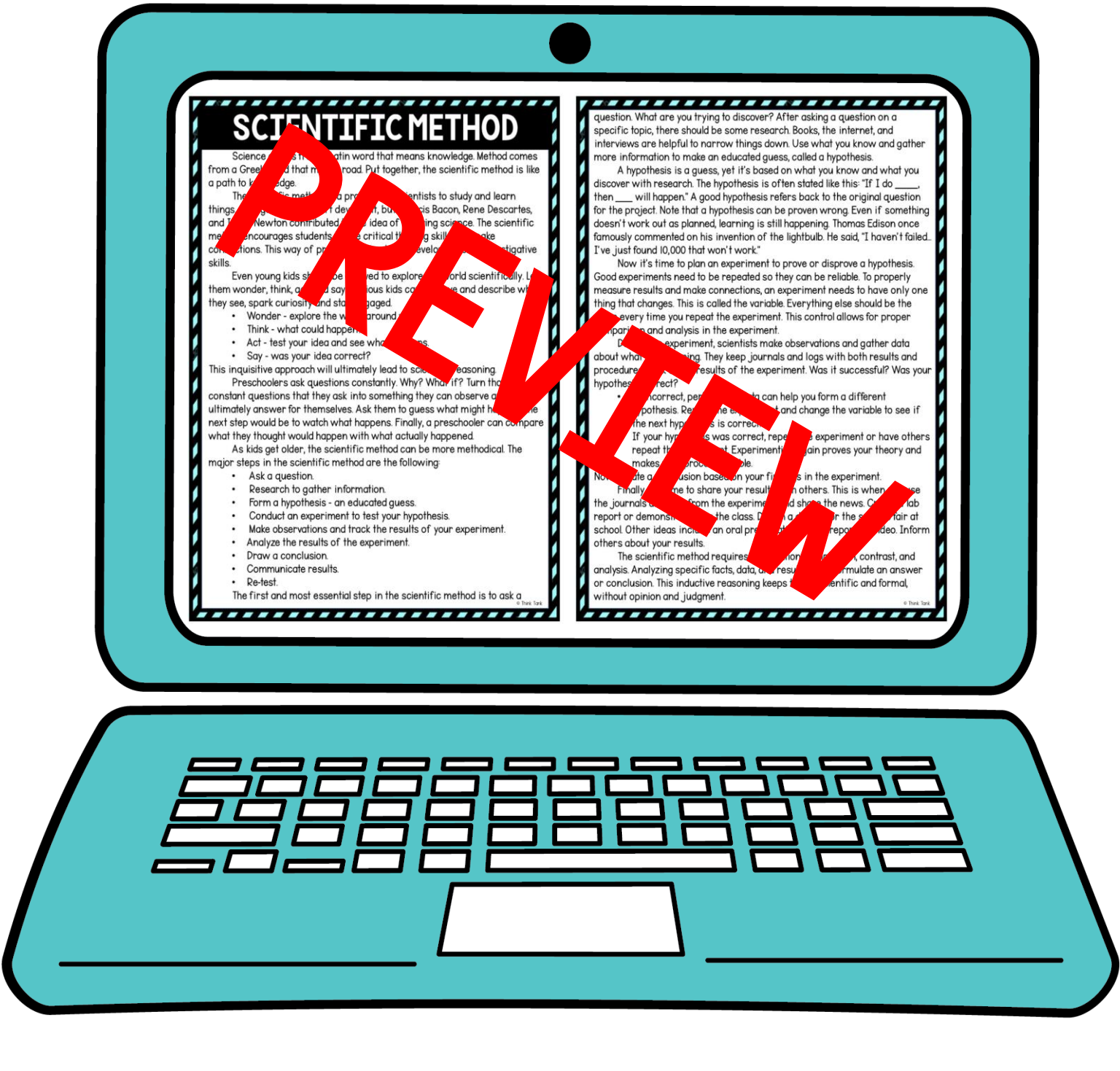
Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What is the word for an educated guess?	
2. What is the one thing that changes called?	
3. What kind of reasoning keeps things scientific?	
4. What is Mr. Descartes first name?	
5. Good experiments need repeated so they can be what?	
6. Method comes from a Greek word that means what?	
7. What can you conduct to test your hypothesis?	
8. What is the last name of the light bulb inventor?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. Wha[illegible] the [illegible]ord for a[illegible] [illegible]uca[illegible]d gue[illegible]	
2. W[illegible]at is the c[illegible] thi[illegible]g that cho[illegible] called?	
3. What kin[illegible]f reasoning keeps things scientific?	
4. What is Mr. Descartes first name?	
5. Good experiments need repeated so they can be what?	
6. Method comes from a Greek word that means what?	
7. What can you conduct to test your hypothesis?	
8. What is the last name of the light bulb inventor?	

Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
9. Science comes from a Latin word that means ___.	
10. Francis ___ contributed to the idea.	
11. The ___ step in the m[illegible]od is to ask a [illegible]est[illegible]n.	
12. The [illegible]d encour[illegible]es [illegible]tudents to use [illegible]hinkin[illegible]ills.	
13. B[illegible]ks, the [illegible]tern[illegible] and ___ are [illegible]lpful to [illegible]w thin[illegible]wn.	
14. [illegible]ou [illegible]ids can ___ and [illegible]scribe wha[illegible] they see.	
15. Isaac ___ also contributed to the id[illegible]	
16. The scientific method is like a path to ___.	



SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Science ... tin word that means knowledge. Method comes from a Greek ... d that m... road. Put together, the scientific method is like a path to k... edge.

The ... is meth... a pr... entists to study and learn things ... t dev... nt, bu... is Bacon, Rene Descartes, and ... Newton contributed ... idea of ... ing science. The scientific me... encourages students ... critical th... g skill... ake con... tions. This way of pr... evelo... tigative skills.

Even young kids sh... be ... ed to explore ... orld scientifically. L... them wonder, think, a... d say ... ous kids co... e and describe wh... they see, spark curiosity and sta... gaged.

- Wonder - explore the w... around.
- Think - what could happen...
- Act - test your idea and see wha... es.
- Say - was your idea correct?

This inquisitive approach will ultimately lead to scie... easoning.

Preschoolers ask questions constantly. Why? What if? Turn tho... constant questions that they ask into something they can observe a... ultimately answer for themselves. Ask them to guess what might h... e next step would be to watch what happens. Finally, a preschooler can compare what they thought would happen with what actually happened.

As kids get older, the scientific method can be more methodical. The major steps in the scientific method are the following:

- Ask a question.
- Research to gather information.
- Form a hypothesis - an educated guess.
- Conduct an experiment to test your hypothesis.
- Make observations and track the results of your experiment.
- Analyze the results of the experiment.
- Draw a conclusion.
- Communicate results.
- Re-test.

The first and most essential step in the scientific method is to ask a question. What are you trying to discover? After asking a question on a specific topic, there should be some research. Books, the internet, and interviews are helpful to narrow things down. Use what you know and gather more information to make an educated guess, called a hypothesis.

A hypothesis is a guess, yet it's based on what you know and what you discover with research. The hypothesis is often stated like this: "If I do ____, then ___ will happen." A good hypothesis refers back to the original question for the project. Note that a hypothesis can be proven wrong. Even if something doesn't work out as planned, learning is still happening. Thomas Edison once famously commented on his invention of the lightbulb. He said, "I haven't failed... I've just found 10,000 that won't work."

Now it's time to plan an experiment to prove or disprove a hypothesis. Good experiments need to be repeated so they can be reliable. To properly measure results and make connections, an experiment needs to have only one thing that changes. This is called the variable. Everything else should be the ... every time you repeat the experiment. This control allows for proper ...paris... and analysis in the experiment.

D... experiment, scientists make observations and gather data about what ...ing. They keep journals and logs with both results and procedure... results of the experiment. Was it successful? Was your hypothes... rect?

- ...correct, per... ta can help you form a different ...pothesis. Re... e e... t and change the variable to see if the next hyp... s is correc...
- If your hy... s was correct, repe... e experiment or have others repeat th... t. Experiment... gain proves your theory and makes ...brod... ble.

No... ate a ...usion base... n your fi... s in the experiment.

Finally ... e to share your result... n others. This is when ...se the journals ... from the experime... d sha... the news. C... lab report or demons... the class. D... y a ... r the s... fair at school. Other ideas incl... an oral pr... repo... ideo. Inform others about your results.

The scientific method requires ... ion ... , contrast, and analysis. Analyzing specific facts, data, a... resu... rmulate an answer or conclusion. This inductive reasoning keeps t... ientific and formal, without opinion and judgment.


PLEASE VIEW
THE VIDEO TO
SEE HOW THIS
PRODUCT WORKS