SCI101-1403A-07: Introduction to the Sciences

For this weeks phase we are asked to discuss and explain the scientific method and the importance to invention and innovation. What pseudoscience is and why they fail to conform to the scientific method? Within this post I will be explaining these topics.

First and foremost we must define what the scientific method “involves looking at the world around you, coming up with an explanation for what you observe, testing your explanation to see if it could be valid, and then either accepting your explanation or rejecting the explanation and trying to come up with a better one.” (Helmenstine) There are five steps in the scientific method, those of which are: make an observation, ask a question, formulate a hypothesis, conduct an experiment, analyze data and draw a conclusion.

The importance of the scientific method is because it allows the scientist to come to a conclusion based on actual evidence, therefore revealing the absolute truth. The concept of the scientific method is so that the scientist can test out their hypothesis, answer questions, might find several solutions, and all with controlled experimentation. Not only does the scientific method allow scientists to find answers through experiments, it also allows scientist to share their work with other scientist with no problem.

Pseudoscience is “a body of knowledge which presents itself with a veneer of scientific respectability which does not hold up under scrutiny.” (McMahon, 2014) It is also referred to as “alternative science” and or “junk science” because it seen as derogatory. The reason that pseudoscience does not conform to the scientific method is simply because its findings cannot be tested because it does not follow a logical order of testing variables.

Marie Curie was born in Warsaw, Poland on November 7, 1867. She was married to Pierre Curie and had 2 children Irene Joliot-Curie, and Eve Curie. She was known for discovering radioactivity, polonium, and radium. She has been the recipient for several awards to the least, one of them being Nobel Prize in two different sciences physics and chemistry. She studied at the University of Paris and ended up being a professor at her Alma mater. Her biggest contribution to science is the groundbreaking treatment for fighting cancer. Also, during WWI she utilized the research she did with radioactive materials to do x-rays. Because of this process medics were able to find bullets and shrapnel in wounded soldiers.

Reference:

Marie Curie Timeline. (n.d.). *Marie Curie Timeline*. Retrieved July 12, 2014, from http://www.softschools.com/timelines/marie\_curie\_timeline/78/

McMahon, M., & Harris, B. (2014, June 5). . *WiseGeek*. Retrieved July 12, 2014, from http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-pseudoscience.htm

Why is the scientific method important?. (n.d.). *- Ask.com*. Retrieved July 12, 2014, from http://www.ask.com/question/why-is-the-scientific-method-important