

NOTES CONTINUE ON OTHER SIDE

	Topic/Objective CHAPTER:	NAME:	
		DATE	
Cue: Review: NOTE Taking AREA: Thoughts: Main Idea			
OBSERVATION		 OBSERVATIONS – statement of knowledge gained through the senses or through the use of scientific equipment. 	
	a. Use your senses		
ANALYSIS	5. ANALYSIS – comparing the posed by the hypothesis.	ne results of the experiment to the prediction	
	Comparing your results		
CONCLUSION		 CONCLUSION – a statement of whether the original hypothesis was supported or refuted by the observations gathered. Did it prove/disprove my hypothesis. 	
	Steps sometimes called "ellist)	Steps sometimes called "elements" DO NOT have to follow the order (or list)	
	e.g. computer conrThere is NEVER one way		
OTHER SKIILS		les Darwin Credited for Natural Selection using scientific methods	
	Scientist's works is keep in chec	Scientist's works is keep in check by peer review	
PEER REVIEW	Peer Review – scientists critique ea	Peer Review – scientists critique each other's work and decide whether it meets the standards of the scientific community. • Even Darwin had to compete against other Naturalist such as Wallace and Lamarck • But worked closely with his friends Hooker and Huxley Other Skills that might be needed is: CREATIVITY EXPERIENCE INTUITION WWW.EducationPortal.com	
	 Even Darwin had to compete Lamarck 		

SUMMARY:

Scientific Methods is a set of procedures that scientists follow in order to gain knowledge about the world. NO scientist's follow the EXACT same methods.

There are 6 keys steps in this process: Questions, Hypothesis, Experiments, Observations, Analysis, and Conclusion.

You DO NOT need to follow the steps in order but they need to be completed.

Scientists all over the world (like Darwin) follow these steps to compete for recognition in the scientific community. If you discover something new, members of your peers will put your scientific methods steps to the test.