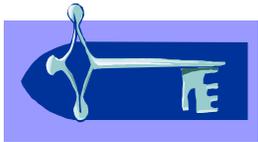
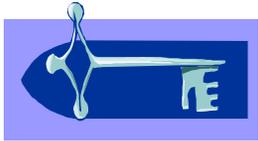


What Is Physical Science?

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6aU-wFSqt0>



What skills do scientists use to learn about the world?



What do physical scientists study?

I. Skills Scientists Use...

A. Science is the study of the natural world.



B. The skills of observing, inferring, and predicting are what scientists use.

1. Observing

a. Observing is using your senses of touch, smell, taste, sight, and hearing to gather information.

b. Scientists gather information in an orderly, organized way.

c. Two kinds of observations...

1) Qualitative observations, such as color, shape, etc., don't involve numbers or measurements.

2) Quantitative observations, such as sizes or amounts, are measurements.

d. In science, we call our observations our data or evidence.



2. Inferring

a. A scientist is inferring when he tries to explain his observations.

b. Inferences are conclusions about things you know from your observations.

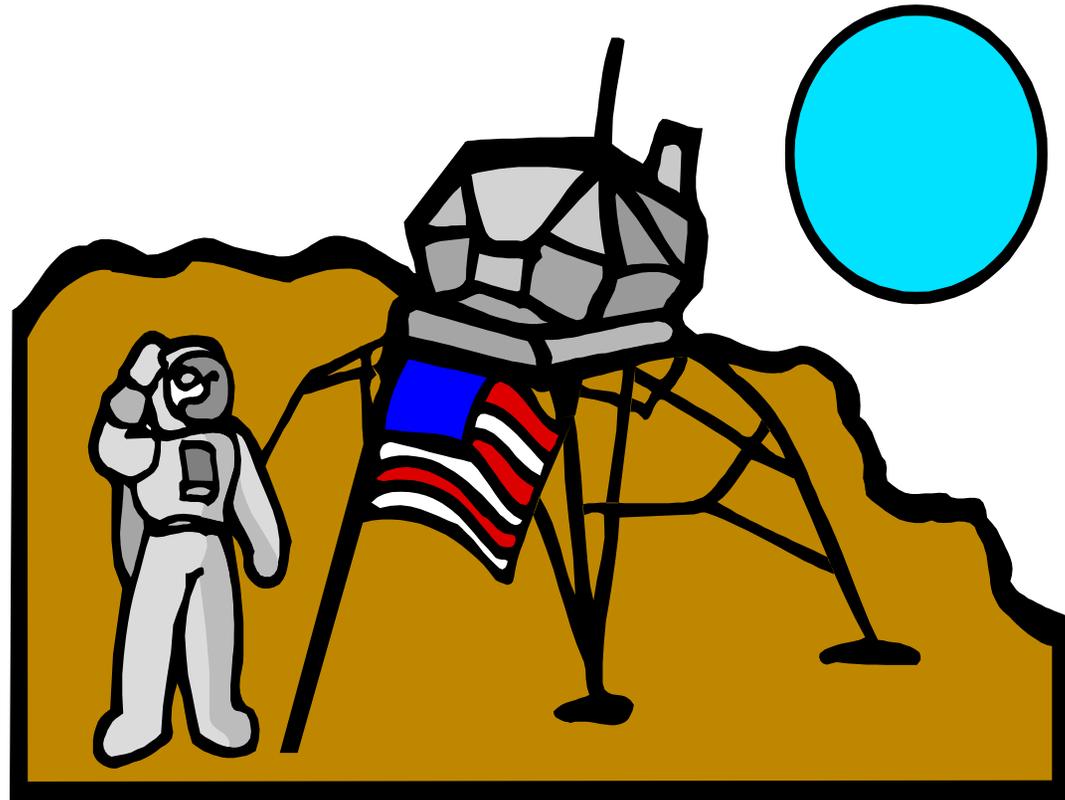
c. Inferences may be correct or incorrect.



3. Predicting

a. Predicting occurs when you take past experiences or observations and forecast what will happen in the future.

b. A prediction is more than a simple guess because it is based on data from observations.

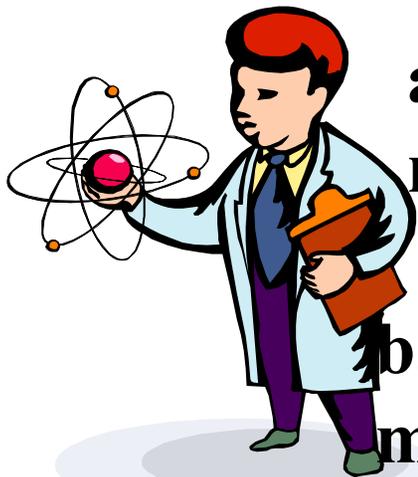


II. The Study of Matter and Energy

A. The study of matter, and energy and their changes is physical science.

B. There are 2 branches of physical science.

1. Chemistry



a. Chemistry is the study of the properties of matter and how it changes.

b. Examples: Studying different forms of matter, or why some things burn and others don't.

2. Physics

a. Studying matter, energy, forces, and how they interact is physics.

b. Examples: Studying different forms of energy, or the laws that govern energy.

c. Physics is the foundation for all other sciences.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f6aU-wFSqt0>

What Is Physical Science?

What skills do scientists use to learn about the world?

What do physical scientists study?

I. Skills Scientists Use...

A. Science is the study of the natural world.

B. The skills of observing, inferring, and predicting are what scientists use.

1. Observing

a. Observing is using your senses of touch, smell, taste, sight, and hearing to gather information.

b. Scientists gather information in an orderly way.

1) Qualitative observations, such as color, shape, etc., don't involve numbers or measurements.

2) Quantitative observations, such as sizes or amounts, are measurements.

c. In science, we call our observations our data or evidence.

2. Inferring

a. A scientist is inferring when he tries to explain his observations.

b. Inferences are conclusions about things you know from your observations.

c. Inferences may be correct or incorrect.

3. Predicting

a. Predicting occurs when you take past experiences or observations and forecast what will happen in the future.

b. A prediction is more than a simple guess because it is based on data from observations.

II. The Study of Matter and Energy

A. The study of matter, and energy and their changes is physical science.

B. There are 2 branches of physical science.

1. Chemistry

a. Chemistry is the study of the properties of matter and how it changes.

b. Examples: Studying different forms of matter, or why some things burn and others don't.

2. Physics

a. Studying matter, energy, forces, and how they interact is physics.

b. Examples: Studying different forms of energy, or the laws that govern energy.