

Chapter 1 : Science fiction | Define Science fiction at calendrierdelascience.com

Science fiction (often shortened to Sci-Fi or SF) is a genre of speculative fiction, typically dealing with imaginative concepts such as advanced science and technology, spaceflight, time travel, and extraterrestrial life.

Best Novels This group is for like-minded people who want to read all of the Hugo and Nebula winners and runners-up. The Hugo Awards are chosen by the fans. The Nebula Awards are chosen by science fiction writers. A lot of the books overlap, but not all. The Nebula awards started in 1939. Many people believe that the Nebula awards are more prestigious due to it being writers judging writers. The Hugo awards were originally called the World Science Fiction Society until they have been giving out awards since 1953. As of the end of 2018, there are: We have Vampire Hearts. Welcome to My Vampire Book Obsession group. If you are a fan of anything VAMPIRE in the paranormal, horror, urban fantasy, dystopia, romance, fantasy genre, then this place is for you. Besides vampires we welcome lovers of werewolves, ghosts, zombies, immortals You are all welcome here! Please make yourself at home and join in on discussions. Due to the mature nature of some books discussed in this group, membership in this group is limited to those 18 years and older. Were you procrastinating it because it was a big time commitment? A genre you barely read? Life in general got in the way? Well, this is the group for you! Join us for group reads, games, challenges, and a place for fellow procrastinators to talk.

Chapter 2 : Liste von Science-Fiction-Serien â€“ Wikipedia

Set in riot-torn, near-future Los Angeles, 'Hotel Artemis' follows the Nurse, who runs a secret, members-only emergency room for criminals. Country: UK, USA Genre: Action, Crime, Science Fiction, Thriller.

Science fiction on television and List of science fiction television programs Don Hastings left and Al Hodge right from Captain Video and His Video Rangers Science fiction and television have always had a close relationship. It featured fantasy and horror as well as science fiction, with each episode being a complete story. The original series ran until and was revived in It has been extremely popular worldwide and has greatly influenced later TV science fiction programs, as well as popular culture. It combined elements of space opera and space Western. Although only mildly successful it gained popularity through later syndication and eventually spawned a very popular and influential franchise through films, later programs, and novels; as well as by intense fan interest. Some works predict this leading to improvements in life and society, for instance the stories of Arthur C. Clarke and the Star Trek series. While others warn about possible negative consequences, for instance H. The same study also found that students who read science fiction are much more likely than other students to believe that contacting extraterrestrial civilizations is both possible and desirable. Wonder emotion Science fiction is often said to generate a "sense of wonder. It is an appeal to the sense of wonder. Deep within, whether they admit it or not, is a feeling of disappointment and even outrage that the outer world has invaded their private domain. Science fiction has sometimes been used as a means of social protest. Some of the most notable feminist science fiction works have illustrated these themes using utopias to explore a society in which gender differences or gender power imbalances do not exist, or dystopias to explore worlds in which gender inequalities are intensified, thus asserting a need for feminist work to continue. Science fiction studies The study of science fiction, or science fiction studies , is the critical assessment, interpretation, and discussion of science fiction literature, film, new media, fandom, and fan fiction. Science fiction scholars study science fiction to better understand it and its relationship to science, technology, politics, and culture-at-large. Science fiction studies has a long history, dating back to the turn of the 20th century, but it was not until later that science fiction studies solidified as a discipline with the publication of the academic journals *Extrapolation* , *Foundation: The International Review of Science Fiction* , and *Science Fiction Studies* , and the establishment of the oldest organizations devoted to the study of science fiction, the Science Fiction Research Association and the Science Fiction Foundation , in The field has grown considerably since the s with the establishment of more journals, organizations, and conferences with ties to the science fiction scholarship community, and science fiction degree-granting programs such as those offered by the University of Liverpool and Kansas University. Scholar and science fiction critic George Edgar Slusser said that science fiction "is the one real international literary form we have today, and as such has branched out to visual media, interactive media and on to whatever new media the world will invent in the 21st century Hard science fiction and Soft science fiction Science Fiction has historically been sub-divided between hard science fiction and soft science fiction - with the division centering on the feasibility of the science central to the story. Authors including Tade Thompson and Jeff VanderMeer have pointed out that stories that focus explicitly on physics , astronomy , mathematics , and engineering tend to be considered "hard", while stories that focus on botany , mycology , zoology or the social sciences tend to be categorized as, "soft," regardless of the relative rigor of the science. Michael Swanwick dismissed the traditional definition of hard SF altogether, instead saying that it was defined by characters striving to solve problems, "in the right way - with determination , a touch of stoicism , and the consciousness that the universe is not on his or her side. I draw on the social sciences a great deal. Mary Shelley wrote a number of science fiction novels including *Frankenstein* , and is considered a major writer of the Romantic Age. Le Guin first asks: The great novelists have brought us to see whatever they wish us to see through some character. Otherwise they would not be novelists, but poets, historians, or pamphleteers. The literary guard consider genre fiction to be crass, commercial, whizz-bang potboilers. Or so it goes.

Chapter 3 : Science Fiction Cirklen

Science fiction (abbreviated SF or sci-fi with varying punctuation and capitalization) is a broad genre of fiction that often involves speculations based on current or future science or technology. Science fiction is found in books, art, television, films, games, theatre, and other media.

See Article History Alternative Titles: SF, sci-fi, speculative fiction Science fiction, abbreviation SF or sci-fi, a form of fiction that deals principally with the impact of actual or imagined science upon society or individuals. These achievement awards are given to the top SF writers, editors, illustrators, films, and fanzines. Science fiction The world of science fiction Science fiction is a modern genre. Though writers in antiquity sometimes dealt with themes common to modern science fiction, their stories made no attempt at scientific and technological plausibility, the feature that distinguishes science fiction from earlier speculative writings and other contemporary speculative genres such as fantasy and horror. The genre formally emerged in the West, where the social transformations wrought by the Industrial Revolution first led writers and intellectuals to extrapolate the future impact of technology. This approach was central to the work of H. Wells , a founder of the genre and likely its greatest writer. Wells was an ardent student of the 19th-century British scientist T. This dark dystopian side can be seen especially in the work of T. The sense of dread was also cultivated by H. Lovecraft , who invented the famous Necronomicon, an imaginary book of knowledge so ferocious that any scientist who dares to read it succumbs to madness. On a more personal level, the works of Philip K. Dick often adapted for film present metaphysical conundrums about identity, humanity, and the nature of reality. When the genre began to gel in the early 20th century, it was generally disreputable, particularly in the United States , where it first catered to a juvenile audience. Following World War II , science fiction spread throughout the world from its epicentre in the United States , spurred on by ever more staggering scientific feats, from the development of nuclear energy and atomic bombs to the advent of space travel, human visits to the Moon, and the real possibility of cloning human life. By the 21st century, science fiction had become much more than a literary genre. Its avid followers and practitioners constituted a thriving worldwide subculture. Fans relished the seemingly endless variety of SF-related products and pastimes, including books , movies , television shows, computer games, magazines , paintings, comics , and, increasingly, collectible figurines, Web sites, DVDs, and toy weaponry. They frequently held well-attended, well-organized conventions, at which costumes were worn, handicrafts sold, and folk songs sung. The evolution of science fiction Antecedents Antecedents of science fiction can be found in the remote past. Among the earliest examples is the 2nd-century-ce Syrian-born Greek satirist Lucian , who in *Trips to the Moon* describes sailing to the Moon. Such flights of fancy, or fantastic tales, provided a popular format in which to satirize government, society, and religion while evading libel suits, censorship, and persecution. The clearest forerunner of the genre, however, was the 17th-century swashbuckler Cyrano de Bergerac , who wrote of a voyager to the Moon finding a utopian society of men free from war, disease, and hunger. See below *Utopias and dystopias*. The voyager eats fruit from the biblical tree of knowledge and joins lunar society as a philosopher—that is, until he is expelled from the Moon for blasphemy. In creating his diversion, Cyrano took it as his mission to make impossible things seem plausible. Although this and his other SF-like writings were published only posthumously and in various censored versions, Cyrano had a great influence on later satirists and social critics. Both Thomas Jefferson and George Washington owned copies. Page 1 of 8.

Chapter 4 : Top 50 Science Fiction Blogs & Websites | Sci Fi Blogs | Sci Fi Book Blog

Science fiction bygger på mere eller mindre fabulerende tematiseringer af (natur)videnskabens resultater og anskuelsesmåder, og hyppige emner er højteknologiske fremtidssamfund, rumrejser, tidsrejser, væsner fra andre kloder, robotter, kunstig intelligens, Jordens undergang o.l.

Swan Er Hong, an artist and former asteroid terrarium designer, is grieving over the sudden death of her step-grandmother, Alex, who was very influential among the inhabitants of Terminator. After the funeral procession, a conference is held among the family and the close friends of Alex some of whom Swan has never heard of, including Fitz Wahram, a native of the moon Titan, whom Swan dislikes. While Swan is visiting Wang on Io, an apparent attack of some sort fails. With Wahram and Genette, Swan travels throughout the solar system and investigates an escalating series of conspiracies. Inspector Genette eventually discovers how the artificial meteorite that destroyed Terminator was created: The complexity of the attack leads her to determine that quantum computers must have been used. Meanwhile, Swan and Wahram become involved in restoring and re-wilding the climate-change-ravaged Earth by returning thousands of species from space-based temporary environments to their home environments on the Earth. An artist and former asteroid terrarium designer Fitz Wahram. Diplomat from the moon Titan Jean Genette. A "small" who was a close friend to Alex Alex. Influential and deceased scientist and diplomat. A young Earth boy who saves Swan from some trouble in his slum-like home town. In thanks, Swan gives him a job off-planet. Science and technology[edit] In the world of the novel, the planets Mercury, Venus, and Mars are inhabited by humans, as are the moons of Saturn and Jupiter. Humans have a presence or are building a presence on all the inhabitable surfaces within the solar system including moons and satellites. Some of these serve as animal reserves or farms for endangered or underproduced flora and fauna. Humans take shuttles to these asteroids and use them as transportation around the system. In the novel, scientific and technological advances, such as human enhancement, settlements on other planets, and terraforming, have opened gateways to an extraordinary future. One major innovation are the qubes, which are quantum computers possessing artificial intelligence, often small enough that the wearer can have one implanted into their head or attached to their person, like one might wear a watch or carry a phone. Digital, as opposed to quantum, AI is still in use but is being supplanted by the smaller and much more powerful qubes. Capitalism has been replaced by a planned economy described as based on the mondragon concept controlled by the quantum computers, but on Earth there are still remnants of the market system. Sex, sexuality and gender[edit] Gender and sexuality within this world is fluid and expansive, with the principal categories of gender and sexuality listed to include feminine, masculine, androgynous, ambisexual, bisexual, neuter, eunuch, nonsexual, undifferentiated, gay, lesbian, queer, invert, homosexual, polymorphous, poly, labile, berdache, hijra, and two-spirit. Many people exhibit intersex or "gynandromorphous" sex characteristics, including both penises and vaginas. Terminator is also briefly mentioned in the novel Aurora. Reception[edit] Critical reception for has been mixed to positive, [3] [4] with Strange Horizons saying that "readers must make up their own minds".

Science fiction definition, a form of fiction that draws imaginatively on scientific knowledge and speculation in its plot, setting, theme, etc. See more.

By Quentin Cooper 30 July Time Out, the weekly listings magazine, recently ranked the best sci-fi movies of all time. Especially as my not-quite-four-year-old is named Hal partly after the homicidal computer in Once you begin to get away from the top though, things soon get less clear cut. View image of Quiet Earth - Credit: How could something so often cited as one of the greatest films of any genre fail to make it into a sci-fi top list? Simple, some will say: But what most people would describe as being a black comedy or a Cold War satire, Dr Strangelove also does what the best science fiction always does. It makes us think about the possibilities and limitations of our species, and our relationship with science and technology. In this case nuclear Armageddon, and the likelihood then and to an only slightly lesser extent now of resisting our ability to blow ourselves to smithereens. Go one place higher " and for all its spaceships and robots and aliens, Star Wars is essentially a hi-tech fairy tale, with Luke Skywalker a space-faring Harry Potter figure using the magic of the force to battle evil Darth Voldemort. Warner Bros The more you look at the top , the flakier it seems: Come to think of it, even the number one film is awkward in terms of how we usually think about science-fiction. The problem is the genre itself. Like a lot of things, you only get there by trial and error. Science fiction is less a category, and more like one of those music playlists that chooses songs based on their genres. And although everyone ends up with mostly the same set of songs, no two playlists, and no two sets of rules, are quite the same. Personally, I think the only unassailable definition is the one often attributed to the great editor John W Campbell: View image of Arthur C Clarke co-wrote Getty Images Tricky as it may be, it seems a shame to cite all these other attempts without having a go myself. But seldom anything about dragons, otherwise that would be fantasy. But in the words of of Hal, in the poll-topping

Chapter 6 : Erin Penn's Second Base " Genre Fiction Writer of Romance, Fantasy, Science Fiction, and

Science fiction, abbreviation SF or sci-fi, a form of fiction that deals principally with the impact of actual or imagined science upon society or calendrierdelascience.com term science fiction was popularized, if not invented, in the s by one of the genre's principal advocates, the American publisher Hugo Gernsback.

Orson Welles lavede i en radiodramatisering af romanen. Her det danske omslag af forlaget Martins halvkroner-udgave. Rejsen til Maanen, , H. Wells fx The Time Machine , da. Verdenskrig afspejler britisk science fiction en desillusioneret og teknologiskeptisk stemning, som det ses i Aldous Huxleys dystopiske Brave New World , da. Fagre Nye Verden, s. Isaac Asimov , A. Den teknikdyrkende amerikanske tradition blev globalt dominerende efter 2. John Wyndham , Brian W. Ballard og Arthur C. Selvom billigbogens revolutionering af underholdningsmarkedet efter 2. I Storbritannien anerkendtes den surrealismeorienterede Michael Moorcocks f. Eksperimentel science fiction, Samuel R. Disch Camp Concentration, , trivedes side om side med vedtagen formelfiktion, Frederik Pohl , Robert Silverberg f. I Slaughterhouse-Five , da. Archives , og Ursula K. Le Guin i sine tankeeksperimenterende og civilisationskritiske science fiction-romaner, fx The Left Hand of Darkness , da. Marge Piercy har udnyttet genren i et kvindepolitisk sigte i Woman on the Edge of Time , da. It-alderens nye underholdningsmedie, computerspillet , har taget genrens elementer til sig, om end navnlig i Hollywoods ekstravagante udformninger. Visuelle medier I visuelle medier udforsker science fiction i form af tegneserier, film, tv og computerspil samme temaer som i litteraturen. Le Voyage dans la lune , Rejsen til Maanen udviklede en omfattende trickeffekt-teknologi. Lars Ole Sauerberg, Nicolas Barbano: Linda og Valentin forrest i gule dragter er ag

Chapter 7 : Science fiction - Wikipedia, den frie encyklopædi

The best science fiction authors are often described as some of the most creative minds in the world. Yet, this is such a genre that is as easy to love as it is difficult to define. The world of sci-fi is a unique experience as, unlike other genres, it allows for an author to take their imagination to new limits and thus provide a surreal.

Chapter 8 : Science fiction - Wikipedia

science fiction space technology terms The following items are found in science fiction literature as technologies useful in authoring a plausible setting for a sci-fi story: PROPULSION: Faster Than Light Drive (FTL) is required for stories about star based exploits.

Chapter 9 : Genre: Science Fiction by Mark HÄ,serich on Prezi

Science fiction is the improbable made possible". So that's my definition of science fiction. I'd love to have been able to come up with something far tighter or snappier.