



JURICA BIOLOG

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1. The first step in the scientific process is to ask a question. This question should be based on observations of the natural world. For example, a biologist might notice that a certain species of bird is only found in a specific region and wonder why.

2. The next step is to form a hypothesis, which is a tentative answer to the question. This hypothesis should be based on the observations and should be testable. For example, the biologist might hypothesize that the bird is only found in that region because of a specific environmental factor.

3. The third step is to design an experiment to test the hypothesis. This experiment should be carefully planned and should include a control group and a treatment group. For example, the biologist might set up an experiment where they compare the bird's behavior in a natural habitat to its behavior in a controlled environment.

4. The fourth step is to collect data and analyze the results. This data should be carefully recorded and analyzed to see if it supports the hypothesis. For example, the biologist might find that the bird's behavior is significantly different in the controlled environment, which would support the hypothesis.

5. The final step is to draw a conclusion based on the results. This conclusion should be based on the data and should answer the original question. For example, the biologist might conclude that the bird is only found in that region because of a specific environmental factor.