CHEMISTRY! Studying all things that "matter": teeny tiny atoms, and how they interact

BIOLOGY! All living things: plants, animals, bacteria, brain eating amoeba, YOU!

### What is SCIENCE?

#### EARTH & SPACE!

Our earth, our solar system, our universe and beyond!

#### **PHYSICS!**

The science of how and why things move the way they do



# How does Science work?



2/18/1996

#### Is that it? Lot and lots of math?

# **The Scientific Method**

- What is the scientific method?
- What does the scientific method assume?
- Does the scientific method work?
- What is not a scientific argument?
- Does astrology follow the scientific method?



# **The Scientific Method**

- 1. Observe an event.
- Develop a model (or hypothesis) which makes a prediction.
- 3. Test the prediction.
- 4. Observe the result.
- 5. Revise the hypothesis.
- 6. Repeat as needed.





# How do we test a prediction?

Design an experiment using VARIABLES

**Independent -** the factor that you manipulate or change

**Dependent -** the factor that changes as a result of the independent

**Control -** all other variables should remain consistent

#### How do we make Observations?

• Two different types:

**QUALITATIVE** Observations that don't involve any numbers

ie) her hair is black ie) he smells bad **QUANTITATIVE** Observations that involve numbers

ie) her hair is 20cm long ie) he smells like 50 monkeys



What makes a hypothesis successful?

If it continues to make accurate predictions.

If a hypothesis frequently makes accurate predictions it becomes a scientific theory.



# **Medical Science**

Scientific Method	High Cholesterol
Observation	Patient has high cholesterol
Hypothesis	Certain chemicals may dissolve
(prediction)	cholesterol deposits.
Test	Give 100 patients these chemicals,
	give 100 patients placebo.
<b>Observe result</b>	Same number lower their
	cholesterol as placebo patients.
<b>Revise hypothesis?</b>	Try different combo of chemicals.
New test?	Re-run medical test. Observe
	results.
Scientific Theory	Lipitor reduces cholesterol.

# **Everyday Science**

Scientific Method	Car Repair
Observation	Engine won't turn over.
Hypothesis (prediction)	Predict battery is dead.
Test	Replace battery.
Observe result	Engine now turns over.
<b>Revise hypothesis?</b>	Not needed.
New test?	Not needed.
Scientific Theory	Cars won't work without a fully charged battery.

# **Everyday Science**

Scientific Method	Making Spaghetti Sauce
Observation	Spaghetti sauce should be red.
Hypothesis (prediction)	Try a tomato sauce.
Test	Heat pot of tomato sauce.
Observe result	Taste the sauce - bland.
<b>Revise hypothesis?</b>	Use tomato sauce and garlic!
New test?	Add garlic, taste - not so bland.
Scientific Theory	The Final Recipe.



# Repeatability

A successful theory is repeatable. -By you. -By anyone.



# **Example: Cold Fusion (1989)**



#### And then ...

# Requirements

- Objective reality
  - We all see the same world.
- Constant Laws of Nature
  - What happens here, happens there.
  - What happened yesterday will happen tomorrow.
- The Universe is knowable.



### **Does it work?**

- Scientific Method is a tool.
- Does this tool work?

The scientific method has helped increase life expectancy, decrease mortality rates and build new technologies. A lot of our modern conveniences owe their discovery to the scientific method.

• Are there better tools?



# **Theories**

- So: a theory is a highly successful hypothesis.
- All hypotheses make predictions.
- All theories make predictions.
- All theories can be tested.
- Result: Any scientific theory is subject to change as our ability to make tests, or make observations of a test's results, improves with time.



### Falsification

• A real Scientific Theory tells you what observations are necessary to falsify it.



# Is Astrology a Science?

# Think about it with a partner...

# Then, complete the worksheet

