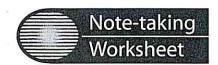
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The Nature of Science

Section 1 **Science All Around**

| A. | Sci | ientists are like trying to solve mysteries. |
|----|-----|---|
| | 1. | Scientists gather information and in their search for answers to |
| | | questions. |
| | 2. | A is an educated guess about a possible solution to a mystery. |
| В. | Sci | ientists use a problem-solving procedure called the; it |
| | inc | cludes identifying a problem, gathering information, making hypotheses, testing the |
| | hy | potheses, analyzing the results, and drawing conclusions. |
| C. | - | is a process of observing, studying, and thinking about things to gain |
| | kn | owledge to better understand the world. |
| | 1. | Any attempt to find out and things look and behave the |
| | | way they do is a performance of science. |
| | 2. | is the study of Earth and space. |
| D. | Tes | sting, or, is an important part of science. |
| | | are the different factors that can change in an experiment. |
| | | a. An experiment should be designed so that only variable at a time is tested. |
| | | b. The variable that changes, the one being tested in an experiment, is the |
| | | · |
| | | c. Constants are variables that change. |
| | | d. A is the variable being measured. |
| | 2. | A is a standard to which results can be compared; the same experimen |
| | | done with the same variables, except it omits the variable. |
| | 3. | For results to be valid or reliable, tests should be repeated times. |
| | 4. | and recording data and discoveries are important parts of an |
| | | experiment. |
| | | a. Data and observations must be analyzed to draw |
| | | b. Unexpected may be important and should be recorded, as well. |