

## The Internet Infidels Test of Scientific Literacy

Answer each question with 'true' (T) if what the sentence most normally means is typically true and 'false' (F) if it is typically false.

- |     | Answer<br>T/F            |  |
|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 1.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientists usually expect an experiment to turn out a certain way.   |
| 2.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science only produces tentative conclusions that can change.   |
| 3.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science has one uniform way of conducting research called "the scientific method."   |
| 4.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientific theories are explanations and not facts.  |
| 5.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | When being scientific one must have faith only in what is justified by empirical evidence.   |
| 6.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science is just about the facts, not human interpretations of them.  |
| 7.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | To be scientific one must conduct experiments.   |
| 8.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientific theories only change when new information becomes available.  |
| 9.  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientists manipulate their experiments to produce particular results.   |
| 10. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science proves facts true in a way that is definitive and final.   |
| 11. | <input type="checkbox"/> | An experiment can prove a theory true.   |
| 12. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science is partly based on beliefs, assumptions, and the nonobservable.  |
| 13. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Imagination and creativity are used in all stages of scientific investigations.  |
| 14. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientific theories are just ideas about how something works.  |
| 15. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A scientific law is a theory that has been extensively and thoroughly confirmed.   |
| 16. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientists' education, background, opinions, disciplinary focus, and basic guiding assumptions and philosophies influence their perception and interpretation of the available data. |
| 17. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A scientific law will not change because it has been proven true.  |
| 18. | <input type="checkbox"/> | An accepted scientific theory is an hypothesis that has been confirmed by considerable evidence and has endured all attempts to disprove it.   |
| 19. | <input type="checkbox"/> | A scientific law describes relationships among observable phenomena but does not explain them.   |
| 20. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Science relies on deduction (x entails y) more than induction (x implies y).   |
| 21. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientists invent explanations, models or theoretical entities.  |
| 22. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientists construct theories to guide further research.   |
| 23. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientists accept the existence of theoretical entities that have never been directly observed.  |
| 24. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Scientific laws are absolute or certain.   |