First Day of School!
Science 8R Mr. Benchimol
Class Guidelines ditto. Take home. Read it. Fill out the back. Get it signed. Return it tomorrow.

## Email Contact: mbenchim@eastmeadow.k12.ny.us

# Aim: Go over class expectations and distribute Text Books. 

Save EVERYTHING! Points will be awarded at the end of the year. Keep everything in a BINDER.

Tests worth 100 points. About every week or two.

Surprise Quizzes are worth 20 points. Quizzes can be corrected.

Labs are worth 20 points. We will try to do labs about once a week.

Participation is worth 100 points. You start with a 100 and lose points for... talking
lateness
no pen/pencil
no books
Homework is worth 1 point. We will have about 10-20 homeworks a quarter

Hall Passes are yours. You get 5 times. Unused boxes are worth points.

You will get progress reports weekly.

## Problem solving in science

Observation: Using your senses to gather information.
"It is cloudy outside."

## SENSES <br> SIGHT <br> TOUCH <br> HEARIVG <br> SMELL <br> TASTE

## Inference: A judgment based on past experience. <br> "It is going to rain soon."

## Good observations lead to a testable prediction called a hypothesis We test a hypothesis with an experiment.

# The information from an 

 experiment can be used to form a theory.A theory may explain something while a scientific law is a "rule of nature."

Coffee makes grass grow better experiment:
HYPOTHESIS - DD. TOFFEE MAKE GRASS GROW BETTER
CONSTANTS - SAME FOR EVERYTHING SAME GRASS, SOIL, UGH WATER, FERTHLZER...
CONTROL - NORMAL CONDTITONS


INDEPENDENT VARIABLE-
1 THING TAAT YOU CHANGE
Constants: soil, water, grass, light, fertalizer, temperature.


Concluslon - D.D. coffee DOESNT MAKE GRASS GRDW BETER (THAN NORMAC)

Observations are made more specific by taking accurate measurements with numbers and units. This is called DATA. Can be shown on graphs.

MODEL - STRUCTURE, PICTURE, REPRESENTS SOMETHiNG complex

$$
1,1,2,3,5, \ldots
$$

Aim: Define standards of measurement.


A Standard is an exact quantity that people agree to use for comparison

Le système Internationale d'Unités (SI)
Developed in 1960 it is an improved version of the metric system.
SI is the standard system of measurement used worldwide.
All SI standards are universally accepted throughout the scientific community. Each type of measurement contains a base unit and a prefix which indicates which power of ten to use.


INCH, MILE, YARD, FEET CUPS, PINTS, LUNE, GALLON, QUART

## SI BASE UNITS

## Measurement

Length
Mass
Time
Electric current
Temperature
Amount of substance
Intensity of light

Unit
Meter
Kilogram kg
Second
Ampere
Kelvin
Mole
Candela

## IMPORTANT PREFIXES

PREFIX SYMBOL MULTIPLYING FACTOR

Kilo-
deci-
centi-
milli-
micro-
nano-
k 1000
d $\quad 0.1$
c
m
0.01
$\mu \quad 0.000001$
n 0.000000001


Notes1.ink

KILO METER
1000 METERS
CENT METER
0.01 m

Notes1.ink

Volume


$$
\begin{aligned}
& V=3 \mathrm{~cm} \quad X \cdot x \cdot x=x^{3} \\
& V=1 \times W \times h \\
& V=(5 \mathrm{~cm}) \times(3 \mathrm{~cm}) \times(4 \mathrm{~cm}) \\
& V=60 \mathrm{~cm}^{3}
\end{aligned}
$$





Aim: Identify three types of graphs and explain the correct use of each type.

Line Graph:Show trends or continous change. The dependent variable is always plotted on the vertical $y$-axis. The independent variable is plotted on the x -axis.



Bar Graph: Shows information collected by counting. The bars are not connected.


Legal immigration to the United States by decade

/RCA $=$ Illegal immigrants legalized under immigration Reform and Control Act
Sources: US Census Bureau and 1995 Statistical Yearbook of INS (March 97)

Pie Graph:Shows how a fixed quantity is broken down into parts.




