Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Life Science Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Scientific Method Flow Chart

Answer the following questions to get a better understanding of how much you remember about the Scientific Method and the Characteristics of Living Things. Use these questions to help you review for our Study game and prepare for our Test

**Scientific Method Questions**

1. Before a scientist begins the Scientific Method, what must first be made? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is another name for an educated guess? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the final step of the Scientific Method.
4. A scientist will visit a library or go on the internet when doing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The first step of the Scientific Method is to define a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. When a hypothesis is correct, one should revisit the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and try it again.
7. When a hypothesis is incorrect, one should go back and fix the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ steps in the Scientific Method
9. List all the steps in the Scientific Method
	1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. When something is added or changed to an experiment that is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Any group which stays the same in an experiment is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ group.
12. Scientists conduct experiments to prove their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ correct or incorrect.
13. After an experiment, scientists compile and collect their data to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
14. Scientists may use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to display numbers, values and information.

**Characteristics of Living Things**

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ characteristics that all living things must have.
2. All living things are made up of one or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. A living thing will get\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as it grows older.
4. Any organism that ingests food, must also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waste.
5. When a living thing gets too cold it will find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or lay out in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. When an organism inhales and exhales gas, we call that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction is when only one parent produces offspring.
8. Mammals and reptiles use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ reproduction to make young which is why there are male and female variations.
9. When a living thing gets too hot it will find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or jump into cool \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. List four examples of living and non-living things in the chart below

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Living Organisms** | **Non-Living** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |