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1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to make an observation or ask a question. For example, you might notice that plants in a sunny location grow faster than plants in a shady location. This leads to the question: "Does the amount of sunlight affect the growth rate of plants?"

2. Next, you formulate a hypothesis, which is a tentative answer to your question. In this case, you might hypothesize: "If a plant receives more sunlight, then it will grow faster."

3. The third step is to design an experiment to test your hypothesis. This involves identifying the variables you will manipulate and measure. In our example, the independent variable is the amount of sunlight (manipulated), and the dependent variable is the growth rate of the plants (measured).

4. You then conduct the experiment, carefully controlling for other factors that might influence the results. For instance, you would ensure that all plants receive the same amount of water and are planted in the same type of soil.

5. After collecting data, you analyze the results to see if they support your hypothesis. If the plants in the sunny location indeed grew faster, your hypothesis is supported. If not, you might reject the hypothesis and formulate a new one.

6. Finally, you draw a conclusion based on your findings. This conclusion might be: "The experiment supported the hypothesis that increased sunlight leads to faster plant growth."

The scientific method is a systematic approach to investigating natural phenomena. It allows scientists to test their ideas and theories against objective evidence, ensuring that their conclusions are based on reliable data.

[illegible]

1	0.1	0.1	0.0		
2	5	5	4		
3	16.4	16.4	15.4		
4	15.4	15.4	15.4		
5	1.4	1.4	0.4		
6	10	10	10	1	
7	24	24	22	1	1
8	103	103	107	1	1

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