Scientific Method

1. Collect information and make observations
2. Form hypothesis
3. Conduct an experiment to test your hypothesis
4. Retest and come to a conclusion
5. Identify a law or theory/draw a conclusion

5 Characteristics of Living Things

1. Reproduce
2. Respond to the Environment
3. Be Made of Cells
4. Grow and Develop
5. Obtain and Use Energy

Important Scientists

Francesco Redi: 1668 Found out that living things do not come from nonliving things by taking two plates of meat and covering one. He saw that there were only flies on the plate that was not covers and he concluded that the flies did not come from the meat.

Louis Pasteur: 1859 Boiled liquid to kill everything in it and covered it. When he looked at it later, there were no living organisms in it because everything was dead so he concluded that living things had to come from other living things.

Vocabulary

Asexual Reproduction: Reproduction where offspring come from a single parent that is identical to the parent.

Sexual Reproduction: Reproduction where two parents each donate one cell to create offspring (fertilization).

Environment: The conditions around an organism (land, air, water, other organisms, etc.)

Stimulus: A change in the environment that causes an organism to respond.

Homeostasis: An organism's ability to keep it's internal conditions stable for life (being warm blooded).

Unicellular Organisms: Organisms with one cell.

Multicellular Organisms: Organisms with more than one cell.

Metabolism: The act of obtaining and using energy

Control Group: The group in an experiment that does not receive any treatment and is used to measure how the other tested subjects did.

Quantitative Data: Data that contains numbers.

Qualitative Data: Data that does not contain numbers.

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