I. Observation and Reason
   A. Deductive reasoning
      - a conclusion follows necessarily from the stated premises
      1. deduce from accepted principles
      2. reasoning from the general to the specific
      3. used to come up with ways to test a hypothesis
      examples:

   B. Inductive reasoning
      1. create general principles
      2. reasoning from the specific to the general (inference)
      3. basis of “discovery science”

II. Scientific Investigation
   A. Observation/Question

   B. Hypothesis

   C. Predictions

   D. Testing/experimentation
      1. variables
      2. controls
E. Conclusion

theory: related hypotheses tested many times

approaches certainty

there are some laws