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ABOUT THIS WORKSHEET
Forensic scientists collect and analyze scientific evidence to solve crimes. One type of evidence they use is genetic data. In this activity, you will use DNA analysis to solve several crimes related to elephant conservation, a field of science known as wildlife forensics. This worksheet complements the Click and Learn "CSI Wildlife."
<http://www.hhmi.org/biointeractive/csi-wildlife>

- MATERIALS**
- Access to HHMI BioInteractive's Click and Learn "CSI Wildlife"
 - 1 copy of the data handout
 - Four-function calculator

PROCEDURE
Congratulations! You have just been hired by an international police force to work as a forensic scientist dedicated to protecting wildlife and investigating illegal activity where protected animals are involved. In particular, you will be focused on the protection of African elephants. You are excited to put your scientific skills to work. To help you learn more about what you will do in your new position, your boss asks you to complete HHMI BioInteractive's Click and Learn "CSI Wildlife." But before you begin, she asks you to answer the following questions.

1. Elephants are a keystone species and play a pivotal role in shaping the forests and savannas in which they live. Knowing the importance of elephants, an international group of scientists conducted a census to estimate the number of African elephants. The Great Elephant Census data was released in August 2016, and unfortunately, the results reveal that African elephants have decreased by 30% in just the past seven years. What ideas do you have for why the number of elephants is declining?

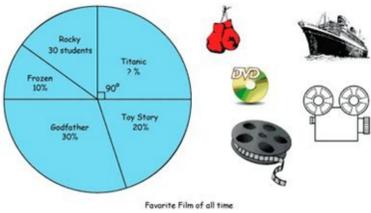
2. You have likely heard of investigators using DNA fingerprinting to identify individuals in crime scene investigations. Briefly describe your current understanding of the process of DNA fingerprinting.

Part 1: Now that you have shared with your boss what you already know, she is ready to send you for training. Complete the activities that are in **Case One** in HHMI BioInteractive's Click and Learn "CSI Wildlife."

Favorite Films Circle Graph

Name: _____ Score: _____

Students of the Film Academy asked a group of random people about their favorite film of all time. The following graph shows their findings. Answer the questions.



- 1) What percentage of the surveyed people liked the Titanic the most?
- 2) What percentage of the interviewed people liked Rocky the most?
- 3) What fraction of the people liked either Frozen or Toy Story the best?
- 4) What was the ratio of people who liked Rocky to the Godfather?
- 5) What was the ratio of people who liked Toy Story to that of the total number of people?
- 6) How many people were asked about their favorite film?

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Name: _____

2.MD.10 Draw a picture graph and a bar graph to represent data...

Use the data from the tally chart to complete the graph.

Spring	
Summer	
Fall	
Winter	

Favorite Season Graph

12				
11				
10				
9				
8				
7				
6				
5				
4				
3				
2				
1				
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter

Season

www.theteachersguide.com

Analyzing data worksheet answer key.

Market value: Despite showing the book value of the firm (its total assets), the balance sheet doesn't show you its market value according to the stock market. A debt-to-equity ratio of between one and two is ideal. Understanding a firm's capital structure can help you identify the risks and advantages of using that capital structure and how it differs from companies in the same industry or sector. Liabilities in excess of assets give cause to more closely examine a firm's capacity to repay its debts. But if an electric utility has a lot of debt coming up for refinancing and interest rates are much higher than they are on the old debt, costs could rise, and profits could fall. This could lead to a high price-to-earnings ratio, which might mean that the stock price is overvalued relative to its earnings. Conversely, some software companies enjoy such high levels of profitability that debt is fairly unnecessary during the expansion phase. If, say, a young software company is saddled with debt, that could be a red flag. Pay attention to a company's actions as well as figures in the balance sheet when assessing its value as an investment. When companies put too much focus on attempting to improve business by over-managing balance-sheet metrics, they can unwittingly set events in motion that cost the company in terms of profit. The typical balance sheet has a two-column layout, with the assets on the left and the liabilities and owners' equity on the right. Liabilities: This represents what a firm owes, including outstanding loans, accrued wages owed, and bills payable to suppliers and other vendors. It will have an ample financial cushion during business slowdowns and can spend money to facilitate growth. In contrast, poor liquidity may signal that a company is having or will have trouble repaying its debts. A conservative firm that doesn't require much, if any, investment, can get by with less owners' equity. Having the complete financial picture of a firm sets you up to make an informed investment decision. Claims against assets: A firm might appear to have amassed substantial assets, but the balance sheet won't tell you if creditors have claims against the assets because they have yet to be paid. For example, given the steady revenues guaranteed by rate-setting boards, public utilities frequently employ large amounts of debt alongside equity. You can't tell how much cash the company has actually spent (and in which areas) without looking at the cash flow statement. Liabilities are generally ordered by their due date on the balance sheet. In a recession, you want to be cash-rich. Cash flows: The document doesn't provide information on cash flows into and out of accounts. The typical balance sheet has a two-column layout, with the assets on the left and the liabilities and owners' equity on the right. The goal is for a balance sheet to balance, which means that the company's assets should equal its liabilities plus owners' equity. The balance sheet reveals a picture of the business, the risks inherent in that business, and the talent and ability of its management. However, the balance sheet does not show profits or losses, cash flows, the market value of the firm, or claims against its assets. While debt isn't in and of itself a bad thing since it can be used to fuel growth and increase profitability (through a higher return on equity), too much debt can increase the risk of bankruptcy. Also take into consideration other factors shown on the company's income statement, such as the profit the business generated, the future prospects for the business, and the local competition. But it's important to understand what a balance sheet does—and doesn't—show about a company so that you can put the data into context alongside figures from other financial documents and make smarter investment decisions. It's usually expressed as a debt-to-equity ratio, which you can calculate if you divide the liabilities on the balance sheet by the owners' equity. The same is true when you inspect a publicly-traded company—make a decision as if you were purchasing a private business. This would involve the use of the income statement, the cash flow statement, and even certain sector and industry resources that help you better understand the economic forces that determine sales, costs, and earnings. The balance sheet can tell you about the capital structure of the firm, which is the mix of debt and equity a firm holds, and can reveal the extent to which a firm relies on outside sources for financing. A company that shows a large amount of cash and other assets on its balance sheet that can readily be converted to cash is generally in good financial health. As the name suggests, the overarching goal is for a balance sheet to balance, which means that the company's assets should equal its liabilities plus owners' equity. When you look at the owners' equity section of the balance sheet, you'll see a snapshot of the company or partnership's history. If the business is currently profitable, but you notice enormous book value (asset value) deficits, that warrants further examination. However, if it's the result of substantial share buybacks, it may actually be a good thing, provided that they put no strain on liquidity. But if retained

earnings (money accumulated for investment) is a negative value at some time in the past, it means that there were huge losses. If's important not to become overly reliant on the balance sheet alone—it's not an all-encompassing metric that can replace staying in touch with other financial statements and actual operating execution. Notably, it omits some critical information about a firm, including: Profits and losses: The balance sheet doesn't contain information on the company's profits or losses; you'll have to rely on an income statement to determine whether the firm is actually making money. When analyzing a balance sheet, it's as important to understand what it does show you as what it doesn't so that you can understand its value and limitations. You can also glean the quality of the enterprise—and hence, its long-term profitability—from the balance sheet. Profitable businesses tend to have the ability to generate high, sustainable owner earnings relative to the tangible book value (the book value excluding intangible assets on the balance sheet). They also have shareholder-friendly management that prioritizes existing long-term owners over business growth purely for the sake of growth. A company's balance sheet presents a snapshot of its assets, liabilities, and owners' equity. When deciding whether to invest in the stock of a company, examining the information in a balance sheet can help you get a sense of its prospects and pitfalls. It's often labeled as shareholders' or stockholders' equity. For example, company management in a retail firm might get taken over by people who are immersed in financial performance indicators but have little to no operating experience, and who may not understand, intrinsically, the customer experience and psychology of buyers. Instead, they become obsessed with improving the company strictly based on financial ratios derived from the balance sheet and income statement (inventory turnover, for example). They may press for systems like "just-in-time inventory," with the result being that customers must return to the store over and over because the shelves are never stocked, or variety will be substantially reduced. Far from improving the business, these measures can cause customers to stop frequenting the store and move on to better-stocked competitors. In general, a leveraged or aggressive firm that requires substantial investment by the owners would benefit from more owners' equity to buffer against losses. Beyond assets, liabilities, and owners' equity, the balance sheet also tells you the answers to important questions about the business, the risks inherent in that business, and, in some regards, the talent and ability of its management. On a balance sheet, assets are usually listed in order of liquidity—that is, how quickly they can be converted to cash. For example, if the banks closed tomorrow and the capital markets seized, a lack of cash might render a firm incapable of paying its bills. Before the global financial crisis of 2008, a lot of businesses found themselves in this position because they had become overly reliant on short-term financing such as commercial paper. That's risky because commercial paper is not as liquid as cash and short-term treasury bills. Owners' equity: This represents the amount of equity the owner or owners have in the company, which amounts to the net worth of a firm after it sells off its assets and pays all its liabilities. This also means that owners' equity is the difference between assets and liabilities. If a company continues to show a large amount of cash on the balance sheet over time, it could also mean that management has no clear strategy and is only hoarding cash because it doesn't know how to put its money to work efficiently. Assets in excess of liabilities is generally a good sign in a company because it indicates growth. Some companies may prioritize the management of metrics over the management of the company, to the detriment of the company's bottom line. Remember: The balance sheet is merely one piece of a much bigger puzzle. If you were going to buy a private company like the local grocery store or corner gas station, it would be imprudent to make an offer based solely on the balance sheet. Each of these components reveals a different aspect of the company's fundamentals: Assets: These are things that the company owns, such as buildings, furniture, machinery, inventory, and cash in the bank.

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