

Theme 1: Science & Science Communication

Lecture 1: Life of Sci - Why do some people remain unconvinced by scientific evidence?

Scientific expertise comes from:

- Accumulation of data
- Repeated experimentation
- Theoretical framework to interpret t
- Public discussion

Scientific Method: QRCTAR

1. Question
2. Research
3. Construct Hypothesis
4. Test hypothesis via experiment
5. Analyse data + draw conclusion
6. Report results – was hypothesis supported?

→ Limitation of this Scientific Method = feedback loop is missing!

It shouldn't be a linear process that leads to a result. The result will always lead to additional questions.

∴ science is an iterative process, always correcting improve ie: hot and cold water in shower

2 Features of Scientific Theories:

1. Describes large class of observations on basis of a model that contains limited arbitrary elements.
2. Makes testable definite predications about results of future observations

Prof. Peter Doherty

- Known for: Winning Nobel Prize 1997 for breakthrough in how immunity works (T Cells, Viruses)
- Communicates his science via:
- Says about how scientists are viewed in society?
- Tells us how science works:

Lecture 2: Scientific Thinking E, R & S

How does scientific thinking differ from other ways of knowing about things? Is science special?

What is Science?

- Science is progressive and leads to something further (never ending)
- Iterative rather than linear
- Some things are able to be known within limitations
- Noun = something you can know

- Verb = something you do

