

# why studying science is important

**why studying science is important** is a question that underpins educational priorities and societal advancement. Science education provides essential knowledge and skills that enable individuals to understand the natural world, make informed decisions, and contribute to technological and medical progress. It fosters critical thinking, problem-solving abilities, and a methodical approach to exploring complex phenomena. In an increasingly technology-driven world, understanding scientific principles is crucial for innovation and addressing global challenges such as climate change, health crises, and resource management. This article explores the multifaceted reasons behind the significance of studying science, highlighting its role in personal development, economic growth, and societal well-being. The following sections delve into the benefits of science education, its impact on career opportunities, and its importance in fostering a scientifically literate society.

- The Role of Science in Personal and Intellectual Development
- Science Education and Career Opportunities
- Contributions of Science to Society and Global Challenges
- Enhancing Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills
- Science Literacy and Informed Decision-Making

## The Role of Science in Personal and Intellectual Development

### Understanding the Natural World

Studying science is important for gaining a deep understanding of how the natural world operates. From the fundamental laws of physics to the complexities of biological systems, science explains the mechanisms behind everyday phenomena. This knowledge helps individuals appreciate the intricacies of life and the environment, fostering curiosity and a lifelong desire to learn.

### Developing Analytical and Observational Skills

Science education emphasizes observation, experimentation, and analysis. These processes cultivate analytical skills, enabling students to assess information critically and draw evidence-based conclusions. Such intellectual tools are valuable beyond science, enhancing reasoning abilities across various disciplines and real-life situations.

# **Science Education and Career Opportunities**

## **Foundation for STEM Careers**

Science is the cornerstone of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields, which are among the fastest-growing and highest-paying career sectors. Studying science equips students with the technical knowledge and competencies required for professions in medicine, engineering, environmental science, and information technology, among others.

## **Versatility and Adaptability in the Job Market**

Beyond specific scientific roles, the skills acquired through science education—such as problem-solving, data analysis, and critical thinking—are highly valued in diverse industries. This versatility allows science graduates to adapt to evolving job markets and pursue a wide range of career paths.

## **Contributions of Science to Society and Global Challenges**

### **Advancements in Healthcare and Medicine**

Scientific research has revolutionized healthcare, leading to the development of vaccines, diagnostic tools, and treatments that improve quality of life and extend life expectancy. Understanding science is vital for supporting medical innovation and public health initiatives that address diseases and pandemics.

### **Environmental Protection and Sustainability**

Science plays a critical role in identifying environmental issues such as pollution, climate change, and biodiversity loss. It informs policy-making and the development of sustainable technologies to mitigate human impact on the planet. Studying science fosters environmental awareness and responsibility.

### **Technological Innovation and Economic Growth**

Technological progress driven by scientific discoveries fuels economic development. Innovations in energy, communication, transportation, and manufacturing improve efficiency and create jobs. A scientifically educated workforce is essential for maintaining competitiveness in the global economy.

# **Enhancing Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills**

## **Scientific Method as a Framework**

The scientific method teaches systematic inquiry through hypothesis testing, experimentation, and evidence evaluation. This structured approach enhances critical thinking by encouraging skepticism, open-mindedness, and logical reasoning, which are applicable in everyday decision-making and complex problem-solving.

## **Encouraging Creativity and Innovation**

Science education nurtures creativity by challenging learners to develop new hypotheses, design experiments, and devise novel solutions. This innovative mindset is crucial for technological breakthroughs and addressing unforeseen challenges in society and industry.

## **Science Literacy and Informed Decision-Making**

### **Empowering Citizens in a Complex World**

In an era dominated by scientific and technological developments, science literacy empowers individuals to understand news, policies, and products related to health, environment, and technology. This knowledge enables informed choices and active participation in democratic processes.

### **Combatting Misinformation and Pseudoscience**

Studying science equips people with the ability to critically evaluate information sources and discern credible evidence from misinformation or pseudoscience. This skill is essential for maintaining public trust in science and promoting rational discourse on important issues.

- Science enhances understanding of natural phenomena.
- It provides critical analytical and observational skills.
- Science education opens doors to diverse and lucrative careers.
- It drives medical, environmental, and technological advancements.
- Science fosters critical thinking and problem-solving abilities.
- It promotes informed decision-making and combats misinformation.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### Why is studying science important for technological advancement?

Studying science drives technological innovation by providing the foundational knowledge needed to develop new tools, devices, and systems that improve our daily lives and solve complex problems.

### How does studying science contribute to critical thinking skills?

Science education encourages observation, experimentation, and analysis, which help develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills essential for making informed decisions in various aspects of life.

### In what ways does studying science impact healthcare and medicine?

Studying science leads to discoveries about the human body, diseases, and treatments, enabling advancements in healthcare, improved medical technologies, and better patient outcomes.

### Why is understanding environmental science crucial today?

Studying environmental science helps us comprehend the impact of human activities on the planet, guiding efforts to protect natural resources, combat climate change, and promote sustainability.

### How does science education influence economic growth?

A strong foundation in science fosters innovation and skilled workforce development, which are key drivers of economic growth, competitiveness, and the creation of high-quality jobs.

### What role does studying science play in addressing global challenges?

Science provides evidence-based solutions to global issues such as pandemics, food security, and energy crises, enabling societies to develop effective strategies for a sustainable future.

## Additional Resources

#### 1. *The Importance of Science: Unlocking the Secrets of the Universe*

This book explores how scientific inquiry has shaped our understanding of the natural world. It emphasizes the role of science in solving global challenges such as climate change, health crises, and technological advancement. Readers gain insight into why studying science is essential for innovation and progress.

## *2. Science Matters: The Role of Scientific Literacy in Society*

Focusing on scientific literacy, this book discusses how a basic understanding of science empowers individuals to make informed decisions. It highlights the impact of science education on democracy, critical thinking, and everyday problem-solving. The author argues that studying science is crucial for active and responsible citizenship.

## *3. Curiosity and Discovery: Why Science Education is Vital*

This title delves into the importance of nurturing curiosity through science education. It illustrates how studying science encourages creativity, analytical thinking, and a lifelong love of learning. The book also addresses how science education prepares students for future careers in an increasingly technology-driven world.

## *4. From Atoms to Ecosystems: The Essential Role of Science in Understanding Life*

By tracing scientific discoveries from the smallest particles to complex ecosystems, this book shows how science helps us comprehend the interconnectedness of life. It explains why studying science is key to addressing environmental issues and promoting sustainability. The narrative underscores the value of scientific knowledge in preserving the planet.

## *5. The Science Behind Progress: How Studying Science Drives Innovation*

This book highlights the direct link between scientific research and technological advancements. It presents numerous examples where studying science has led to breakthroughs in medicine, engineering, and communication. The author makes a compelling case for why investing in science education is critical for future innovation.

## *6. Critical Thinking Through Science: Building Skills for the Modern World*

Emphasizing the development of critical thinking skills, this book shows how science education fosters logical reasoning and problem-solving abilities. It argues that studying science equips individuals to evaluate information critically in a world full of misinformation. The book serves as a guide for educators and students alike.

## *7. Science for All: Bridging the Gap Between Knowledge and Society*

This book discusses the importance of making science accessible to diverse audiences. It explores how studying science promotes inclusivity and helps bridge cultural and socioeconomic divides. The author advocates for broader science education initiatives to ensure equitable participation in scientific progress.

## *8. The Future is Scientific: Preparing the Next Generation*

Focusing on the future workforce, this book examines why studying science is essential for preparing young people for emerging careers. It addresses the rapid pace of technological change and the growing demand for STEM skills. The book encourages educators and policymakers to prioritize science education.

## *9. Science and Society: Understanding Our World Through Inquiry*

This title explores the relationship between scientific inquiry and societal development. It illustrates how studying science deepens our understanding of social, ethical, and environmental issues. The author highlights the importance of science in fostering informed dialogue and responsible decision-making.

# **Why Studying Science Is Important**

Find other PDF articles:

<https://admin.nordenson.com/archive-library-106/files?dataid=fwa29-1933&title=best-laptops-for-engineering-students-reddit.pdf>

**why studying science is important:** *Understanding the Brain Towards a New Learning Science* OECD, 2002-09-04 This book examines how new scientific developments in understanding how the brain works can help educators and educational policy makers develop new and more efficient methods for teaching and developing educational policies.

**why studying science is important:** **Compact First for Schools Student's Book without Answers with CD-ROM** Barbara Thomas, Laura Matthews, 2014-09-11 A focused, 50-60 hour course for the revised Cambridge English: First (FCE) for Schools exam from 2015. Compact First for Schools Student's Book features eight topic-based units to maximise the exam performance of school-age learners. Units are organised by exam paper with pages on Reading and Use of English, Writing, Listening and Speaking. A Grammar reference covers key areas in the syllabus, and unit-based wordlists include target vocabulary with definitions. There is also a revision section and two full practice tests are available online for teachers to access. The CD-ROM provides interactive grammar, vocabulary and exam skills tasks including listening. Audio recordings for the Student's Book listening exercises are available separately on a Class Audio CD.

**why studying science is important:** The Politics of Childhood in Cold War America Ann Maire Kordas, 2015-10-06 This study examines how childhood and adolescence were shaped by – and contributed to – Cold War politics in America.

**why studying science is important:** Fundamentals of Fingerprint Analysis, Second Edition Hillary Moses Daluz, 2018-10-26 Building on the success of the first Edition—the first pure textbook designed specifically for students on the subject—Fundamentals of Fingerprint Analysis, Second Edition provides an understanding of the historical background of fingerprint evidence, and follows it all the way through to illustrate how it is utilized in the courtroom. An essential learning tool for classes in fingerprinting and impression evidence—with each chapter building on the previous one using a pedagogical format—the book is divided into three sections. The first explains the history and theory of fingerprint analysis, fingerprint patterns and classification, and the concept of biometrics—the practice of using unique biological measurements or features to identify individuals. The second section discusses forensic light sources and physical and chemical processing methods. Section three covers fingerprint analysis with chapters on documentation, crime scene processing, fingerprint and palm print comparisons, and courtroom testimony. New coverage to this edition includes such topics as the biometrics and AFIS systems, physiology and embryology of fingerprint development in the womb, digital fingerprint record systems, new and emerging chemical reagents, varieties of fingerprint powders, and more. Fundamentals of Fingerprint Analysis, Second Edition stands as the most comprehensive introductory textbook on the market.

**why studying science is important:** **The Psychology of Scientific Inquiry** Aaro Toomela, 2019-11-05 This brief sets out on a course to distinguish three main kinds of thought that underlie scientific thinking. Current science has not agreed on an understanding of what exactly the aim of science actually is, how to understand scientific knowledge, and how such knowledge can be achieved. Furthermore, no science today also explicitly admits the fact that knowledge can be constructed in different ways and therefore every scientist should be able to recognize the form of thought that under-girds their understanding of scientific theory. In response to this, this text seeks to answer the questions: What is science? What is (scientific) explanation? What is causality and why it matters? Science is a way to find new knowledge. The way we think about the world constrains the

aspects of it we can understand. Scientists, the author suggests, should engage in a metacognitive perspective on scientific theory that reflects not only what exists in the world, but also the way the scientist thinks about the world.

**why studying science is important:** Primary Science for Trainee Teachers Judith Roden, James Archer, 2014-09-23 With chapter sequencing following the new Curriculum, this book supports trainee Primary school teachers to make use of the opportunities presented in the new National Curriculum for effective and engaging Science teaching. Covering all of the areas of the new National Curriculum for primary science and offering insight into effective teaching, it helps you connect what you need to teach to how it can be taught. This comprehensive guide to teaching Primary Science will help you secure your subject knowledge, understand how children learn about science and know how to plan and teach effective and inspiring science lessons. Exploring opportunities in the new curriculum for creative and imaginative teaching, it shows you how to capitalize on opportunities to teach Science in a way that sparks children's interest. Includes the full National Curriculum Programme of Study for Science, key stages 1 and 2 as a useful reference for trainee teachers. Other books in this series include: Primary Mathematics for Trainee Teachers and Primary English for Trainee Teachers

**why studying science is important:** *Python Programming in Context* Bradley N. Miller, David L. Ranum, 2008-09-05 .

**why studying science is important:** *How Science Works* Rob Toplis, 2010-12-02 How Science Works provides student and practising teachers with a comprehensive introduction to one of the most dramatic changes to the secondary science curriculum. Underpinned by the latest research in the field, it explores the emergence and meaning of How Science Works and reviews major developments in pedagogy and practice. With chapters structured around three key themes - why How Science Works, what it is and how to teach it - expert contributors explore issues including the need for curriculum change, arguments for scientific literacy for all, school students' views about science, what we understand about scientific methods, types of scientific enquiry, and, importantly, effective pedagogies and their implications for practice. Aiming to promote discussion and reflection on the ways forward for this new and emerging area of the school science curriculum, it considers: teaching controversial issues in science argumentation and questioning for effective teaching enhancing investigative science and developing reasoned scientific judgments the role of ICT in exploring How Science Works teaching science outside the classroom. How Science Works is a source of guidance for all student, new and experienced teachers of secondary science, interested in investigating how the curriculum can provide creativity and engagement for all school students.

**why studying science is important:** The Importance of Average Stephen Farenga, 2010-03-16 The Importance of Average calls attention to the policies and practices that discriminate against the silent majority of students in the American educational system. Arguments presented emphasize the collateral damage caused to average students by legislative mandates, administrative policies, teaching practices, parenting beliefs, and adherence to strict psychological constructs. Each of these factors has created a pervasive psycho-educational belief of average ability. The authors challenge what they consider as a pseudo-definition of 'average' that was brought about as an attempt by policymakers to test their way out of addressing the true inequities found in society. Further, the authors identify how educational policymakers have sacrificed the education of an entire class of students by creating the illusion that underachievement can be eliminated simply through lowering standards and examination pass rates. In chronicling the plight of average students, the authors capture the emotions and attitudes of teachers, parents, and students whose frustrations have been set aside in order to meet other special interests. The authors explore methods that provide students of average knowledge in any given area with the appropriate tools necessary for succeeding in school. Finally, the authors argue that there is no such thing as 'average' intelligence.

**why studying science is important:** Sons and Daughters R. Kemp Philp, 2023-06-13 Reprint of the original, first published in 1872.

**why studying science is important:** *Teaching Science in Secondary Schools* Sandra Amos,

Richard Boohan, 2013-10-11 A companion to Aspects of Teaching Secondary Science, the first section of this reader provides an overview of the key issues, discussing the nature of science and its role in the school curriculum. The second section goes on to examine critically the ways in which science is reflected in the school curriculum, while the third section discusses recent curriculum initiatives and developments. Turning the focus from what is taught on to who is taught, section four shows that students are very much active learners in the classroom, making sense of their experiences and constructing their own meanings. The final section covers the role of research in science education, giving examples of research papers and considering how productive collaboration between teachers and researchers can impact upon the effectiveness of classroom practice.

**why studying science is important: Science Learning, Science Teaching** Jerry Wellington, Gren Ireson, 2017-09-01 Now fully updated in its fourth edition, Science Learning, Science Teaching offers an accessible, practical guide to creative classroom teaching and a comprehensive introduction to contemporary issues in science education. Aiming to encourage and assist professionals with the process of reflection in the science classroom, the new edition re-examines the latest advances in the field and changes to the curriculum, and explores the use of mobile technology and coding, and its impact on ICT in science education. With extra tasks integrated throughout the book and a brand new chapter, 'Working scientifically', to help develop learners' investigative skills, key topics include: • The art and craft of science teaching. • The science curriculum and science in the curriculum. • Planning and managing learning. • Inclusive science education. • Laboratory safety in science learning and teaching. • Language and numeracy in science teaching and learning. • Computers and computing in science education. • Citizenship and sustainability in science education. Including points for reflection and useful information about further reading and recommended websites, Science Learning, Science Teaching is an essential source of support, guidance and inspiration for all students, teachers, mentors and those involved in science education wishing to reflect upon, improve and enrich their practice.

**why studying science is important: Science Curriculum Topic Study** Page Keeley, 2005-02-23 This indispensable staff development resource provides a systematic professional development strategy linking science standards and research to curriculum, instruction, and assessment.

**why studying science is important: X-Men and the Mutant Metaphor** Joseph J. Darowski, 2014-04-10 First appearing in 1963, The Uncanny X-Men had a rough start, lasting until 1970 when the comic book was canceled due to low sales. Following a relaunch in 1975, however, it found new popularity thanks to intricate scripting by Chris Claremont and the artwork of John Byrne. Within a few years, The Uncanny X-Men was one of Marvel Comics' best-selling series and over the decades it became one of the most successful and popular franchises in comic book history. Spin-off titles, mini-series, multimedia adaptations, and a massively expanded cast of characters followed. One of the reasons for the success of X-Men is its powerful "mutant metaphor," which enhances the stories with cultural significance and the exploration of themes such as societal prejudice and discrimination. In X-Men and the Mutant Metaphor: Race and Gender in the Comic Books, Joseph J. Darowski thoroughly analyzes The Uncanny X-Men, providing its historical background and dividing the long-running series into distinct eras. Each chapter examines the creators and general plot lines, followed by a closer analysis of the principal characters and key stories. The final chapter explores the literal use of race and gender rather than the metaphorical or thematic ways such issues have been addressed. This analysis includes insights gained from interviews with several comic book creators, and dozens of illustrations from the comic book series. Of particular significance are statistics that track the race and gender of every X-Men hero, villain, and supporting character. By delving into the historical background of the series and closely examining characters and stories, X-Men and the Mutant Metaphor illuminates an important popular culture phenomenon.

**why studying science is important: Academy; a Weekly Review of Literature, Learning, Science and Art**, 1876 The Poetical gazette; the official organ of the Poetry society and a review of poetical affairs, nos. 4-7 issued as supplements to the Academy, v. 79, Oct. 15, Nov. 5, Dec. 3 and 31,

**why studying science is important:** Why Study Biology by the Sea? Karl S. Matlin, Jane Maienschein, Rachel A. Ankeny, 2020-03-12 For almost a century and a half, biologists have gone to the seashore to study life. The oceans contain rich biodiversity, and organisms at the intersection of sea and shore provide a plentiful sampling for research into a variety of questions at the laboratory bench: How does life develop and how does it function? How are organisms that look different related, and what role does the environment play? From the Stazione Zoologica in Naples to the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole, the Amoy Station in China, or the Misaki Station in Japan, students and researchers at seaside research stations have long visited the ocean to investigate life at all stages of development and to convene discussions of biological discoveries. Exploring the history and current reasons for study by the sea, this book examines key people, institutions, research projects, organisms selected for study, and competing theories and interpretations of discoveries, and it considers different ways of understanding research, such as through research repertoires. A celebration of coastal marine research, *Why Study Biology by the Sea?* reveals why scientists have moved from the beach to the lab bench and back.

**why studying science is important:** The Psychology of Harry Potter Neil Mulholland, 2007-04-10 Harry Potter has provided a portal to the wizarding world for millions of readers, but an examination of Harry, his friends and his enemies will take us on yet another journey: through the psyche of the Muggle (and wizard!) mind. The twists and turns of the series, as well as the psychological depth and complexity of J. K. Rowling's characters, have kept fans enthralled with and puzzling over the many mysteries that permeate Hogwarts and beyond: • Do the Harry Potter books encourage disobedience? • Why is everyone so fascinated by Professor Lupin? • What exactly will Harry and his friends do when they finally pass those N.E.W.T.s? • Do even wizards live by the ticking of the clock? • Is Harry destined to end up alone? And why did it take Ron and Hermione so long to get together? Now, in *The Psychology of Harry Potter*, leading psychologists delve into the ultimate Chamber of Secrets, analyzing human mind and motivation by examining the themes and characters that make the Harry Potter books the bestselling fantasy series of all time. Grab a spot on the nearest couch, and settle in for some fresh revelations about our favorite young wizard!

**why studying science is important:** Learning Bio-Micro-Nanotechnology Mel I. Mendelson, 2013-01-04 *Learning Bio-Micro-Nanotechnology* is a primer on micro/nanotechnology that teaches the vocabulary, fundamental concepts, and applications of micro/nanotechnology in biology, chemistry, physics, engineering, electronics, computers, biomedicine, microscopy, ethics, and risks to humankind. It provides an introduction into the small world with a low fo

**why studying science is important:** The Philosophy and Practice of Science David B. Teplow, 2023-08-31 This book is a novel synthesis of the philosophy and practice of science, covering its diverse theoretical, metaphysical, logical, philosophical, and practical elements. The process of science is generally taught in its empirical form: what science is, how it works, what it has achieved, and what it might achieve in the future. What is often absent is how to think deeply about science and how to apply its lessons in the pursuit of truth, in other words, knowing how to know. In this volume, David Teplow presents illustrative examples of science practice, history and philosophy of science, and sociological aspects of the scientific community, to address commonalities among these disciplines. In doing so, he challenges cherished beliefs and suggests to students, philosophers, and practicing scientists new, epistemically superior, ways of thinking about and doing science.

**why studying science is important:** Science John Michels (Journalist), 1921

## Related to why studying science is important

**"Why ?" vs. "Why is it that ?" - English Language & Usage** Why is it that everybody wants to help me whenever I need someone's help? Why does everybody want to help me whenever I need someone's help? Can you please explain to me

**pronunciation - Why is the "L" silent when pronouncing "salmon"** The reason why is an interesting one, and worth answering. The spurious "silent l" was introduced by the same people

who thought that English should spell words like debt and

**american english - Why to choose or Why choose? - English** Why to choose or Why choose?

[duplicate] Ask Question Asked 10 years, 10 months ago Modified 10 years, 10 months ago

**Politely asking "Why is this taking so long??"** You'll need to complete a few actions and gain 15 reputation points before being able to upvote. Upvoting indicates when questions and answers are useful. What's reputation and how do I

**Is "For why" improper English? - English Language & Usage Stack** For why' can be idiomatic in certain contexts, but it sounds rather old-fashioned. Googling 'for why' (in quotes) I discovered that there was a single word 'forwhy' in Middle English

**Do you need the "why" in "That's the reason why"? [duplicate]** Relative why can be freely substituted with that, like any restrictive relative marker. I.e, substituting that for why in the sentences above produces exactly the same pattern of

**"Why do not you come here?" vs "Why do you not come here?"** "Why don't you come here?" Beatrice purred, patting the loveseat beside her. "Why do you not come here?" is a question seeking the reason why you refuse to be someplace. "Let's go in

**indefinite articles - Is it 'a usual' or 'an usual'? Why? - English** As Jimi Oke points out, it doesn't matter what letter the word starts with, but what sound it starts with. Since "usual" starts with a 'y' sound, it should take 'a' instead of 'an'. Also, If you say

**Where does the use of "why" as an interjection come from?** "why" can be compared to an old Latin form qui, an ablative form, meaning how. Today "why" is used as a question word to ask the reason or purpose of something

**Contextual difference between "That is why" vs "Which is why"?** Thus we say: You never know, which is why but You never know. That is why And goes on to explain: There is a subtle but important difference between the use of that and which in a

## **Related to why studying science is important**

**What Is Science Outreach and Why Is It Important?** (ucdavis.edu5mon) Left to right: Jace Kuske, Sabrina Mederos, and John Paulus from the Bales Lab viewing brains on a microscope slide to study the biology behind love (called "pair bonding" in non-human animals). (Evan

**What Is Science Outreach and Why Is It Important?** (ucdavis.edu5mon) Left to right: Jace Kuske, Sabrina Mederos, and John Paulus from the Bales Lab viewing brains on a microscope slide to study the biology behind love (called "pair bonding" in non-human animals). (Evan

**The importance of palaeontology, Earth history, and science** (Open Access Government6dOpinion) The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology discusses the significance of paleontology, Earth history and science in this

**The importance of palaeontology, Earth history, and science** (Open Access Government6dOpinion) The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology discusses the significance of paleontology, Earth history and science in this

**Why You Should Exercise Before Studying, According to Science** (9don MSN) You may think you don't have time to exercise and study and that you have to pick one. What if I told you you can't afford

**Why You Should Exercise Before Studying, According to Science** (9don MSN) You may think you don't have time to exercise and study and that you have to pick one. What if I told you you can't afford

**The Science Behind Studying: Why Sleep and Time Management are Crucial** (The Cornell Daily Sun5y) After a long and relaxing summer, the first month back at college tends to take some adjusting and there is nothing like the rude awakening of the first round of prelims to get students back into the

**The Science Behind Studying: Why Sleep and Time Management are Crucial** (The Cornell Daily Sun5y) After a long and relaxing summer, the first month back at college tends to take some adjusting and there is nothing like the rude awakening of the first round of prelims to get students

back into the

Back to Home: <https://admin.nordenson.com>