### **The language of physics** 物理の言語の特徴を理解しよう

if は条件として「不確実な未来の状態や動作」を表す。 when は「確実性の高い未来の出来事」を表す。

### 例 1

**When** we talk about static electricity, we are referring to electrons that are transferred from one place to another without flowing in a current.

### 例 2

However, **if** the wire is looped in a circular manner to form a helix, the magnetic effect of current will increase.

### 例 3

Do electrical appliances still use electricity when they are turned off? Yes, they do! For example, when an appliance has a LED or clock display, it will still be using power even if the appliance isn't turned on. This might be one watt of power. One watt may not sound like a lot, but if you have 20+ electrical appliances in your home using just 1 watt of power, that's 20 watts being used!

### **Spotting Vampire Electronics**

Many devices constantly draw power while plugged in, which can quickly add up on monthly electric bills. Keep an eye out for the following clues as to what should be unplugged when not in use.

# **External power supplies:**Computers, printers

Remote controls: Window AC units, TVs, DVD players

## **Digital displays:** washing

machines, microwaves, VCRs

#### Rechargeable batteries: Battery charges, cordless telephones, power tools















Think Read Science topics 1 and 2 again. Underline the uses of when and if.

### **The language of chemistry** 化学の言語の特徴を理解しよう

受動態(be+過去分詞)は、事実や結果に焦点を置き、順序を明確にするのに都合がよい。

### 例 1

A pure liquid can **be separated** from a mixture of liquids in a solution by fractional distillation.

### 例 2

The crude oil **is boiled** and **evaporated**, and its vapors can condense at different temperatures in the fractionating column. (Science topic 1)

### 例 3

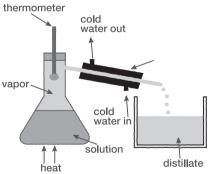
Because of dead birds and spilled oil, water sports, fishing and other outdoor activities cannot **be enjoyed.** (Science topic 2)

### 例 4

The success of a distillation can **be evaluated** by collecting temperature and spectroscopic data as the fractions are **being separated**.

### 例 5

Distillation **is** commonly **used** to separate ethanol – the alcohol in alcoholic drinks – from water.



Think Read Science topics 1 and 2 and find passive voice expressions.

Underline them and think how they are used.

### 5

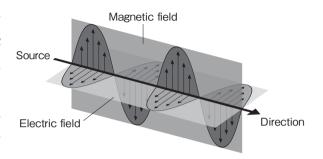
### Science topic 2 読んで考えよう

### ①51 ② 2-20

### Electromagnetic waves and radiation 電磁波と放射線

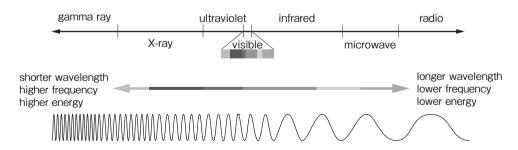
### Think What color of light has the most energy?

Electromagnetic waves are vibrations of electric and magnetic fields. The two fields are oriented perpendicular to each other, and the wave travels in a direction perpendicular to both of the fields. Electromagnetic waves can



travel through a vacuum at the speed of light.

The transfer of energy by electromagnetic waves is called 'electromagnetic radiation'. Electromagnetic radiation comes in many forms that our eyes cannot see including X-rays, ultraviolet (UV) and gamma rays, and it can be described by frequency, wavelength or energy. Lower-energy radiation, such as radio waves and microwaves, is usually represented as frequency. Microwaves, infrared (IR) light, visible light and UV light are often expressed as wavelength. And higher-energy radiation, such as gamma rays and X-rays, is also commonly considered as energy. The energy of an electromagnetic wave is directly proportional to its frequency and inversely proportional to its wavelength. The higher energy the wave has, the higher frequency and the shorter wavelength it has. Given this relationship, you can understand what color of visible light has the most energy.



electric field 電場 magnetic field 磁場 perpendicular to ~に垂直な vacuum 真空 infrared 赤外線 visible light 可視光線 proportional 比例の

## Science quiz できるかな?

- 1) Integration and differentiation are inverses of each other.
  - a) True
- **b)** False
- 2)  $\int dx = C$  is a correct formula.
  - a) True
- **b)** False
- 3) Although x = a is a critical point for f(x), f(x) does not necessarily have a local minimum or local maximum at x = a.
  - a) True
- **b)** False
- 4) Which is a maximum value of  $y = x^3 3x$ ?
  - a) (-2, -2)
- **b)** (-1, 2) **c)** (1, -2) **d)** (2, 2)

- 5) The integral of y = 2x is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - **a)** 2

- **b)** 4 **c)** x **d)**  $x^2$
- **6)** The derivative of 2x + 4 is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - **a**) 2

- **b)** 4 **c)** x **d)**  $x^2$
- 7) For the function  $x^2$ , the slope at x = 1 is 2 and the slope at x = 5 is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - **a)** 2
- **b**) 4
- **c)** 10
- **d)** 25
- 8) The gradient of the curve  $y = x^2 5x + 6$  is zero at \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) x = 2
- **b)** x = 2.5 **c)** x = 3 **d)** x = 6
- 9) Which of the following is the derivative of  $y = x^2+4$ ?
  - a)  $\frac{d}{dx} = 2x + 4$  b)  $\frac{d}{dx} = 2x$  c)  $\frac{d}{dx} = 2x^2$  d) 4

- 10) What is the area under the function y = 3x?
  - a)  $1.5x^2$  b)  $2x^2$  c)  $3x^2$  b) 6x

## **The language of math** 数学の言語の特徴を理解しよう

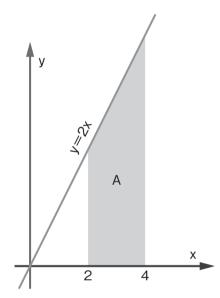
グラフ上で積分や面積を表す場合、前置詞がよく使われる。

- · 区間 from A to B, between A and B
- ・位置 area **under** the function f(x), at x = 1

### 例

Find the area **under** the function y = 2x **between** x = 2 **and** x = 4.

The area A can be found by subtracting the indefinite integral at x = 2 from that at x = 4.



The indefinite integral is: 
$$\int 2x \, dx = x^2 + C$$

**At** 
$$x = 2$$
:  $\int 2x \, dx = 2^2 + C$ 

**At** 
$$x = 4$$
:  $\int 2x \, dx = 4^2 + C$ 

Subtract: 
$$(4^2 + C) - (2^2 + C) = 4^2 + C - 2^2 - C$$
  
=  $16 - 4 + C - C$   
=  $12$ 

The definite integral, from 2 to 4, of 2x dx:

$$\int_{2}^{4} 2x \, dx = [x^{2}]_{2}^{4} = 4^{2} - 2^{2} = 12$$

Think Read Math topic again. Underline the prepositions and check how they are used.

### Self-assessment checklist 学習理解の自己評価

I understand more about differentiation and integration.

I have learned words and phrases

related to differentiation and integration.

I have thought about differentiation and integration.

I have utilized concepts about **differentiation and integration**.





| solar-cell      | 太陽電池      |
|-----------------|-----------|
| solid           | 固体        |
| solution        | 溶液        |
| split           | 分裂する      |
| state change    | 状態変化      |
| steroidogenesis | ステロイド産生   |
| strong acid     | 強酸        |
| strong base     | 強塩基       |
| sublimation     | 昇華(固体→気体) |
| subshell        | 副殼        |
| suffix          | 接尾辞       |
| suffocation     | 窒息        |
| superheavy      | 超重元素      |
| synthesize      | ~を合成する    |
| synthetically   | 合成的に      |
|                 |           |

| T                      |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| three states of matter | 物質の三態 |
| tin                    | 錫     |
| titrant                | 滴定剤   |
| trap                   | 閉じ込める |
| trial and error        | 試行錯誤  |
|                        |       |
| U                      |       |

| <u>U</u>     |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| undue        | 過度の       |
| unreasonable | 法外な、非現実的な |
| unstable     | 不安的な      |
|              |           |

| V              |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| vapor          | 蒸気          |
| vapor pressure | 蒸気圧         |
| vermiculite    | バーミキュライト、蛭石 |
| volatile       | 揮発性の        |
|                |             |

| W      |       |
|--------|-------|
| warmer | 保湿器   |
| worth  | ~に値する |
|        |       |
| Z      |       |
| zinc   | 鉛     |

| 物理         |      |  |
|------------|------|--|
| Α          |      |  |
| accelerate | 加速する |  |

| acceleration                  | 加速度         |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--|
| a factor of three             | 3倍          |  |
| ampere                        | アンペア(電流の単位) |  |
| ampere turn                   | アンペア回数      |  |
| amplitude                     | 振幅          |  |
| a police or emergency vehicle |             |  |
|                               | 警察緊急車両      |  |
| appliance                     | 電化製品        |  |
| apply                         | 作用する、加える    |  |

| В                  |       |  |
|--------------------|-------|--|
| be proportional to | 比例する  |  |
| by means of        | ~によって |  |
|                    |       |  |

| compact nuorescent lamp |                     |  |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--|
|                         | 小さいらせん状蛍光灯 (電球型蛍光灯) |  |
| compression             | 圧縮                  |  |
| 4                       |                     |  |

| 圧縮          |
|-------------|
| 伝導          |
| 伝導体         |
| 従来の         |
| 変換する        |
| クローン(電荷の単位) |
| 反対に作用する     |
|             |

| <u>D</u>    |         |  |
|-------------|---------|--|
| dashboard   | ダッシュボード |  |
| discharge   | 放電する    |  |
| disturbance | 妨害      |  |
| drawn bow   | ピンと張った弓 |  |
| droplet     | 水滴      |  |

| <u>E</u>                 |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| elastic potential energy | 弾性位置エネルギー    |
| electric(al) circuit     | 電気回路         |
| electric(al) pressure    | 電圧 (voltage) |
| electric charge          | 電荷           |
| electric field           | 電場           |
| electricity              | 電気           |
| electromagnet            | 電磁石          |
| exert                    | 働かせる         |
|                          |              |

| ciccuicity            | H->V       |  |
|-----------------------|------------|--|
| electromagnet         | 電磁石        |  |
| exert                 | 働かせる       |  |
|                       |            |  |
| F                     |            |  |
|                       |            |  |
| filament lamp         | 白熱電球       |  |
| filament lamp<br>flux | 白熱電球<br>流束 |  |
| *                     | – -        |  |
| flux                  | 流束         |  |

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