Science in Civilization: Exam 1

CHAPTER 1: What is Science?

Properties - qualities or attributes characteristic of an object.

Referents - comparative properties in other, more familiar objects (ex: "sky blue," "lemon yellow") **Problem** - language can be subjective

Measurement - uses quantitative referents "units" Three Steps:

- 1. Comparing the referent unit to the property being described.
- 2. Following a procedure specifying how the comparison is done
- 3. Counting how many standard units describe the property under consideration

Metric System

Volume	L x W x H	
Time	Second (s)	-
Energy	Calories (cal)	
Area	L x W	
Electric Current	Ampere (amp)	
Luminosic	Canico gi	
Temperature	Kelvin (K)	
Mass	Kilograms (kg)	,
Length	Mass (m)	
Amount of Substance	Mole (mol)	
Dansity Dation n - m/y		

Density Ratio: p = m/v

Hypothesis - a preliminary explanation for some observation

Controlled Experiment - comparing two situations with all factors alike except one

Pseudoscience - misleading and often absurd claims of scientific results.

Laws

• accepted and seemed to be true statements or ideas

Chapter 2: Motion

A net force is required for any change in a state of motion

Motion

Three basic concepts

- 1. position
- 2. speed and velocity
- 3. acceleration

Applications

- horizontal motion on land
- falling objects
- compound (2D) motion
- Basic Ideas
 - forces
 - inertia and mass
 - Newton's laws

Applications

- momentum and impulse
- circular motion
- Newton's law of gravitation *Two fundamental components:*
- change in position
 - change in time

Three important combinations of length and time:

1 Speed

- 2. Velocity
- 3. Acceleration

Speed

- change in position with respect to time
- speed = distance / time

Velocity

• describes speed and direction

Acceleration - rate at which motion changes over time; speed & direction can change. Change in velocity (speed of direction)

Isaac Newton

- all objects fall at the same rate
- no force required for uniform horizontal motion

Fundamental Forces

- 1) Gravity
- 2) Electromagnetism
- 3) Weak Nuclear Forces
- 4) Strong Nuclear Forces