

## THE CHECKS LAB

### *Introduction*

This activity is designed to help you experience the true nature of science: that it is built on evidence that can be observed or deduced from the natural world. However, this evidence can sometimes be confusing, seemingly conflicting, and apparently random.

Furthermore, each new bit of evidence often creates more questions than it answers. The activity illustrates that scientific explanations are only tentative explanations, because new discoveries may show that previous hypothesis were incorrect.

No scientist or scientific group works alone. This activity will demonstrate the value of collaboration within each group and with other groups in order to arrive at a reasonable explanation of the problem. There is at least one other characteristic of science, which is not usually appreciated or realized by people in general. See if you can recognize it.

### *Directions*

1. Each group will be given an envelope, which contains a total of 16 checks. Do not look at the checks until instructed to do so. When directed, and without looking, remove four of the checks from the envelope and place them on the lab table.
2. Do not allow other groups to examine your data at this time.
2. Observe the information on the checks. Try to formulate a tentative hypothesis that explains the storyline represented by the checks. This is your original hypothesis. Record this on your worksheet.
3. When directed, remove four more checks from the envelope. Use this new information to formulate a second tentative hypothesis that explains the storyline. Record this on your worksheet.
4. When directed, remove two final checks from the envelope. Use this new information to formulate a third tentative hypothesis that explains the storyline. Record this on your worksheet. Do NOT remove any more checks. Scientists never have all the data they might need to reach the highest level of confidence in their explanations.

5. To simulate the expanded collaborative nature of science, each group will be given a few minutes to meet with other groups to compare data. Remember, since each group drew at random, all groups may have some different data. (This simulates the sharing of data and ideas by scientists by way of personal communications, email, etc.)

6. When instructed, each group will come back together to formulate a final hypothesis based upon all of the available data. This hypothesis should attempt to explain the events in the life of the people who wrote the checks. Record this on your worksheet.

7. Choose a spokesperson to present the group's final hypothesis to the class. This simulates the sharing process of scientists at symposia and by publishing.

8. Keep in mind that scientific explanations are tentative because we can never be absolutely sure that all of the information about a problem is known and that new information may be discovered later.

9. Answer the questions asked on your worksheet. Your teacher may lead a class discussion before or after you answer these questions.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

## THE CHECKS LAB WORKSHEET

1. Original Hypothesis:

2. Hypothesis # 2:

3. Hypothesis # 3:

4. Final Hypothesis:

Questions:

1. What bits of information on the checks were valuable to your group in formulating a hypothesis?

2. What information was useless?

3. List any misleading information that was presented.

4. Why do we say that a hypothesis in science is "tentative"?

5. Is your final hypothesis "correct"? Explain.