



### Lesson Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- Examine how scientific **knowledge** has the ability to **change** based on new investigations.
- Demonstrate how scientific knowledge is used to answer **questions** and solve **problems**.
- Analyze the role scientific knowledge plays in **society**, technology, and potential **career** opportunities.

**Science Practice:** Assess the universal **process** of developing scientific knowledge.



### Words to Know

*Fill in this table as you work through the lesson. You may also use the glossary to help you.*

<b>hypothesis</b>	a testable explanation of a scientific problem that is based on research and observation
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**Lesson  
Question**

How do scientific practices and values promote the development of scientific knowledge?

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**Early Scientific Knowledge Based on Observation**

Early scientists based hypotheses on **observations**, but did not test their ideas.

**Experimentation** led to changes in scientific knowledge.

One **experiment** leads to another.

**Scientific Discovery Limited by Available Technology**

Technology extends a scientist's **senses**.

Scientific **discoveries** are affected by available technology.

Discoveries lead to new **technologies**.

**Repetition Improves Validity of Data****REAL-WORLD CONNECTION**

There are ways to increase the validity of data.

- Make multiple **observations**.
- Repeat **trials**.
- Repeat **experiments**.
- Measure data in **SI units**.

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### The Scientific Method

The scientific method involves developing and testing a **hypothesis**.

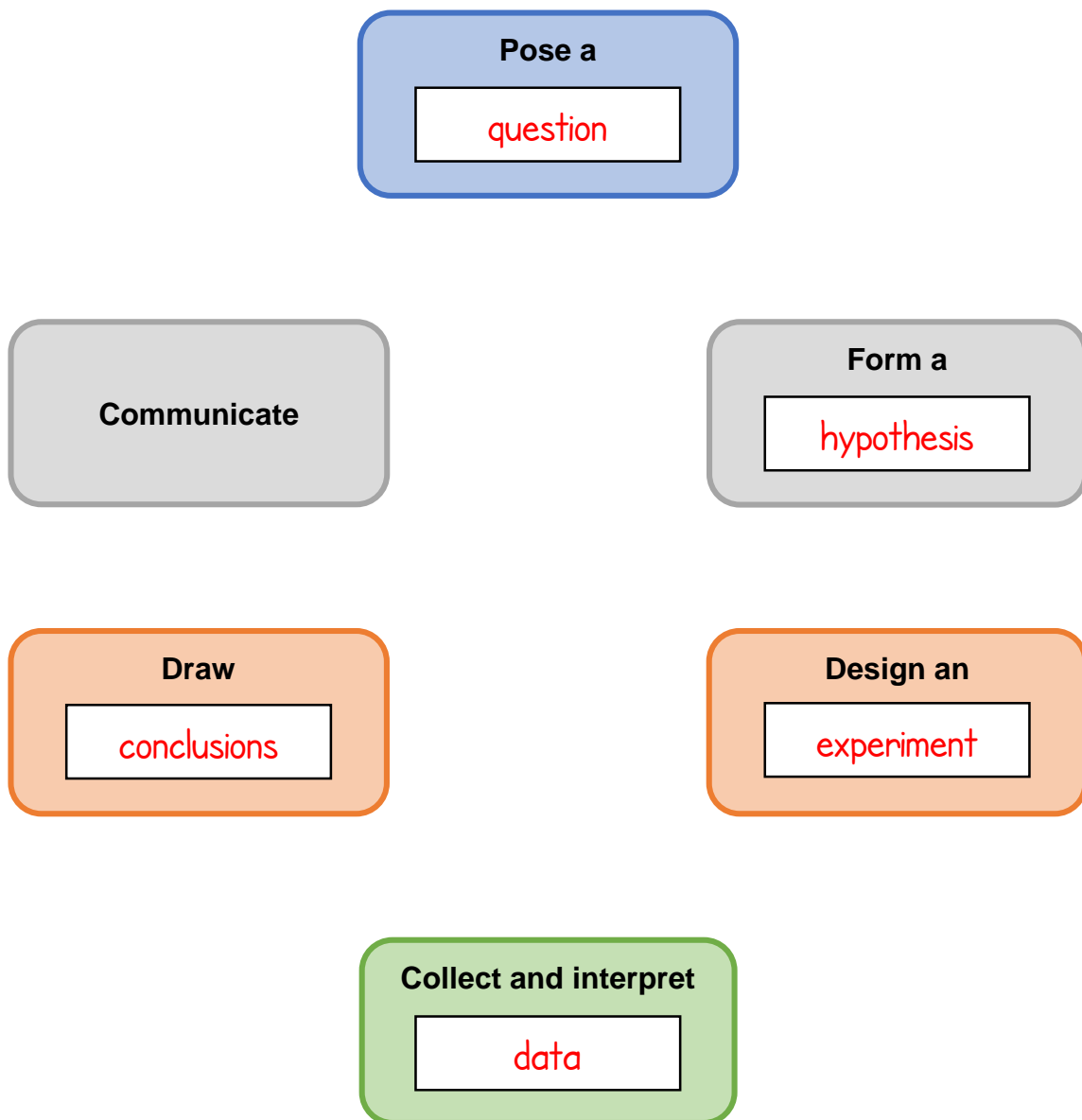
- A hypothesis is a possible **explanation** of or answer to a scientific question that is based on prior knowledge or research and is **testable**.
- Scientists can **test** hypotheses in many different ways.
  - Tests in a **lab**
  - Observations in the **field**
- Scientists use hypotheses in **different** ways.
  - Earth scientists often hypothesize about what **has** happened.
  - Biologists often hypothesize about what **will** happen.

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### The Nonlinear Scientific Method

Label the steps of the scientific method. Then draw two alternate paths that a scientist could follow when using the nonlinear scientific method. **Grading Note:** Students can draw any alternate paths in the diagram.

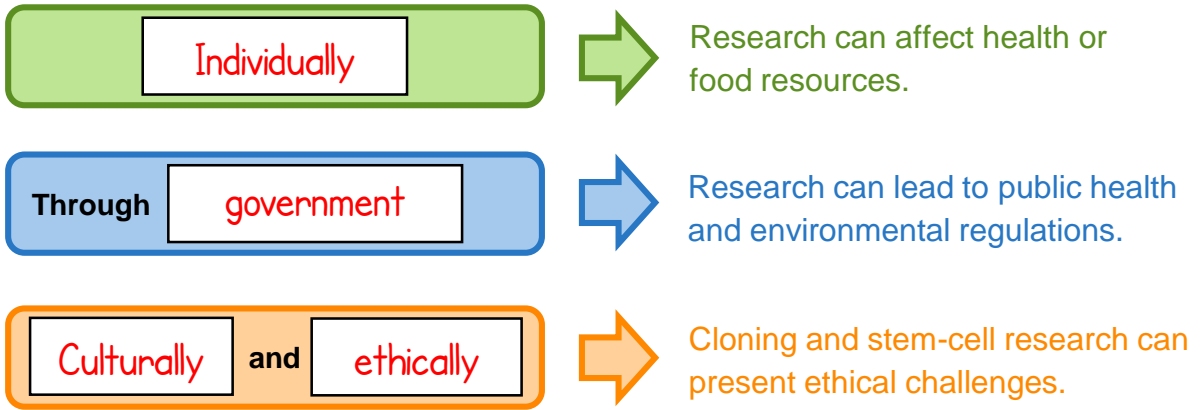


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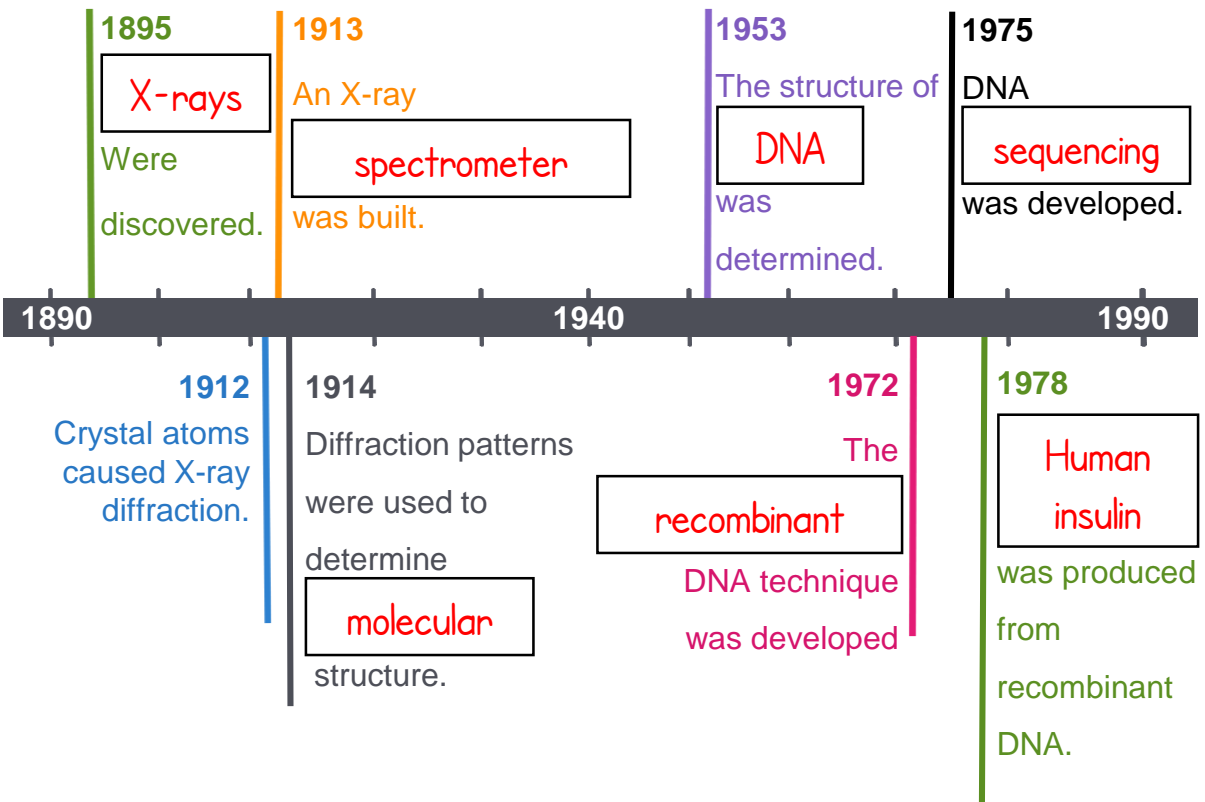
**Biology and You**

Complete the graphic.



**Science and Technology**

Complete the timeline.



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**Career Opportunities in Science**

- **Classical** sciences include biology, chemistry, earth/space sciences, and physics.
- **Applied** sciences include medicine, biotechnology, optics, and nanotechnology.
- New developments in science and technology lead to new **career** opportunities.

## Summary

## Development of Scientific Knowledge


**Lesson  
Question**

How do scientific practices and values promote the development of scientific knowledge?


**Answer**

(Sample Answer) Scientists use their senses and technology to observe the world around them and to ask questions about what they observe. They use the scientific method to answer questions they ask. This can result in new technologies that allow scientists to ask more questions.

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**Review: New Information Changes Scientific Knowledge**

- New **data** change scientific knowledge.
- The speed of change is limited by the available **technology**.
- Changes in scientific knowledge occur when **repetition** leads to acceptance.

**Review: Science Answers Questions and Solves Problems**

Science answers questions and solves problems by:

- forming and testing **hypotheses**.
- evaluating **results**.
- generating new **questions** and **hypotheses**.

## Summary

## Development of Scientific Knowledge

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**Review: Science, Society, Technology, and Career Opportunities**

- Science affects and is affected by **society**.
- Science advances **technology**, and technology advances **science**.
- Career opportunities in science are abundant and **increase** when new discoveries are made.

*Use this space to write any questions or thoughts about this lesson.*