

**Instructions:** Oswald Avery's work is regarded as the start of the modern phase of DNA research. Let's use DNA examples pertaining to Oswald Avery and see if you can determine which step of the Scientific Method is being described. Be sure to record an answer - *Question, Library Research, Hypothesis, Experiment, or Conclusion*— for each example.

Once completed, turn this worksheet into your teacher for a grade.

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**DNA Example #1:** When Oswald Avery was hired to create vaccinations for different strains of pneumonia, he studied research on the disease to see whether the different strains of pneumonia would change to avoid the vaccines. Once he learned that the strains change, he started to work on a hypothesis for how these strains change, which led to a discovery of DNA as the active agent in heredity.

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**DNA Example #2:** Avery learned that strains of pneumonia only stopped changing after the DNA was removed. Therefore, his hypothesis about DNA as the active agent in heredity was correct.

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**DNA Example #3:** Oswald Avery removed large cellular particles, then proteins, then DNA from strains of pneumonia in order to see if the strains would still change. He removed each element separately, waited for the strains to change, and then removed another element.

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**DNA Example #4:** Oswald Avery, in his quest to identify the active agent in heredity, thought that DNA was the answer instead of proteins.

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**DNA Example #5:** While working on to find a treatment for pneumonia, Oswald Avery is vexed by the following query: "What is the agent of heredity? What is the agent of change in all living things?"

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