

## THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

### Designing a Controlled Experiment

1. The factors in an experiment that can be changed are called \_\_\_\_\_. Some examples of variables would be: Changing the temperature, the amount of light present, time, concentration of solutions used.
2. A controlled experiment works with \_\_\_\_\_. If several variables were changed at the same time, the scientist would not know which variable was responsible for the observed results.

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1

## THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD

### Designing a Controlled Experiment

4. An experiment is based on the comparison between a \_\_\_\_\_ with an \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) These two groups are identical except for one factor.
  - b) The control group serves as the comparison. It is the same as the experiment group, except that the one variable that is being tested is removed.
  - c) The experimental group shows the effect of the variable that is being tested.

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2

## THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD - EXAMPLE

In order to test the effectiveness of a new vaccine, 50 volunteers are selected and divided into two groups. One group will be the control group and the other will be the experimental group. Both groups are given a pill to take that is identical in size, shape, color and texture.

Describe the control group.

Describe the experimental group.

What variables are kept constant?

What variable is being changed?

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3

## TYPES OF VARIABLES

\_\_\_\_\_ (Cause)

- Is the variable that is changed or manipulated by the scientist.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Effect)

- Is the one observed during the experiment where data is collected during the experiment.

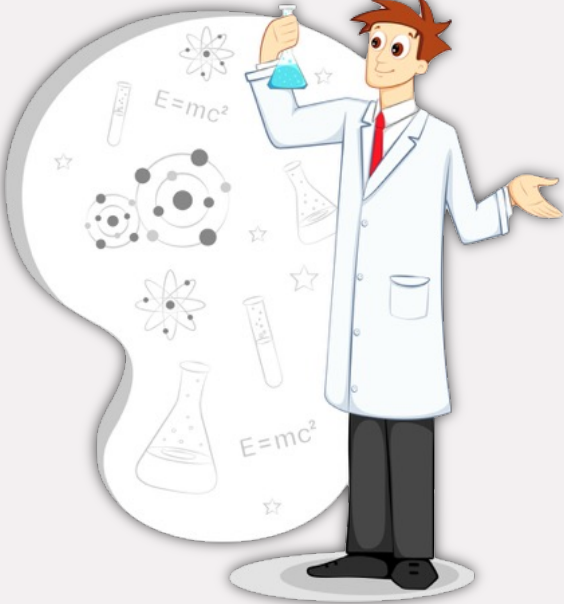
In our vaccine example what is the Independent and Dependent variable?

Independent

Dependent

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4



**FORMING A THEORY**


A theory may be formed after the hypothesis has been tested many times and is supported by much \_\_\_\_\_.

Theory

A broad and comprehensive statement of what is thought to be true. A \_\_\_\_\_ is supported by considerable evidence.

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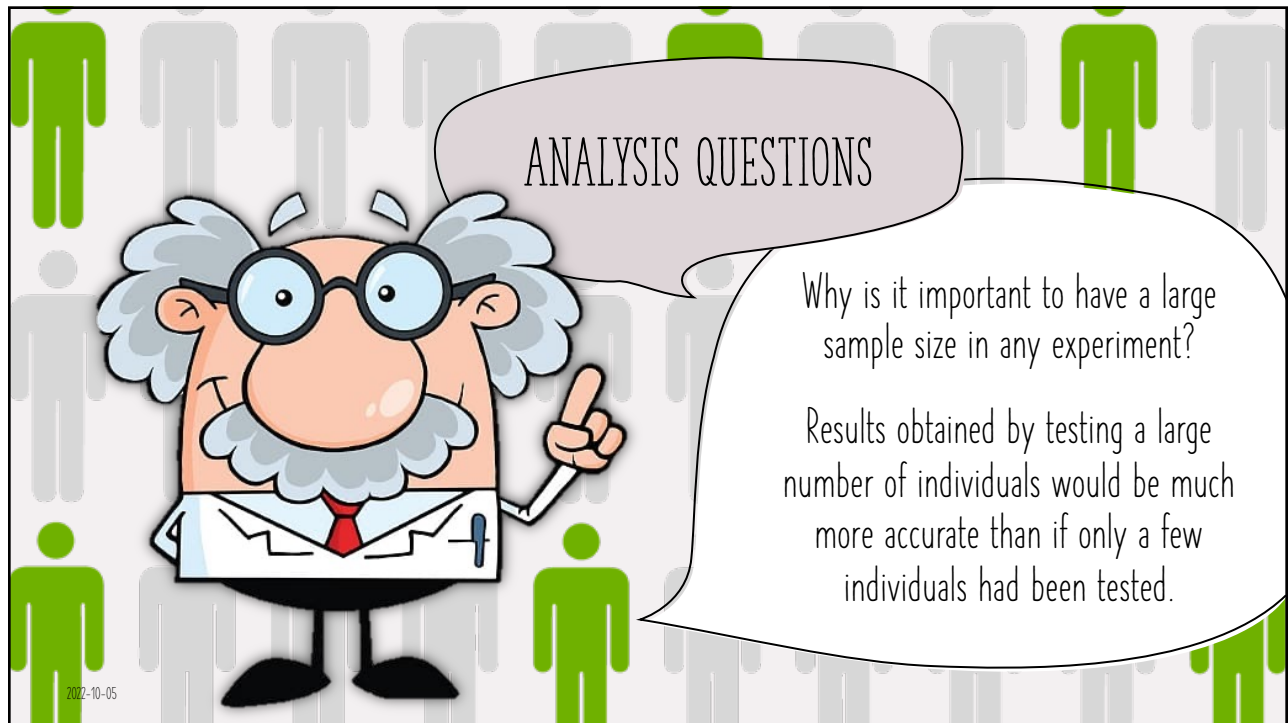
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IN A "CONTROLLED EXPERIMENT", ALL VARIABLES MUST BE KEPT \_\_\_\_\_ EXCEPT THE ONE VARIABLE THAT IS BEING CHANGED.

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6



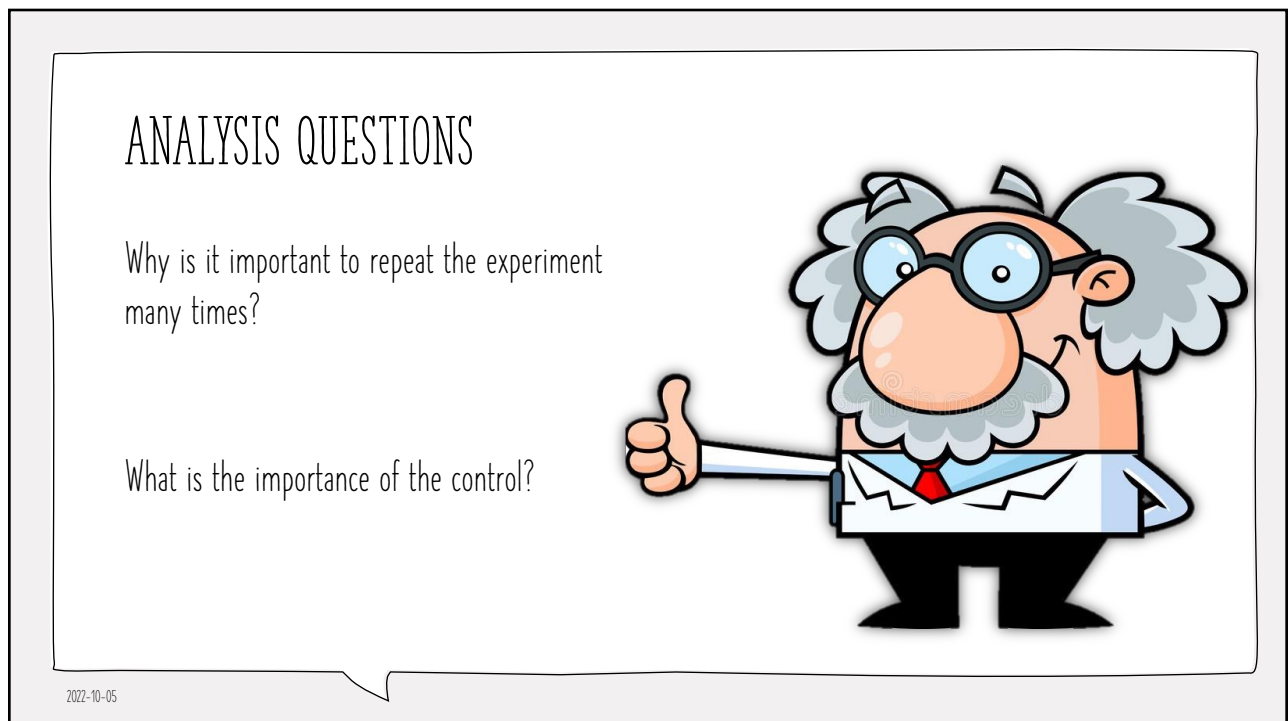
A cartoon scientist with a large nose, glasses, and a white lab coat is pointing upwards. A speech bubble above him contains the text 'ANALYSIS QUESTIONS'. To his right, a larger speech bubble contains the following text:

Why is it important to have a large sample size in any experiment?

Results obtained by testing a large number of individuals would be much more accurate than if only a few individuals had been tested.

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7



A cartoon scientist with a large nose, glasses, and a white lab coat is giving a thumbs up. To his left, a list of analysis questions is presented:

ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

Why is it important to repeat the experiment many times?

What is the importance of the control?

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8

## ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

How is a theory different than a hypothesis?

Why is it so important that a scientist accurately describes the procedure used in the experiment?



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9

## ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

What is the difference between the independent and the dependent variables in an experiment?

In a "controlled experiment", why must all of the variables, except one, be kept constant throughout the experiment?

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10