1. After each of the following, mark T, if you consider the statement true; F, if you consider it false; D, if you consider it doubtful. 

a. The discovery of general laws and theories is one of the important objectives of science.  

b. If one learns the laws of science, it is not necessary to know facts.  

c. The study of inanimate objects has no social significance.  

d. If one memorizes the summaries in the text, one learns science.  

e. The most important objective of science is to gain knowledge so that it may be applied to the service of man.  

f. All hypotheses can be experimentally tested.  

g. One of the most important reasons for studying science is to obtain insight into a method of thinking and to acquire the scientific attitude.  

h. A theory is a hypothesis, which has been repeatedly tested and found to agree with the phenomena, which it serves to, correlated and explain.  

i. All hypotheses are elaborated first by deduction without reference to facts. 

2. Place a number to indicate the order in which the following steps are usually followed, in scientific thinking. 

a. Collection of mass of material by observation and experimentation.  

b. Invention of a working hypothesis.  

c. Recognition of a problem.  

d. Induction of scientific laws from a body organized fact material.  

e. Testing of working hypotheses, which often lead to the acceptance of scientific theories.  

f. Further application of scientific theories to discover new relationships and make new discoveries.