

SECTION
1

Study Guide

Science All Around

Chapter
1

Directions: *Unscramble the terms to fill in the blanks.*

- _____ 1. (neicse) a process of observing, studying, and thinking about things to gain knowledge
- _____ 2. (mutains) a large wave caused by an earthquake
- _____ 3. (erte grism) a way to learn information about events in an area long ago
- _____ 4. (treemixepn) a way to test a hypothesis
- _____ 5. (streemsiy) scientific methods can be used to solve these
- _____ 6. (yoncoleght) the application of science for practical purposes
- _____ 7. (hanc) the country that used a seismograph to detect earthquakes in the year 132 A.D.
- _____ 8. (nnnotivie) an application of scientific discovery to make something that has a useful purpose
- _____ 9. (serpia) the country that had windmills in the year 650 A.D.
- _____ 10. (pinedeendt) the variable that you change in an experiment to see what will happen
- _____ 11. (kyeurt) the country that was working with copper metal in 7000 B.C.
- _____ 12. (fictiensic dothem) an organized set of investigation procedures
- _____ 13. (tennddeep) a type of variable that changes according to changes in other variables
- _____ 14. (cottanns) something that does not change when other variables in an experiment change

Directions: *List six common steps in the scientific method. Explain or define each step and/or tell why it's important. Give an example from the dishwashing liquid experiment in the text.*

	Step	Explanation	Example from Text
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			