

# 1—Life and Science

## Ideas 1a

### Searching for the Truth

*Directions:* Read each of the statements about the great auk carefully. Then decide which of the following categories best describes each statement. Place the letter of the proper category in the blank in front of the statement. You may use each category more than once.

#### Categories

- a. Historical fact based on physical evidence
- b. Historical fact based on recorded evidence
- c. Scientific fact based on observations
- d. Universal statement
- e. Value judgment

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. There are no great auks alive today.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The great auk was a beautiful bird.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. By examining preserved specimens in various museums, scientists have determined that the great auks stood about 75 cm high.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The journals of many sailors tell of great auks that nested on islands in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of North America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Today common murre, smaller birds that can fly, live on the islands where the great auks once lived.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. According to many ship logs, ships stopped at these islands to stock up on meat.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The meat of the great auk was very tasty.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Although the great auks could not fly, they were all excellent swimmers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The eggs preserved in museums show that great-auk eggs were mottled brown and white.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The little auk, which is 8 inches long, nests in Greenland and in Iceland.

## Ideas 1b

### Biblical Truth

*Directions:* Listed below are five evidences that the Bible is the Word of God. Complete each evidence by choosing the correct word from the choices and then writing it in the blank.

accurate	claim	descriptions	history
includes	prophecy	refuses	testimony

1. The Bible's \_\_\_\_\_ to be the Word of God
2. Fulfilled \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ history
4. Accurate \_\_\_\_\_ of the physical world
5. Inner \_\_\_\_\_ of the believer

## Ideas 1c

### The Scientific Method

*Directions:* Select the proper terms from the list to complete the paragraph below. Write your answers on the lines to the left of the paragraph. You may use each term only once.

hypothesis	observations	analyze	control group
predict	problem	chose	experiment
scientific method	survey	data	experimental variable
verify	workable	bias	experimental group

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. John's science teacher said that seeds do not need light in order to sprout. John had always heard that plants need light. He decided to use the 1 to determine which was correct. His 2 was, "Do plant seeds need light in order to sprout?" John's 3 was that plant seeds do need light in order to sprout. To begin his 4, he obtained four small cups and filled each one with soil. He then put three seeds in each cup. John placed two of these cups inside a dark cabinet and used them as his 5. He put the other two cups on a sunny window ledge and used them as his 6. Every other day he added the same amount of water to each of the cups. In this experiment John planned to have light as the 7. Every day John recorded his 8 of the seeds. Once a seed sprouted, John used a ruler to measure the plant's daily growth. He also wrote notes about the color of the sprouts. All of these notes would serve as his 9. After two weeks John made a chart of the results of his experiment. He made the chart to help him 10 the data. After looking at the chart, John 11 an answer. Based on his observations, John decided that his hypothesis was wrong, since seeds sprouted as well in the dark as in the light. However, from his data he also concluded that soon after the seeds sprouted, differences developed in the two groups. John doubted the results of his experiment. Since he had used only bean seeds, he decided that he would need to perform additional experiments in order to 12 the results of this experiment.

**Ideas 1d****Review****Part 1**

*Directions:* Use the definitions to help unscramble the terms.

- |                  |       |   |
|------------------|-------|---|
| 1. absi          | _____ | What a person wants to believe                              |
| 2. daat          | _____ | Pieces of information                                       |
| 3. sfscyali      | _____ | To arrange data so that relationships can be seen           |
| 4. ecicsne       | _____ | Man's observations of the physical world                    |
| 5. lekaborw      | _____ | Usable  |
| 6. iifdeevr      | _____ | Known to be correct   |
| 7. laveu nudjgem | _____ | Decision about whether something is right or wrong          |
| 8. bvrsieotaosn  | _____ | What we can tell about our surroundings by using our senses |

## ***Part 2***

*Directions:* Read the following statements. In the space provided, write *True* if the statement is true and *False* if the statement is false and draw a line through the word or words that make the statement false. In the space in the margin, write the word or words necessary to make the statement true. There are five true and five false statements.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. True science will sometimes contradict the Word of God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A newspaper is an example of recorded evidence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Good scientific observations must be measurable or repeatable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. To find out how many students who live in the state of Arizona are taking life science this year, you would conduct a scientific experiment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Science cannot be used to make value judgments.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The unfulfilled prophecies in the Bible help to demonstrate that the Bible is the Word of God.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A photograph would be recorded evidence of a historical event.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. An experiment is made up of two groups: the experimental group and the survey group.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. After a person analyzes all the available data, he can choose the best answer to a problem.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. A factor is a guess about the solution to a problem.