

# Today's "Plan"—Freyday April 30

- Attendance/Brain Stretcher
- More about Student demos
- Contest: Who can best utilize their resources to complete a task?
- Lab demonstration
- Newton's Laws of Motion
- Applying Newton's 3 laws

## Today's Learning Target(s):

- Can you use critical thinking skills to solve a seemingly simple problem?
- What are the 3 laws of motion?

# *Task: We need the biggest hole possible in a sheet of paper*

## *Materials:*

- 2 sheets of paper
- Scissors
- Brain power of you & partner

## *Scoring: (out of 4)*

*5 = maximized resources*

4 = had best in class

3 = you had a noble attempt!

2 = results were at best average

1 = poor results

0 = no result

# Today's "Plan"—Monday May 3

- Attendance/Brain Stretcher
- Newton's Laws of Motion
- Begin making iMovie applying Newton's 3 laws

## Today's Learning Target(s):

- What are the 3 laws of motion?

# *Newton's 3 Laws of Motion*

1. An object at rest tends to stay at rest, and an object in motion tends to stay in motion unless acted on by an external force.
2. Force equals mass times acceleration ( $F=ma$ ).
3. For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

# 3 Laws of Motion Assignment

- Do it on iMovie (or something comparable).
- Identify each of the 3 laws (written out)
- For each law, have **two examples** which demonstrate the law.
- There should be some writing on these.
- There should be some editing on these.

# Today's "Plan"—Tuesday May 4

- Attendance/Brain Stretcher
- Student Demo due Monday May 17
- Review Newton's Laws of Motion
- Continue making iMovie applying Newton's 3 laws
- Lab: Speed & Mass

## Today's Learning Target(s):

- What are the 3 laws of motion?

# *Newton's 3 Laws of Motion*

1. An object at rest tends to stay at rest, and an object in motion tends to stay in motion unless acted on by an external force.
2. Force equals mass times acceleration ( $F=ma$ ).
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# 3 Laws of Motion Assignment

- Do it on iMovie (or something comparable).
- Identify each of the 3 laws (written out)
- For each law, have **two examples** which demonstrate the law.
- There should be some writing on these.
- There should be some editing on these.

# Today's "Plan"—Wednesday May 5

- Attendance/Brain Stretcher
- ***Student Science Demo due Monday May 17***
- Review Newton's Laws of Motion
- Continue Lab: Speed & Mass
- Continue making iMovie applying Newton's 3 laws

## Today's Learning Target(s):

- How does Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Motion apply to an everyday situation?

# Today's "Plan"—Thursday May 6

- Attendance/Brain Stretcher
- ***Student Science Demo due Monday May 17***
- Review Newton's Laws of Motion
- Finish Lab: Speed & Mass
- Review of Living Things (w/ special guests!)
- Show some more iMovies
- Continue making iMovie applying Newton's 3 laws

## Today's Learning

### Target(s):

- How does Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Motion apply to an everyday situation?
- What are traits of living things?

# Lab: Speed & Mass

- Review Conclusions
- From this lab, can we definitely conclude that increase mass has an effect on the speed of the ball thrown?
- Are there some possible sources of error?
  - Size of the ball could have some effect
    - More air resistance since it is bigger
    - Can't grip larger ball as well as the smaller one

# GOLD CARD

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

6179 500 0574 692

317

EXP 01/2015















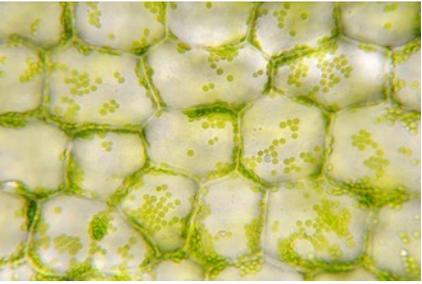
# Yellowstone National Park Hot Spring





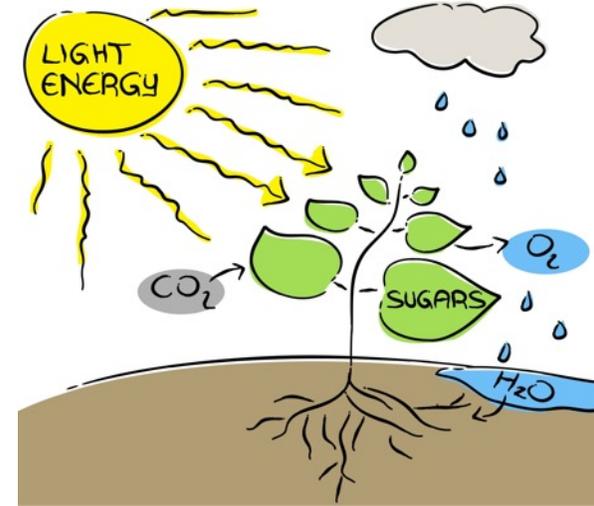


Figure 1

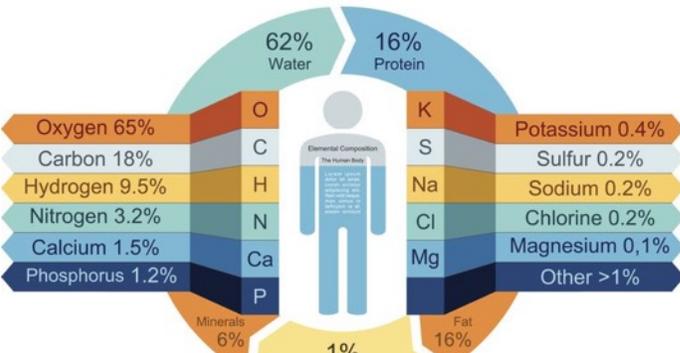


# What are the characteristics of all living things?

1. Composed of cell(s)
2. Composed of chemicals
3. Need energy
4. Respond to their environment
5. Grow
6. Have a life span
7. Reproduce as a species
8. Need water



THE HUMAN BODY



# Today's "Plan"—Freyday May 7

- Attendance/Brain Stretcher
- ***Student Science Demo due Monday May 17***
- Review yesterday's "special guests"
- Observations vs. Inferences
- Demonstration outside
- Show some more iMovies
- Continue making iMovie applying Newton's 3 laws

## Today's Learning

### Target(s):

- What is an observation vs. an inference?

# Unit 1: Introduction to Science

**Science**: the observation, identification, experimental investigation, and theoretical explanation of how/why things happen.

**Observation**: using the senses to collect data and information.

**Inference**: using “unseen” results, making assumptions which may or may not be true; we subconsciously do this without realizing it.

# Today's "Plan"—Monday May 10

- Attendance/Brain Stretcher
- ***Student Science Demo due Monday May 17***
  - ***Email me now***
- ***Discuss Final Test?***
- Show some iMovies
- Charts & Graphs using Google Sheets
- If time, continue making iMovie applying Newton's 3 laws

## Today's Learning

### Target(s):

- I can put data into the form of a chart & a graph

## *Compose an email to me:*

- Subject: Student demo video
- What are you doing for this, and where are you at with it? Also, if doing it with a partner, let me know.

# Today's "Plan"—Tuesday May 11

- Attendance/Brain Stretcher
- ***Student Science Demo due Monday May 17***
- Any iMovies to show?
- More Charts & Graphs using Google Sheets
- Go over Frey's Panorama survey from students
- If time, continue making iMovie applying Newton's 3 laws

## Today's Learning

### Target(s):

- I can put data into the form of a chart & a graph

# Construct a chart/table and a graph based on our “Favorite Subject” data.

Make sure:

- There is a title called “Favorite Subject” for each
- Have headings on chart/table, and X & Y axis are labeled on graph.
- The graph is a **bar graph**.

Construct a chart/table and a graph based on our “Least Favorite Color” data.

Make sure:

- There is a title called “Least Favorite Color” for each.
- Have headings on chart/table, and X & Y axis are labeled on graph.
- The graph is a **pie graph**.
- The colors on the graph match the colors from our data.

# What is the difference between percent and percentile?

- Percent: how many out of 100
- Percentile: shows your ranking as you would relate to others.
  - Is from 1-99.
  - Average would be 50.