

Topic/Objectives: What is Science? (1) Differentiate between phenomena that are scientific and things that are not; (2) Explain the criteria for categorizing phenomena as science.	Name:
	Date:
	Period:

Essential Question: What allows individuals to be able to distinguish the difference between science and non-science?

Questions:

Notes:

_____ is an organized way of using evidence to learn about the natural world.

- Goals: Investigate and understand the natural world.
- Deals only with the _____.
- Scientist collect and organize information, looking for _____ and _____.
- Scientist propose _____ that can be tested.

Limits to Science

- Science assumes that the universe is _____, _____, and _____.
- _____ offers a mechanism that explains a phenomenon.
- Scientific theories are subject to _____ (contain some uncertainty).
- Science cannot explain everything or have all of the solutions.

Six Criteria of Science	Within the Realm of Science
	Experimental results and observations are the same.
	The phenomenon (event) or evidence for the event can be observed by the human senses or by extensions of those senses.
	A natural cause or naturally occurring mechanism is used to explain how or why an event happens.
	Accurate predictions and conclusions are based on natural causes and NOT on presupposed or assumed information.
	Controlled experiments can be designed to test the natural cause of the event (phenomenon).
	Explanations (laws, theories, hypothesis) of the cause (mechanism) for the event are subject to change as evidence shows the need.

