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1. Dawkins believes that _____ is a sufficient explanation for how life began. (p.84 | k.764)

2. Is science close to finding the origin of life? (p.84 | k.768)

3. A typical cell has roughly _____ proteins of _____ different types, and yet the entire cell is so small that a few hundred cells could fit on the dot of this letter i. (p.85 | k.776)

4. With the discovery of the structure of _____ in _____, scientists learned that _____ is basic to life. (p.85 | k.781)

5. How many cells are in an average human body? (p.85 | k.784)

6. What is the challenge of explaining how life began? (p.86 | k.789)

7. Name three probabilistic hurdles that must be overcome for a single functional protein to arise by chance alone. (p.86 | k.792)

1.

2.

3.





- 8. Why have most origin-of-life researchers have abandoned chance theories as an explanation for how life began? (p.87 | k.805)

- 9. While _____ - _____ models may be able to explain the origin of _____ in living systems, they cannot explain the origin of _____ . (p.88 | k.811)

- 10. What was Kenyon’s reason for abandoning his self-organizational model of origins? (p.88 | k.815)

- 11. Why is the relationship between protein and DNA a persistent paradox for origin-of-life researchers? (p.89 | k.818)

- 12. Any valid theory for how life began must be able to explain _____’s origin. (p.89 | k.825)

- 13. What is needed for computer evolution algorithms to work? (p.90 | k.838)

- 14. How is Intelligent Design theory positively based? (p.91 | k.842)





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15. What conclusion did former atheist Antony Flew come to? (p.91 | k.845)

16. What sorts of conclusions follow from the evidence for intelligent design? (p.91 | k.847)

YOUR OWN WORDS

17. How would you respond to someone who asserts that the origin of life is simply a “happy accident”?

