

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Science In Agriculture

Notes

# \_\_\_\_\_

**Hour** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Unit 1 : Science in Agriculture**

Upon completion of this unit, students will be able to:

1. Define basic terms associated with science;
2. Define the scientific method:
3. List & describe the steps of the scientific method:
4. Identify variables, constants, and controls in an experiment: and
5. Construct, label, and discern different types of graphs

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Notes

<b>Cube #1:</b>		
<b>OBSERVATIONS:</b>	<b>PATTERNS:</b>	<b>INFERENCES:</b>

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Notes

<b>Cube #2:</b>		
<b>OBSERVATIONS:</b>	<b>PATTERNS:</b>	<b>INFERENCES:</b>

Notes

<b>Cube #3:</b>		
<b>OBSERVATIONS:</b>	<b>PATTERNS:</b>	<b>INFERENCES:</b>
Describe <u>your</u> design	Describe <u>your</u> design	Describe <u>your</u> design
Cube's Owner _____ <b>OBSERVATIONS:</b>	<b>PATTERNS:</b>	<b>INFERENCES:</b>

# Science in Agriculture

## ***A. Define basic terms associated with science***

\_\_\_\_\_ - is a creative process that \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

OBSERVATIONS: \_\_\_\_\_

PATTERNS: \_\_\_\_\_

HYPOTHESIS: \_\_\_\_\_

All areas of science involve posing \_\_\_\_\_ about nature.

Theory -- \_\_\_\_\_ patterns.

Example:

Facts -- Data or \_\_\_\_\_ that can be \_\_\_\_\_ repeatedly

Example:

Hypothesis -- An \_\_\_\_\_ guess – a \_\_\_\_\_ statement

Example:

Law -- \_\_\_\_\_ what happens.

Example:

Superstition -- A \_\_\_\_\_ that is \_\_\_\_\_ based on evidence

Example:

## ***B. Define the Scientific Method***

### ***C. List & describe the steps of the scientific method***

1. **Stating a** \_\_\_\_\_ - something is considered a problem if its solution is not obvious.  
- Solving the problem means finding this \_\_\_\_\_ information.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **information about the problem** -- the more you know about the problem the more \_\_\_\_\_ you can state the problem and the less time you will waste looking for solutions.
3. **Making a** \_\_\_\_\_ -
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_ a solution and try it.
  - b. Look for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Make a \_\_\_\_\_, or a representation, of what you're working with.
  - d. Break the problem \_\_\_\_\_ into smaller, simpler problems.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ an experiment
5. Make a \_\_\_\_\_ - a solid conclusion is related to the hypothesis and based on \_\_\_\_\_ of a well designed experiment.

**Notes**

Draw a picture of the scientific method here:

**Bubble Gum Lab**

Problem: Does chewing effect the mass of the bubble gum?

Hypothesis:

--

Procedure:

1. Weigh one piece of bubble gum. Record the mass.
2. Chew the bubble gum for 30 seconds. Using the wrapper as a weigh paper, determine the mass of the bubble gum. Record the mass.
3. Repeat step #2 until the bubble gum has been chewed for 5 minutes.
4. Graph the results of your findings.
5. Evaluate your hypothesis to see if it was correct.

Data Collection:

Time	0:00	0:30	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00	4:30	5:00
Mass											

**Conclusion:**

1. Was your hypothesis correct? Why or why not?
2. What is the dependent variable in this experiment?
3. What is the independent variable in this experiment?
4. What observations can you make as the chewer of your group chewed their gum?



**Notes**

**SCENARIO TWO:** The effectiveness of various metals in preventing rust of iron.

**DESCRIPTION:** Several weeks after Allen conducted a classroom experiment on the effectiveness of various metals in releasing hydrochloric acid, he read that the gas company was burying sheets of magnesium next to iron pipelines in order to prevent rusting. Allen wondered if other active metals would also be effective in preventing rust. To investigate, he placed each of the following into a separate test containing water: one iron nail; one iron nail wrapped with an aluminum strip; one iron nail wrapped with a magnesium strip; and one iron nail wrapped with a lead strip. He used the same amounts of water from the same source, equal amounts (mass) of the metal wraps, and the same type of iron nails. At the end of five days, he described the amount of rusting either as small, moderate, or large. He also recorded the color of the water.

<b>IV:</b>				
<b>Treatment:</b>				
<b>Trials:</b>				
<b>DV:</b>				
<b>Constants:</b>				

**SCENARIO THREE:** The effect of perfume on the behavior of bees.

**DESCRIPTION:** JoAnna read that certain perfume esters would cause bees to leave the hive and act in an agitated fashion. She decided to investigate the response to bees to four different perfumes-designated A, B, C, and D. She placed a saucer containing 25mL of perfume A 10m from a beehive. She then recorded the total number of bees that emerged from the hive during a 15 minute interval and made observations on their behavior. Using a 30 minute interval between tests to allow recovery time for the bees, she then repeated the procedure to test the remaining three samples. Each test was conducted on the same day with similar weather conditions (humidity, temperature, and wind were the same).

<b>IV:</b>				
<b>Treatment:</b>				
<b>Trials:</b>				
<b>DV:</b>				
<b>Constants:</b>				

**Notes*****E. Construct, label, & discern different types of graphs***

Why use graphs & tables in science??

- 1-
- 2-

**Types of Graphs****A- Line Graphs**

- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- lots of #'s

**▶ Bar Graphs**

- Easy to \_\_\_\_\_ results
- Easy to see an average

**Pie Charts**

- Data usually equals \_\_\_\_\_%

**How to Graph Data**

Choose the best type of graph for each of the following sets of data. Sketch a graph representing the data.

1.

Most Common Eye Color	
# with <b>blue</b> eyes	
# with <b>green</b> eyes	
# with <b>brown</b> eyes	
# with <b>hazel</b> eyes	

2- Out of 100 students surveyed to find their favorite color, 28 liked purple, 52 liked blue, 20 liked green.

3- Julie conducted an experiment on plant fertilizer. She compared Star fertilizer, Wal-mart fertilizer and Miracle-gro fertilizer. She measured and recorded her results each day, on days 5-10. The following data table shows her results. Make a graph to compare the growth of the three different variables and the control.

Day	Star Fertilizer	Wal-mart Fertilizer	Miracle-Gro Fertilizer	Control
5	5 Inches	5 Inches	5 Inches	4 Inches
6	5 Inches	5 ½ inches	5 ½ inches	4 inches
7	5 ½ inches	6 inches	6 ½ inches	4 inches
8	5 ½ inches	6 ½ inches	7 inches	4 ½ inches
9	6 inches	7 inches	8 inches	4 ½ inches
10	6 ½ inches	7 ½ inches	9 inches	4 ½ inches

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes**

\*\*\*Use statistics taken in class

4- What kind of animals to people have in this class?

Animals	
No animals	
Domestic Pets	
Some Livestock	
Many Livestock (farms)	

5- What type of plants/crops does this class grow?

Plants/Crops	
No garden	
Garden	
Some crops	
25+ acres of crops	

6- What career areas do parents work in?

Career Areas	
Manufacturing, Building, Construction	
Production Agriculture	
Sales/Public Relations/Business	
Other	

7- How many Siblings to my classmates have?

Siblings	
0	
1-2	
3-5	
6+	