



## **Using Creativity to Answer Scientific Questions Benchmarks**

### Big Idea 1: The Practice of Science

- SC.6.N.1.5 Recognize that science involves creativity, not just in designing experiments, but also in creating explanations that fit evidence.
- SC.7.N.1.5 Describe the methods used in the pursuit of a scientific explanation as seen in different fields of science such as biology, geology, and physics.
- SC.8.N.1.5 Analyze the methods used to develop a scientific explanation as seen in different fields of science.
- SC.912.N.1.7 Recognize the role of creativity in constructing scientific questions, methods and explanations.



## Using Creativity to Answer Scientific Questions Vocabulary Sheet

**Bloom:** In this case, refers to a rapid increase in the population of photosynthetic organisms (including algae, cyanobacteria, and others) in an aquatic system. Blooms may occur in freshwater as well as marine environments. Following a bloom, oxygen in the water may become too low for larger organisms- like fish, crabs, and snails- to survive.

**Coring tube:** A simple scientific instrument used to collect a cylinder-shaped sample of sediment (*see definition below*) in a way that keeps the layers of sediment from mixing, allowing scientists to measure many different things from one sample.

**Cyanobacteria:** A type of bacterium that can make its own food through photosynthesis. They are generally blue-green in color and found all over the world. In estuaries, like the Indian River Lagoon, they can sometimes grow in number very rapidly. This is called a bloom (*see definition above*).

**Quadrat:** A simple scientific tool used for estimating population abundance in a habitat. Usually shaped in a square or rectangle.

**Sediment:** In this case, the material that settles to the bottom of a liquid (e.g. the Indian River Lagoon). Sediment may be many things, including dirt, sand, shells, and bones.

