

Fall 2020

PHYS 203-101: The Earth in Space

Libarid Maljian

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.njit.edu/phys-syllabi>

Recommended Citation

Maljian, Libarid, "PHYS 203-101: The Earth in Space" (2020). *Physics Syllabi*. 267.
<https://digitalcommons.njit.edu/phys-syllabi/267>

This Syllabus is brought to you for free and open access by the NJIT Syllabi at Digital Commons @ NJIT. It has been accepted for inclusion in Physics Syllabi by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ NJIT. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@njit.edu.

**New Jersey Institute of Technology
College of Science and Liberal Arts
Department of Physics
The Earth in Space, Section 101
Phys 203–101
Fall 2020**

Thursdays, 06:00 p.m. to 08:50 p.m. Campus Center, Ballroom A

Grade

Your final grade will be based upon four examinations (17% each), one Final Examination (17%), and several quizzes (totaling 15%). If you miss a quiz or an examination, you will receive a grade of zero that will be calculated into your final grade. There are no make-up quizzes, and there are no make-up examinations. The following table will determine your final grade.

85% to 100%	A
80% to 84%	B+
70% to 79%	B
65% to 69%	C+
50% to 64%	C
40% to 49%	D
0% to 39%	F

The quiz grades will not be curved, the examination grades will not be curved, and the final grades will not be curved. Each examination, including the Final Examination, will consist of multiple-choice and/or true-false questions, all of which will come directly from topics discussed in class. Each examination, including the Final Examination, will be closed book and closed notes. No formula sheet or cheat sheet will be provided, nor will either be permitted for any of the examinations.

The Earth in Space (Phys 203) and The Earth in Space Laboratory (Phys 203A) are two separate courses for which you will receive two separate and independently-determined grades. Moreover, you are free to be registered for either one of these courses without being registered for the other course. If you are registered for both courses, withdrawal from one course does not mean you must withdraw from the other course.

Learning Objectives and Outcomes

understand that the Earth is a geological, oceanographic, atmospheric, and biological system
recall the geographic coordinate system
understand different types of map projections
comprehend atomic theory, including subatomic particles
comprehend molecular theory, including different types of chemical bonding
describe states of matter and phase changes
discuss the properties of minerals
understand different mineral groups, with strong emphasis on the silicate minerals
analyze the different types of rocks and how they form
comprehend the interior structure of the geosphere
discuss the theory of plate tectonics, and discuss the observational evidence for this theory of geology
use the theory of plate tectonics to study orology, seismology, and vulcanology
calculate the age of the Earth from radioactive dating
discuss the geological processes on the ocean floor
analyze the chemistry and the thermodynamics of the oceans using salinity, temperature, and pressure
understand the biological processes in the oceans
describe the currents and waves in the oceans
discuss landforms of coasts and shores
summarize the basics of the atmosphere, including its composition and its layers
analyze the thermodynamics of the atmosphere using pressure, temperature, and relative humidity
discuss meteorological processes using air masses and fronts
comprehend climatological processes that cause ice ages, glacial periods, and interglacial periods
apply the global circulation of air to predict the terrestrial landscapes/environments we find on continents
understand the continuous weathering and erosion of terrestrial landforms
analyze different types of soil and determine which is best and which is worst for agriculture
compare and contrast different types of mass wasting processes
explain how fluvial processes operate in river valleys and floodplains
understand how groundwater processes sculpt karst topographies
explain how aeolian processes affect deserts
summarize how glacial processes shape mountains and valleys