19. Why do scientists try to test many individuals?

20. What is one way that scientists can support their conclusions?

ANALYZE THE RESULTS

21. How might a scientist organize data in order to analyze them?

22. What does analyzing the results help a scientist to do?

DRAW CONCLUSIONS

_____ **23.** What did the UV light experiment prove about frog deformities?

- **a.** that they can be caused by UV light
- **b.** that they cannot be caused by UV light
- **c.** that the deformities of frogs in Minnesota were definitely caused by UV light
- **d.** that no Minnesota frogs were harmed by UV light

24. Why is proving that a hypothesis is wrong just as helpful as supporting it?

25. Finding an answer to a question often leads to _____.

COMMUNICATE RESULTS

26. What are two reasons that scientists share their results?

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Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading B

Section: Tools and Measurement (pp. 20–25)

1. What do life scientists use tools for?

_____

_____

TECHNOLOGY IN SCIENCE

2. What is technology?

_____

_____

3. What are two ways that computers and calculators help scientists?

_____

_____

_____

4. What is another way in which scientists use computers?

_____

_____

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____ **5.** bounces electrons off the surface of a specimen to produce a three-dimensional image

_____ **6.** passes electrons through a specimen to produce a flat image

_____ **7.** uses light and lenses to magnify small objects so they can be seen

_____ **8.** focuses a beam of electrons to magnify small objects

_____ **9.** is used by scientists to make observations from a distance

a. compound light microscope

b. scanning electron microscope

c. binoculars

d. electron microscope

e. transmission electron microscope

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