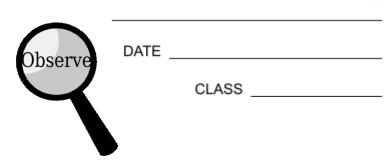
OBSERVATIONS VS INFERENCES



Observations and inferences are two important concepts in the realm of science, research and critical thinking.

They are closely related, but serve different purposes and involve distinct processes.

Observ	rations
Raw da	ata we gather through our
Are	and pieces of information about the world around us.
Direct a	and
Describ	be what we can directly or
The	upon which we build our understanding about the world.
Examp	les of Observations
1.	: The T° outside is 15 ° C, and the sky is cloudy.
2.	: When mixed, Substance A and Substance B formed a green solution.
3.	: The plant's leaves are turning yellow, and it's height has increased by 2 inches over the past week.
4.	: The moon is currently in its crescent phase and is visible in the western sky.
Inferer	nces
•	drawn from
•	Involve,, and sometimes even based on the available data.
•	Go what is immediately apparent and involve to make educated guesses
	or about the underlying causes or implications of the

Examples of Inferences

1.

2.

3.

4.

Since the sky is cloudy and the temperature has dro	opped, it might rain later today.
: The green color of the solution	suggests the presence of a copper compound.
: The yellowing of the plant's lea	eves could be due to a nutrient deficiency.
: The crescent moon's sha moving towards a full moon.	pe indicates that its currently in a waxing phase and it's
In each of these examples, theyou can directly gather from your	
The on the other hand,	
	based
on that	
It's important to note that while	are often based on observations,
they can sometimes lead to	if not based on
or sufficient data	

In summary, observations are the concrete data collected through our senses or instruments, while inferences are conclusions drawn from those observations, involving interpretation and analysis to provide deeper understanding or meaning. Both observations and inferences are critical components of scientific reasoning and critical thinking.