

CSE 102

HOMEWORK

Directions: Follow along with Doctor Hovind and fill in the blanks.

Lesson 1

1. Neanderthal man is named for a valley in western Germany, which was named after the dear Christian man _____, who wrote the hymn "Praise to the Lord, the Almighty" found in many hymnals.
2. A study done of Neanderthal man's DNA in the 1990s found it to be ____ or ____ % different than average human's DNA. Today, because of this and where the bodies were found, Neanderthal man is said to be only a neighbor, not even part of the human lineage—even though a _____ to _____ % difference is within the normal range for human DNA.
3. _____ received \$47,000 in grant money to go looking for "missing links."
4. " _____ " was found in 1974 in the Hadar Valley in Ethiopia.
5. _____ percent of the above-mentioned specimen was found and, thus, it is considered the _____ *Australopithecus afarensis* discovered to date, and it is the _____.
6. There is evidence that the _____ bone from a young African girl was added to the above-mentioned skeleton.
7. What was said to be Lucy's knee could not actually have belonged to her. It was found ____ year(s) earlier, in a _____ of strata (_____), and _____ miles away from where the skeleton was located. However, it was felt it was the type of knee the specimen would have had.
8. A lot of controversy surrounds "Lucy's knee." Some evolutionists claim it proves that Lucy was becoming a human as the _____ was _____ and the _____ was slightly larger than a regular ape's. However, any _____ monkey has an _____ and its size could just reflect that variety of ape.
9. Not one of Lucy's _____ or _____ bones was found, but in displays like the one found at the St. Louis zoo, she is depicted with humanlike hands and feet, despite all the evidence to the contrary.

10. Australopithecines are _____. This is borne out in the skeletal formation: when the hand and foot bones are found, the big toes and thumbs are separated from the rest of the feet and hands, indicating a grasping foot for climbing trees.
11. The above characteristics are that of _____, not _____.
12. Russell H. Tuttle, who conducted the most extensive study on the _____, said that "if the G footprints were not known to be so old, we would readily conclude that they were made by a member of our genus, *Homo*."
13. These _____ were preserved in ash dated by some at 3.75 million years old and are of a _____, but evolutionists call the makers of them _____.
14. Remember that there is no such thing as _____ (a word coined just one hundred years ago) because the Bible records history from the very beginning (Genesis 1:1).
15. Before the Flood, the average age of man was _____.
16. In the pre-Flood world, there was _____ (canopy theory comes into play here); this would change the size of insects, fish, and plants.
17. There was twice as much _____ and no _____ to _____ problem to restrict growth of living organisms.
18. There is much _____ that clearly indicates that things were vastly different in the past.
19. Fossils of very large _____ are found.
20. _____ never stop growing as long as they live.
21. _____ were probably just certain varieties of big lizards living before the Flood that never stopped growing.
22. About fifty thousand _____ have been found in Peru. Some have carvings of _____ and _____ on them, indicating that these two lived at the same time.
23. These stones have an _____ coating on them which would take a minimum of two hundred years to develop.
24. The _____ skin in the carving on these stones is represented with _____ on their sides.

25. It was not until 1992 or 1993, twenty years after those stones were discovered, that the scientific community discovered fossilized _____ skin in Bolivia with rosette patterns matching those pictured on the Ica stones.
26. Marvin Lubenow published the findings from his studies of bones of purported missing links in the book _____.

Lesson 2

1. Thousands of _____ footprints were exposed in Glen Rose, Texas after the _____ River flooded in 1908.
2. In 1930, Roland T. Bird, a field explorer, reported fifteen-to-twenty-inch long, "clearly defined" _____ footprints with _____ tracks (in Glen Rose, Texas).
3. OOP ART refers to _____.
4. Many diseases are deficiencies of certain _____. _____ could help prevent cancer.
5. The Bible tells us that God gave _____ for the service of man.
6. Evolution's philosophy of health and medicine: the body is a random collection of _____ that form by _____ over billions of years. Diseases should be treated with _____. This is called _____ therapy.
7. Creation's philosophy of health and medicine: the body was designed by an all-wise _____. He designed the _____ to provide our needs.
8. Evolution's philosophy of law and government: laws come from _____. Rights are granted by _____. _____ should be the all-powerful _____.
9. Creation's philosophy of law and government: laws come from the _____. Rights are _____. Government should be _____ to the punishment of _____ and _____.
10. The Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776) states that "all men are _____ equal, that they are endowed by their _____ with certain _____.
11. Before the Flood, both man and animals were _____.
12. First change after the Flood: _____ became afraid of _____.
13. Second change after the Flood: God said, "Every moving thing that liveth shall be _____ for you."
14. God made a _____ world and one man _____ that because of his _____.

Lesson 3

1. Some examples of how dinosaurs fit into the Bible:

"In the _____ God created the _____ and the _____" (Genesis 1:1).

"For in _____ days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and _____ that in them is" (Exodus 20:11).

2. In the pre-Flood world, reptiles grew to be _____. They _____ stopped growing throughout their lives—even today this remains true.

3. Noah probably brought young animals/reptiles, etc. on the ark because:

- a. They are _____.
- b. They _____.
- c. They _____.
- d. They _____.
- e. They're _____.
- f. They would live longer after the Flood to _____.

4. The Bible states that "_____ of every _____" of land-dwelling, air-breathing animals be brought into the ark (Genesis 6:19).

5. The Bible never uses the word _____. It uses the word _____, which means a sort that can bring forth offspring.

6. Skeptics say the Bible could not be true because there would not have been room for millions of animals on the ark. That idea is based on misconception. Noah would have brought on the ark only the following:

- a. Only _____, no _____ (Genesis 7:22)
- b. Only those with _____, no _____ (Genesis 7:22)
- c. _____ (which is common sense)
- d. And lastly, two of _____, not variety (Genesis 7:14)

7. _____ is the belief that non-living material can come to life (an evolutionist belief).

8. God instructed Noah to build the ark from _____ wood.

9. There are _____ Flood legends still existing, found in cultures all over the world.

10. The Bible says the ark rested upon the _____ of _____ in the seventh month.

11. _____ miles away from the above-mentioned mountains there is an object believed by some to be the ark. _____ were found at this ark site. The stated length of Noah's ark in the Bible matches the length of this object.
12. Moses was the _____ of the book of Genesis, not one of the writers.
13. There were _____ different authors of Genesis.
14. Each author signed off his work by writing, " _____
_____..."
15. The length of the ark was to be three hundred _____, the length of which is the measurement from your _____ to your _____.

Lesson 4

1. The iguanodon was the first _____ in modern times (_____) that was reassembled from the original bones.
2. In the early 1800s the world turned away from its _____ and accepted the early stages of _____.
3. Sir _____ invented the word _____ in 1841. Before that time they were known as _____.
4. The most commonly taught theory as to why dinosaurs became extinct was that a meteor struck the _____.
5. Reasons why man killed off most dinosaurs:
 - a. For _____
 - b. Because they were a _____
 - c. To be a _____
 - d. To prove his _____
 - e. _____ for _____
 - f. _____ purposes
6. Dragons are mentioned _____ times in the Bible.
7. It is _____ possible for an animal to "breathe" fire (like a fire-breathing dragon). Even today in Florida, there is a type of beetle that can do this.
8. There is very _____ for the coexistence of _____ and dinosaurs.
9. All over the world, ancient legends, pottery, and mosaics display _____.
10. Middle Eastern leader _____ thought he was Nebuchadnezzar reincarnated.
11. _____ or gray amber is a waxy substance secreted by certain whales that is used in making perfume.

Lesson 5

1. Dinosaurs are mentioned in the Bible but they were called _____.
2. The old English word _____ means "to hate."
3. "And we know that all things *work together* for *good* to them that *love God*, to them who are the called according to his purpose" (Romans 8:28). This is a _____ promise in God's Word.
4. "The _____ is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked: who can know it" (Jeremiah 17:0)?
5. God spoke directly to Job in chapters _____ of that book.
6. God asked Job _____ questions but Job did not answer any of them.
7. God was looking to change Job's _____ with these questions.
8. Job 40 describes behemoth/dinosaur:

Eats _____. _____ is in its loins and belly. Bones are like _____.
Lives in _____. Is _____ animal made. Tail is like a _____ tree.
9. Four thousand years ago, the Bible recorded the existence of freshwater _____ in the sea; modern scientists finally caught up with this information when this discovery was made in 1977.
10. In English there is only one word for "light;" in Hebrew there are two: *or* meaning the _____ and *maor* meaning the _____.
11. The book of Job has a wealth of scientific information, like the fact that wind is not only caused by _____ but wind patterns are driven by _____.
12. A _____ is mentioned in Job 40:15. Some have identified it as an elephant or a hippo. But by looking more closely at this animal's traits, one can clearly see that it was most likely a _____ instead.
13. The Hebrew word *re'shiyth* means "beginning, _____, _____ thing."
14. _____ patterns can be seen all throughout creation.
15. Satan uses _____ things that _____ made and _____ them, and with them, _____.

Lesson 6

1. _____ is the study of hidden animals, or animals very rarely seen.
2. There have been approximately _____ sightings of dinosaurs within the last hundred years.
3. Most authors in the cryptozoological field are _____.
4. _____ are used to teach _____.
5. Art, artifacts, pottery, and sightings are just some forms of evidence that prove _____ did _____ with man and that some could still be living today.
6. The largest swamp in the world located in Central Africa (in Congo and Zaire) is the _____ Swamp.
7. The above-mentioned swamp is said to cover an area of _____ square miles.
8. The name _____ means "thunder lizard" in Latin. The dinosaur skeleton thus named was incorrectly reconstructed: it never really existed. Its head was of one specific type of dinosaur, while its body was from another.
9. In the Dilolo swamps of Angola, sightings of a creature with the head and tail of a lizard have been reported. It is known as "_____ " to the natives.
10. The Azanda people from the Central African Republic called it "_____."
11. In Africa, the natives tell of a "beast" that fits the description of a dinosaur. They call it "_____ - _____." Its name means "stopper of rivers."
12. The _____ has been reported sighted in the Amazon jungle. Reports were confirmed by testimony of many tribes of that area and also by Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett.
13. Nessie, the Loch Ness Monster, is believed to be a _____.
14. Loch Ness River is believed to be _____ long.
15. In 1962 _____ of _____, _____, there occurred a harrowing episode involving five teen scuba divers that left only one survivor.

16. Dinosaur sightings with their locations:

- Lake Erie—Bessie
- Lake Ikeda, southern Japan—Issy
- Scituate Harbor, Massachusetts—Scituate sea monster
- China—USO*
- Cornish sea—Morgawr
- Northern Scotland—Loch Ness Monster, Nessie
- Lake Kussharo, Japan—Kussie
- Vermont—Lake Champlain Monster, Champ
- Monterey, California—The Old Man of Monterey
- Cadboro Bay, British Columbia—Sea Dragon
- English Channel—Cadborosaurus
- Lake Okanagan, Canada—Ogopogo

*Unidentified Submerged Object

Lesson 7

1. The _____ is a breach in a giant dam, the _____ Uplift.
2. Reasons why we know the Grand Canyon could not have been formed by the Colorado river:
 - a. There's no _____.
 - b. The _____ is higher than the _____ (rivers don't flow uphill).
3. The Grand Canyon is a washed-out _____ from a _____ lake.
4. "Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days _____, walking after their own _____" (2 Peter 3:3).
5. "And saying, Where is the promise of his coming? For since the fathers fell asleep, all things _____ as they _____ from the _____ of the _____" (2 Peter 3:5).
6. "For this they _____ are _____ of, that by the word of God the heavens were of old, and the earth standing out of the water and in the water: Whereby the world that then was, being _____ with _____, _____" (2 Peter 3:5).
7. _____ purports that the present is the key to the past.
8. _____, a Scottish scientist in the late 1700s, proposed that the earth was much older than formerly thought. Basing his assumptions on a belief called _____, he promoted this idea in an essay and later a book called _____.
9. However, the _____ is the only _____ to the past.
10. _____, a Scottish lawyer in the early 1800s that hated the Bible, was influenced by _____ book.
11. _____ wrote the book *Principles of Geology* (1830) in which he mocked the Scriptures.
12. _____ was the primary person (although others were involved) in developing the _____ column.
13. Archaeology deals with the study of things in the past few _____ years. Anthropology deals with the study of things supposed be _____ of years old.

14. The man mentioned in questions 10–12 had a goal: it was to be “free” of _____ from _____.
15. Most scientists at this time in the early 1800s were _____.
16. The so-called _____ column divided the earth up into _____.
17. The above-mentioned “column” can only be found in _____.
18. We do _____ find the _____ column all over the world in the right order. Most places are missing about seventy percent.
19. Two ways to show that the layers of the earth are not vastly different in ages:
- a. There are _____ marks between _____.
 - b. _____ fossils are found—they run through many different layers.
20. _____ is being used when one thing is used to prove the other and then vice versa. For example, strata are dated by the fossils; fossils are dated by the strata.
21. A _____-_____ fish has a short appendage between the body and the fin.

Lesson 8

1. In 1831, while on the boat the *HMS Beagle*, _____ read Charles Lyell's book *Principles of Geology* and it changed his life forever.
2. The doctrine called _____ of _____ was the consensus (majority opinion) in the early 1800s. They thought, for example, that if there were twenty kinds of dogs in existence at that time, then God had made twenty kinds of dogs at creation because nothing ever changes.
3. Darwin had majored in _____ at college.
4. The *HMS Beagle* found its way to the _____ Islands where _____ were found.
5. When someone on the outside decides what will breed or survive (an extremely rapid process), this is known as _____ selection.
6. When nature, through some natural factor, influences who survives (a conservative process that is very limited), this is known as _____ selection.
7. The Bible doesn't talk about _____; it refers to kinds of animals.
8. The Bible's definition of a _____ is an original organism created by God, able to reproduce ("bring forth") only its kind within preprogrammed limits but with great variation within those limits.
9. In his book, Darwin wrote, "It is a truly wonderful fact...that _____ and _____ throughout all time and space should be _____ to each other.
10. The full title of Darwin's book is *The Origin of Species* _____ or _____.
11. Darwin observed _____ on the island while studying the finches.
12. The phrase "after his kind" was mentioned _____ times in Genesis 1.
13. The word evolution (as it applies to science) has many meanings, only one of which has been proven. These six meanings are cosmic evolution, chemical evolution, stellar and planetary evolution, organic evolution, macroevolution, and _____-evolution, which refers to variations within kinds. Only the last one has been observed.

14. Evolution is a religion because:

- a. Its followers believe it can violate the first and second laws of _____. It gives _____, _____, of matter (its gods) power to create the _____ and _____.
- b. It calls for faith in all sorts of things, because it has no evidence to show. Followers have to believe _____ created itself, matter can come to _____, learn to _____, and then change from one _____ to another.
- c. Members who no longer believe are "_____."
- d. Only members in good standing are considered to have proper _____.
- e. It attempts to provide answers to the basic questions of life like _____? And _____?

15. Evolutionists like to _____ the _____ on the scores of examples for _____ to draw the attention away from the fact that there is _____ for the first five meanings of the word.

16. Evolution is not _____; it is _____.

17. Variations happen, but there are _____.

18. Information for the variation has to _____ be _____.

19. The _____ of the new variety is more _____ than before and less able to adapt to future changes (genetic information is always _____, not _____, with the variation.

20. Three false works taught as fact in textbooks today:

- a. Hutton's book undermined belief in the six-thousand-year-old _____.
- b. Lyell's book undermined belief in the _____.
- c. Darwin's book undermined belief in the _____.

21. Evidence of evolution given in textbooks doesn't hold up to _____ inquiry.

22. The evolution theory is based upon two faulty assumptions:

- a. Assumes the mutation will make something _____.
- b. Assumes natural selection will make good ones _____ and _____ the whole population.

23. A _____ is a scrambling of information that is _____ existing.

Lesson 9

1. _____ means the study of things that are the same.
2. Prefixes and Suffixes
 - a. *Bio* means _____.
 - b. *Geo* means "earth."
 - c. *Homo* means "the same."
 - d. *Ology* means "the study of."
3. The word "tautology" means _____.
4. Give the breakdown of the hypothetical stages of evolution indicated by the acronym or catchword FARM.

F _____ A _____ R _____ M _____
5. _____ was a professor at the University of Jena, Germany. He was reprimanded by the university as early as 1874 for a fake embryonic chart that he drew and used as "evidence" of evolution.
6. The lie in question 5 is _____ being used in textbooks today.
7. Satan's goal is to destroy the _____ and _____.
8. The _____ tends to ignore the wishes of the _____.
9. Evolution is the basis for _____.
10. Arguments people use to justify abortion:
 - a. It's not _____ (proven wrong in 1874).
 - b. It's not _____ (can't _____ on its own).
 - c. The child may be _____.
 - d. The child may be a _____.
 - e. The baby may be from _____ or _____.
11. Hitler's book _____ (1925/26) is full of racist philosophy.
12. "And hath made of _____ of _____ for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation" (Acts 17:26).
13. In 1973, the U. S. Supreme Court declared that the word "_____,," as used in the fourteenth amendment, does not include the _____.

14. Deuteronomy 27:25 says, "_____ be he that taketh reward to _____ an _____. And all the people shall say, Amen."
15. _____ founded _____ Parenthood in 1916 in order to eliminate what she thought were "_____ races like Orientals, Jews, and Blacks." She referred to them as "_____."
16. Eugenics is _____.
17. Hitler referred to Jews as "a _____ in the _____ of _____."
18. Hitler believed that _____, a supposed race, was superior.
19. Abortionists refer to unborn babies as "a _____ in the _____."

Lesson 10

1. Something that no longer has a function and that is of no further need is called _____.
2. Many even today consider the _____ of the whale to be vestigial.
3. Some textbooks state that the human _____ is not needed. In contrast, even Wikipedia now states that it is used in digestion and for immune responses, that its removal also increases a person's susceptibility to disease.
4. There are no _____ organs.
5. Design demands a _____.
6. In secular textbooks, things are said to have "_____ " to their environment because the authors do not want to use the word _____.
7. The human body is a product of, or reflects _____.
8. _____ refers to the thickness of the liquid or its resistance to flow.
9. The part of the human anatomy that confused Darwin and which he said was the undoing of his theory (that which could prove him wrong) was the _____.
10. Evolution only takes place in the _____, never in _____.
11. The result of Stanley Miller's famous experiment attempting to create life was _____% tar, _____% carboxylic acid (both toxic to life), and 2% _____.
12. There are _____ different amino acids.
13. Amino acids combine to make _____.
14. The smallest known _____ contains _____ amino acids.
15. The word _____ refers to the spin or twist of a molecule.
16. There is more to _____ than the arrangement of _____.
17. Smaller is not _____; it is more _____.

CSE 102 Answer Key

Lesson 1

1. Joachim Neander
2. 3, 4, 5, 7
3. Donald Johanson
4. Lucy
5. Forty, most complete, most famous
6. hip
7. one, totally different layer, 200 feet deeper, 1.5
8. femur, angled, knee, tree-dwelling, angled femur
9. hand, foot
10. knuckle walkers
11. apes, humans
12. Laetoli footprints
13. footprints, normal human, hominids
14. prehistoric
15. 912
16. increased air pressure
17. oxygen, surface area, volume
18. evidence
19. insects
20. Reptiles
21. Dinosaurs

22. Ica stones, humans, dinosaurs

23. oxidized

24. dinosaur, circles

25. dinosaur

26. *Bones of Contention*

Lesson 2

1. dinosaur, Paluxy
2. human, dinosaur
3. out-of-place artifacts
4. vitamins, B-17
5. herbs
6. chemicals, chance, drugs, drug
7. Creator, food supply
8. man's opinion, government, Government, provider
9. Creator, unalienable, limited, evildoers, defense
10. created, Creator, unalienable rights
11. vegetarian
12. animals, man
13. meat
14. perfect, destroyed, sin

Lesson 3

1. beginning, heaven, earth, six, all
2. huge, never
3. a. smaller; b. weigh less; c. eat less; d. sleep a lot more; e. tougher; f. produce more offspring
4. two, sort
5. species, kind
6. a. land animals, fish; b. nostrils, bugs; c. babies; d. each kind
7. Spontaneous generation
8. gopher
9. 270
10. mountains, Ararat
11. Seventeen, Iron rivets
12. editor
13. ten
14. These are the generations of
15. cubits, elbow, fingertip

Lesson 4

1. dinosaur, 1809
2. biblical foundations, evolution
3. Richard Owen, dinosaur, dragons
4. Yucatan Peninsula
5. a. meat; b. menace; c. hero; d. superiority; e. competition, land; f. medicinal
6. thirty-five
7. chemically
8. strong evidence, man
9. dinosaurs
10. Saddam Hussein
11. Ambergris

Lesson 5

1. dragons
2. eschewed
3. conditional
4. heart
5. 38–41
6. eighty-four
7. attitude
8. grass, Strength, iron, swamp, largest, cedar
9. springs
10. light itself, light source
11. light, light
12. behemoth, dinosaur or *Brachiosaurus*
13. chief, principle
14. Musical
15. beautiful, God, destroys, destroys humans (or man)

Lesson 6

1. Cryptozoology
2. twenty thousand
3. evolutionists
4. Dinosaurs, evolution
5. dinosaurs, live
6. Likouala
7. 55,000
8. brontosaurus
9. Chi(e)pekwe
10. Ngururi
11. Mokele-mbembe
12. diplodocus
13. plesiosaur
14. 24 miles (optional—900 feet deep, 1 mile wide)
15. off the coast, Pensacola, Florida

Lesson 7

1. Grand Canyon, Kaibab
2. a. delta; b. top, bottom
3. spillway, post-Flood
4. scoffers, lusts
5. continue, were, beginning, Creation Science Evangelism
6. willingly, ignorant, overflowed, water, perished
7. Uniformitarianism
8. James Hutton, uniformitarianism, *Theory of the Earth*
9. Bible, reliable key
10. Charles Lyell, Hutton's
11. Lyell
12. Lyell, geologic
13. thousand, millions
14. science, Moses
15. Christians
16. geologic, layers, layer, name, age, index, layers, periods
17. textbooks
18. not, geologic
19. a. no erosion, layers; b. Poly-strata (polystrate)
20. Circular reasoning
21. lobe-finned

Lesson 8

1. Charles Darwin
2. fixity, species
3. theology
4. Galapagos, giant Galapagos tortoises
5. artificial
6. natural
7. species
8. kind
9. all animals, all plants, related
10. *by Means of Natural Selection, the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life*
11. microevolution
12. ten
13. micro
14.
 - a. thermodynamics, time, space, universe, life
 - b. matter, life, reproduce, kind
 - c. excommunicated
 - d. judgment
 - e. Who are we? Why are we here?
15. focus, discussion, microevolution, no evidence
16. knowledge, belief
17. limits
18. already, present

- 19. gene pool, limited, lost, gained
- 20. a. earth; b. Flood; c. Creator
- 21. scientific
- 22. a. new; b. survive, take over
- 23. mutation, already

Lesson 9

1. Homology
2. life
3. a sentence that means nothing—needless repetition of an idea
4. Fish, Amphibian, Reptile, Mammal
5. Ernst Haeckel
6. still
7. world, humanity
8. media, majority
9. racism
10. a. human; b. viable, live; c. unwanted; d. financial burden; e. rape, incest
11. *Mein Kampf*
12. one blood all nations, men
13. person, unborn
14. Cursed, slay, innocent person
15. Margaret Sanger, Planned, inferior, human weeds
16. race control
17. parasite, body, nations
18. Aryans
19. parasite, woman's body

Lesson 10

1. vestigial
2. pelvis
3. appendix
4. vestigial
5. Designer
6. adapted, designed
7. intelligent design
8. Viscosity
9. eye/eyeball
10. imagination, reality
11. 85, 13, amino acids
12. 20
13. proteins
14. protein, 70
15. chirality
16. life, molecule
17. simpler, complex