



SENADO DE LA NACION
SECRETARIA PARLAMENTARIA

ACTA

Reunión de los Presidentes de Bloque

del día 9 de AGOSTO de 1988

Sesión del día/...../.....

FIRMA DE LOS
ASISTENTES

REUNION DE LOS PRESIDENTES DE BLOQUE

ACTA DEL DIA 9 / 8 / 88

Preside: Dr ROMERO FERIS
Secretario Parlamentario: Dr MACRIS
Hora de comienzo de la reunión: 17 = hs.

TEMARIO CONCERTADO

Para la sesión del H. Senado del día — de — de 198—

Hora de llamada a sesión: —

Hora de comienzo de la sesión: —

Carácter de la sesión:

Secreta —

Pública —

1. Asuntos entrados

Se resuelve trasladar al martes próximo 16 de agosto el temario correspondiente a la presente reunión de Presidentes de Bloque a efectos de sesionar en

2. Homenajes

el recinto el día 14 de agosto con los temas previstos y los que hubieran quedado pendientes de la sesión anterior.

Se levanta la reunión a las 17³⁰ hs.

ROMERO FERIS
PRESIDENTE

MACRIS

3. Preferencias acordadas

4. Asuntos sobre tablas

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5. Ordenes del día impresos a considerar

Nº

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on observation and should be specific and measurable. For example, "Does the amount of sunlight affect the growth of a plant?"

2. The second step is to do background research. This involves looking up information related to the question to see what is already known. For example, "How does photosynthesis work?"

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a prediction or an educated guess about the answer to the question. For example, "If a plant gets more sunlight, then it will grow taller." This hypothesis is based on the understanding that sunlight is necessary for photosynthesis, which is how plants grow.

4. The fourth step is to design an experiment. This involves planning how to test the hypothesis. For example, "I will grow two identical plants in the same soil and water, but one will get more sunlight than the other. I will measure the height of both plants every week." The experiment should be designed so that only one variable (in this case, sunlight) is being tested, and all other factors are kept constant.

5. The fifth step is to collect data. This involves recording the results of the experiment. For example, "The plant that got more sunlight grew 10 cm taller than the plant that got less sunlight over the course of four weeks." Data should be collected in a systematic and organized way.

6. The sixth step is to analyze the data. This involves looking at the data to see if it supports the hypothesis. For example, "The data shows that the plant that got more sunlight grew taller, which supports my hypothesis." The analysis should be done objectively, without letting personal beliefs or expectations influence the results.

7. The seventh step is to draw a conclusion. This involves summarizing the results of the experiment and stating whether the hypothesis was supported or not. For example, "The experiment showed that the amount of sunlight does affect the growth of a plant, and my hypothesis was supported." The conclusion should be based on the evidence from the experiment.

8. The eighth step is to communicate the results. This involves sharing the results of the experiment with others. For example, "I will write a report about my experiment and present it to my class." Communicating the results allows others to learn from the experiment and to replicate it if needed.

6. Asuntos varios

[illegible]

Hora de finalización de la reunión: