

KEY – THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

- 1) Qualitative – descriptive information, verbal, words only, no numbers
(give two examples: answers vary)
Quantitative – numerical information, numbers, needs equipment to get the information
(give two examples: answers vary)
- 2) (answers vary – must be one of the following: sight, sound, touch, smell, taste)
(answers vary)
- 3) (answers vary – must be a piece of equipment used to obtain numerical data)
- 4) No. They are used to get different types of information.
- 5) You have gathered information and data on the subject. You can build upon this knowledge. You know what didn't work.
- 6) Ask other scientists to repeat the experiment to see if your results are consistent.
Conduct other related experiments testing closely related hypotheses.
- 7) (answers vary)
 - a) (stating the problem/question)
 - b) (hypothesizing)
 - c) (data collection)
 - d) (experimentation)
 - e) (analyzing results; drawing conclusions)
 - f) (revisions)
- 8) (O or I) Can you see it? = O Is it implied? = I
 - a) O
 - b) O
 - c) O
 - d) O
 - e) I
 - f) I
 - g) I (could be dye, bacteria, etc.)
 - h) O
 - i) O
 - j) I (if you just see the cracks, they could have been caused by other things)