

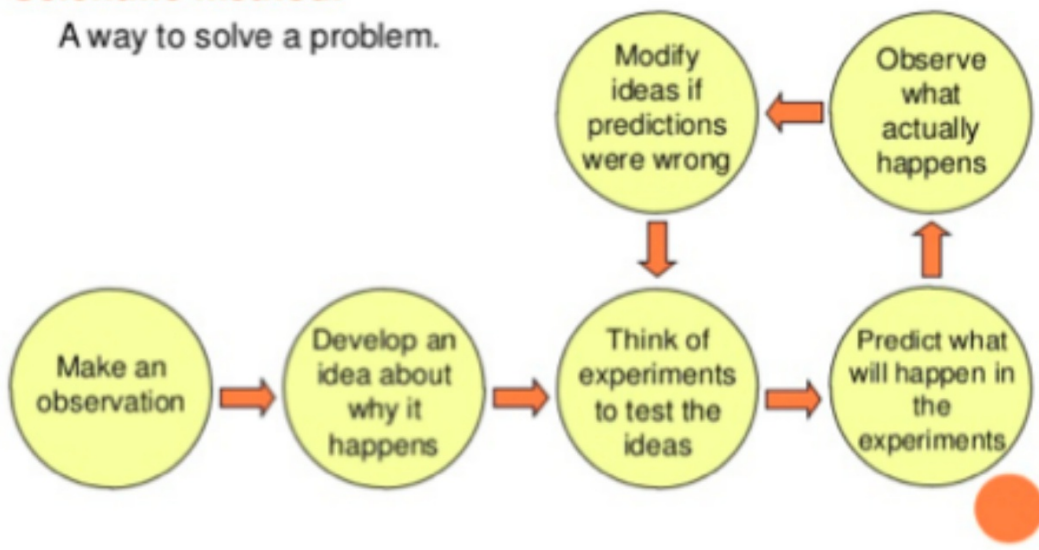
WHAT IS SCIENCE?

"Science is the knowledge gained from using observations and experiments to describe and explain the world around us."

WHAT IS SCIENCE?

Scientific method.

A way to solve a problem.



OBSERVATION

- Observation is one of the most important tools for a scientist.

WHAT IS NOT SCIENCE?

Studies that are not based on the scientific method (yet are claimed to be scientific) are called **pseudoscience**.

- i.e. they make claims that are not testable.

Pseudoscience is often seen in advertising.

- science is dynamic,
- it is hands-on, and
- it changes as our knowledge of the world increases.

Step 1

Ask a question notice something weird or interesting, natural curiosity

Form a hypothesis a testable, possible answer to your question

Step 2

Record and Analyze Results 2 types Data

- Qualitative data- observations that are descriptive
- Quantitative data- observations that include numbers

Step 3

Controlled Experimentation has 3 main parts

- Manipulated (independent) variable- deliberately changed by researcher
- Responding (dependent) variable- what is measured
- Controlled variables- remain constant

Step 4

Draw Conclusions, Share, Repeat

- Was your hypothesis supported or refuted?
- Multiple trials improve reliability

Step 5

New Information

Evolving technology teaches us constantly

How are you going to change your thought to account for this new information?

FOCUS ON QUESTIONS
1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8

The Lorax

Name _____

Answer these questions as you watch the video.

1. What was the job of the Lorax? _____
2. What did the Once-ler build? _____
3. What did the Once-ler make? _____ What did he use? _____
What are three ways they can be used? _____
4. What does the Once-ler think is important? _____
5. What happened to the Bar-ba-loots after most of the Truffula Trees were gone? _____

6. Did the Once-ler stop making Thneeds after the Swomee-Swans and Humming-Fish had left? _____
7. After the last Truffula Tree was gone and The Lorax left, what did the town look like? _____

8. Can the land return to the way it used to be? Why or why not? _____

Think About It:

What would you have done if you were the Lorax? _____

The Lorax story is often called a "cautionary" tale. Explain why.

The Monkey That Inspired The Lorax Is Losing Its Trees

by Diane Kelly



1. In what year was the **Lorax** written? _____
2. What is Dr. Seuss's real name? _____
3. What has the story taught generations of school children?

4. What does the article argue that inspired the eponymous character of the **Lorax**? _____

5. When Geisel was suffering writer's block, what did his wife suggest? _____

6. How long did it take Geisel to write the **Lorax**? _____
7. Who led the study that found the monkey that inspired the **Lorax**? (What was his name, his job, and where did he work)? _____

8. What type of monkey is the **Lorax** based on? _____
9. Where and in what habitats does it live? _____
10. List three things this monkey has in common with the **Lorax**.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
11. Who is James **Highmore**? What does he do and where does he work? _____

12. What did his research do? (Summarize from your reading) _____

13. What is another similarity between The **Lorax** and these monkeys? _____

14. Name, and describe the **paikas'** tree: _____

15. What do the **paikas** like to eat? _____
16. What is happening to their trees? And why? _____

17. Who is the ecologist studying **paikas** monkey conservation? And where do they work? _____

18. How badly has the **paikas** monkey range declined? What is happening because of this? _____

19. What did **Douglas** mean when he quoted "Life may be imitating art which was imitating life"? _____



FOCUS ON QUESTIONS: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19