<u>Science Vocabulary</u>

<u>Scientific Process</u> - a series of steps that are used to _____or solve a problem

<u>Prediction</u> - the use of one's _____ _____to explain something in advance

<u>Hypothesis</u> - an assumption to be tested. _____testable statements about the natural world that can be used to build more complex inferences and explanations

<u>Facts</u> - Facts are _____that are repeatedly confirmed.
  • They can be changed over time.

Ex. An explosion on June 30, 1908, in Tunguska, Siberia, was equivalent to the detonation of 15 million tons of TNT.

<u>Evidence</u> - consists of _____and data on which to base scientific explanations

Theory - well-substantiated _____ of some aspect of the natural world that incorporates facts, laws, inferences, and tested hypotheses

- Theories are "_____."
- They _____ be changed over time.
- They are_____, broad, and have a lot of information.

Ex. The Siberian explosion was caused by a natural extraterrestrial phenomenon, not caused by man. This theory is generally accepted as true, but could be shown to be false and discarded.

Theory Ex. _____
Theory Ex. _____
Theory Ex. _____

Law - a _____ generalization about how some aspect of the natural world behaves under stated circumstances

- Laws "_____."
- Laws _____ be changed over time.
- Laws are smaller and _____than theories.

Law Ex. _____
Law Ex. _____
Law Ex. _____

A Scientific Law is like a _____.
It involves a single moving part or action.
A Scientific Theory is like an _____.
It has many moving parts and is much more complex.