

Science Course



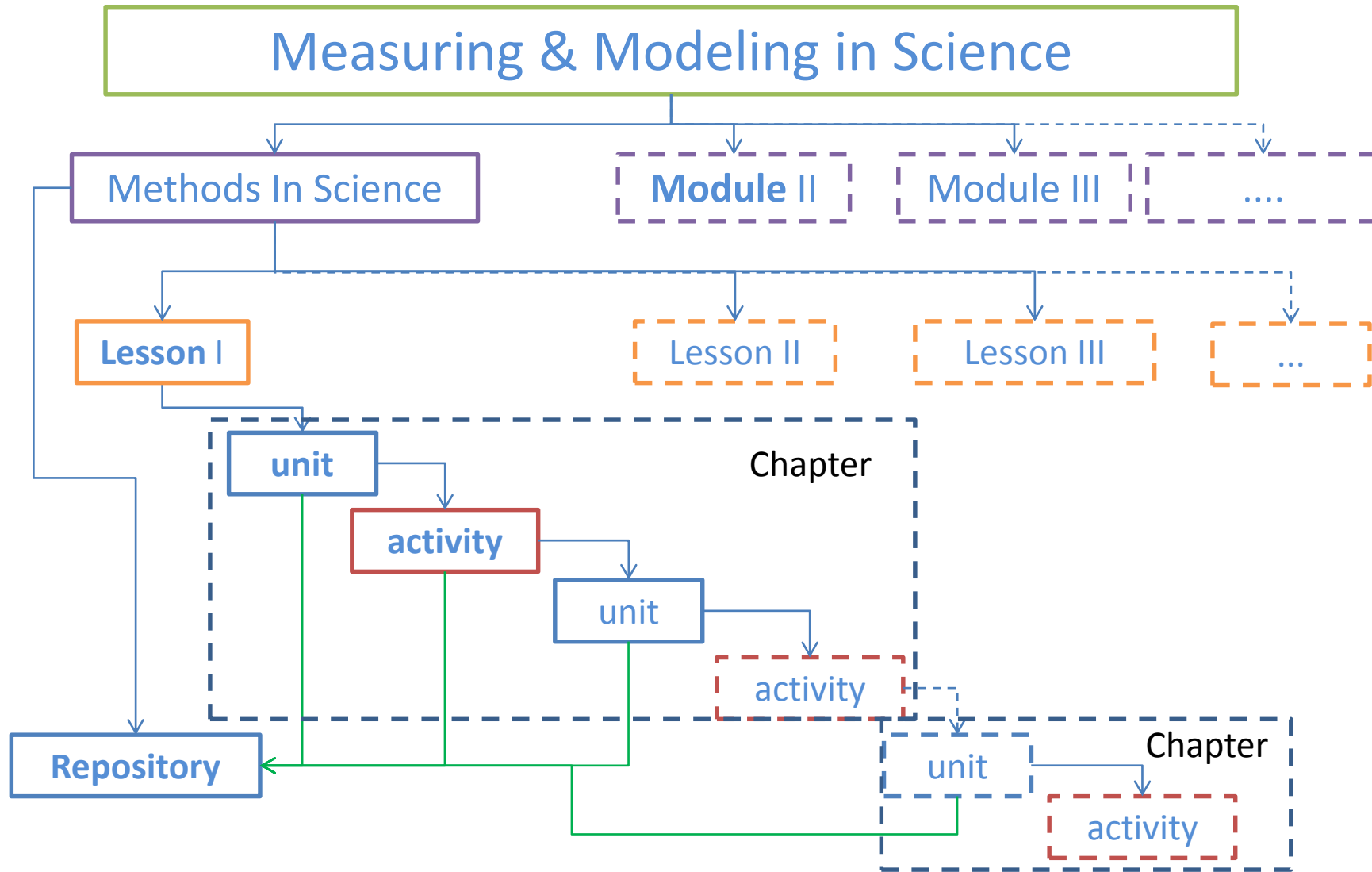
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SMART
Science and Mathematics Advanced Research for good Teaching



Course format (preliminary)



Modules

Methods in Science:

Optics through experiments

Seismo box

Energy in Science

Lessons

scientific reasoning

Modelling and data fitting
Measures and uncertainties

Refraction, Imaging, lenses
Diffraction
Interference

Water in sands
Earthquake

Mechanics
Batteries
Food
Photosynthesis
Photovoltaic cells

Chapters

Introduction

Reflecting mirrors
Gigaro Reproduction
The mole concept



Course Description

Objectives

Quantitative characterization of everyday life phenomena
 realize experimental activities related to daylife materials and instrumentations
 scientifically approach to understanding daylife phenomena

Index of modules

Module Title	Topics	Contents
Methods in Science		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Deductive scientific reasoning ◦ Measuring and uncertainty ◦ Modelling and data fitting
Optics (Traveling labs)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reflection law ◦ Refraction law ◦ Imaging and lenses ◦ Diffraction ◦ Interference
Seismo box		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Water in sands: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capillarity and adhesion ◦ Earthquake: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resonances ▪ Energy storage and release
Energy in Science		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Mechanics ◦ Battery ◦ Food ◦ Photosynthesis ◦ Photovoltaic cell

Authors and contacts

Summary

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Description


The *scientific method* is the way to understand the physical origin of a phenomenon. Understanding is different from *believe* or simply *known*, Understanding means we know about the causes of a phenomenon, we can make previsions and estimate the risk of failure. In this module the Scientific method is presented as a deductive process proceeding by means of **observation**, **hypothesis** and **verification** in a continuously cycle with which science continually tests its laws, revises a theory, reviews his results.

Objectives





- *Making hypothesis* as the creative issue of the Scientific Method
- Use Measurement Uncertainty to distinguish experimental values, verify/falsify hypothesis
- Data modeling and physical laws: fitting and regression


Prerequisites

- Usage of electronic spreadsheets (Excel, Calc)

Summary	
Authors	Carlo Meneghini (carlo.meneghini@uniroma3.it) Monica Bionducci (m.bionducci@gmail.com)
Topics	Methods
Description	The scientific method at work through Observation, hypothesis and verification
Publisher	SMART project
Contributors	
Type	Experimental (daylife)
Language	English
Coverage	(primary) secondary school science teachers
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Lesson Format

-  Introduction: Believe, Known Understanding
-  A look into a Mirror
-  A look into the mirrors
-  Repository


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