

**Step 1: State a Problem**

<b>A GOOD Scientific Question:</b>	<b>Good Scientific Questions</b>
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**\*Step 2: Conduct Research\***

**Step 3: Form A Hypothesis**

<b>A GOOD Hypothesis:</b>	<b>Example:</b>
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**Step 4: Design Experiment**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Independent Variable</b>
	<b>Dependent Variable</b>
	<b>Constant</b>
<b>Set-Up</b>	<b>Control Set-Up</b>
	<b>Experimental Set-Up</b>

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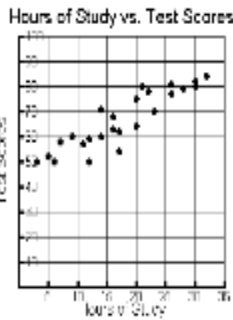
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### Step 5: Collecting & Analyzing Data

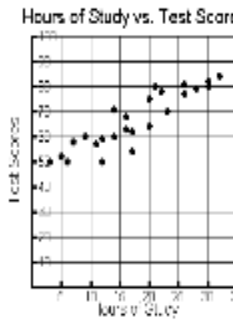
<b>Data Collection</b>	Inference:	Observation:
	Qualitative Data:	Quantitative Data:
<b>Analyzing Data</b>	 <p>This graph shows a positive relationship between the number of hours studied versus the test score achieved. As the hours studying increases, so do the test scores. In order to score a passing score (65 or above) a student would need to study at minimum, 20 hours before the test. While this is not possible be night before, it is possible to study this amount over the time of one or two weeks.</p>	



### Step 6: Form a Conclusion

<p>Studying every night does affect the test score. According to the data, if a person studies fewer hours a lower grade is achieved while if that person studies more hours, a higher grade is achieved. In order to achieve an average test score of 80%, a person would need to study between 20-30 hours. While this is not possible in one sitting, it is possible to study this amount of hours over several days, or every night. In conclusion, the number hours studied is positively correlated to the test grade earned.</p>

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