

Name: _____

SIXTH SENSES PAGE 14

DIRECTIONS: Match each item in the left column below with its definition in the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. adaptation | a. a characteristic that helps an animal survive in its habitat |
| _____ 2. echolocation | b. a structure found on snakes' heads that allows them to detect infrared radiation |
| _____ 3. infrared radiation | c. to increase or magnify |
| _____ 4. tactile hairs | d. the hard outer shell of some organisms |
| _____ 5. pit organ | e. the hairs on some organisms, like spiders, that are highly sensitive to touch or pressure |
| _____ 6. nocturnal | f. a process by which some animals identify objects by detecting sound waves that bounce off the objects |
| _____ 7. amplify | g. a thin layer of tissue |
| _____ 8. asymmetrical | h. active at night |
| _____ 9. exoskeleton | i. having two sides that are not the same |
| _____ 10. membrane | j. invisible energy waves that can be felt as heat |

DISSECTING FRANKENSTEIN PAGE 20

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. What scientific observation initially captured the attention of Mary Shelley? _____

2. Explain the role of a scientific research ethicist. _____

3. Why did the word *scientist* not appear in *Frankenstein*? _____

4. The article describes several current science techniques that could be used to create a creature like Frankenstein's monster in the book. What do you think would be the biggest challenge to this process? Explain your answer. _____

5. Use your own words to explain why some research ethicists say that the story of Victor Frankenstein is a lesson for current scientists. _____

