| 1. | How n | nany significant digits are in the following measurements? |
|----|--------|---|
| | a. | 1300 m 2 |
| | b. | 3.20 g 3 |
| | | 0.00065 km 2 |
| | d. | 20 Fir trees infinite |
| | e. | 30 ml |
| | f. | 30. ml 2 |
| | g. | 30.0 ml 3 |
| 2. | Define | the following terms: |
| | a. | Objective evidence |
| | | Objective evidence comments only what happened as exactly as possible |
| | b. | Significant digits |
| | | the meaningful dzits in meas. |
| | c. | application of science to meet human |
| | | application of science to meet human needs or solve problems |
| | d. | Engineer professional - ux sci. to |
| | | |
| | e. | Distance |
| | | ant. of space 5/ them 2 pts |
| | f. | mess. English system |
| | | used for everyon mers- in U.S. |
| | | O U |
| | | |

| | g. | int. syst. of mit |
|----|----|---|
| 3. | h. | process of learning - ask &'s + Seek consuess |
| | a. | Scientific method begins w/ hypoth seeks to prove or chang it w/ sa. evidence |
| | b. | Deduce figure stuff out from facts use logical Hinterne Repeateable |
| | c. | Repeateable evidence com seen by others t other get Same result |
| | d. | Measurement Leternination of aut. of something Precision |
| | e. | how close ty repeated mas are Accuracy |
| | f. | how close meas, is to accepted the |
| | g. | sullest interest that can be mes. |
| | h. | fixed ant of something |
| | | Working model of design-can be tosted |
| | j. | Sitch. set up to invest. relativiships between variables |
| | k. | group of varibles - related |
| | | |

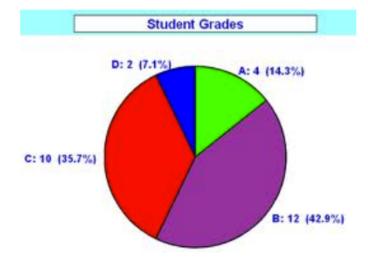
| 1. Variable factor that an affect outcome of exp. |
|---|
| |
| m. Experimental variable you change it |
| |
| n. Control variable Vas, 5 kept the same |
| Val.s replaced |
| each time exp. is trials |
| p. Hypothesis |
| p. Hypothesis possíble explanation for observations |
| q. Theory explanation for phenomenon |
| q. Theory a well-supported explanation for phenomenon evidence gethered over (ong time r. Natural law |
| r. Natural law |
| r. Natural law Theory - testel w/o contradictions Sexplains relationship |
| s. Graph |
| Visual rep. of Jula |
| t. Direct relationship between variables |
| as Ivas. incr, other var. increases |
| u. Inverse relationship between variables |
| as I var. increases, ofher decr. |
| v Independent variable |
| var. you think will influence another |
| w. Dependent variable |
| Var. influenced by |
| a. Basic SI unit of length |
| me tec |
| b. Basic SI unit of mass |
| gram |
| |

c. Basic SI unit of liquid volume

like

5. What type of graph is illustrated below? What kind of data is shown in this type of graph?

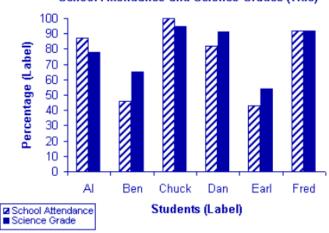
pie chart- now a whole is divided into parts



6. What type of graph is illustrated below? What kind of data is shown in this type of graph?

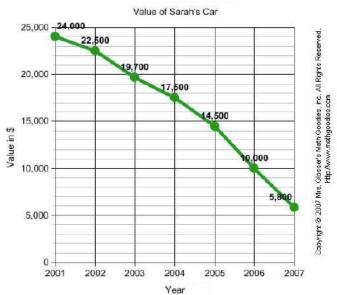
Bar graph-shows groups of Lata

School Attendance and Science Grades (Title)



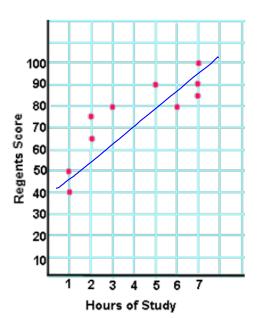
7. What type of graph is illustrated below? What kind of data is shown in this type of graph?

line graph - show how a var. changes



8. What type of graph is illustrated below? What kind of data is shown in this type of graph?

Scaffer plot - show it there's a relationship between variables



9. Make the following conversions:

- b. 03 cm = _____ mm
- c. $9450 \, \text{g} = \frac{9.450 \, \text{g}}{} = \frac{9.450$
- d. 800 mg = 0-8
- e. 150 mL = 0.15 L
- f. 0.00065 km = 650 mm
- 10. Which is largest? (circle the correct answer)

Millimeter, decimeter, Dekameter centimeter

11. Are scientific theories unchangeable? Why or why not?

NO - can change if were evidence is

12. What is the most important tradition in science?

