

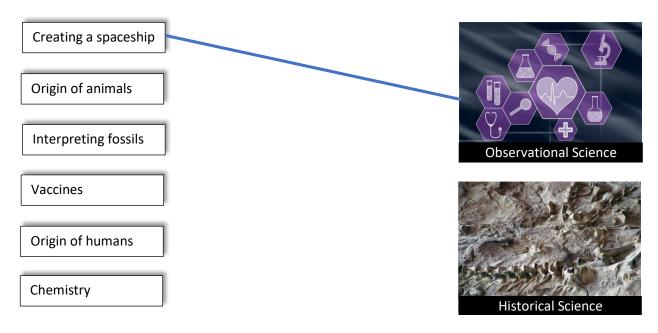
Four Myths about Science (Grades 3-5)

Hello and welcome aboard! We are going to address four myths about science. Let's get started!

Myth #1: all science is the same

Did you know that there are two types of science? The first type is observational science. Have you ever conducted an experiment in class or at home? That is observational science! Observational science deals with the present—things that we can test. We use observational science to develop all kinds of cool things like smart phones, computers, medical equipment, cars, airplanes and spaceships.

The second type of science is historical science. This type of science deals with things that happened in the distant past. For example, scientists find fossils (the remains of something that lived long ago) and then develop ideas about the creatures that made them. The main problem with historical science is that we are not able to fully test many of the ideas. No one (except God) was there when these fossils were made. The worldview of the scientist, what they believe about God and the Bible, has a big impact upon how they interpret the fossil evidence. That is why scientists can look at the exact same fossils and come up with totally different ideas.



Activity: use lines to connect the items below to the correct type of science:

Myth #2: we should always trust scientists

Should we *always* trust scientists? No, we should not because scientists are people and sometimes make mistakes. Also, there are a lot of factors that affect scientific research. These factors have a big impact upon what is studied, how data is interpretated and how the results are reported. This is especially true with historical science!

Activity: after watching the video, unscramble the words below to discover some of the factors that affect scientific research.

- 1. indfgnu:_____
- 2. eper surrespe: _____ ____
- 3. irepd: _____
- 4. plotciis: _____
- 5. skemiast: _____
- 6. wrdilwevo: _____



Myth #3: scientists are always right

As mentioned earlier, scientists are human and make mistakes. This is especially true when working with historical science. Scientists who do not believe in God and believe that mankind evolved from ape-like creatures have made many mistakes in the past.

Activity: After watching the video, please fill in the blanks below.

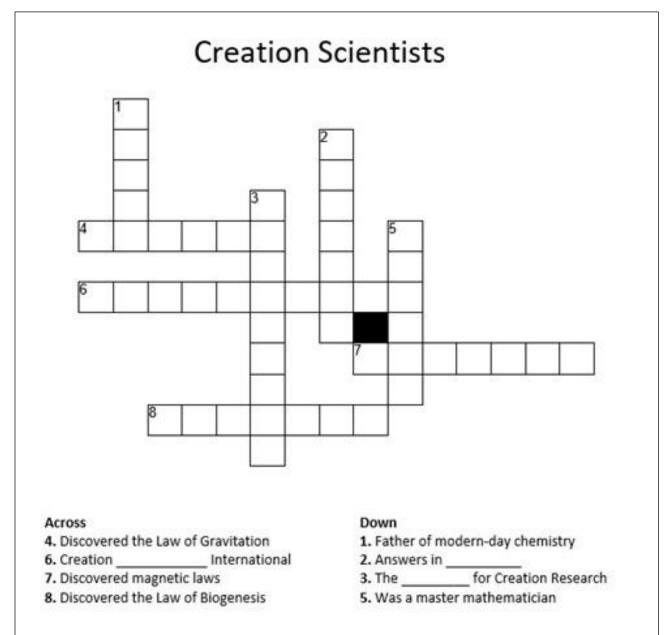
- 1. _____ Man was an extinct pig
- 2. Neanderthal Man was fully ______
- 3. This supposed missing link was really just a lemur: ______
- 4. Ramapithecus was just an _____
- 5. There are over ______ million differences between human and chimpanzee DNA

The Bible says: "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge..." (Proverbs 1). As Christians, we should always use God's Word to test what people tell us!

Myth #4: real scientists do not believe in God

If someone tells you that all *real* scientists do not believe in God, that is simply not true! Some of the greatest scientists who have ever lived were Bible believing creationists! Some of these scientists have been called the "Fathers of Modern Science."

Today there are hundreds of scientists who believe that God created everything in just six days. Several of them work for creation ministries such as Answers in Genesis (AIG), Creation Ministries International (CMI), and the Institute for Creation Research (ICR).

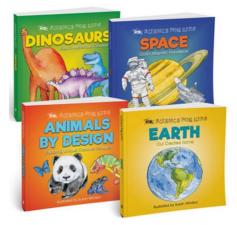


Activity: complete the crossword puzzle below

Conclusion

If you want to learn more about science (and I really hope you do!), here are some great books that were written by scientists at the Institute for Creation Research (ICR). You can purchase these books at: https://store.icr.org/pack-science-for-kids-

full-set.html





"For in six days the Lord made the heavens and the earth, the sea, and all that is in them, but he rested on the seventh day." Exodus 20:11

Rubber band powered cup launcher

This fun activity demonstrates potential and kinetic energy. We found it on kiwico.com. Have fun!

What you will need:

- 2 identical plastic cups
- 3-5 rubber bands

Step 1: place two rubber bands across the cup as shown. The bands should form a cross shape over the opening.

Step 2: use a third rubber band around the cup, to secure the other two rubber bands in place. This cup will be our "rocket".

Step 3: Place the second cup upside down on a flat surface. This cup will be the "base".

Step 4: Put the rocket cup over the base cup. While holding on to the lip of the rocket cup, pull down and then release! Watch your "rocket" go flying!

Why this works: when you push down on the rocket cup, the tension on the rubber bands creates potential (stored) energy. When you let go of the rocket, the stored energy is released as kinetic energy (aka energy in motion).

