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SOLICITUD DE INFORMACIÓN PÚBLICA

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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 the question, "Does sunlight affect the growth of a plant?"

2. The second step is to form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that can be tested. It is often written in the form of an "if-then" statement. For example, "If a plant receives more sunlight, then it will grow faster." The hypothesis should be based on the question and should be something that can be proven true or false.

3. The third step is to design an experiment. The experiment should be designed to test the hypothesis. It should include a control group and an experimental group. The control group is the group that does not receive the treatment being tested. The experimental group is the group that does receive the treatment. For example, in the plant experiment, the control group would be plants that receive no sunlight, and the experimental group would be plants that receive sunlight.

4. The fourth step is to collect data. Data is the information that is gathered during the experiment. It can be in the form of numbers, words, or pictures. For example, in the plant experiment, the data might be the height of the plants in centimeters.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the data. This step involves looking at the data and seeing if it supports the hypothesis. If the data shows that the plants in the experimental group grew faster than the plants in the control group, then the hypothesis is supported. If the data shows that the plants in the experimental group did not grow faster, then the hypothesis is not supported.

6. The sixth step is to draw a conclusion. A conclusion is a statement that summarizes the results of the experiment. It should state whether the hypothesis was supported or not. For example, "The hypothesis was supported because the plants in the experimental group grew faster than the plants in the control group." The conclusion should also state any limitations of the experiment and suggest areas for further research.

7. The final step is to communicate the results. This step involves sharing the results of the experiment with others. This can be done by writing a paper, giving a presentation, or posting the results online. Communicating the results allows others to learn from the experiment and to use the information in their own work.

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