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## CURRICULUM



### [Introduction to material technology](#)

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## CURRICULUM

click

[Introduction to material technology](#) 

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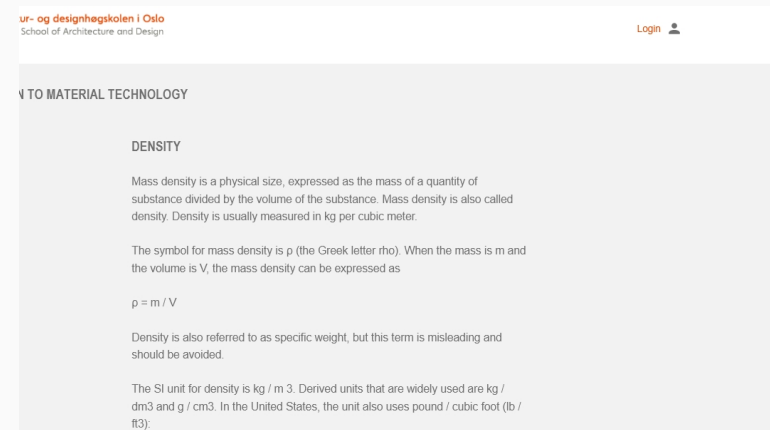
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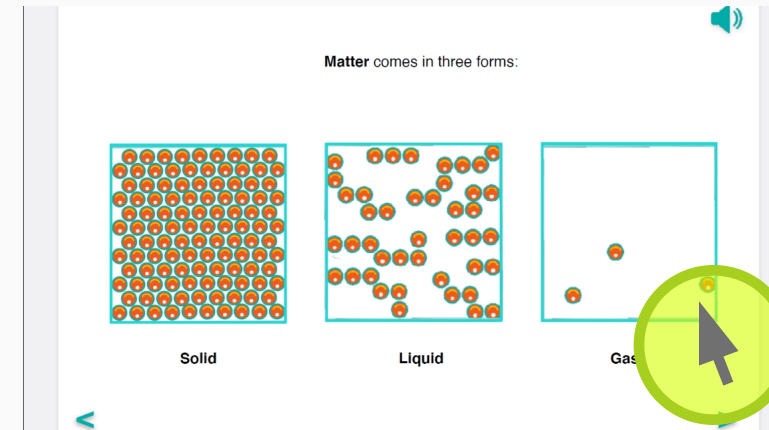
## MODE

There are different preferences when it comes to learning.  
How do you want to learn today? It's up to you.  
Don't worry you can change it any time you want.



### Text

The good old way of receiving the subject material.



### Illustration

Illustration is a visually based way of receiving the subject material.



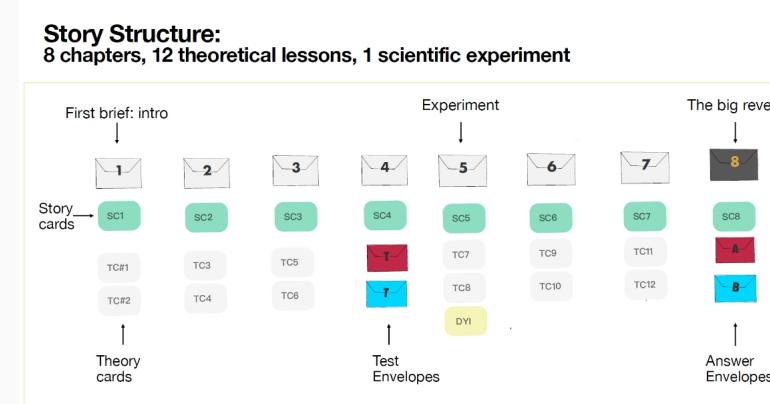
### Video

Learn through video. Watch a pre-recorded lecture or an experiment.



### Audio

The subject material is read aloud for you.



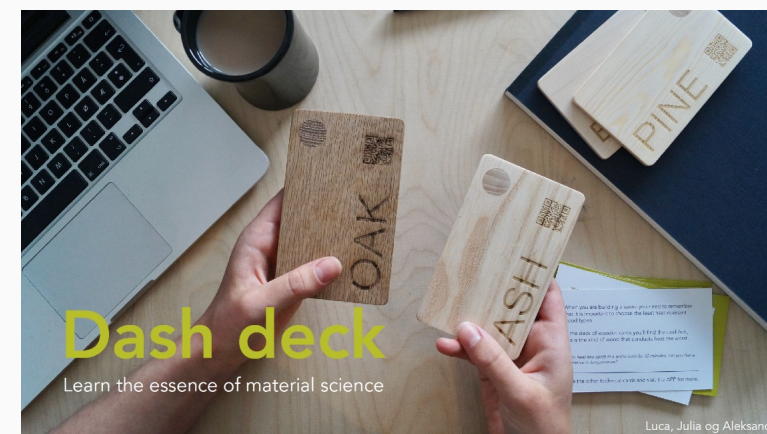
### Interactive

Interactive learning means using games or interactive courses. There are some physical games as well that can be lent out at the library.



### Demo / Example

This mode focuses on 'reality' and presents use cases and examples for practical use. The subject matter is put in a context that is relevant for you.



### Physical

This mode takes learning out of the digital domain. There are different kits that can be lent from the library.

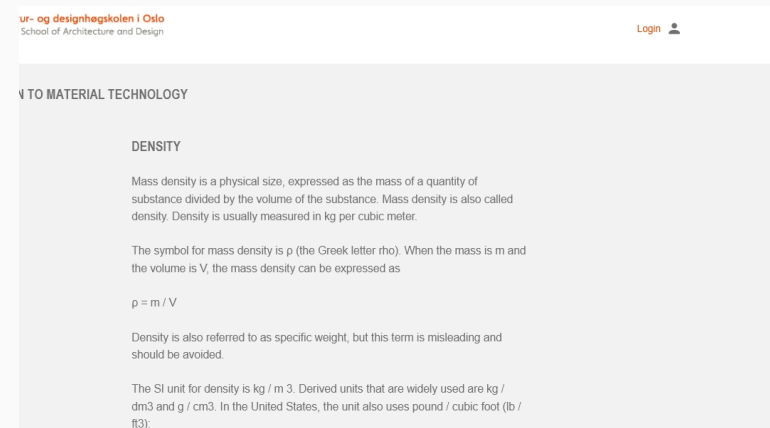


### Summary

You want it short and straight to the point? This mode gives it to you.

## MODE

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How do you want to learn today? It's up to you.  
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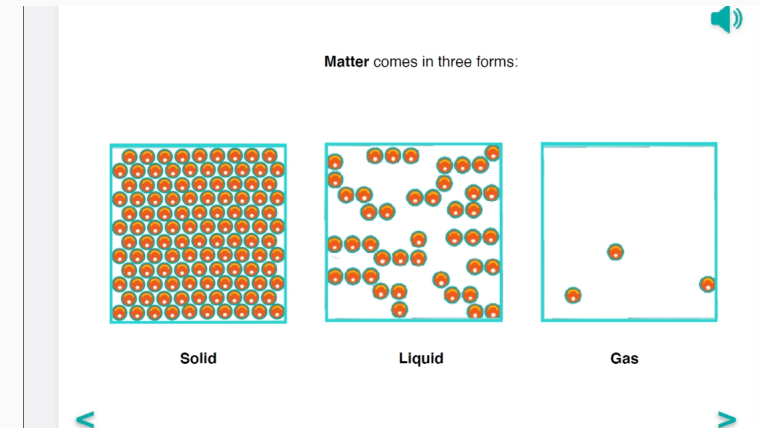


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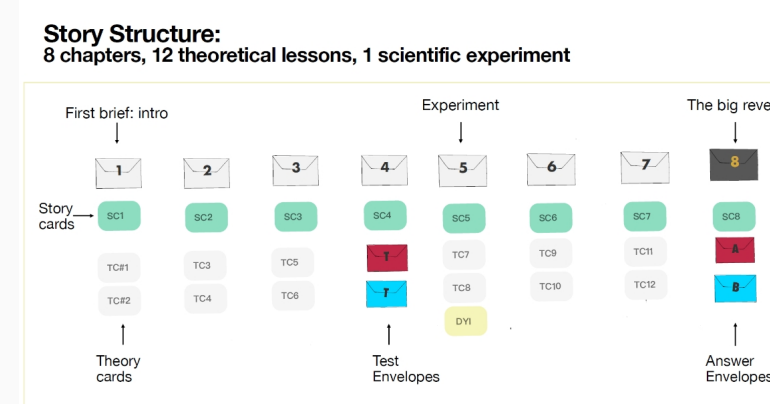
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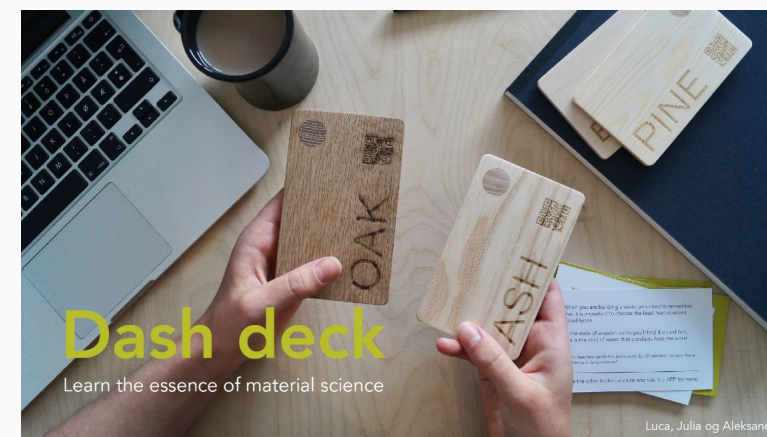
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### Summary

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< Density

Now, answer this:



Illustrasjon og presentasjon av  
Hanna Sendstad og Elder Romeo Ramos Rodriguez



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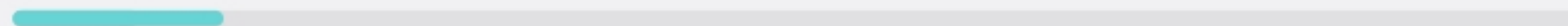
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#### < Density

Now, answer this:



Which is heavier, a pound of **bricks** or a pound of **feathers**?



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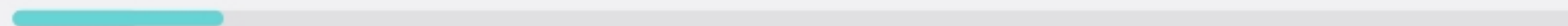
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#### < Density

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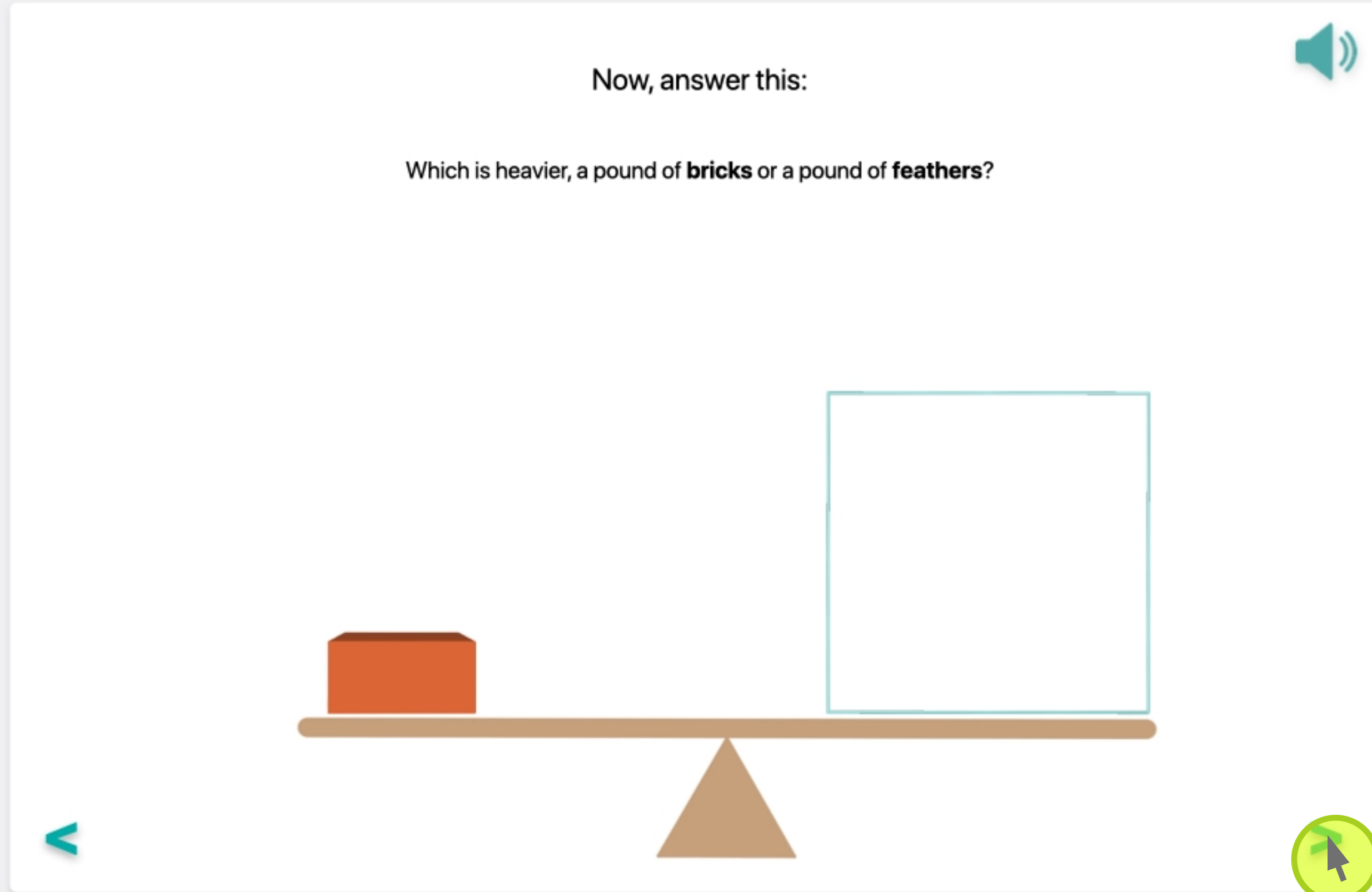
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### < Density

Now, answer this:

Which is heavier, a pound of **bricks** or a pound of **feathers**?





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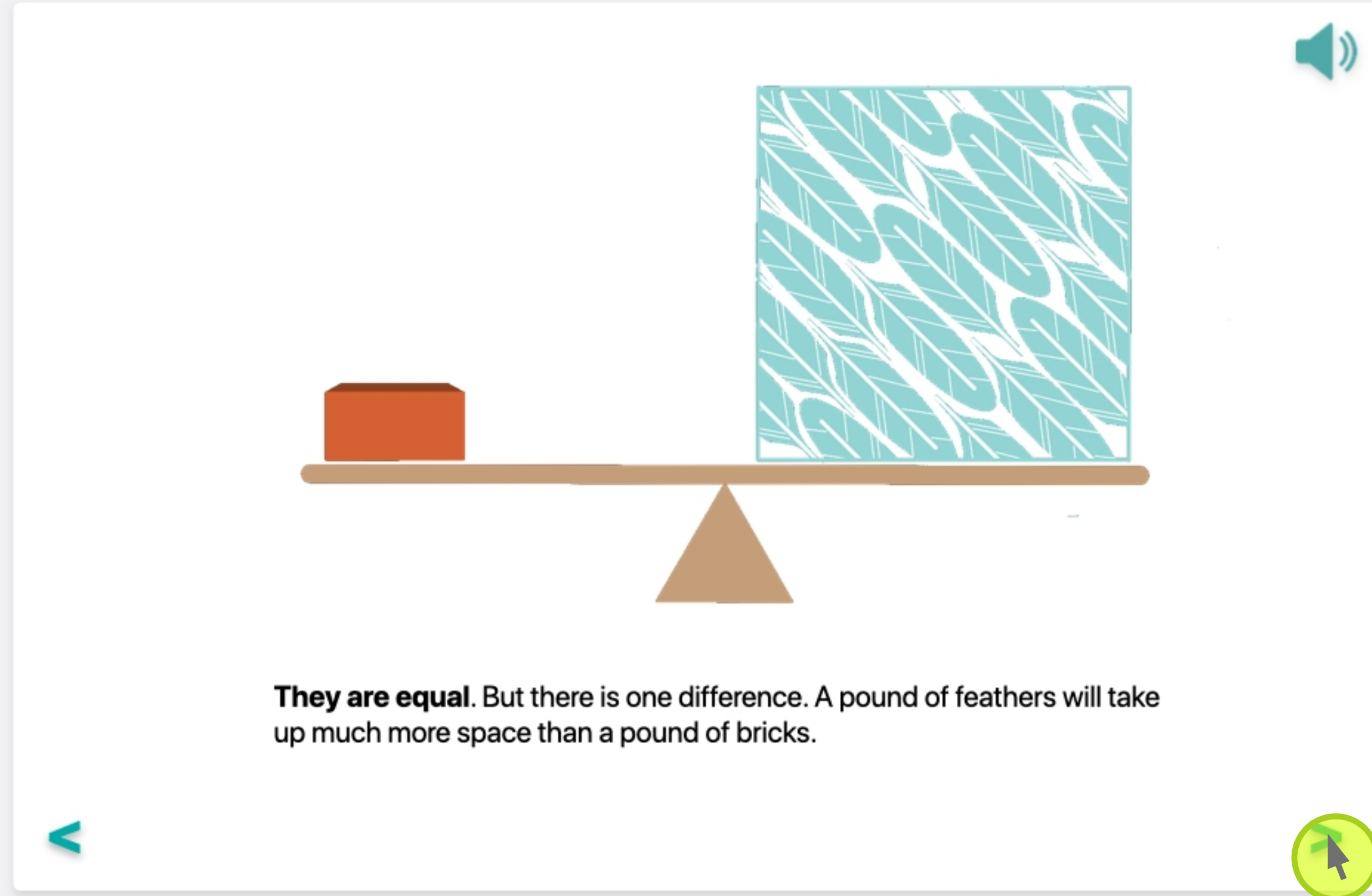
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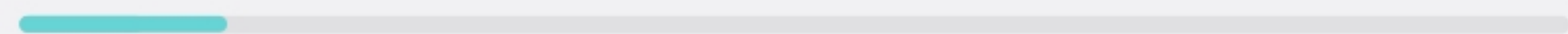
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### < Density



**They are equal.** But there is one difference. A pound of feathers will take up much more space than a pound of bricks.



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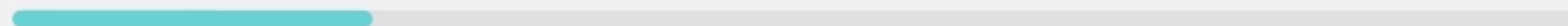
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< Density



Why is that?



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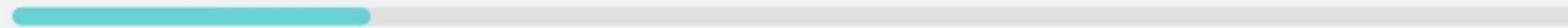
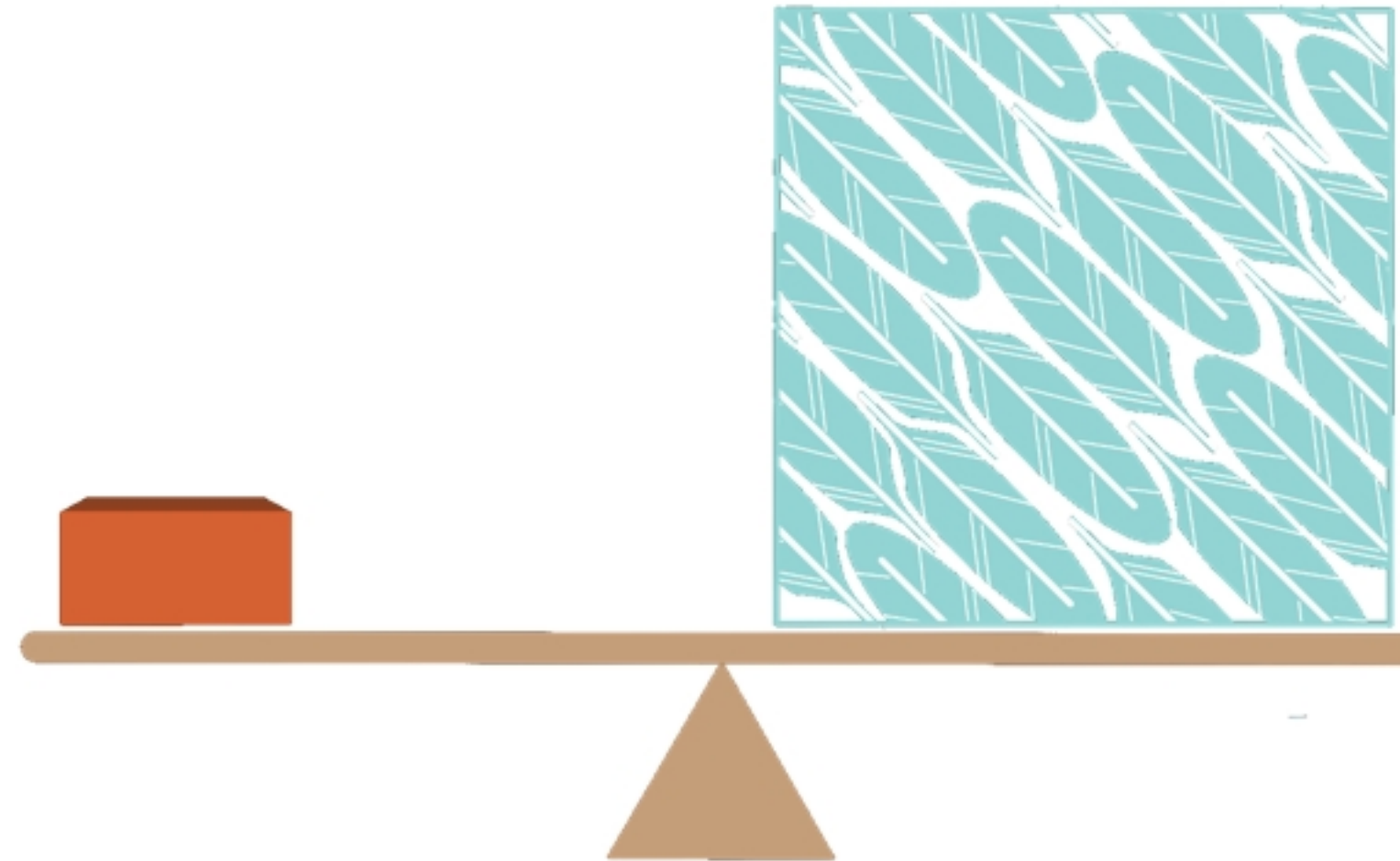
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### < Density

It's because a pound of bricks is more **dense** than a pound of feathers.



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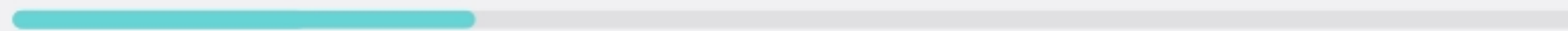
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#### < Density



**Density** relates two units that are used to describe **matter**.  
**Mass** and **volume**.



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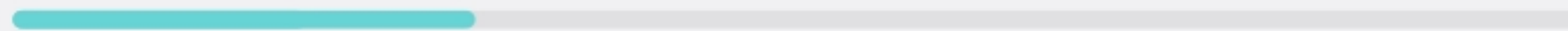
### < Density



**Density** relates two units that are used to describe **matter**.  
**Mass** and **volume**.

density —  $\rho = m/V$  — volume

mass



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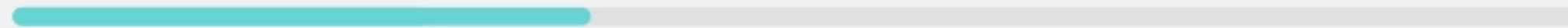
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#### < Density



**Matter** comes in three forms:



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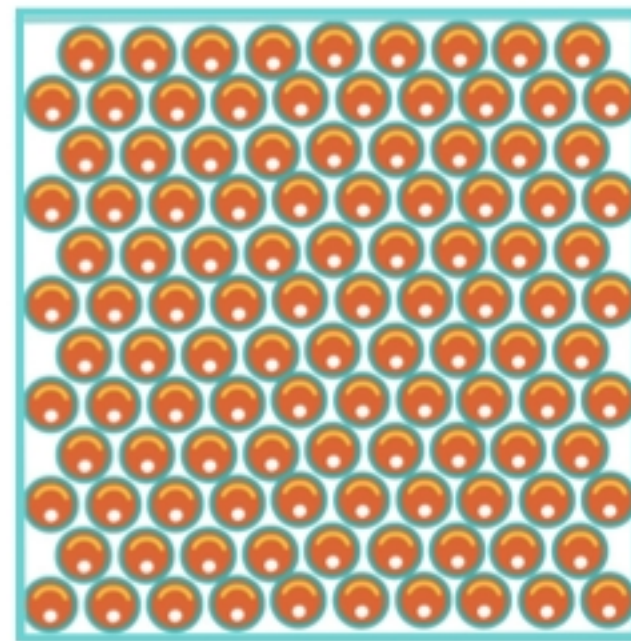
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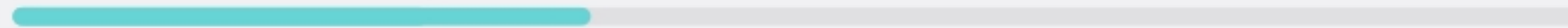
### < Density



**Matter** comes in three forms:



**Solid**



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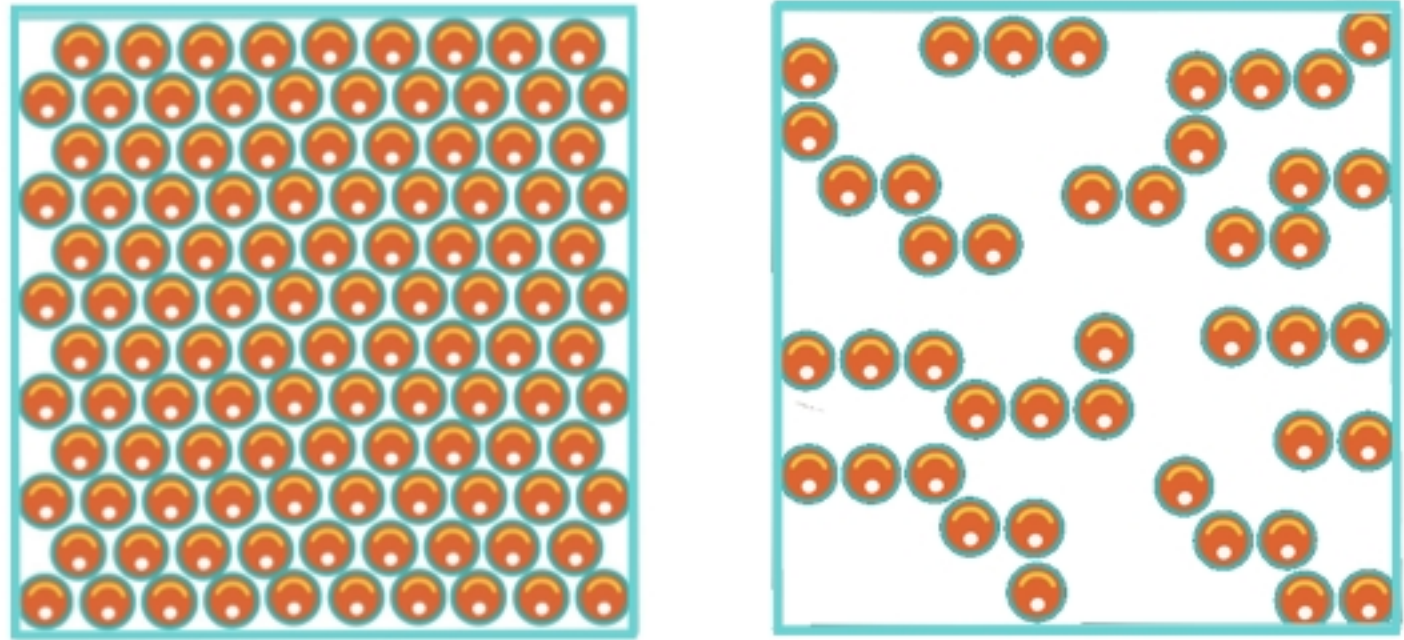
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### < Density


**Matter** comes in three forms:

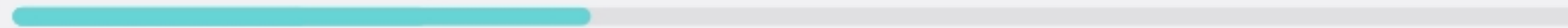


**Solid**                      **Liquid**











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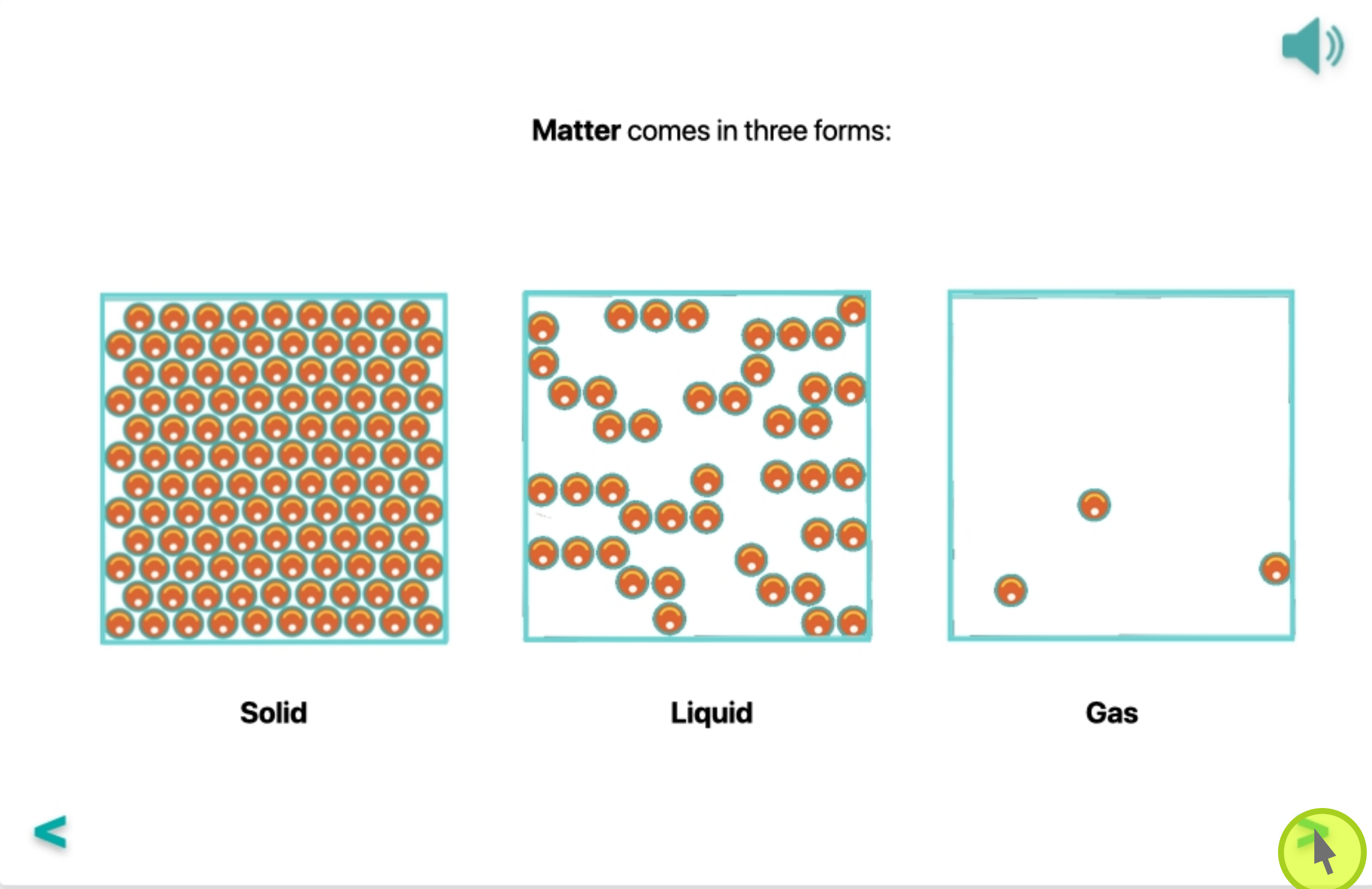
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**< Density**

**Matter** comes in three forms:



The diagram illustrates the three states of matter using orange circular particles within square containers. In the 'Solid' state, particles are packed in a regular, tight grid. In the 'Liquid' state, particles are disordered and in contact with each other. In the 'Gas' state, particles are widely spaced and scattered throughout the container.

**Solid**      **Liquid**      **Gas**

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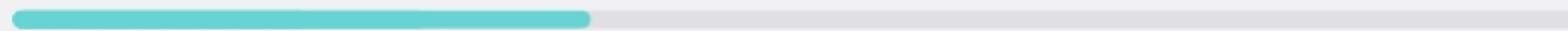
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< Density



**Matter** is everything around you.



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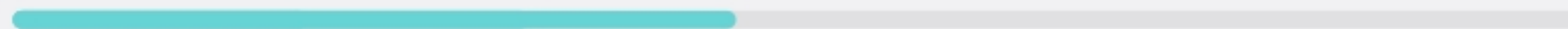
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#### < Density



**Mass** describes the amount of matter.



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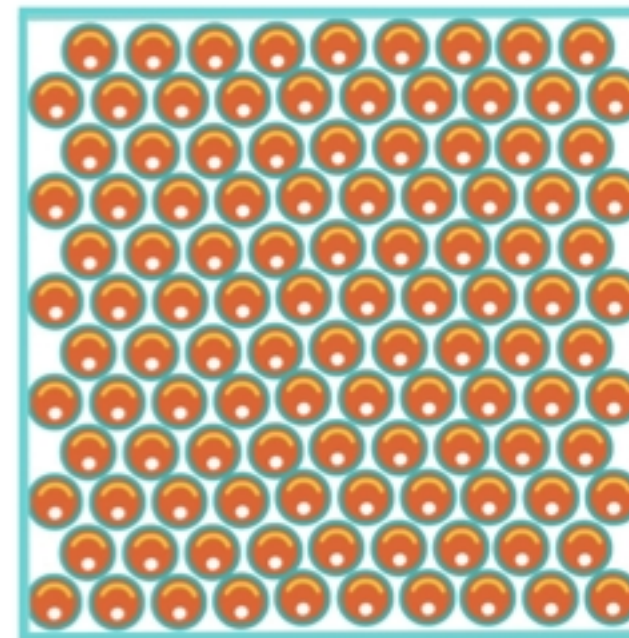
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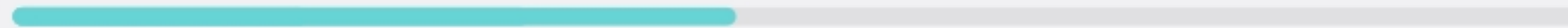
### < Density



**Mass** describes the amount of matter.



A lot of matter = big mass



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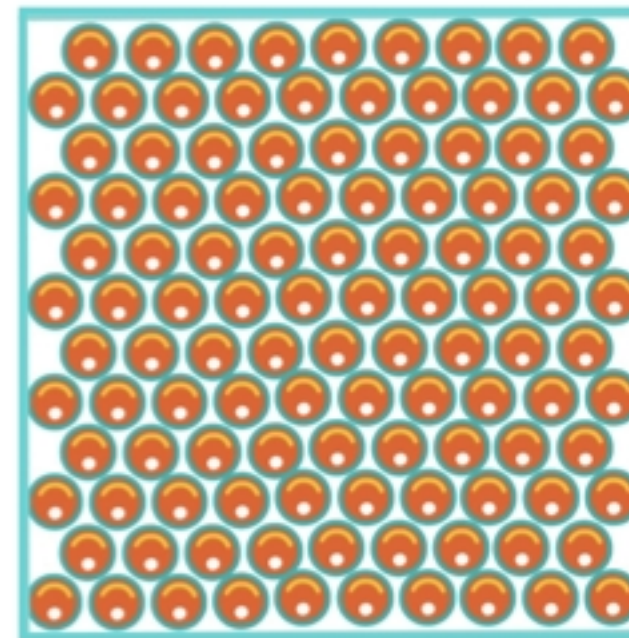
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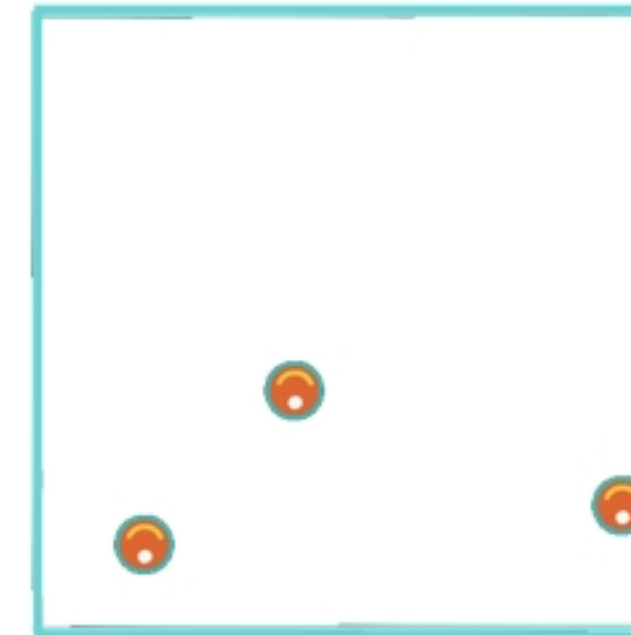
### < Density



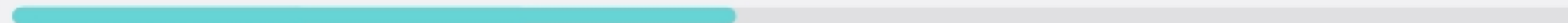
**Mass** describes the amount of matter.



A lot of matter = big mass



A little matter = little mass



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#### < Density



**Volume** describes space the matter takes up.



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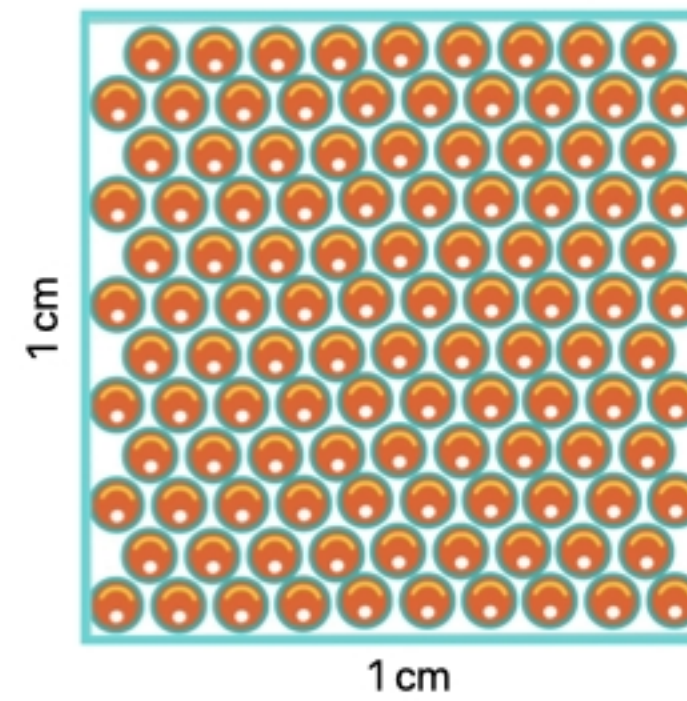
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### < Density



**Volume** describes space the matter takes up.

**1 cm<sup>3</sup>**



A lot of matter in 1 cm<sup>3</sup>



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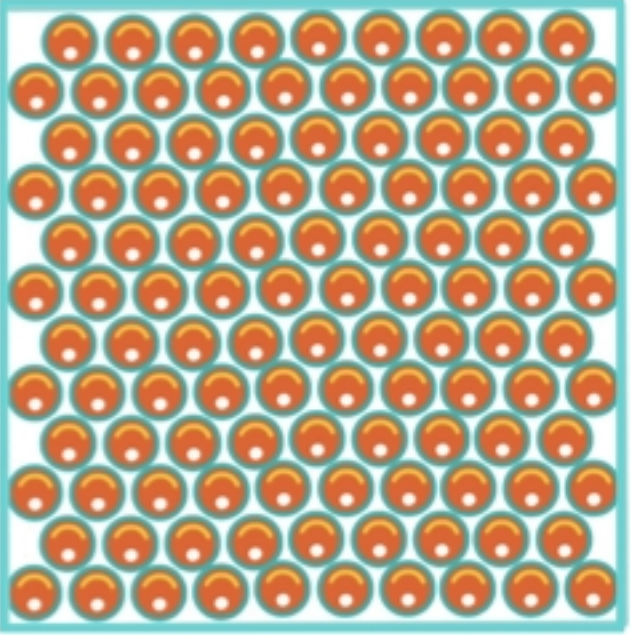
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< Density

**Volume** describes space the matter takes up.

**1 cm<sup>3</sup>**

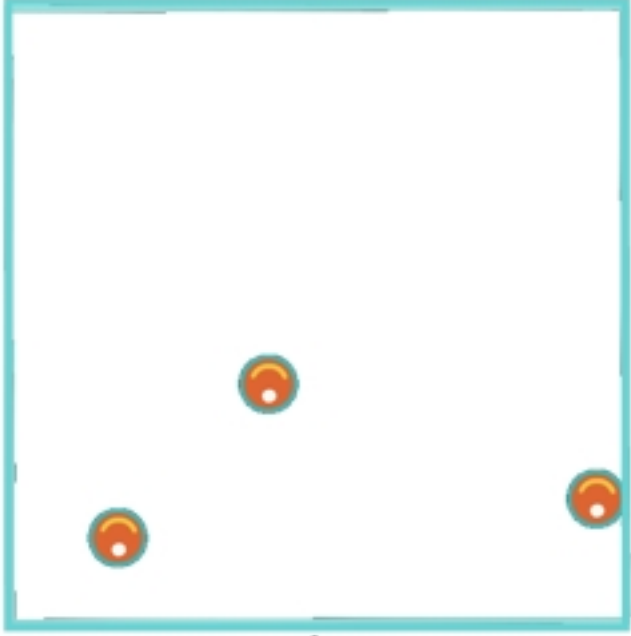


1 cm

1 cm

A lot of matter in 1 cm<sup>3</sup>




**1 cm<sup>3</sup>**



1 cm

1 cm

A little matter in 1 cm<sup>3</sup>





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#### < Density



Lets look at some examples



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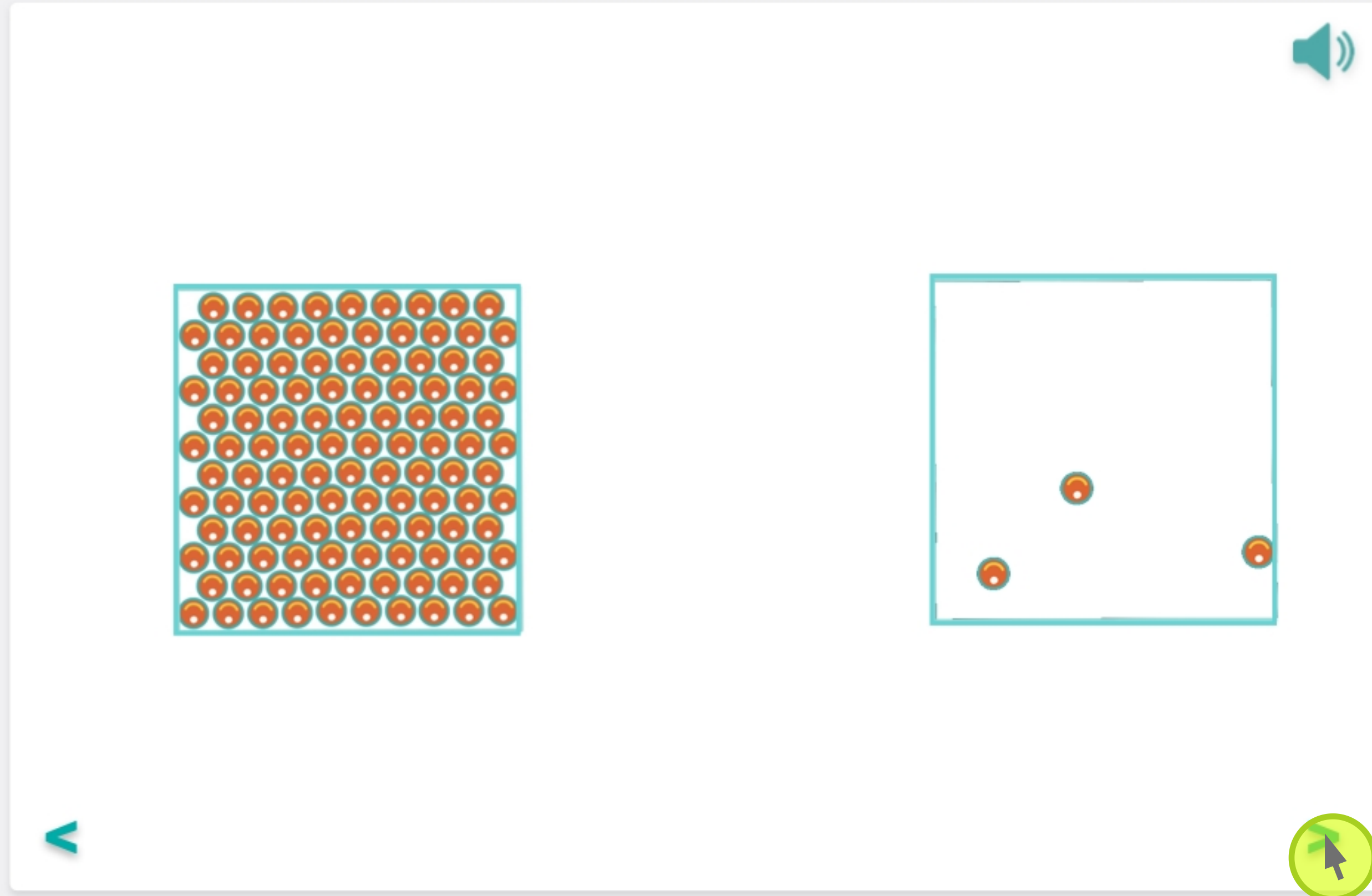
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### < Density



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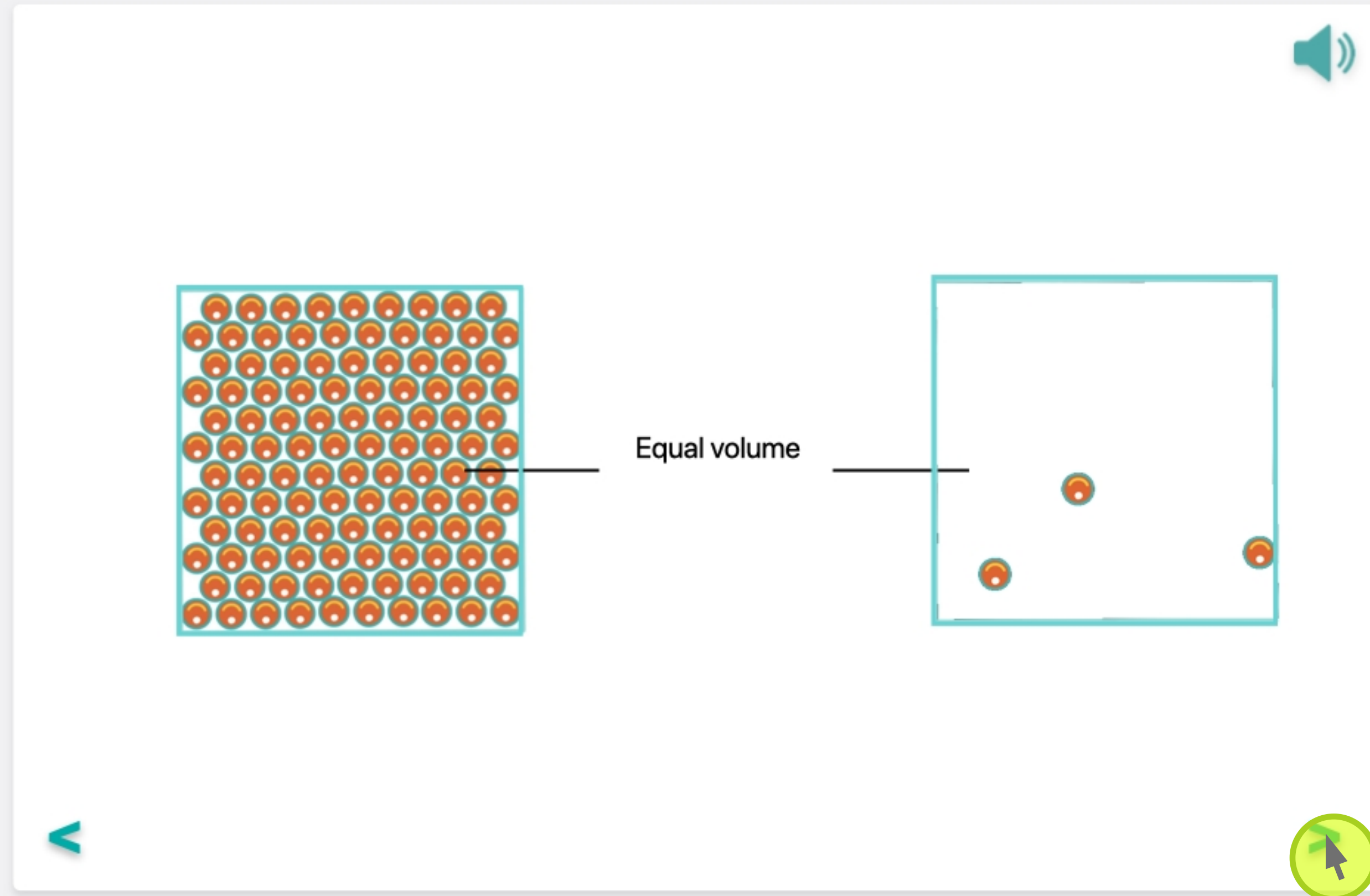
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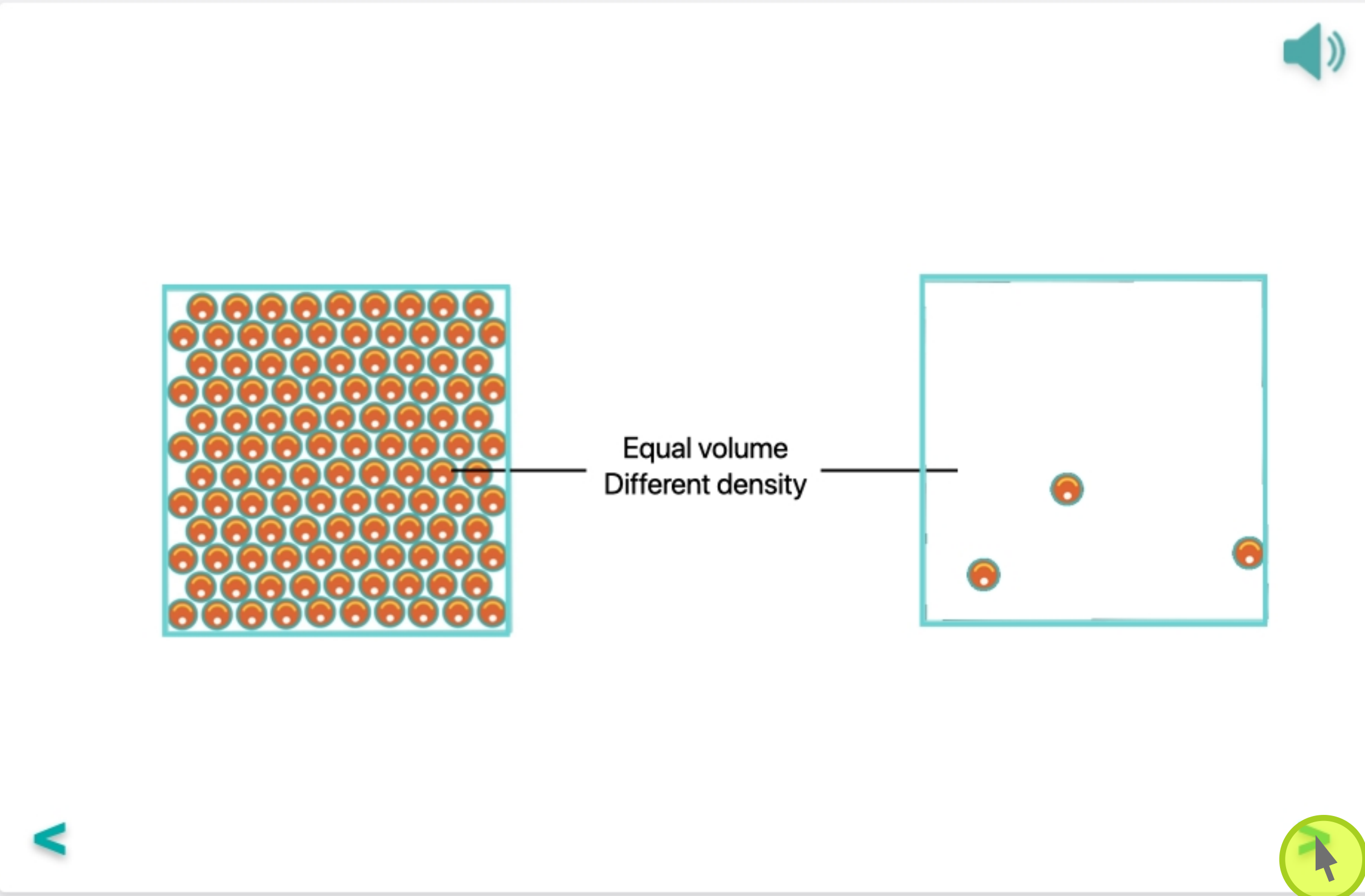
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**< Density**



The diagram shows two square boxes of equal size. The left box is filled with a dense grid of orange circular particles. The right box contains only three orange circular particles. A central text label 'Equal volume Different density' has two lines pointing to the two boxes. A speaker icon is in the top right corner of the diagram area. A left-pointing arrow is in the bottom left corner, and a green circular button with a mouse cursor is in the bottom right corner. A progress bar is at the bottom of the interface.

Equal volume  
Different density

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**< Density**

Higher density

Lower density

Equal volume  
Different density

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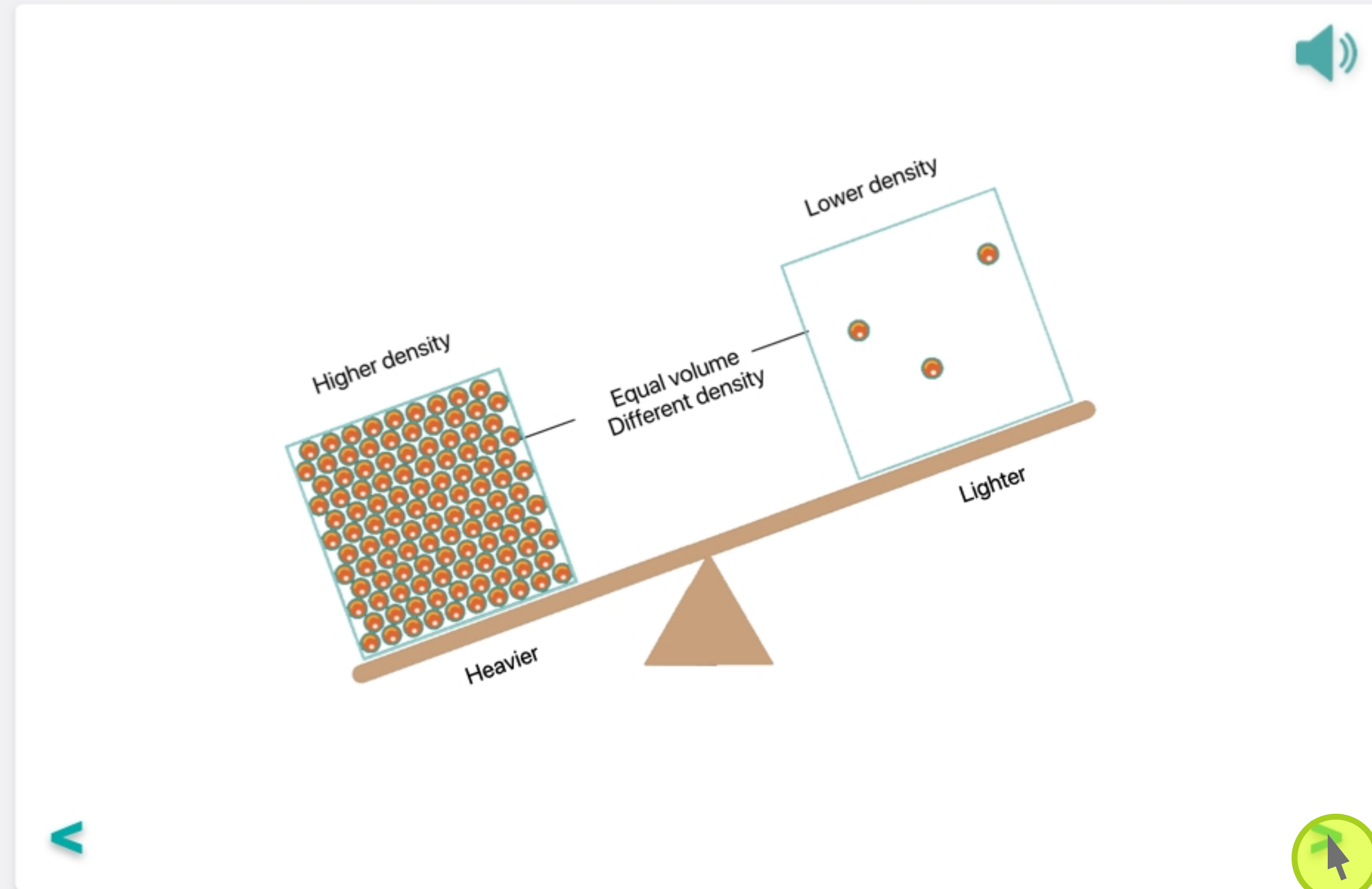
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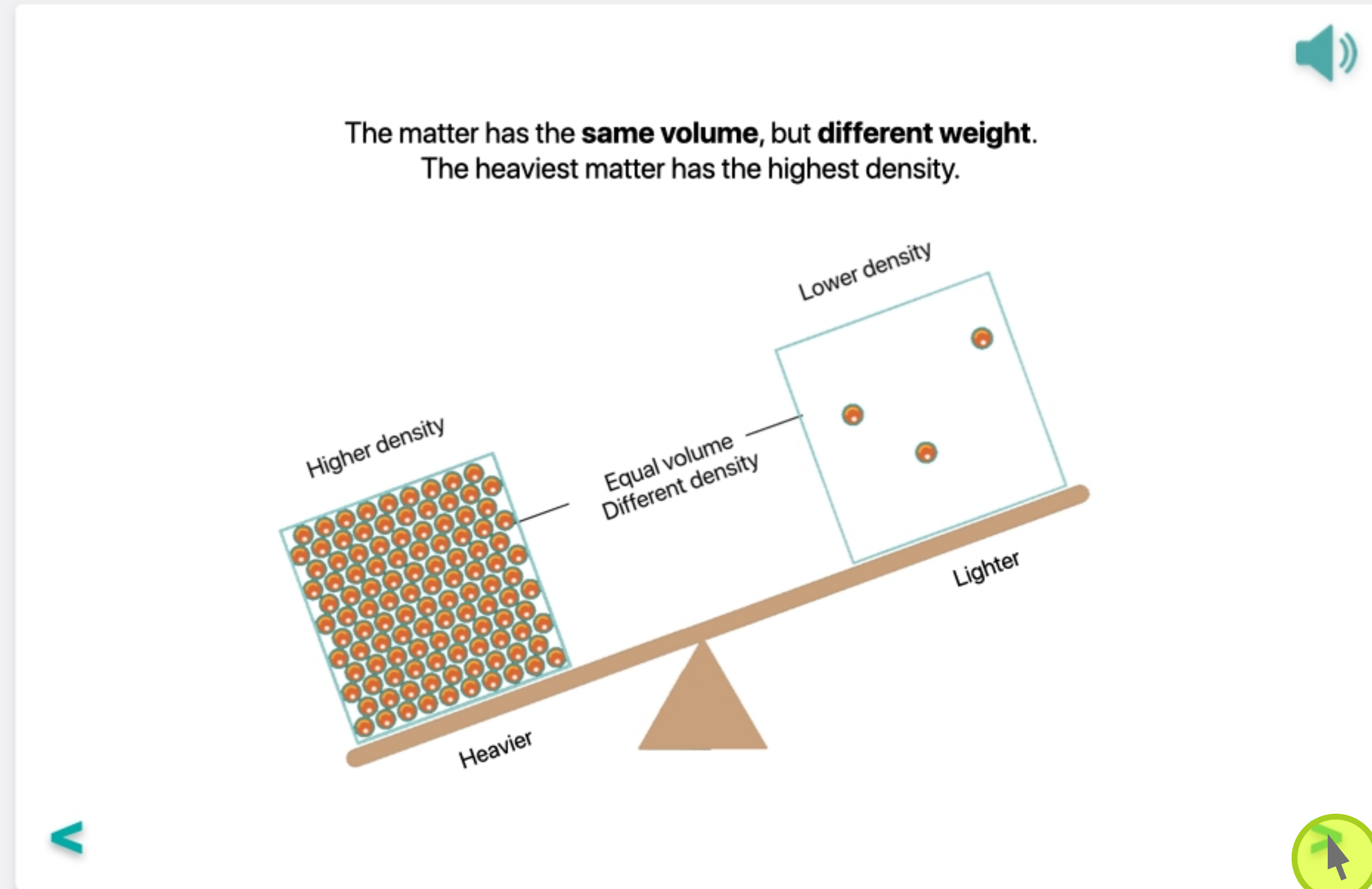
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### < Density



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**< Density**




Book Anvil









The illustration shows two objects side-by-side: a book on the left and an anvil on the right. The book is a simple orange-brown shape with a rounded spine. The anvil is a dark grey, heavy-duty metal tool with a flat top and a curved base. The background is white. The entire illustration is framed by a light grey border. At the top left of the frame is a back arrow icon. At the top right is a speaker icon. At the bottom left is another back arrow icon. At the bottom right is a circular icon with a cursor arrow. At the bottom center is a horizontal progress bar with a teal segment on the left and a grey segment on the right.



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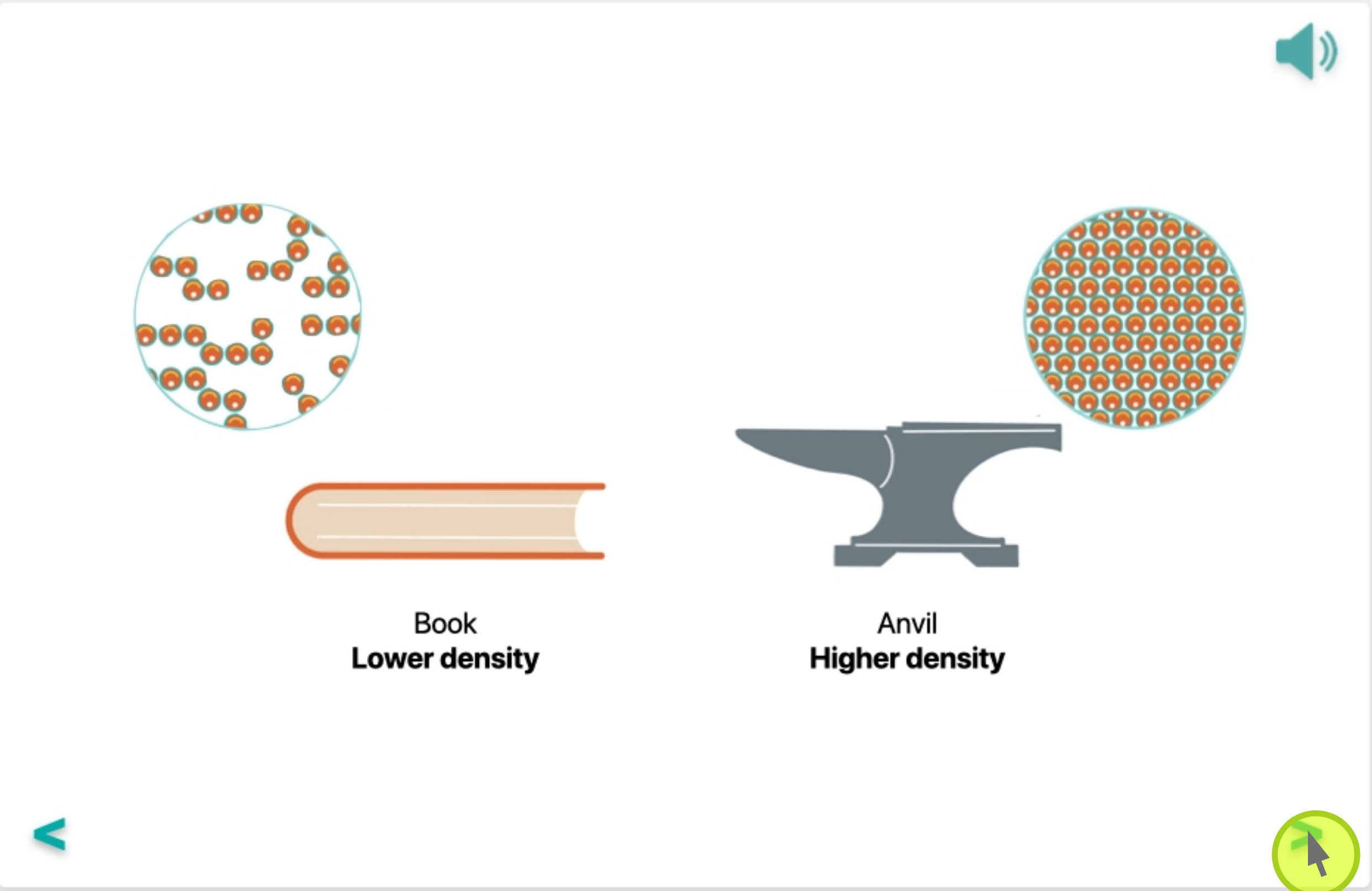
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**< Density**



Book  
**Lower density**

Anvil  
**Higher density**

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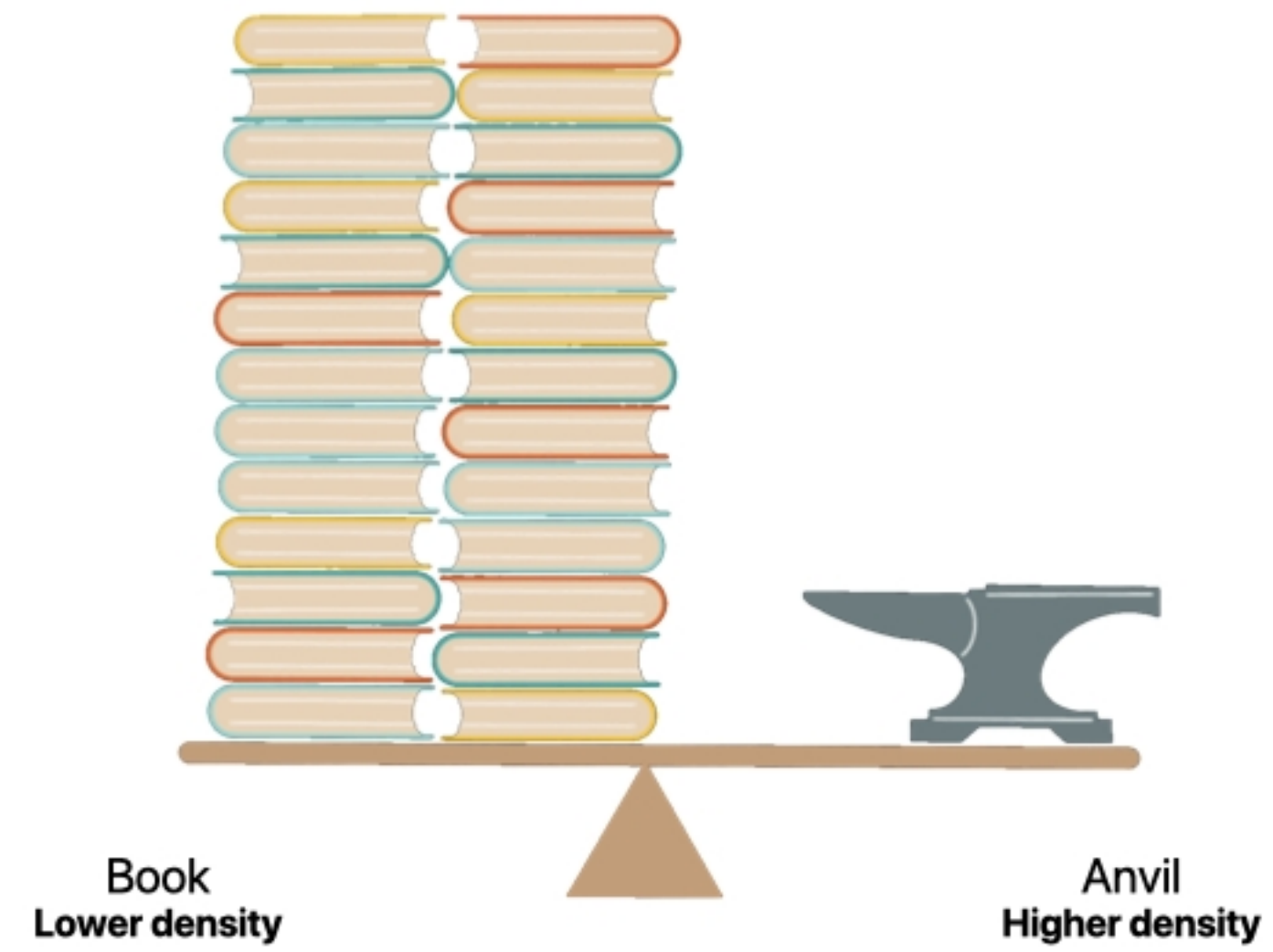
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### < Density

The matter has the **same weight**, but **different volume**.  
The smallest matter has the highest density.



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#### < Density



**Density** relates two units that are used to describe **matter**.  
**Mass** and **volume**.



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#### < Density



**Density** relates two units that are used to describe **matter**.  
**Mass** and **volume**.

**Matter** is everything around you.



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#### < Density



**Density** relates two units that are used to describe **matter**.  
**Mass** and **volume**.

**Matter** is everything around you.

**Mass** describes the amount of matter.



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#### < Density



**Density** relates two units that are used to describe **matter**.  
**Mass** and **volume**.

**Matter** is everything around you.

**Mass** describes the amount of matter.

**Volume** describes space the matter takes up.



## PART 1 : INTRODUCTION TO MATERIAL TECHNOLOGY

### MODE: ILLUSTRATION

Switch to another mode

Illustration

Video

Audio

Interactive

Example

Physical

Summary

**< Density**

# You are at the end!

What would you like to do?

**Rewatch**

**< Back to homepage**

**Density Wood >**

