If you make an observation of a living thing and then ask a question about what you observed, you are (PI 1.1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A. | Noticing the diversity of life. |
|  | B. | Behaving like a life scientist. |
|  | C. | Solving a problem. |
|  | D. | Learning how to protect the environment. |

2. For every organism that has ever lived, (PI 1.1)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A. | There is only one question to ask. |  |
|  | B. | Many questions could be asked. |  |
|  | C. | Every question has already been asked. |  |
|  | D. | Every question has already been answered. |  |

3. A life scientist is LEAST likely to be found working (P2 2.1)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A. | In a laboratory. |
|  | B. | In a hospital. |
|  | C. | In an art museum. |
|  | D. | At the bottom of the ocean. |

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the ways in which the work of a life scientist is beneficial? (PI 1.3)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A. | Helping to fight diseases |  |
|  | B. | Finding out about weather patterns |  |
|  | C. | Studying environmental problems on Earth |  |
|  | D. | Studying how humans inherit the code that controls their cells |  |

If you saw a bird's nest with three eggs nestled in a grassy area, what is one life science question you might ask? (PI 1.1)

2. Who can be a life scientist? (P2 2.1)

3. Why is polio no longer a significant health concern? (PI 1.3)

4. What are two consequences of the work of life scientists? (PI 1.3)