

## Section 1.3 The Nature of Biology

In your textbook, read about kinds of research.

Complete the chart by checking the correct column for each example.

Example	Quantitative Research	Descriptive Research
1. Numerical data		
2. Field study of hunting behavior		
3. Thermometer, balance scale, stopwatch		
4. Testable hypothesis		
5. Measurements from controlled laboratory experiments		
6. Purely observational data		
7. Binoculars, tape recorder, camera		

Complete each statement.

8. In order for scientific research to be universally understood, scientists report measurements in the \_\_\_\_\_, a modern form of the metric system.
9. This system of measurement is abbreviated \_\_\_\_\_.
10. This system is a \_\_\_\_\_ system in which measurements are expressed in multiples of \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ of a basic unit.

In your textbook, read about science and society.

Determine if the following statement is true. If it is not, rewrite the italicized part to make it true.

11. Ideas about the value of knowledge gained through scientific research come from a society's *social*, *ethical*, and *moral* concerns. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Pure science is scientific research carried out *primarily to solve a specific environmental problem*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. *Technology* is the practical application of scientific research to improve human life and the world in which we live. \_\_\_\_\_
14. A technological solution to a human problem can benefit humans but may also *cause a different, possibly serious, problem*. \_\_\_\_\_
15. *Scientists* have the final say about how the results of scientific discoveries are applied.  
\_\_\_\_\_