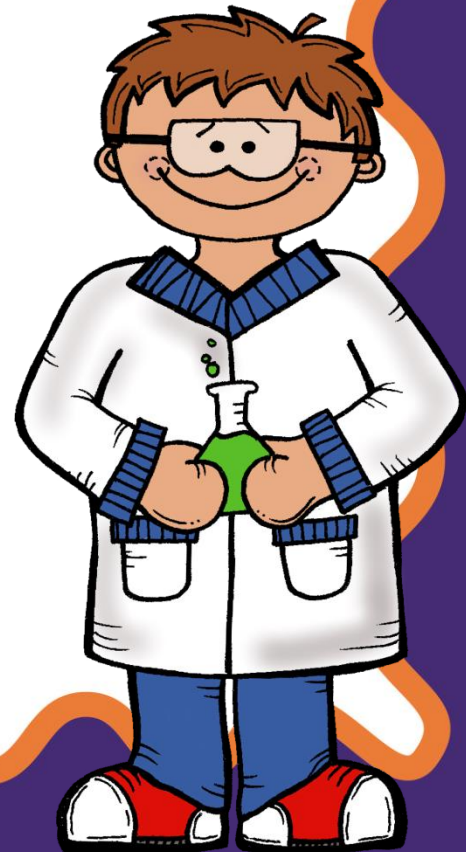


FREE

Scientific Method Foldable

Created by:
Melissa Yglesias



More
Time²
Teach

Teaching Tidbits

Over the years I have realized that although my students LOVE taking part in science experiments, they struggle to complete each of the steps involved in the scientific method and don't understand its importance. As a result, whenever the time came to conduct experiments and record their findings and conclusions, much of their work had errors, was vague, or lacked a sense of greater understanding. Nonetheless, in an effort to combat this dilemma I created a unit centered around helping students understand:

- why science is important
- the steps involved in the scientific method
- the names of various scientific tools used by scientists and how to use them correctly
- ETC...

This **scientific method foldable {Freebie}** comes from that unit and is a sampling of its contents. If you enjoy this download and would like to see the complete unit entitled 'An Intro. To Science', you can do so by clicking [here](#).

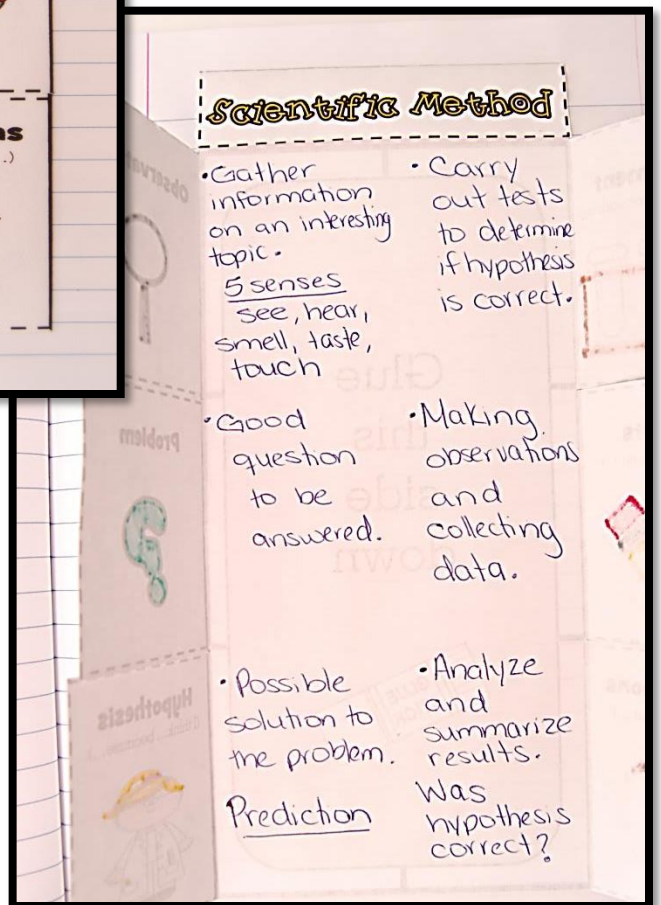
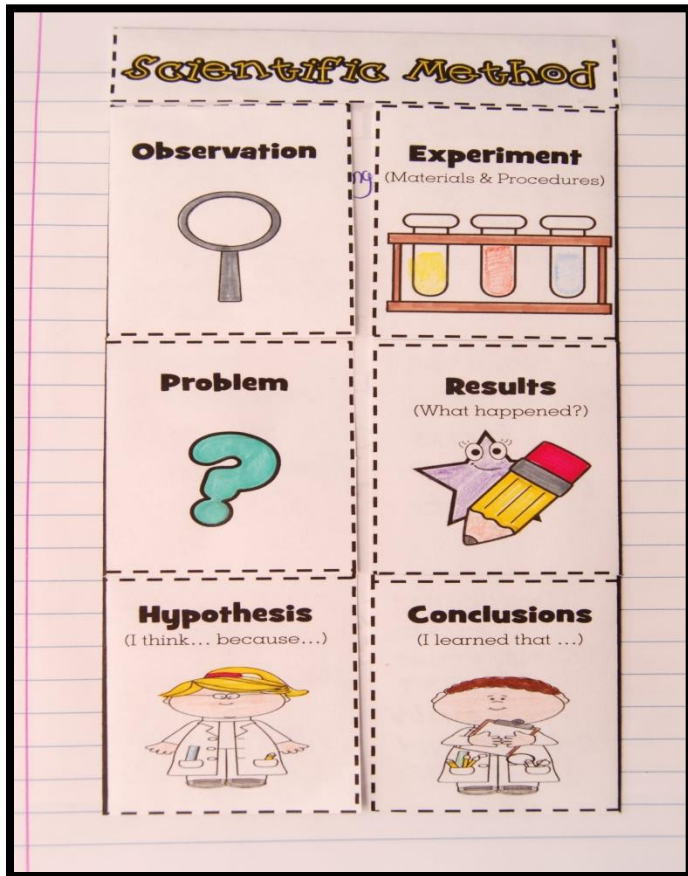
If you should have any suggestions or questions feel free to send me an email to moretime2teach@gmail.com. I'd love to hear from you!

Warm Regards,

Melissa 

(Large) 6 Window Foldable w/Header

Student Samples



(Large) 6 Window Foldable w/Header

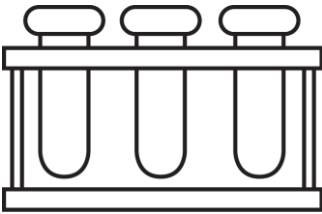
Directions: Cut on dashed lines and fold on solid lines. Then glue down into a notebook or lapbook.

POWER PLANTS

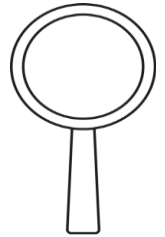
Glue

Experiment

(Materials & Procedures)

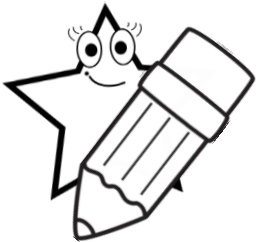


Observation



Results

(What happened?)



Problem



Glue
this
side
down



Conclusions

(I learned that ...)



Hypothesis

(I think... because...)





The Scientific Method

Some of the most important discoveries have come about as a result of questioning why things are the way they are. That is how science begins. In order for scientists to investigate and answer questions about the natural world that surrounds them, they have to follow a series of steps called the **scientific method**. It's kind of like a road map that scientists use in order to understand how things work and why they work the way they do.

When using the scientific method, one of the first steps involves making **observations**, or gathering information on a topic of interest. This step comes natural to most people. It involves using the 5 senses to *see*, *hear*, *taste*, *touch*, or *smell* what is going on in the world.

The next step is to come up with a **problem**, or a good question to be answered. Ask yourself questions about something that interests you and what you would like to learn more about. Does something seem strange to you? Do you want to find out how something works? Questions should be clear and testable, not opinions or questions that test more than one thing.

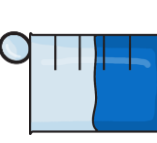
The next stage of the scientific method involves forming a **hypothesis**, or a possible solution to the problem. This is when scientists use what they already know and have observed, to say what *they believe* the outcome of the experiment will be.

3

The best part about a hypothesis is that it is simply a *prediction* of what you think is going to happen. If a scientist's results do not match their hypothesis, this does NOT mean that the experiment was a failure.

The most important and exciting step of the scientific method is conducting **experiments**. In this phase, scientists design and carry out tests, or trials, that will help them determine if their hypothesis is correct. This step also requires scientists to write down clear and concise procedures, or steps to follow, and to keep a list of the materials used. Keeping such careful records will allow other scientists to repeat the experiment at a later date.

As scientists work on their experiments, they are constantly making observations and collecting data. This part of the process is known as the **results**. It is important to keep careful records so that they can be shared with other scientists. Data can also be in the form of notes, tables, pictures, charts, and even graphs.



The final step is the **conclusion**. This involves analyzing and summarizing the results. This is also where scientists reveal whether or not the data found supports their original hypothesis. If results do not support the hypothesis, scientists do NOT go back and change their predictions. Instead they try to figure out what might have been wrong with their hypothesis.

4

CLIPART CREDIT

*My*CuteGraphics

scrappin'
doodles™

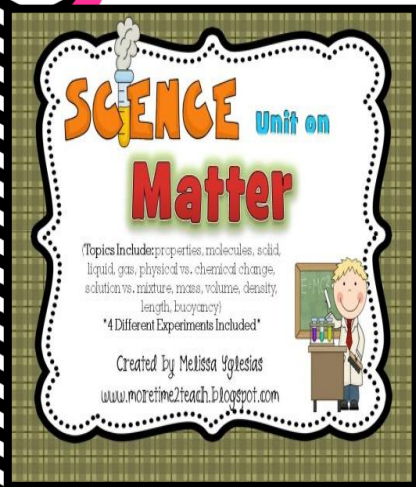


Check out some more of my work...
and even grab yourself a few

{FREEBIES}

If you have any suggestions I'd love to hear
from you! You can contact me at

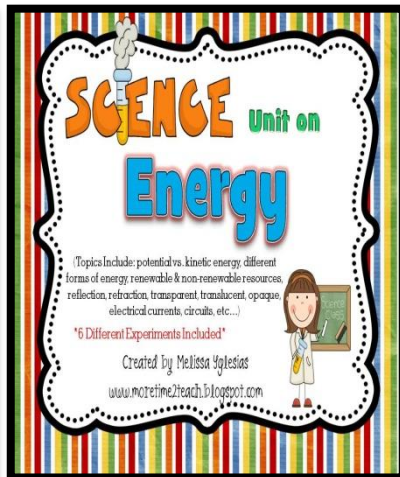
moretime2teach@gmail.com



SCIENCE Unit on
Matter

(Topics include: properties, molecules, solid, liquid, gas, physical vs. chemical change, solution vs. mixture, mass, volume, density, length, buoyancy)
4 Different Experiments Included

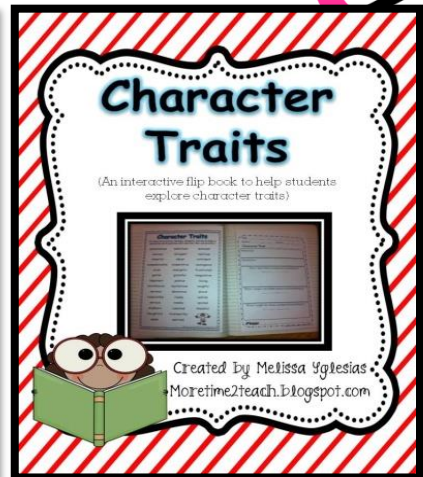
Created by Melissa Yglesias
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SCIENCE Unit on
Energy

(Topics include: potential vs. kinetic energy, different forms of energy, renewable & non-renewable resources, reflection, refraction, transparent, translucent, opaque, electrical currents, circuits, etc...)
6 Different Experiments Included

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Character Traits

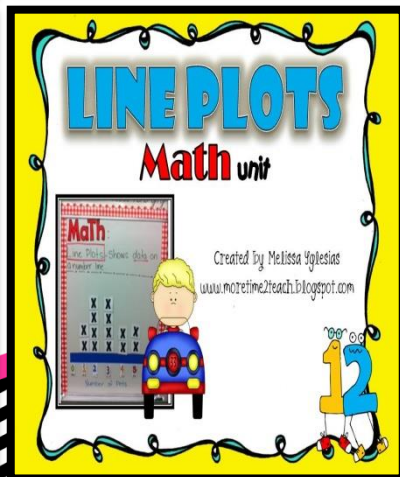
(An interactive flip book to help students explore character traits)

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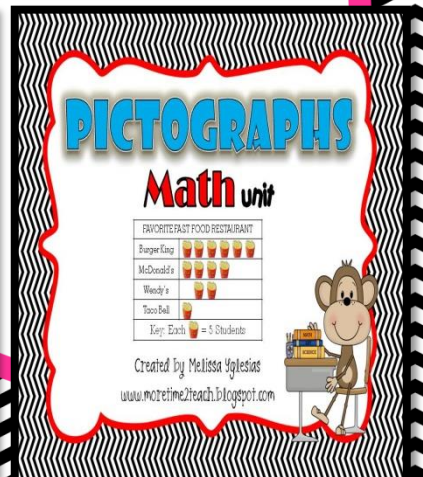
Super Organized
Work Folders

By: Melissa Yglesias
From: moretime2teach



LINE PLOTS
Math unit

Created by Melissa Yglesias
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PICTOGRAPHS
Math unit

FAVORITE FAST FOOD RESTAURANT	
Burger King	5
McDonald's	4
Wendy's	3
Toys R Us	2

Key: Each = 5 Students

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