Introduction
Thank you for taking the Teaching to Learn Science Attitudes Survey.
The survey contains three sections with a total of 35 multiple choice questions.
Background Information (8 questions) Attitudes Towards Science (1 question with 6 items) Beliefs about the Nature of Science (5 questions, each with 4-5 items)
There are no right or wrong answers. Pick the answers that best describe you or your beliefs.

	Part I: Background I	nformatio	n							
*	1. Please enter your UNIQUE PROJECT ID from your consent form.									
*	2. What is your gender	?								
	Other/ Does not Apply									
	Female									
	Male									
	3. Are you of Hispanic or Latino origin or descent? Yes, Hispanic or Latino No, not Hispanic or Latino 4. Which race/ethnicity best describes you? (Please choose all that apply.) American Indian or Alaskan Native Asian / Pacific Islander Black or African American Hispanic American									
*	5. What is the highest	Unknown or not	Some high		High	Some college, but no	year college	or other 4- year college	Masters	Doctorate or Professional
	Mother/female guardian?	applicable	school	GED	school	degree	degree	degree	degree	degree
	Father/male guardian?							\bigcirc		

* 6. Below please list y have no declared or					three. If you
Major/Concentration One					
Major/Concentration Two					
Major/Concentration Three					
* 7. How interested are	e you in				
	Very Interested	Somewhat Interested	Neutral	Mostly Not Interested	Not at all Interested
Hearing about new scientific discoveries in the news?	\circ	\circ	\circ	\circ	
A career in teaching?					
A career in science?					

3. Read each statement below and select the answer that best describes your attitude toward the statement. False	Part II: Attitudes Towa	ards Scien	ice				
More False than More True than True Compared to others my age, I am good at science I get good grades in science Work in science classes is easy for me I'm hopeless when it comes to science I learn things quickly in science I have always done well More False than More True than True False Mostly False True False Mostly True True Compared to others my age, I am good at science I get good grades in science O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O							
Compared to others my age, I am good at science I get good grades in science Work in science classes is easy for me I'm hopeless when it comes to science I learn things quickly in science I have always done well True False Mostly True True True True False Mostly True True True		below and	select the answ	wer that best de	escribes your at	titude toward t	he
age, I am good at science I get good grades in science Work in science classes is easy for me I'm hopeless when it comes to science I learn things quickly in science I have always done well		False	Mostly False			Mostly True	True
Work in science classes is easy for me I'm hopeless when it comes to science I learn things quickly in science I have always done well	age, I am good at						
is easy for me I'm hopeless when it comes to science I learn things quickly in science I have always done well				\bigcirc			
Comes to science I learn things quickly in science I have always done well							
I have always done well							
							\bigcirc
			\bigcirc				\bigcirc

Part III: Beliefs Abou	ut Science				
9. Read each stateme	nt below and sele		reement with the	e statement.	
The animal and the	Strongly Disagree	Sort of Disagree	Note Sure	Sort of Agree	Strongly Agree
The primary reason for learning mathematics is to learn skills for doing science.					
Getting the correct answer to a problem in the science classroom is more important than investigating the problem in a scientific manner.					
In Grades K–9, truly understanding science in the science classroom requires special abilities that only some people possess.					
Science is a constantly expanding field.					
Theories in science are rarely replaced by other theories.			\bigcirc		

*	10. Read the following	g statements and i	ndicate your level	of agreement.		
		Strongly Disagree	Sort of Disagree	Note Sure	Sort of Agree	Strongly Agree
	To understand science, students must solve many problems following examples provided.			0		
	The use of technologies (e.g., calculators, computers) in science is an aid primarily for slow learners.					
	Science consists of unrelated topics such as biology, chemistry, geology, and physics.		0	0		
	The primary reason for learning science is to provide real-life examples for learning mathematics.					

	Part III: Beliefs Abou	ut Science				
*	11. Please indicate yo	ur level of agreem	nent with each stat	ement.		
		Strongly Disagree	Sort of Disagree	Note Sure	Sort of Agree	Strongly Agree
	Some scientific statements about phenomena are not based on direct observations of the natural world, but instead are based on inferences and indirect evidence.					
	Observations of nature are not neutral but are motivated and guided by questions or problems that are derived from certain theoretical perspectives.					
	There is no single sequence of activities (such as the "Scientific Method") that scientists use to generate valid solutions or answers to scientific questions.					
	Scientists may interpret the same data differently because of the way they learn and think and because of their prior knowledge.					

Part III: Beliefs Abo	ut Science				
** 40 E				W 4	
* 12. For each of the fo	Strongly Disagree	S, Choose your leve	Note Sure	Sort of Agree	It. Strongly Agree
Scientific knowledge involves making observations of nature.			0		
Scientists use their creativity and imagination while they are collecting and interpreting data gained from scientific investigations.					
Scientists and scientific research are affected by the religious or ethical views of the culture where the work is done.					
Many scientific models used in research laboratories (such as the model of heat, the neuron, DNA, or the atom) are copies of reality.					

13. Please indicate yo	our level of agreen	nent with the follow	ving statements		
	Strongly Disagree	Sort of Disagree	Note Sure	Sort of Agree	Strongly Agree
There is a recipe-like set of steps that scientists follow, often called "The Scientific Method."					
Scientific laws start as theories and eventually become laws after repeated and proven demonstration.					
Science does not rely solely on empirical evidence.					
Scientific knowledge is universal, and does not change from one place to another.			\bigcirc		

FINISH
Thank you for participating in this survey. You may now close your browser.