

Reading Tip

As you preview this chapter, be sure to scan the illustrations, tables, and graphs. Skim the captions.

Target Your Reading

Use this to focus on the main ideas as you read the chapter.

- 1 Before you read** the chapter, respond to the statements below on your worksheet or on a numbered sheet of paper.
 - Write an **A** if you **agree** with the statement.
 - Write a **D** if you **disagree** with the statement.
- 2 After you read** the chapter, look back to this page to see if you've changed your mind about any of the statements.
 - If any of your answers changed, explain why.
 - Change any false statements into true statements.
 - Use your revised statements as a study guide.

| Before You Read A or D | Statement | After You Read A or D |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | 1 Science can be described as a process of observing, studying, and thinking about things. | |
| | 2 A hypothesis can be a possible solution to a problem or a temporary assumption that explains something. | |
| | 3 The different factors that can change, or vary, in an experiment are called variables. | |
| | 4 Very few experiments require a control, or standard, to which results can be compared. | |
| | 5 For an experimental result to be considered reliable, it must be confirmed by many tests. | |
| | 6 A scientific problem requires variables that can be observed, measured, and tested. | |
| | 7 A scientific theory is an explanation backed by results obtained from one test or experiment. | |
| | 8 Usually, a scientific law explains why something happens in a given situation. | |