

# Billie

ALMA, NUIT PARISIENNE, VOLTIGE, DIFFUSION

B43940330

### Référence

100 % pes fr

320 cm / 126 Inches

$<3\%$

## Raccord libre

De large

228



## Turquie

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on an observation or a problem that needs to be solved. For example, a scientist might observe that a plant grows faster in sunlight than in shade and ask, "Does sunlight affect the growth rate of plants?"

2. The second step is to form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that can be tested. It is often written in an "if-then" format. For example, "If a plant receives more sunlight, then it will grow faster."

3. The third step is to design an experiment. The experiment should be set up to test the hypothesis. This involves identifying the variables that will be changed (independent variable) and the variables that will be measured (dependent variable). In the example above, the independent variable is the amount of sunlight, and the dependent variable is the growth rate of the plant.

4. The fourth step is to conduct the experiment. This involves carrying out the procedures that were designed in the previous step. The scientist will observe and record the results of the experiment.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the data. The scientist will look at the results of the experiment and see if they support the hypothesis. If the results do support the hypothesis, then the scientist can conclude that the hypothesis is correct. If the results do not support the hypothesis, then the scientist will need to revise the hypothesis and start the process over.

6. The final step is to communicate the results. The scientist will write a report or publish a paper describing the experiment and the results. This allows other scientists to read about the experiment and see if they can replicate the results.

