

The Scientific Method

By : Adalyn, Austin, Julian, and Lexi

(Which gum flavor lasts longest?)



? How long will the flavor will last the longest?



Question



Research



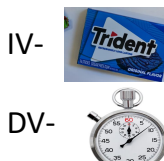
Hypothesis

I think the smallest gum will last the longest- Lexi

I think the biggest gum will last the longest - Adalyn, Austin, and Julian



Variables



Results

Types of gum and how long they last

Time	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
Mint	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Orange	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Watermelon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Original	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Data



Chew Time



Materials

Time

Gum



Pencil



Paper

Procedure



El Metodo Cientifico

Por: Adalyn, Austin, Julian y, and Lexi

(Cuanto durn el Chicle)



? ¿Cuánto tiempo durará el sabor?



Pregunta



Investigacion

Tipos de chicles y cuanto duran

Tiempo	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
Menta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sandia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Naranja	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Original	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Resultados

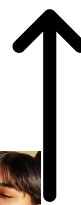


Hipotesis

Creo que el chicle mas pequeno durara mas – Lexi
Creo que el chicle mas – Adalyn, Austin y, Julian



Datos



Masticar Tiempo



Materiales

Chicle



Lapie



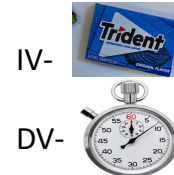
papel

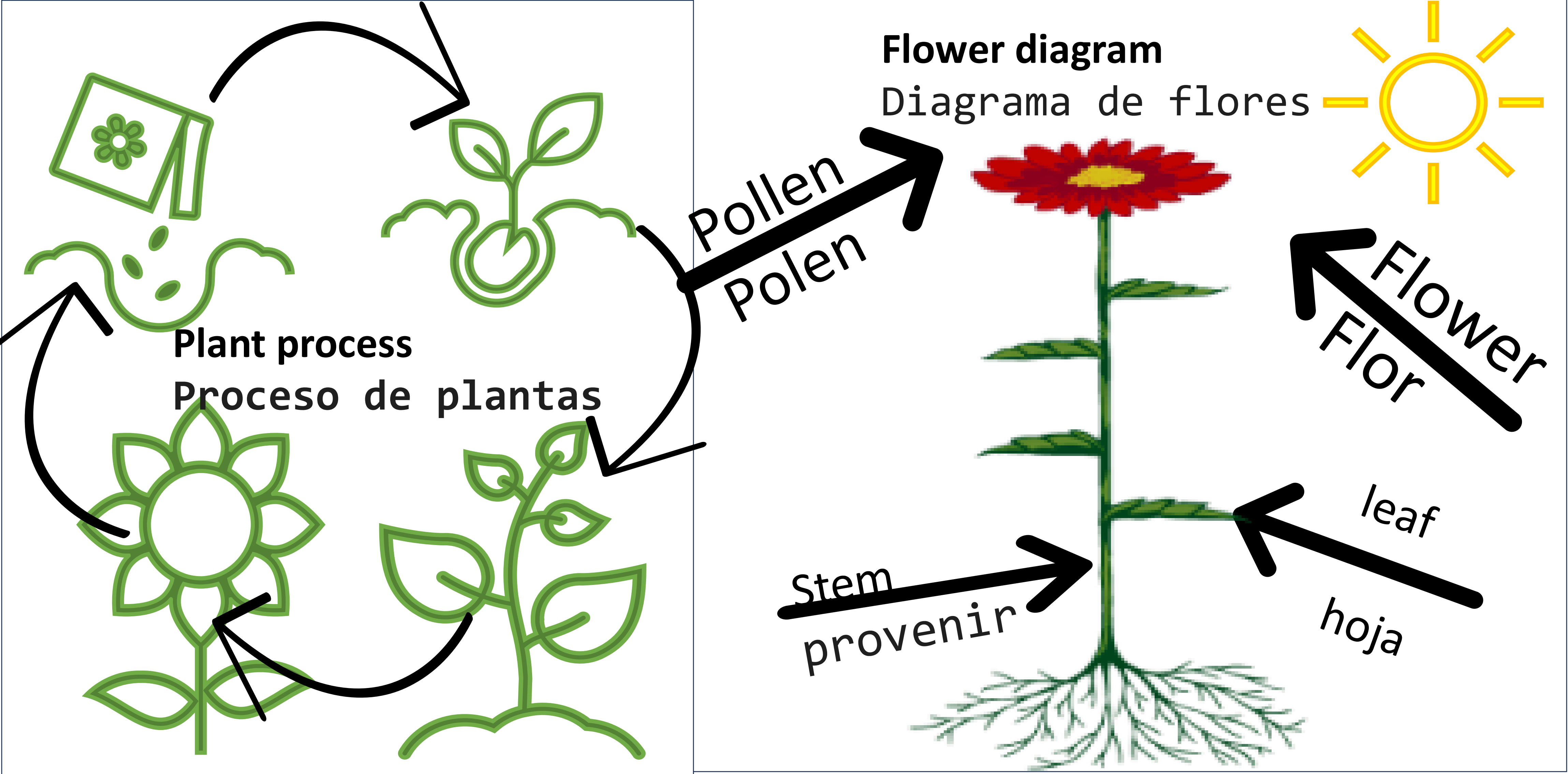


Procedimientos



Variables

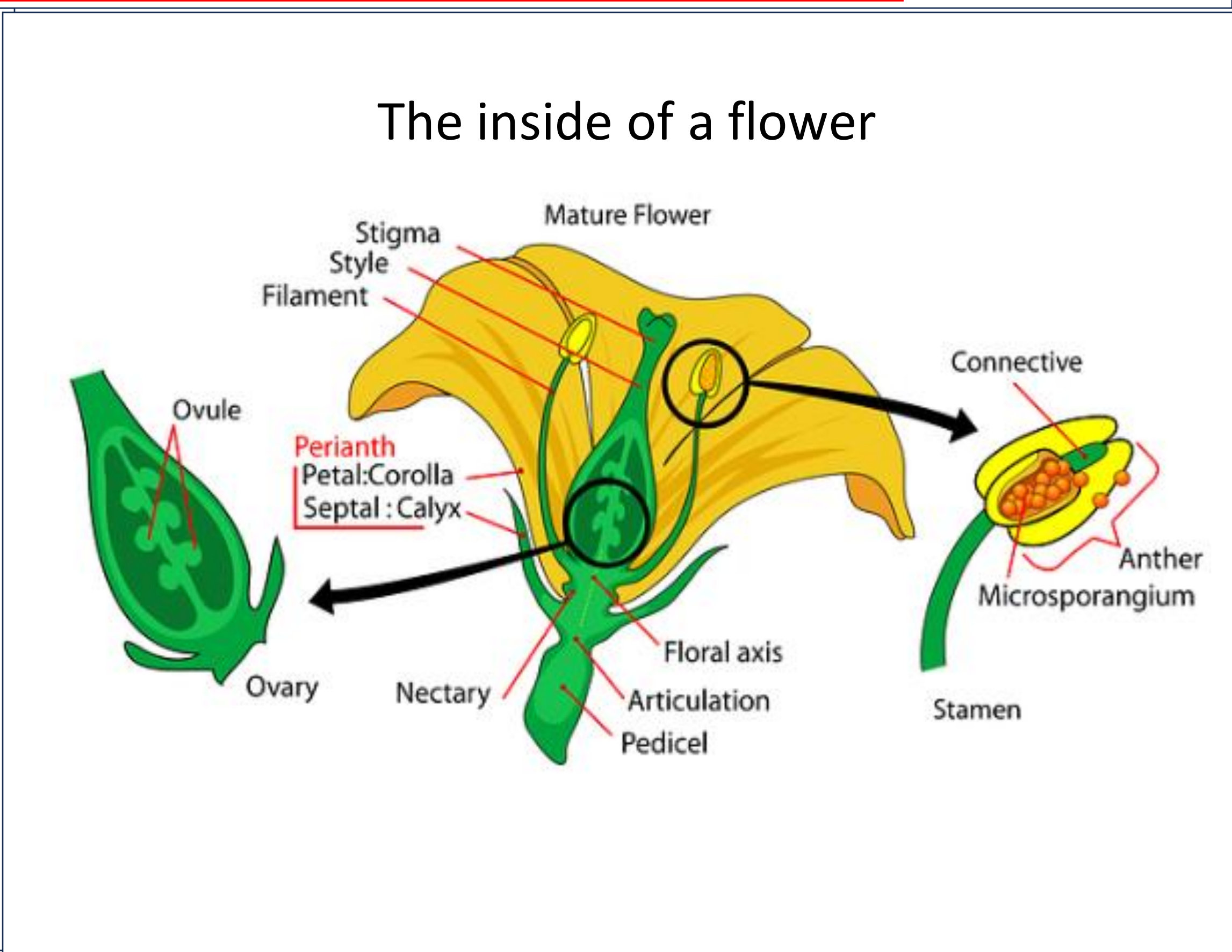
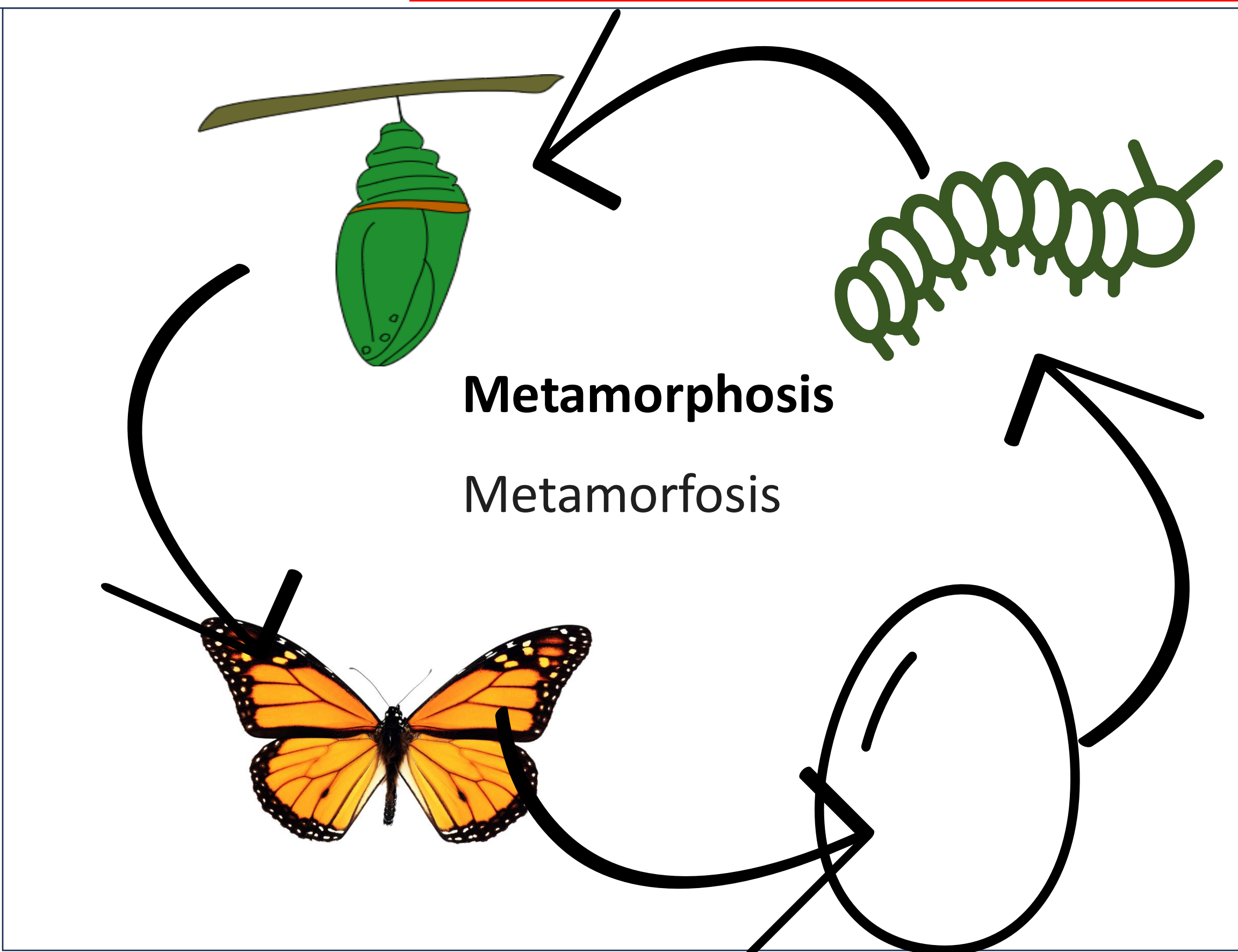




Process of photosynthesis



By Tierney Landon & Mason



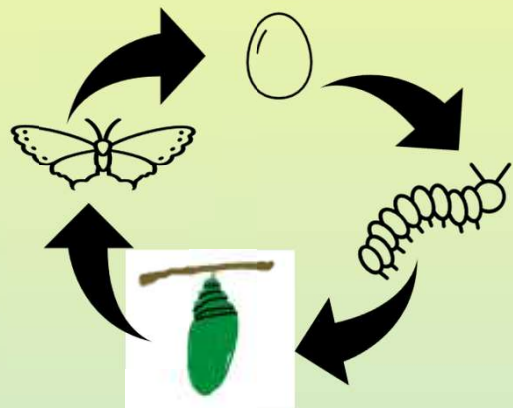
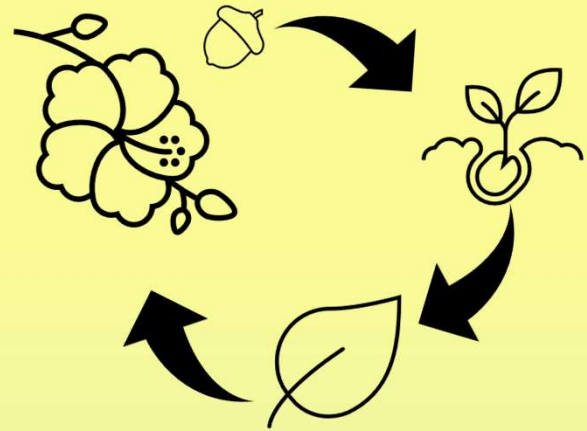
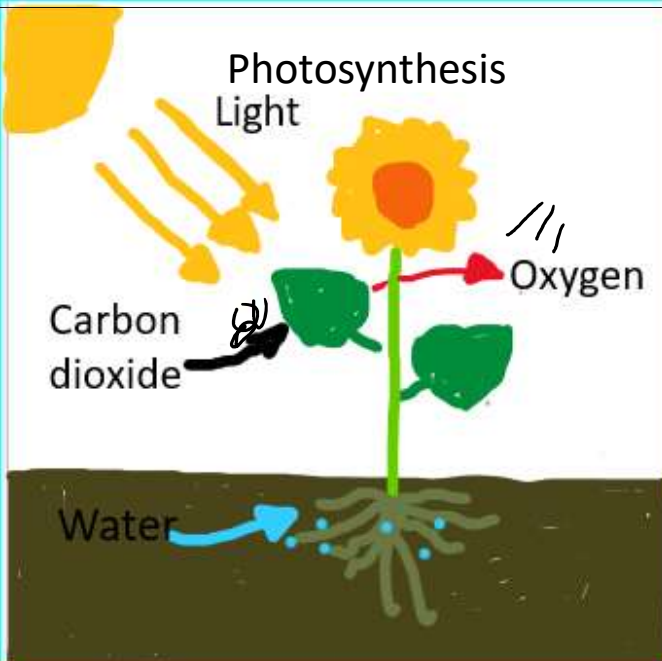
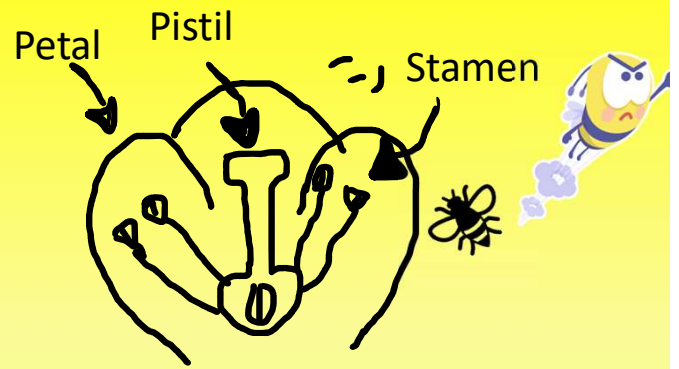
All About Living Systems/Processes

Andrea

Abraham

Cadence

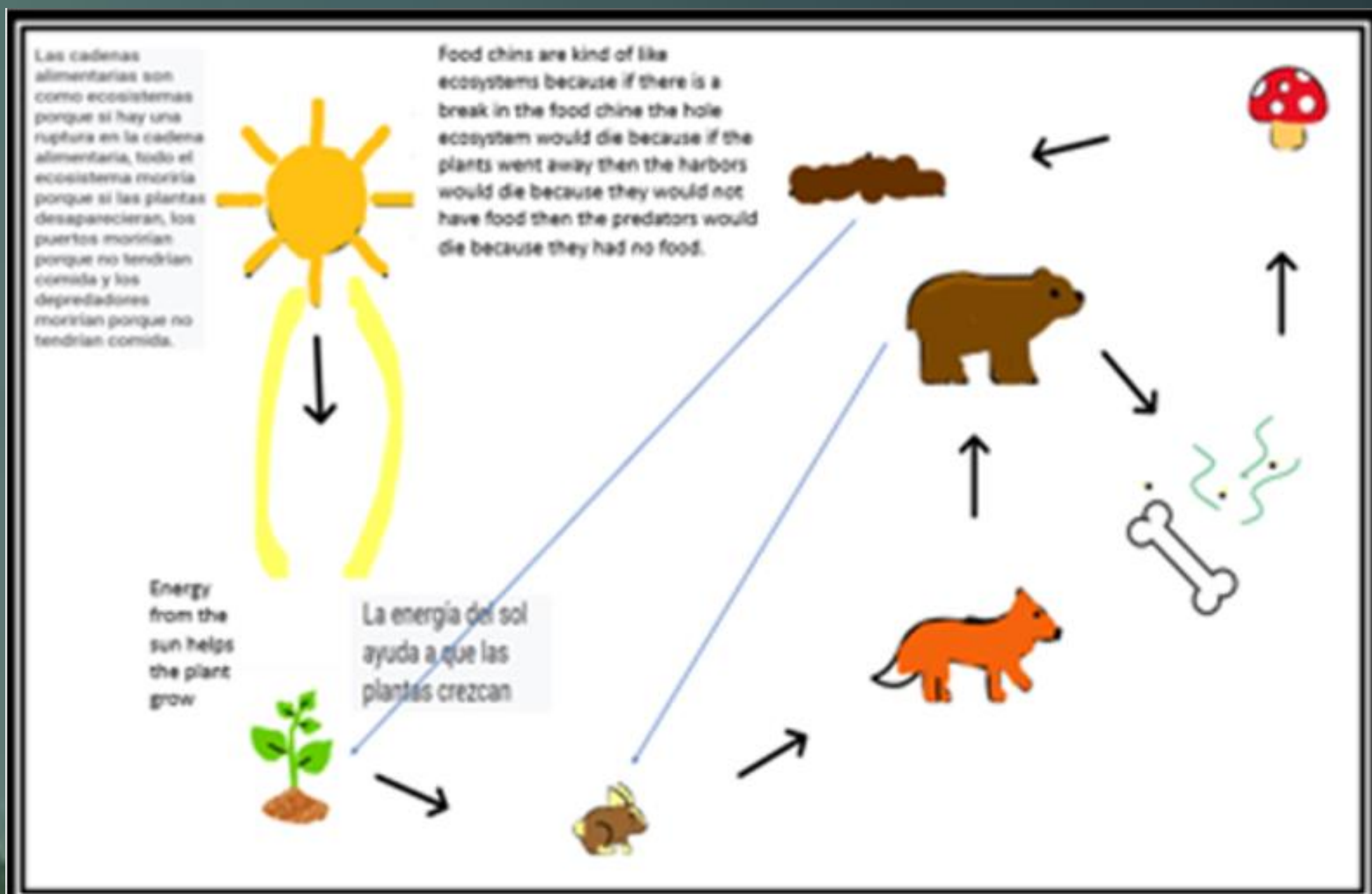
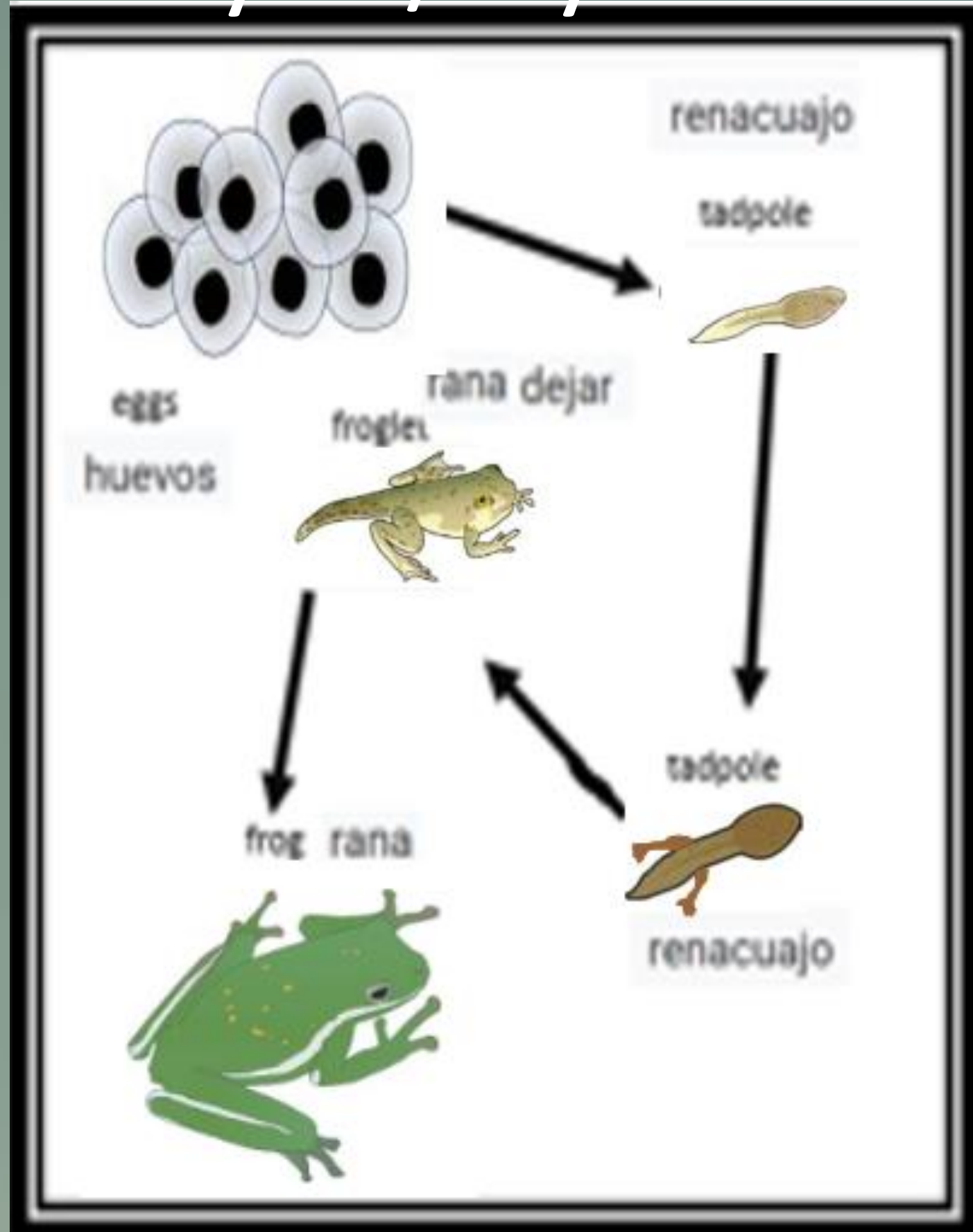
Sarah



Life Cycle/ Ciclo Vital

Food chain/Cadena de Comida

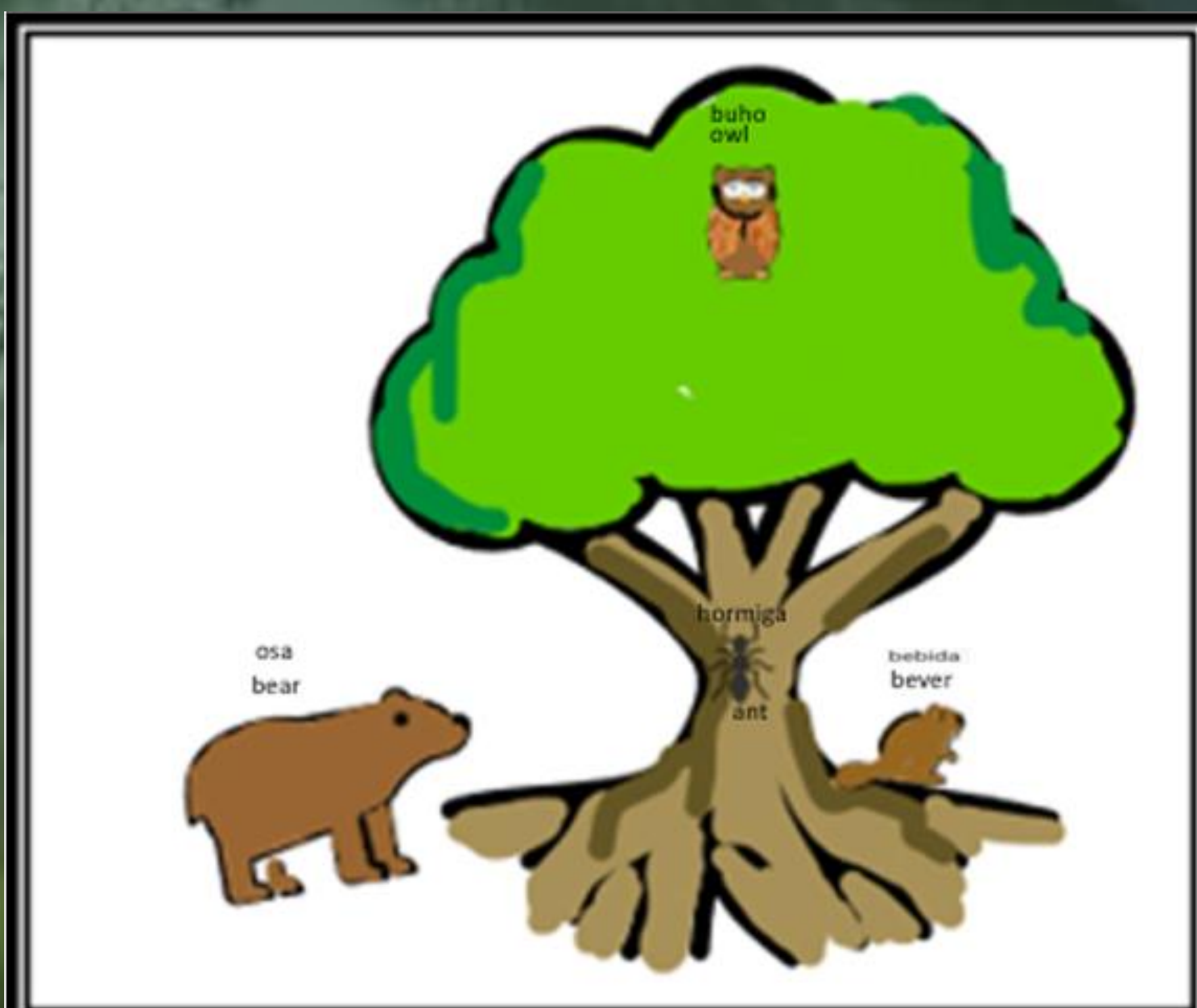
Reese Kailee Ellie



Population/ Población

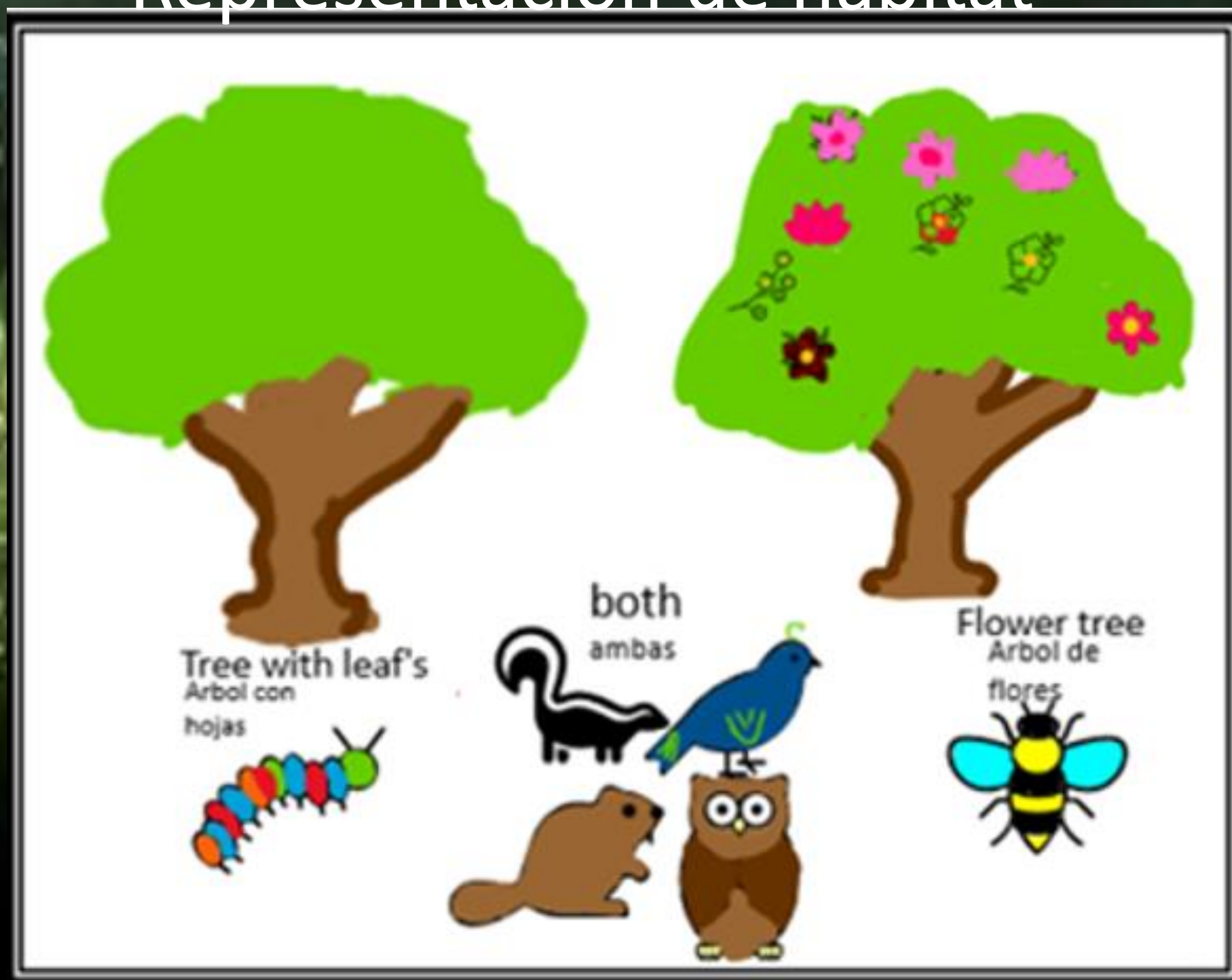
Niche Representation

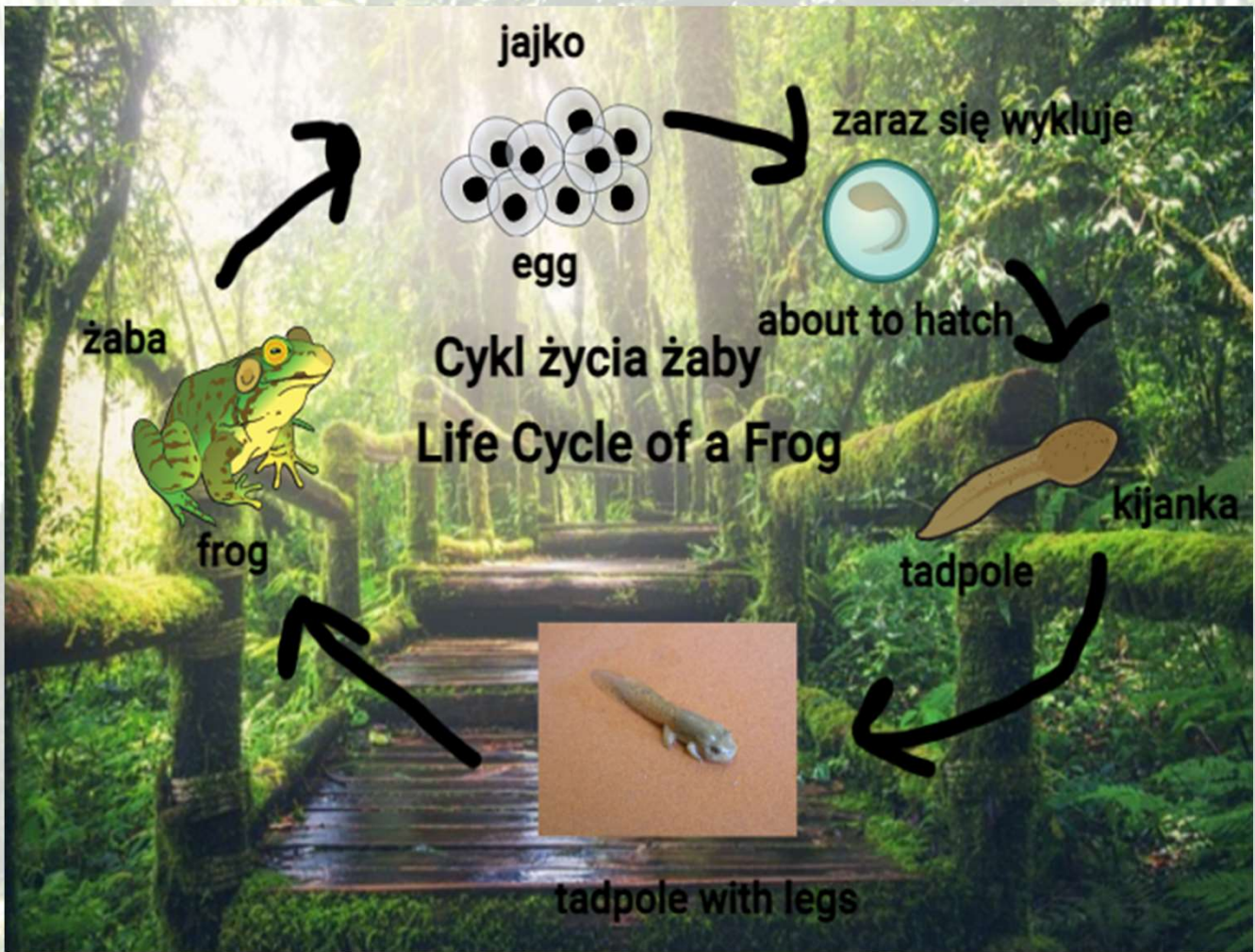
Representación del Nicho



Habitat Representation

Representación de hábitat

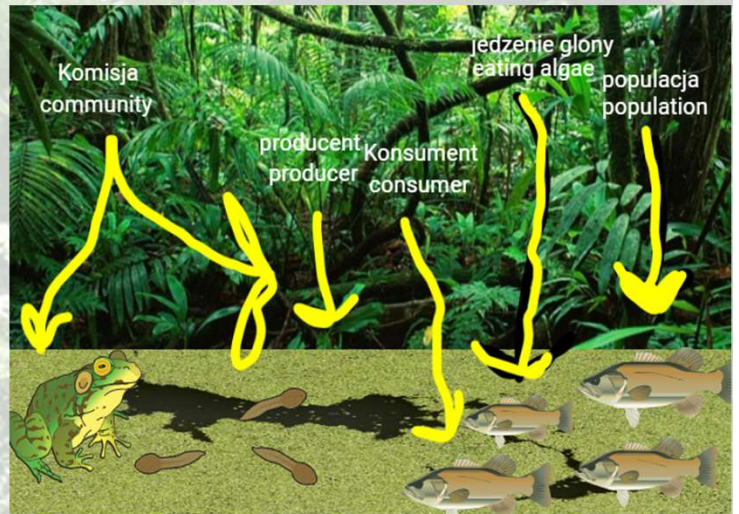




Charley

Alex

Abram



Plant & Animal Interactions

Weather

Weather forecasting is the prediction of what the forecast will be like in a particular place by using technology and scientific knowledge to make weather observations. El pronóstico del tiempo es la predicción de cómo será el pronóstico en un lugar en particular mediante el uso de tecnología y conocimiento científico para realizar observaciones meteorológicas.



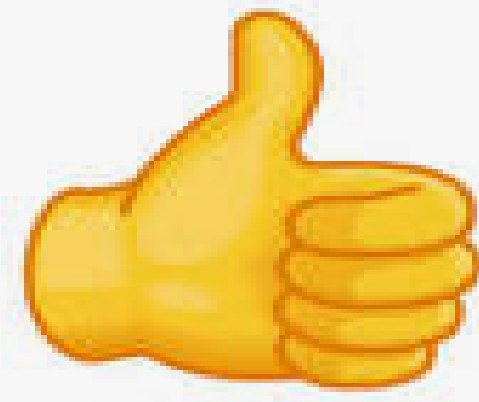
Hurricanes form over warm water, but they get weaker when they reach land. Los huracanes se forman sobre aguas cálidas, pero se debilitan cuando llegan a tierra.

Floods
A flood is an overflowing of water beyond its normal space, especially over what is normally dry land. Una inundación es un desbordamiento de agua más allá de su espacio normal, especialmente sobre lo que normalmente es tierra firme.

Droughts
A drought is an extended period of low rain fall, leading to a shortage of water. Una sequía es un período prolongado de escasa lluvia, lo que provoca escasez de agua.

Tornadoes are created when warm and cold fronts collide and make the air start to spin! ¡Los tornados se crean cuando los frentes cálidos y fríos chocan y hacen que el aire comience a girar!

Lightning is a natural form of electricity! La iluminación es una forma natural de electricidad!



Weather refers to short term atmospheric conditions while climate is the weather of a specific region averaged over a long period of time. El tiempo se refiere a las condiciones atmosféricas a corto plazo, mientras que el clima es el tiempo de una región específica promediado durante un largo período de tiempo.

Cumulus Clouds are fluffy and white flat bottoms. They usually indicate fair weather. Los cúmulos tienen fondos planos blancos y esponjosos. Suelen indicar buen tiempo.

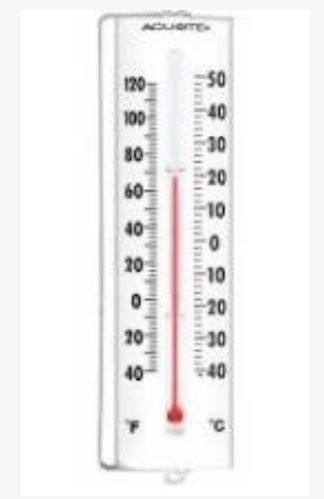
Sometimes, a little bit of rain can be very refreshing! ¡A veces, un poco de lluvia puede ser muy refrescante!

A cloud is a visible mass of smaller water vapor floating in the atmosphere, usually high above the ground. Una nube es una masa visible de vapor de agua más pequeño que flota en la atmósfera, generalmente muy por encima del suelo.

High-pressure systems that are normally associated with dry weather and mostly clear skies. Sistemas de alta presión que normalmente están asociados con clima seco y cielos mayormente despejados.

Clouds

Weather Tools:



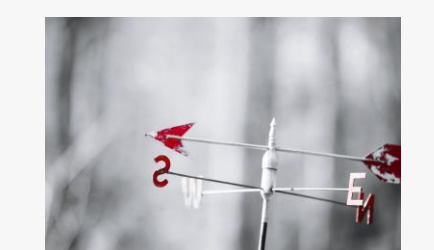
The thermometer measures temperature. El termómetro mide la temperatura.



The barometer measures atmospheric pressure. El barómetro mide la presión atmosférica.



Hygrometer measures the humidity of air. Un higrómetro mide la humedad del aire.



The wind vane tracks the speed and direction of the wind. La veleta sigue la velocidad y dirección del viento.



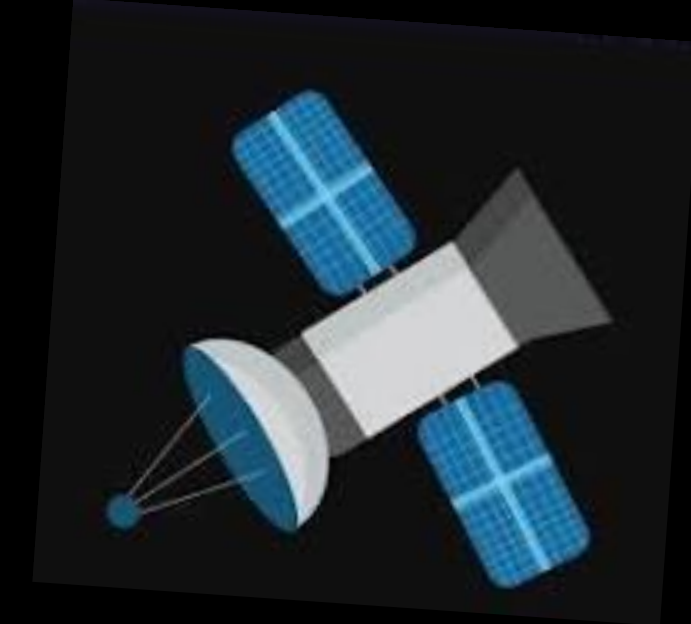
The rain gauge measures the amount of precipitation. El pluviómetro mide la cantidad de precipitación.



An anemometer measures the wind speed. Un anemómetro mide la velocidad del viento.

Sun

The Solar System El Sistema Solar



Mercury

Venus

Earth

Mars

Neptune

Jupiter

Uranus

Saturn

Abel, Logan, Lydia

The solar system is 4.571 billion years

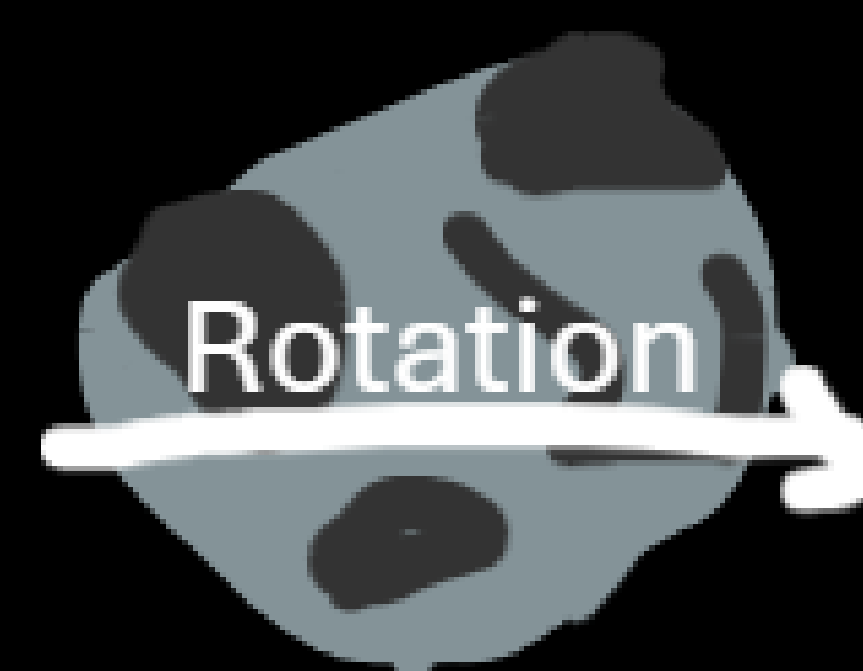
El sistema solar tiene 4.571 millones de años.

Saturn is 10 times bigger than the Earth and Neptune is 4 times bigger than Earth

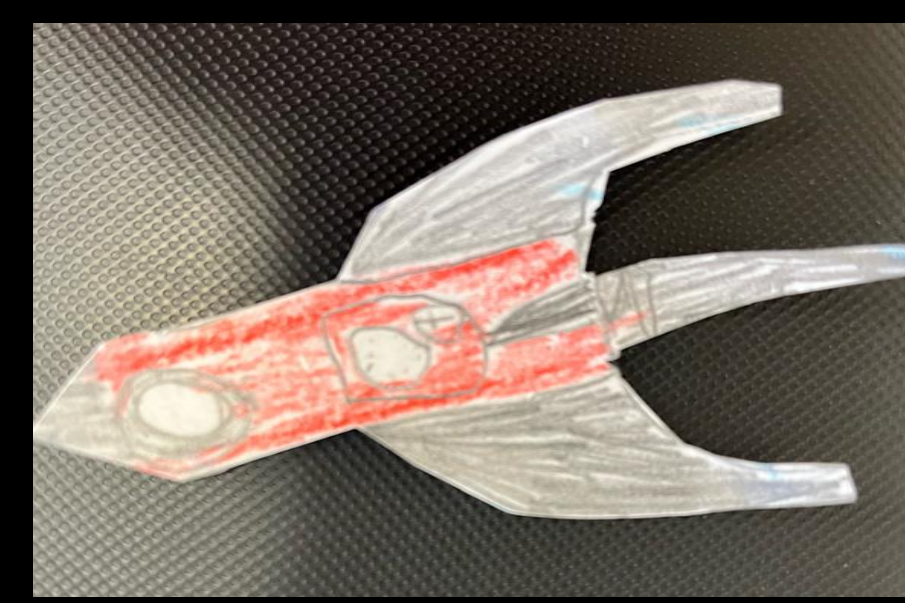
Saturno es 10 veces más grande que la Tierra y Neptuno es 4 veces más grande que la Tierra.

Revolution is an object going around another object, but rotation is the object spinning.

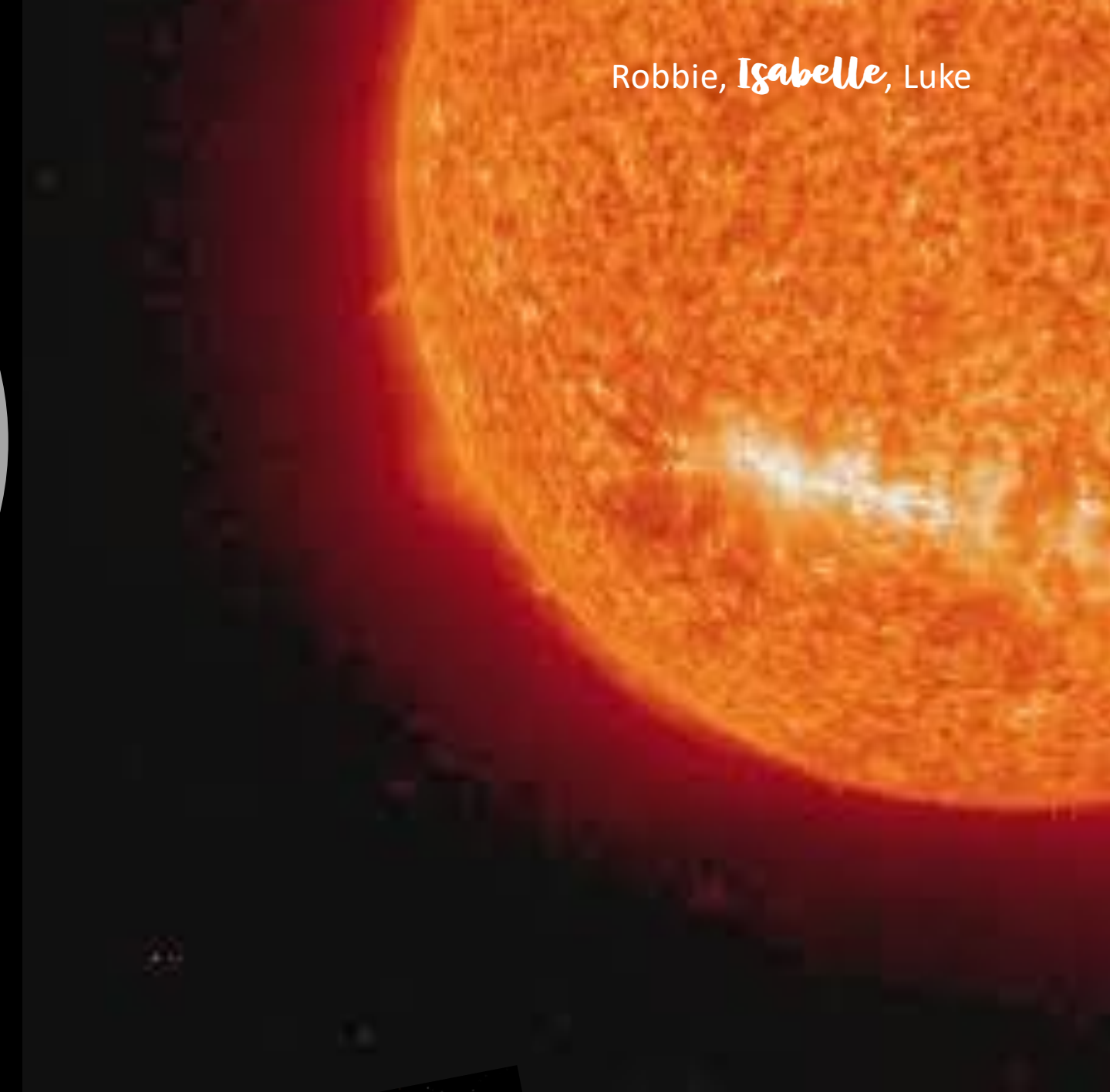
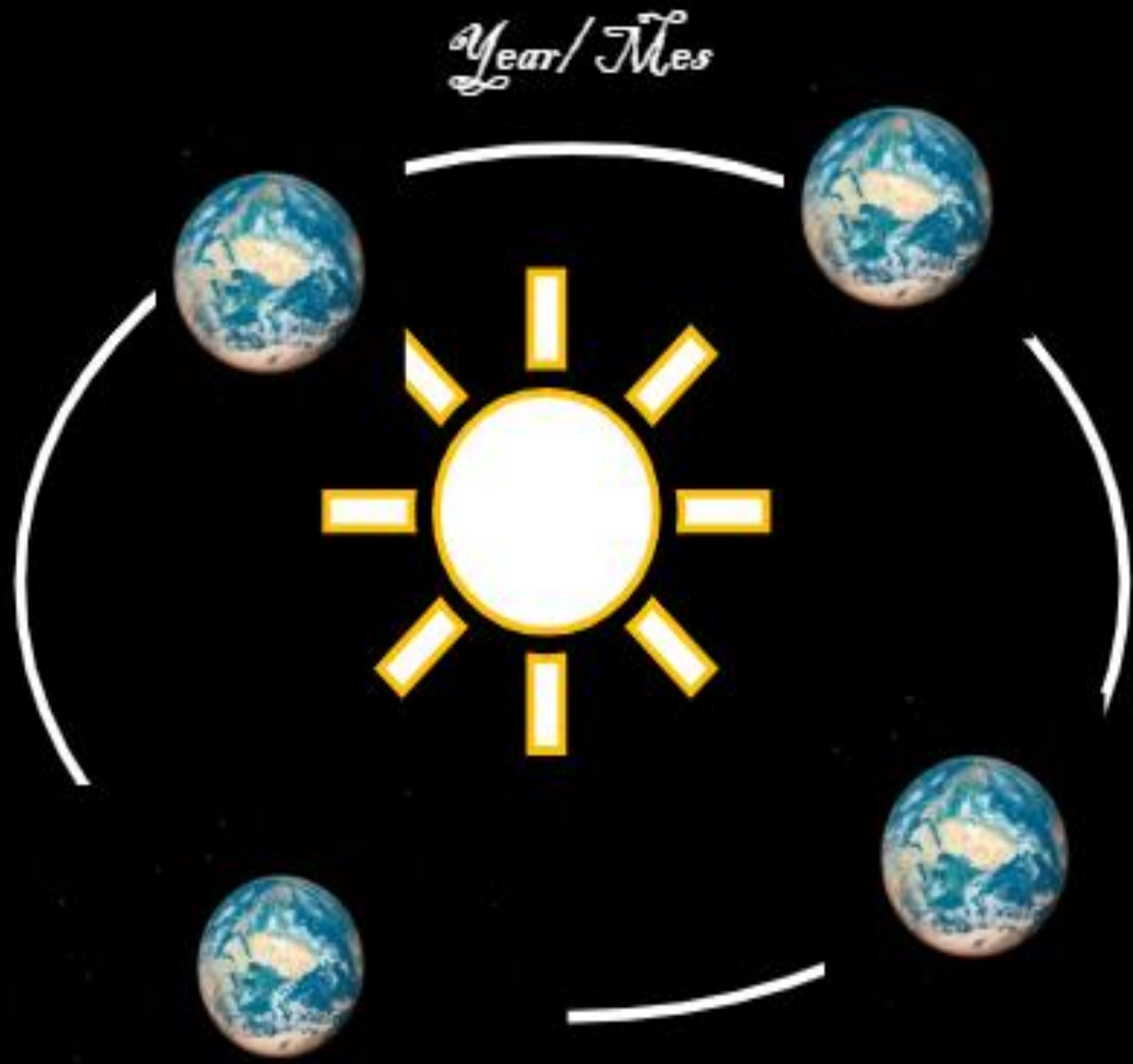
La revolución es un objeto que gira alrededor de otro objeto, pero la rotación es el objeto que gira.



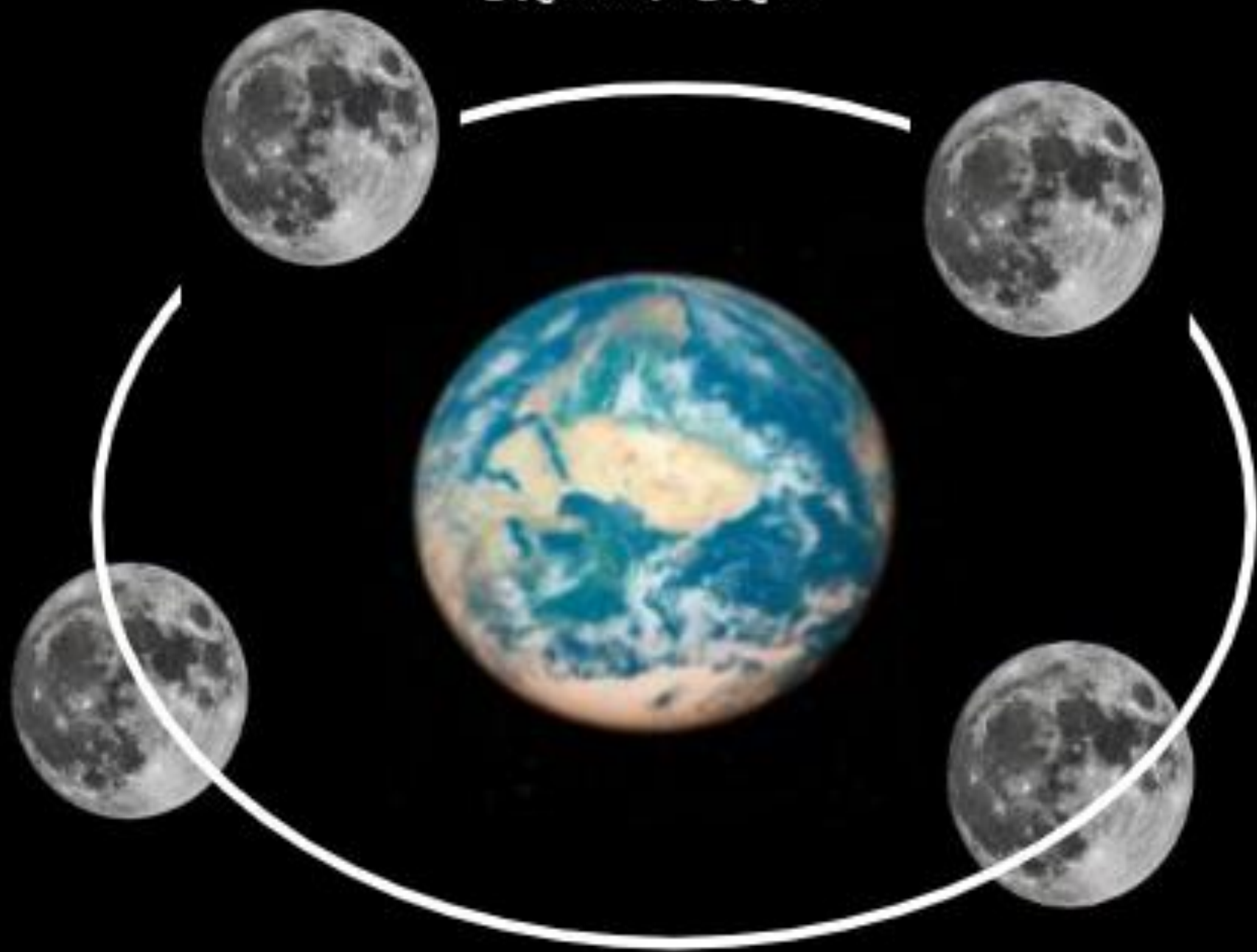
Revolution



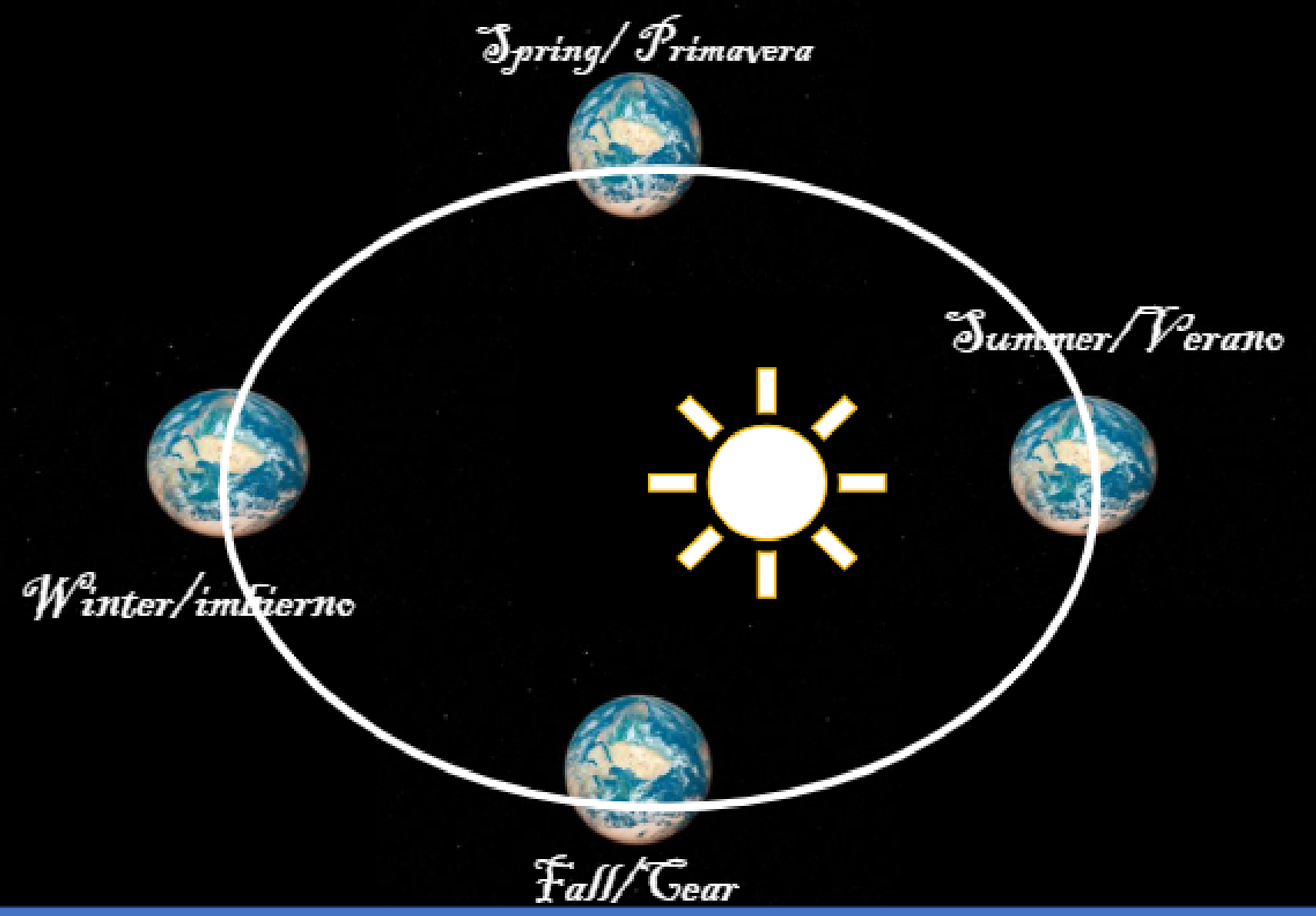
Year VS Month Año VS Mes



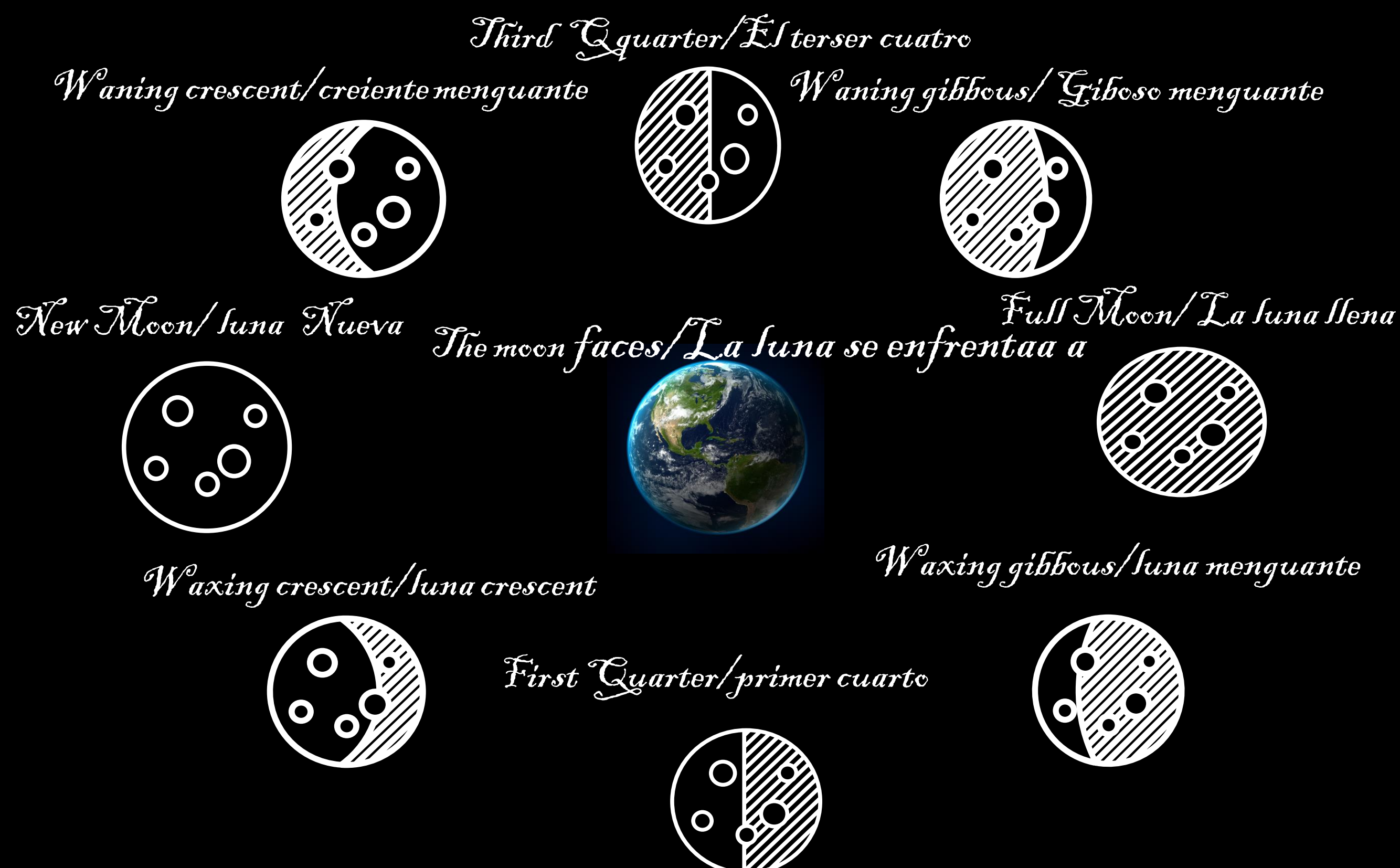
Month/Mes



Seasons/Estaciones



Moon Phases/Fases de la Luna

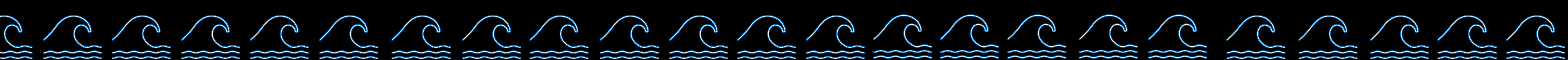


When all the sun, moon and earth are all in one straight line that's when a Tide comes in.
 Cuando Todo El sol la luna y la Tierra Estan En Una linea reacta es Cuando Sube la Marea

Tides/Mareas

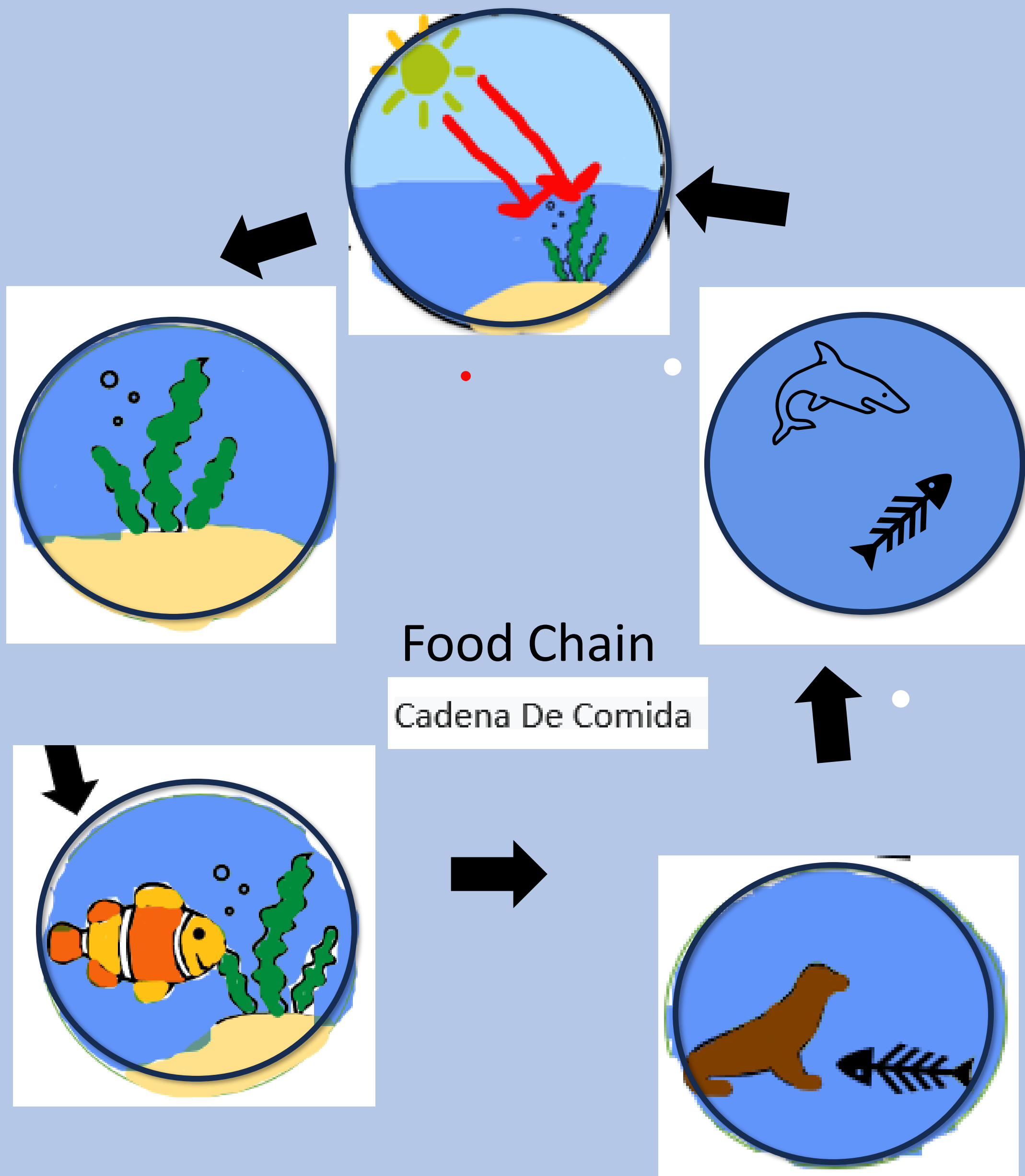
When the moon is full the tides can be high or low./ Cuando la luna esta llena las mareas e bajas

The gravitational pull of the cases a bulge on the earth to make tides./ La atraccion gravitacional de las cajas un bulgo en la tierra pare formar mareas



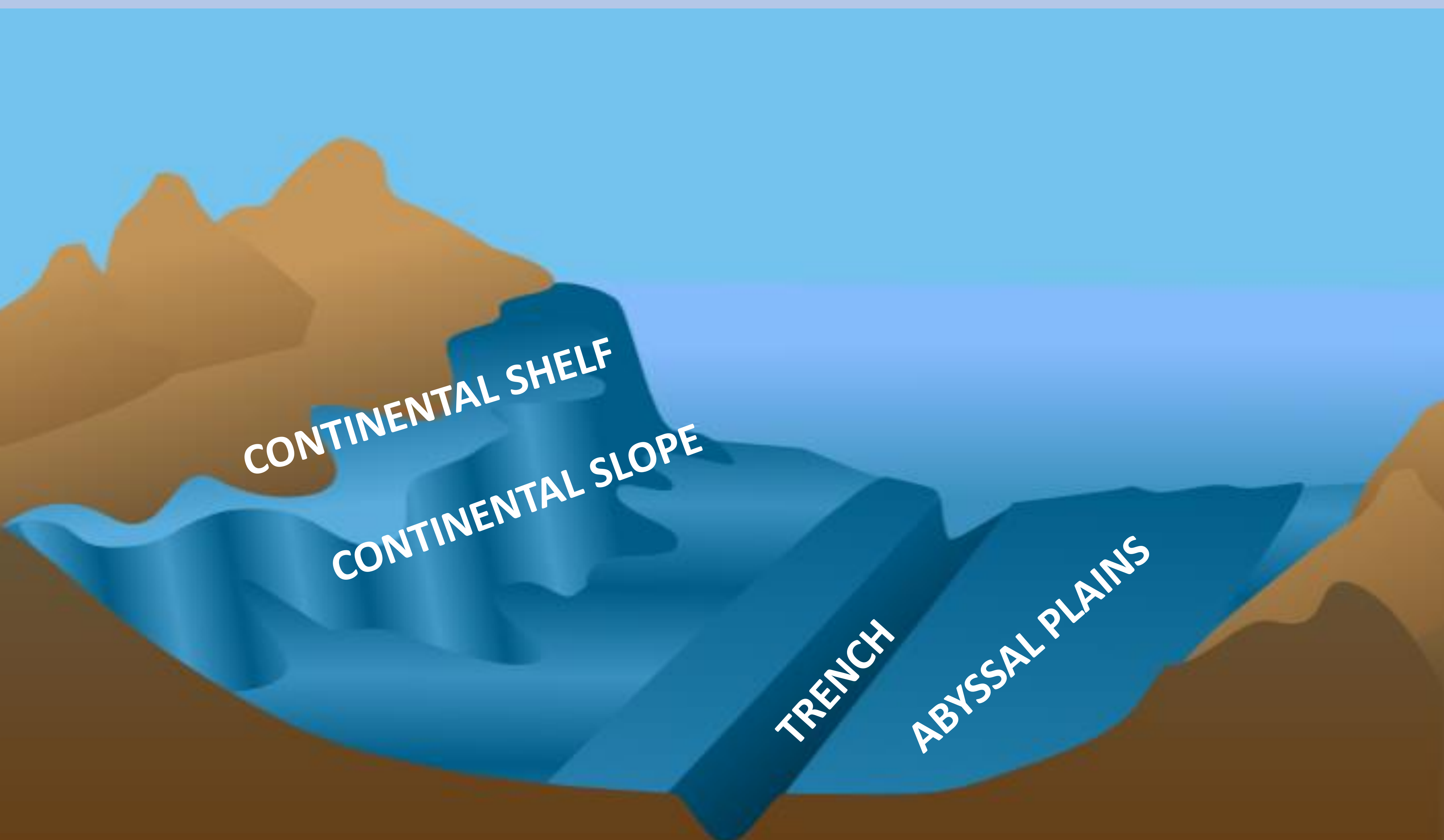
Geografía Del Océano Ocean geography

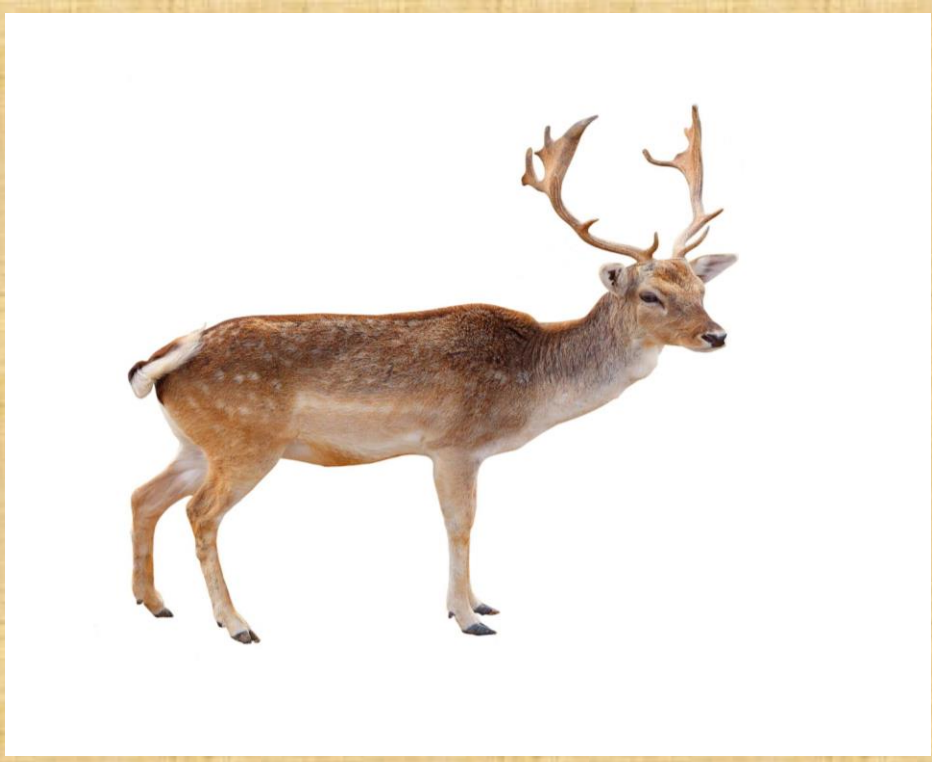
Safia, Ainsley, Annabelle



The deeper you go in the sea the colder it gets and the darker it gets.

Cuanto más te adentras en el mar, más frío y más oscuro se vuelve.





Watersheds in Virginia Cuencas Hidrográficas en Virginia



Animals/Animales



Provide /Proporcionar

Océano Atlántico
Atlantic Ocean



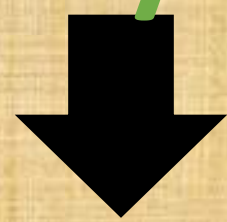
Chesapeake Bay
Bahía de Chesapeake



The Natural Resources Los Recursos Naturales



Plants/ Plantas



Provide /Proporcionar



Where animals live nature.

Donde los animales viven la naturaleza.



What Makes Ice Melt Faster?



Qué hace que el hielo se derrita más rápido?

SALT/SAL

SAND/ARENA

If you add salt to ice then the ice should melt faster than if you add sand.

Question/pregunta



Si le agregas sal al hielo, el hielo debería derretirse más rápido que si le agregas arena.

If you add sand to ice then it might melt but not fast enough.

Question/pregunta



Si le agregas arena al hielo, es posible que se derrita, pero no lo suficientemente rápido.



I will pour salt on ice and it should melt.

Echaré sal sobre hielo y debería derretirse.

Hypothesis/hyp'otesis

I will pour sand on ice and it should melt but slower. Hypothesis/hyp'otesis
Echaré arena sobre hielo debería derretirse pero más lento.



Experiment/experimento

In about 15 minutes it melted.
en unos 15 minutos se derritió.



Experiment/experimento

After 15 minutes ice did not melt.
Después de 15 minutos hielo no se derritió.



Salt melts ice faster than sand.

La sal derrite el hielo más rápido que la arena.

result/resultado



Sand has no effect on ice.

La arena no afecta al hielo.

result/resultado

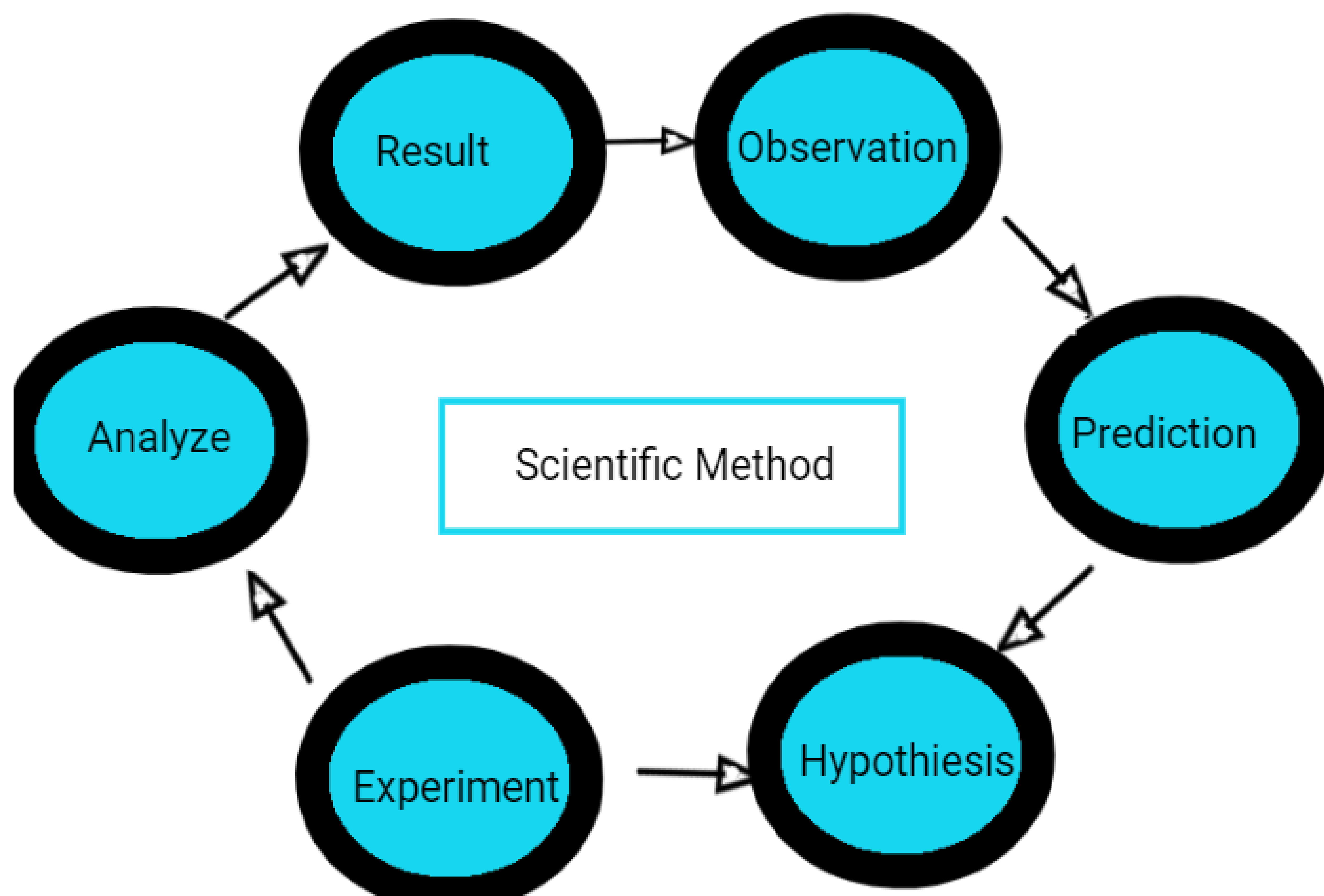


Conclusion/Conclusion

In conclusion salt makes ice faster than sand.

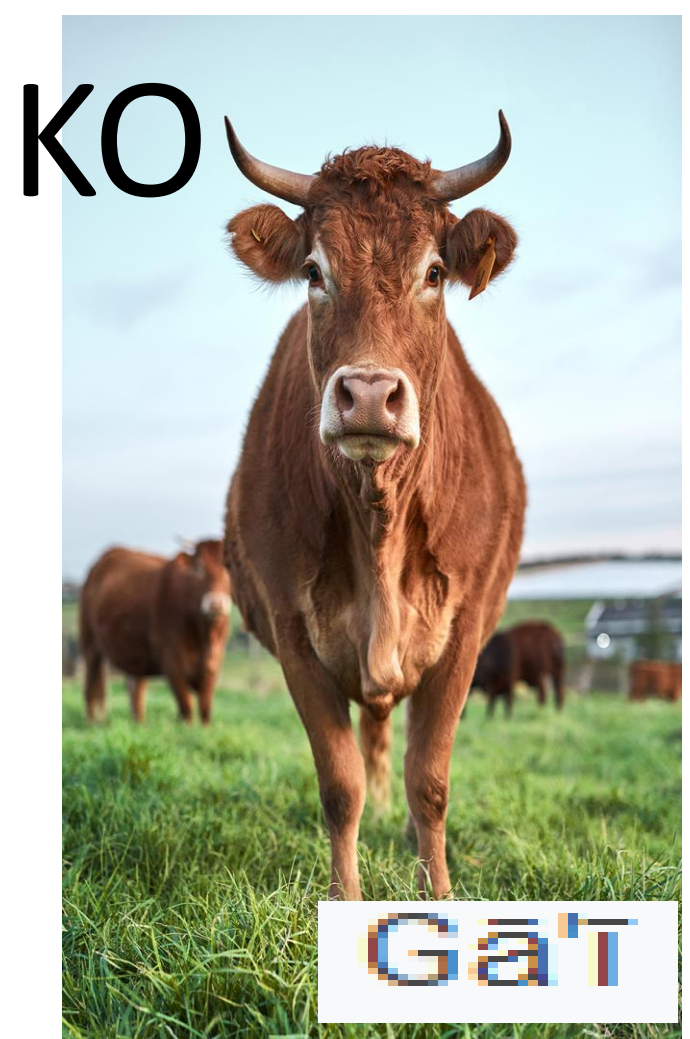
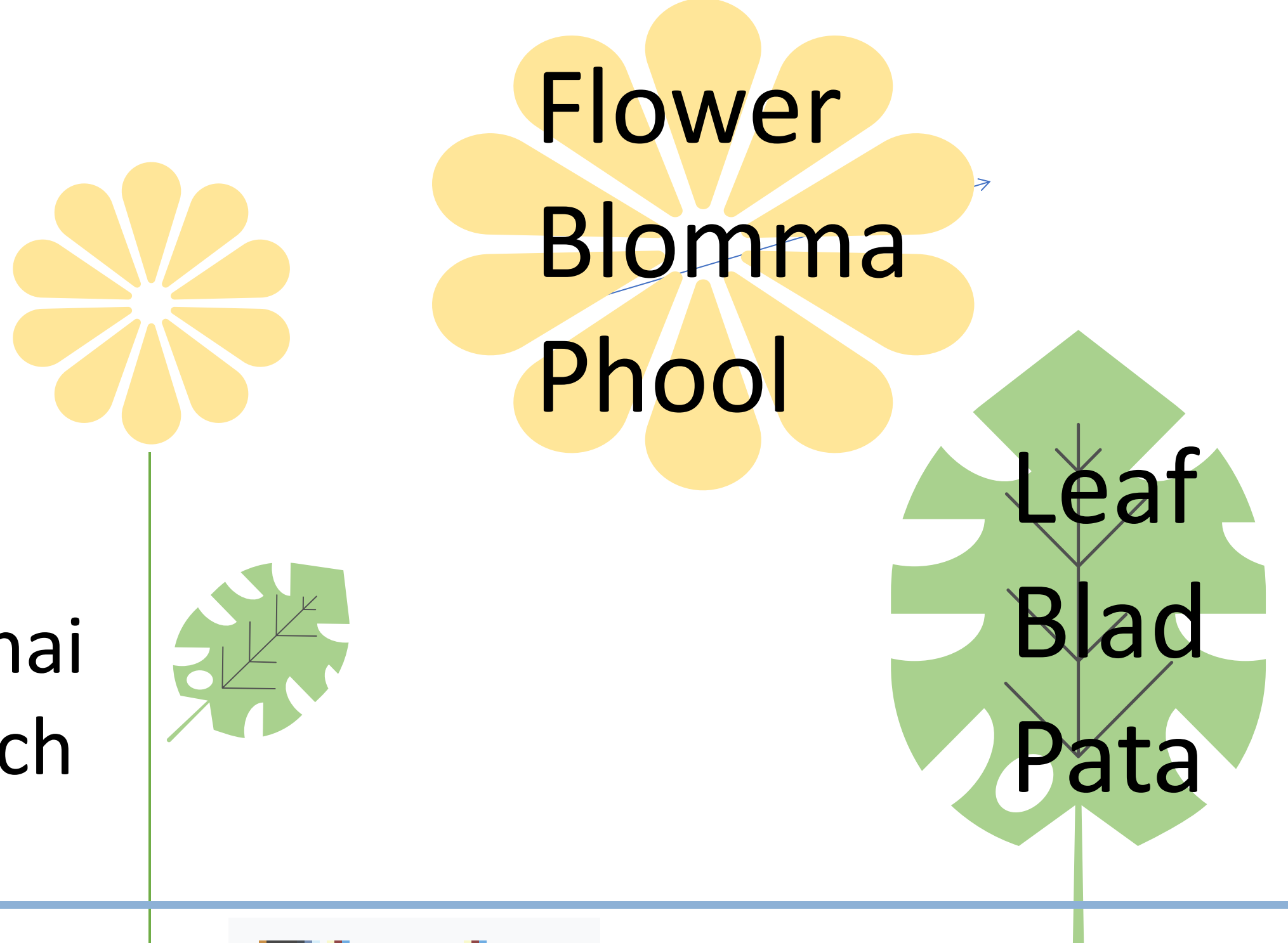
En conclusión, la sal forma hielo más rápido que la arena.

Noah, Aubrey, Carsen



Rain helps plants and animals survive and grow.

Baarish paudhon aur jaanavaron ko jeevit rahane aur badhane mein madad karatee hai
 Regn hjälper växter och djur att överleva och växa



Consumer Upa
 bhokta
 Konsument



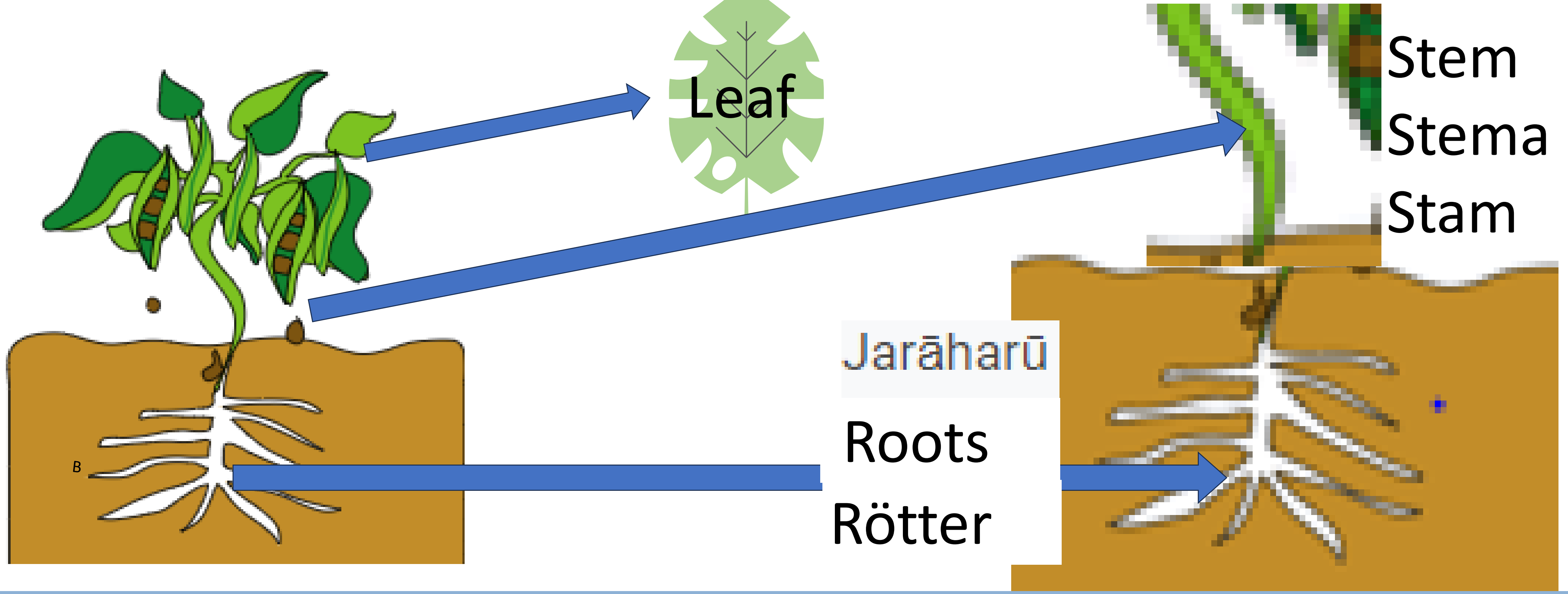
Decomposer
 Deekampojar
 Nedbrytare

Phūla



Producer
 Producent
 Nirmaata

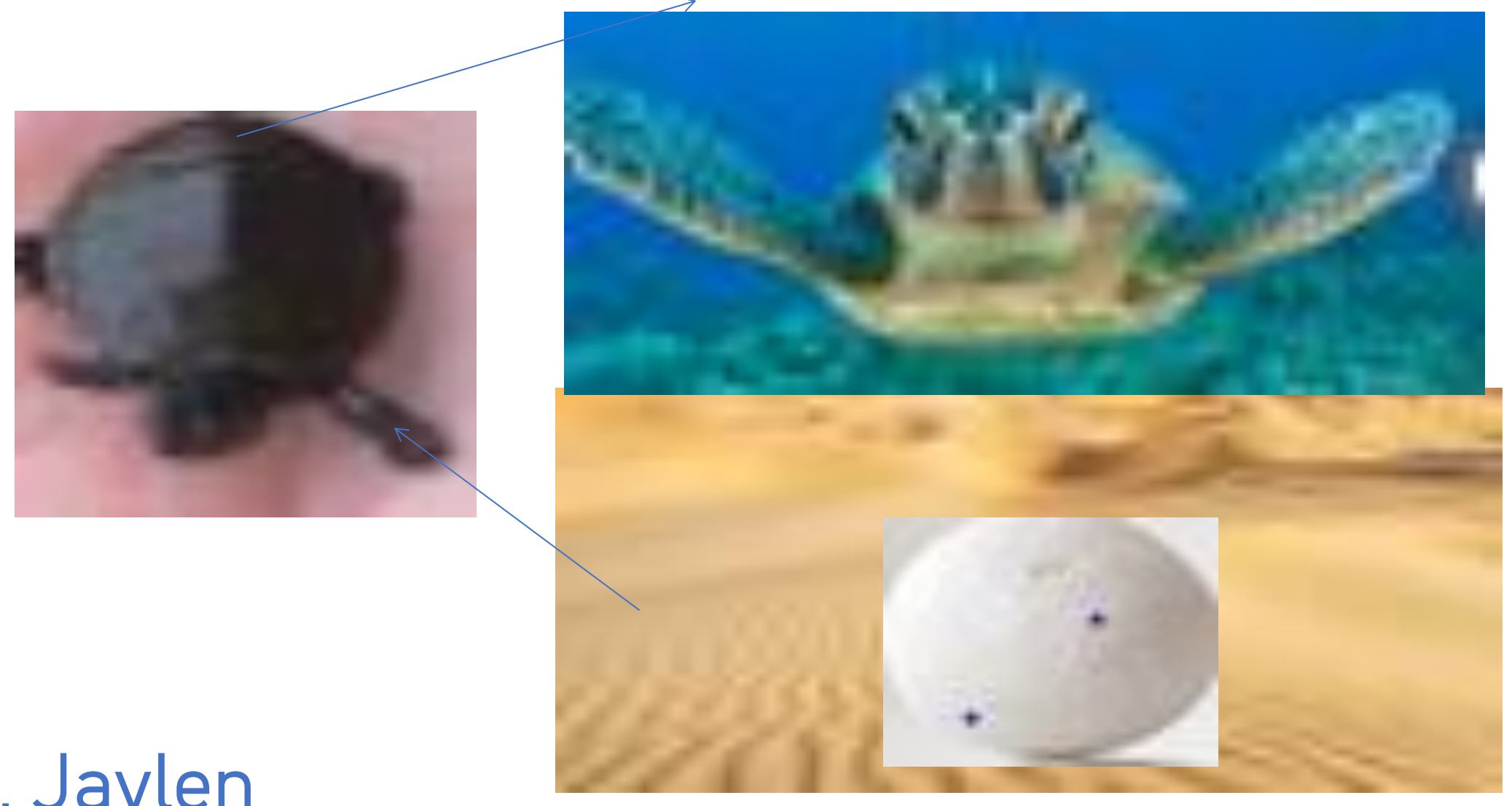
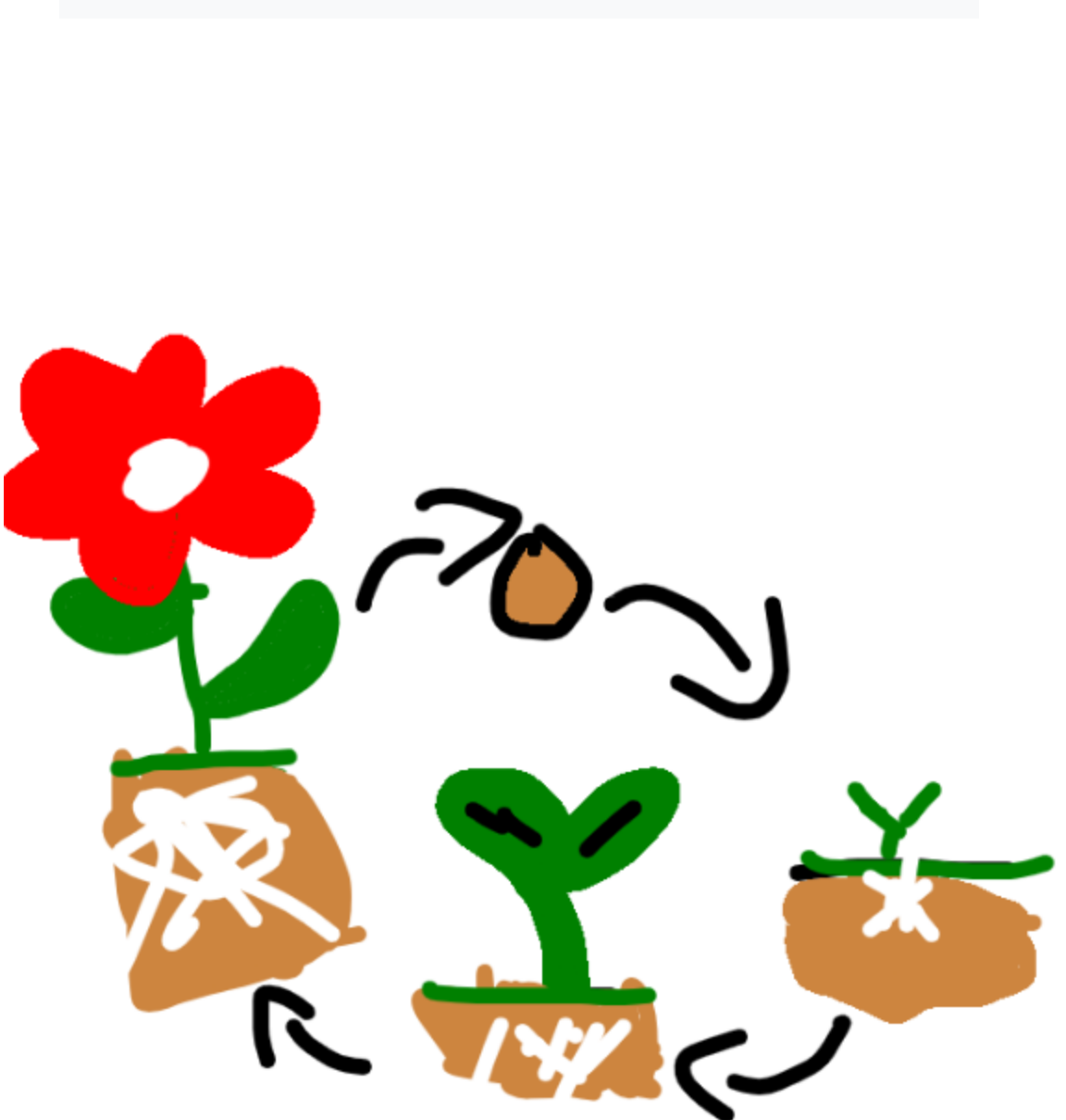
Parts of a Plant Delar av en Växt Biruvā kō bhāgaharu



livscykel

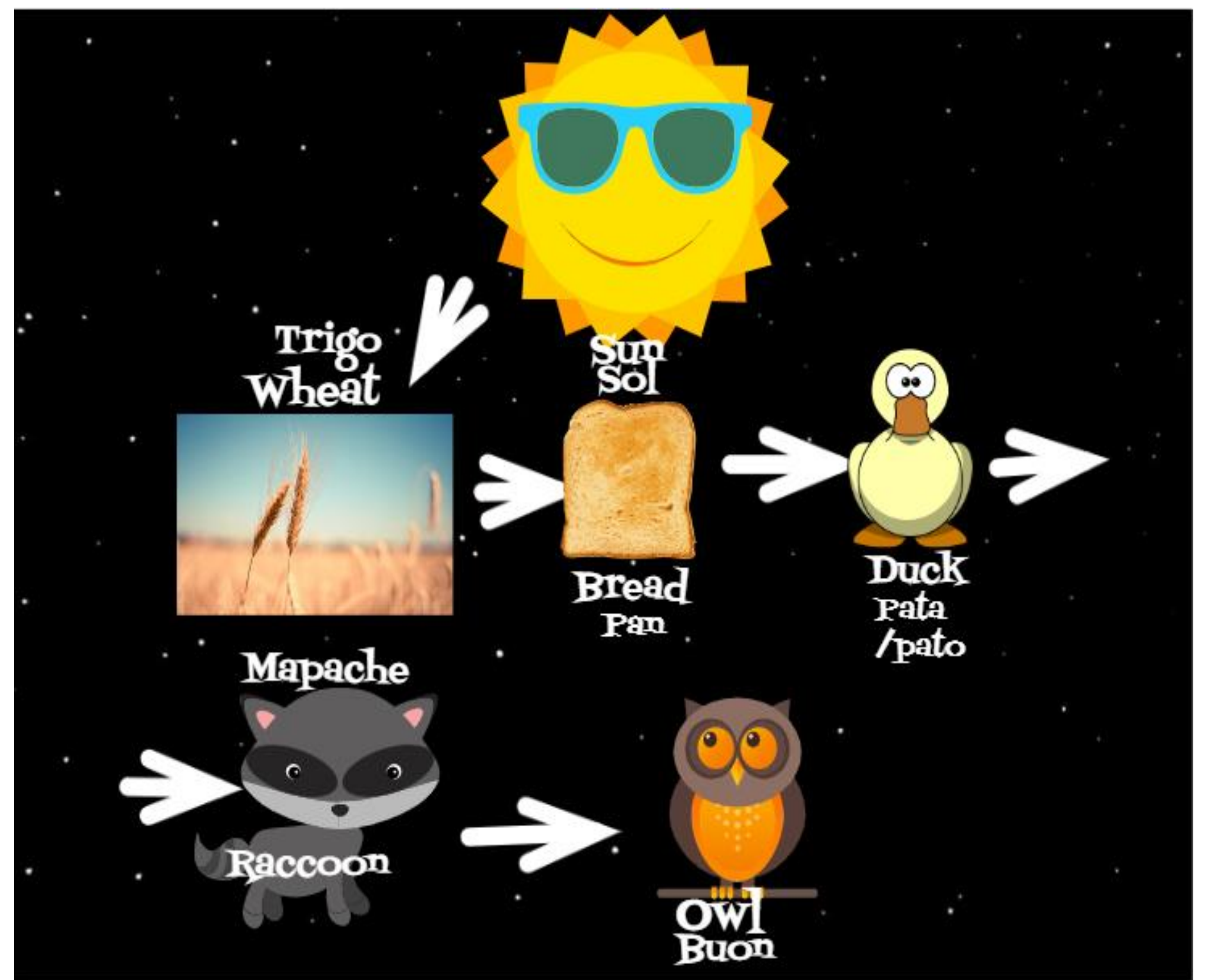
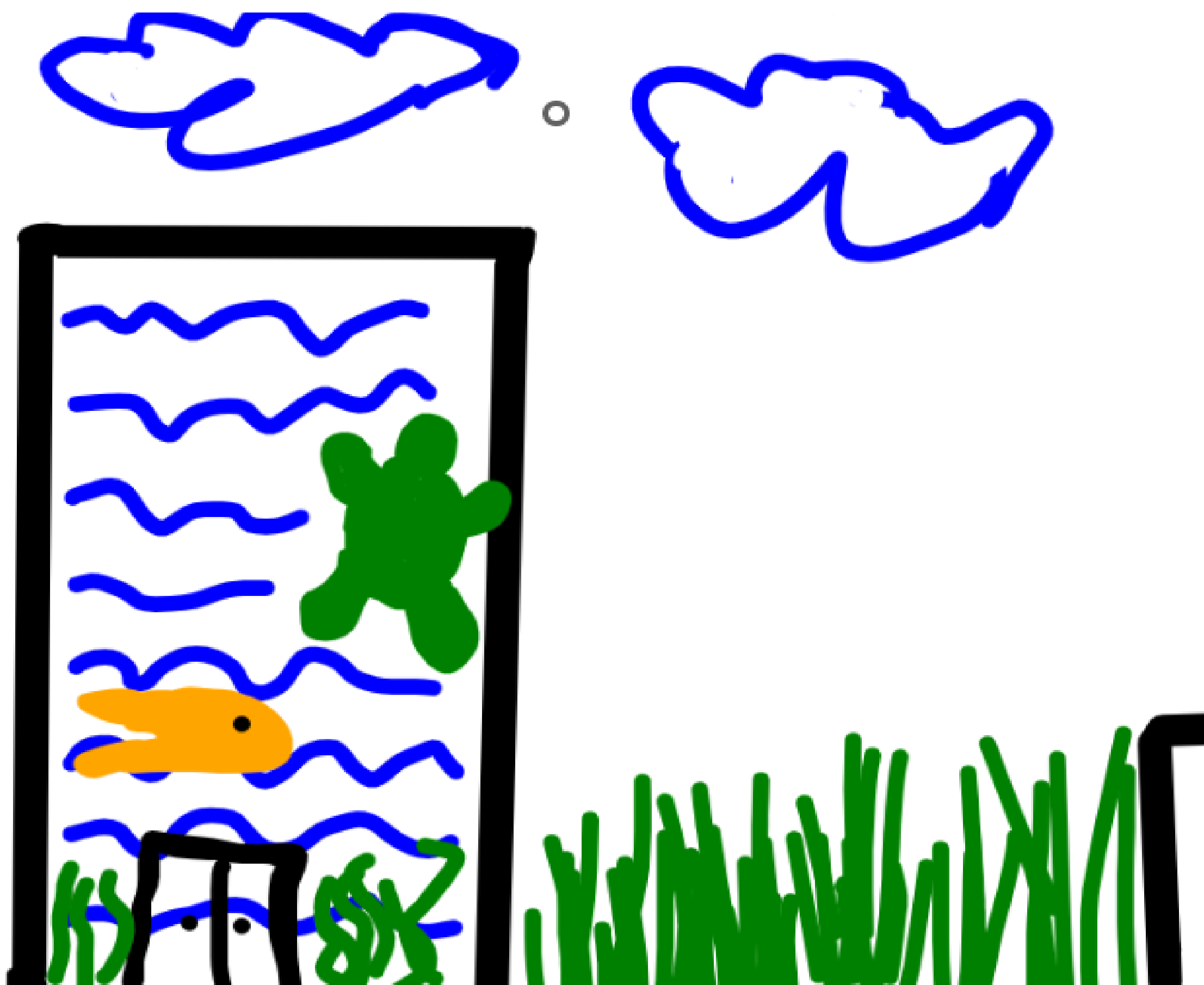
Life Cycle

Jīvana cakra

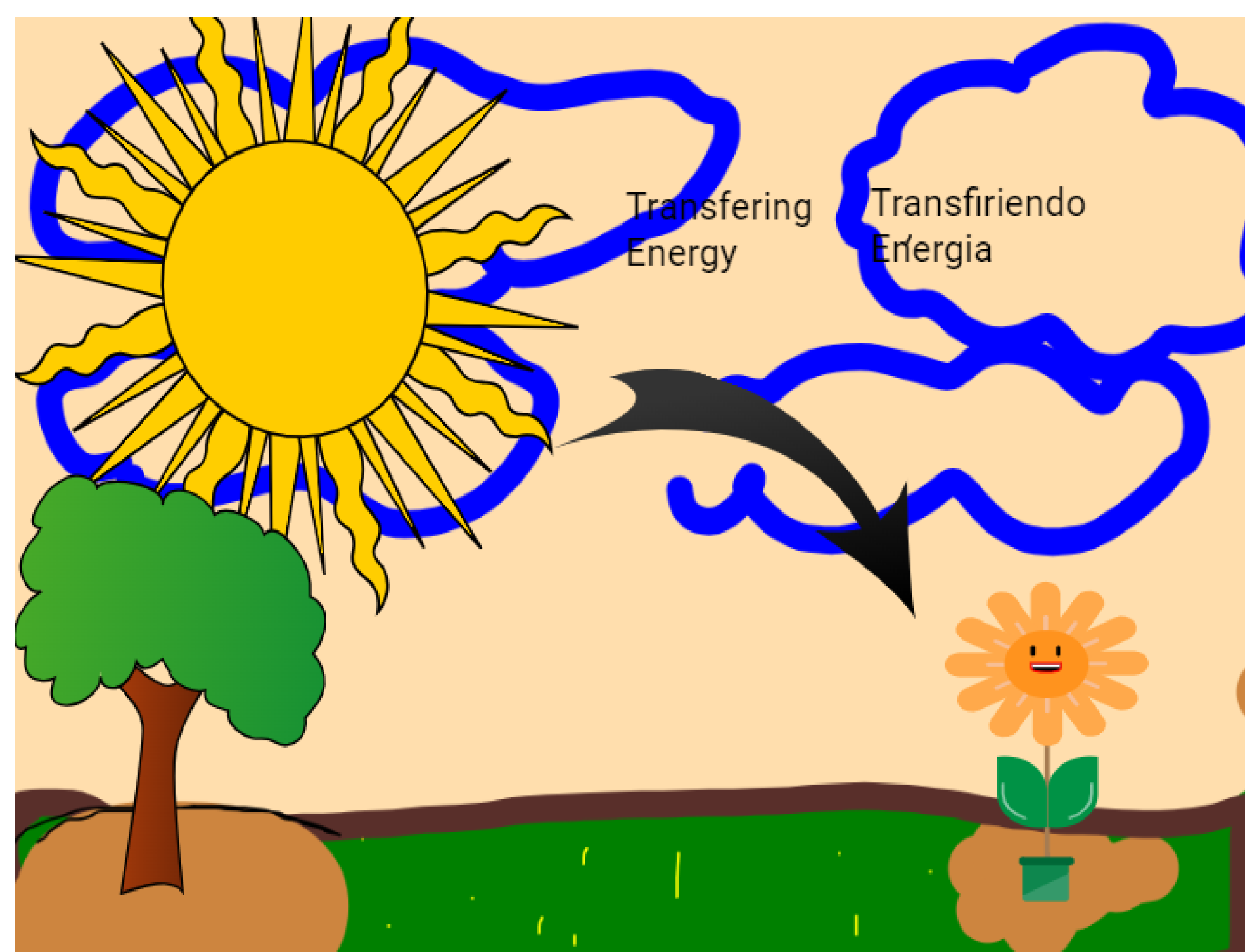
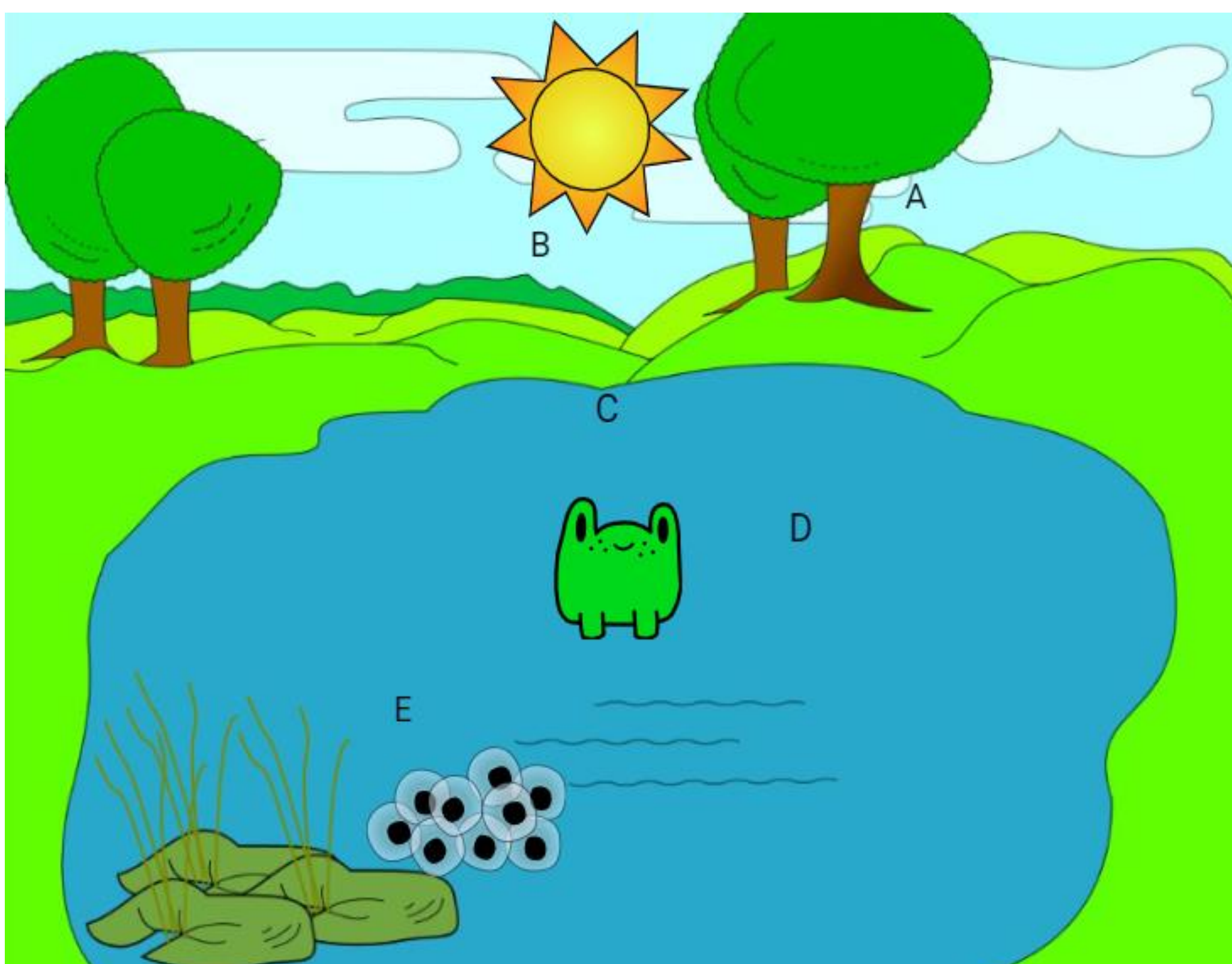
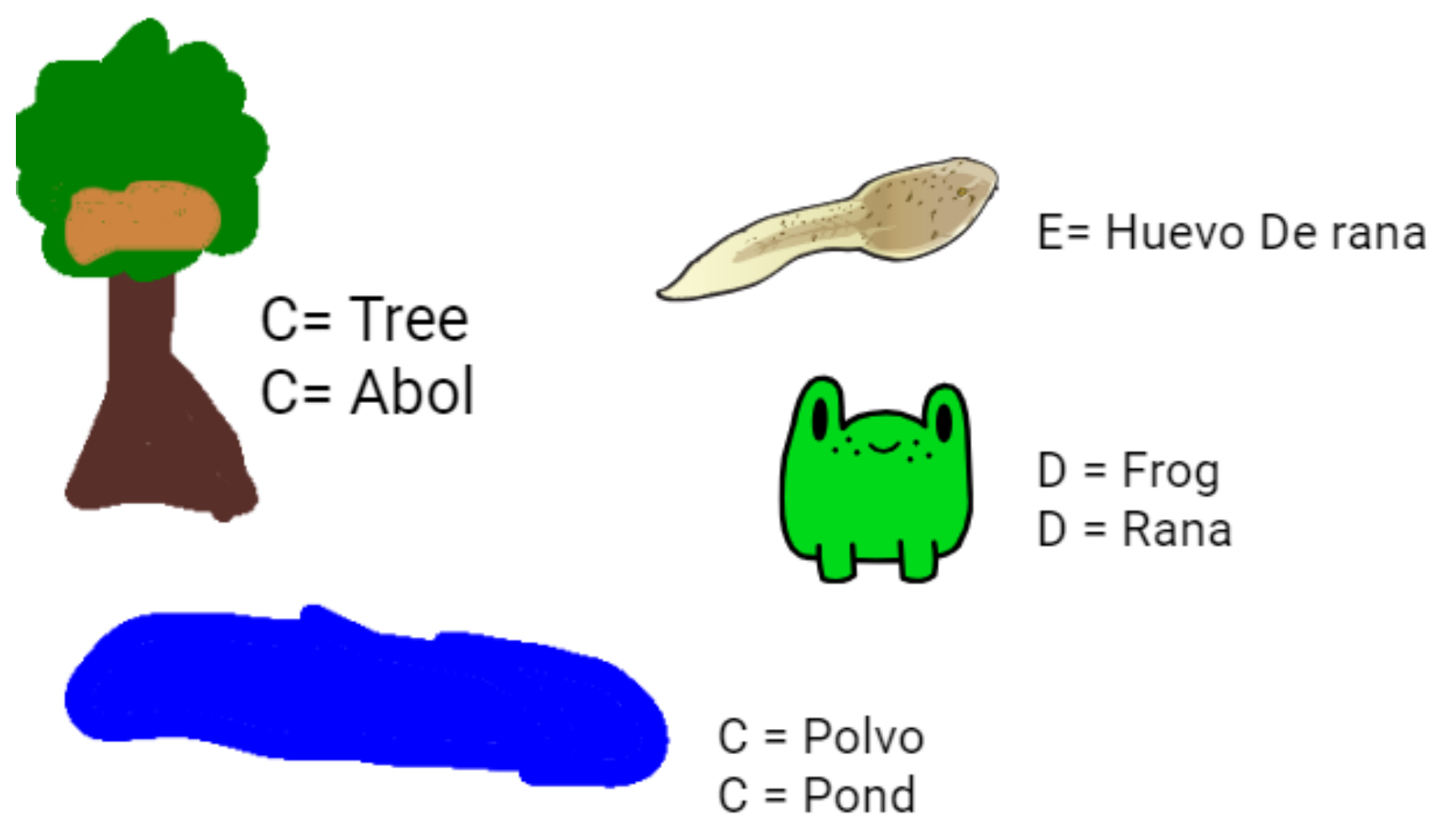
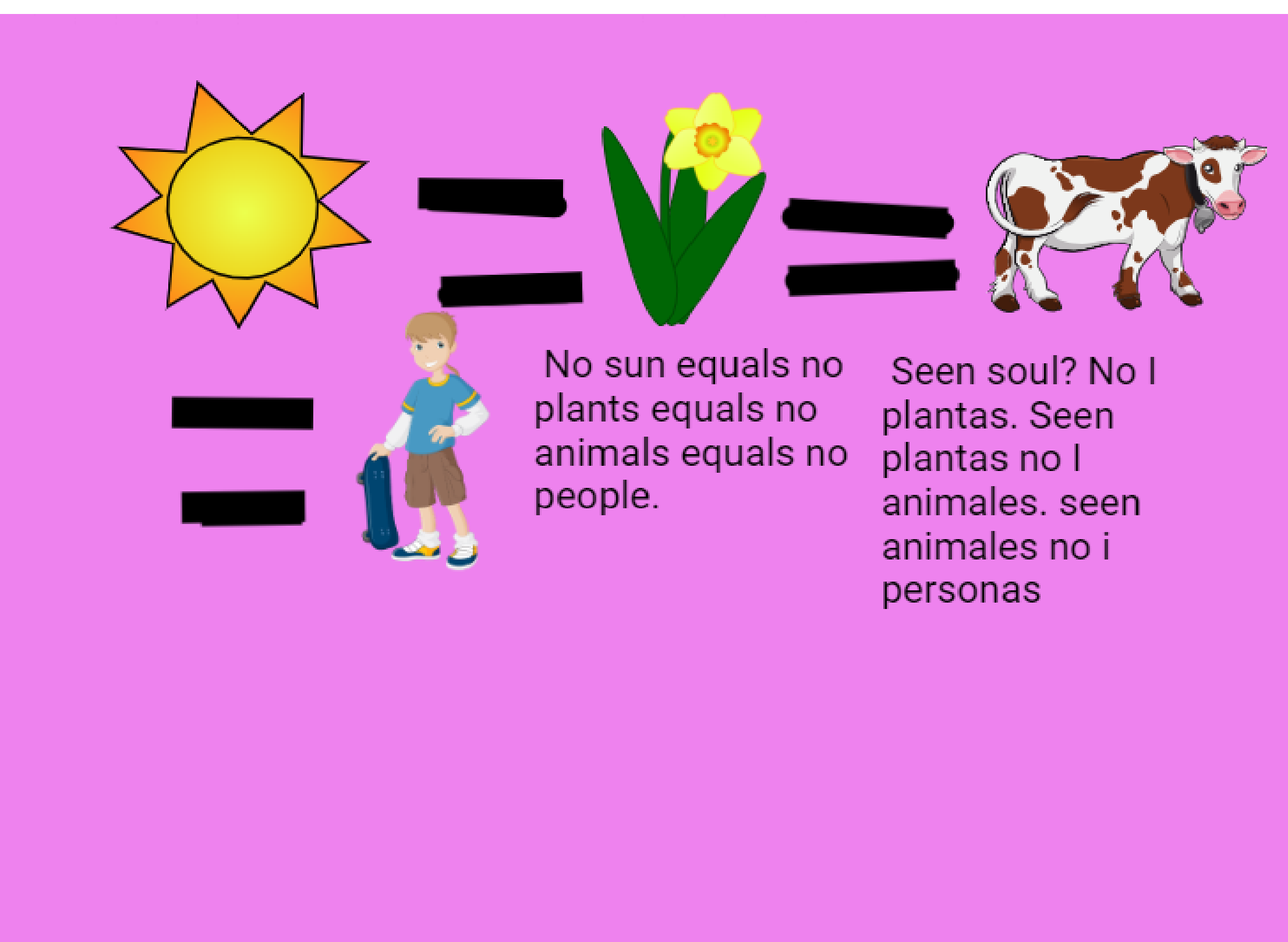


The Ecosystem!

Zoe Patience Kalleigh.



Dichotomous Key
Dichotomica llave



Common/Extreme



Rain
Lluvia



Tornado



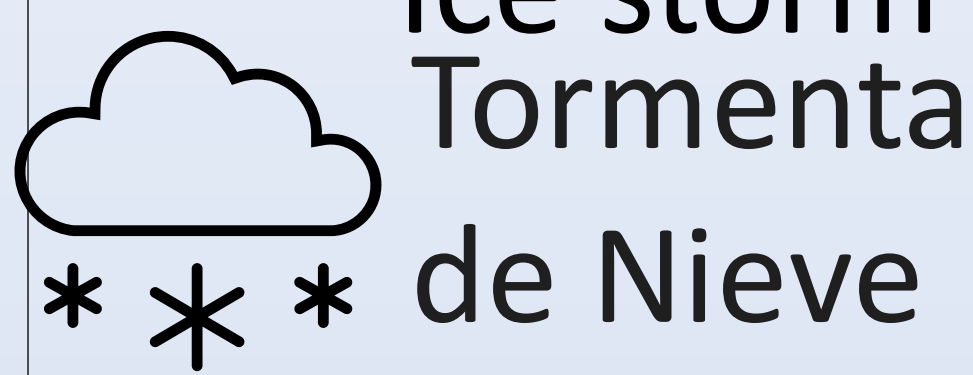
Lightning
Relámpago



Hurricane
Huracán



Snow
Nieve



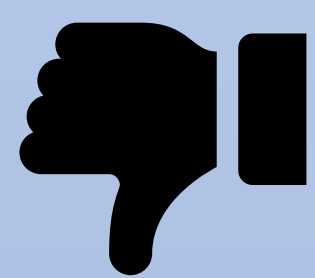
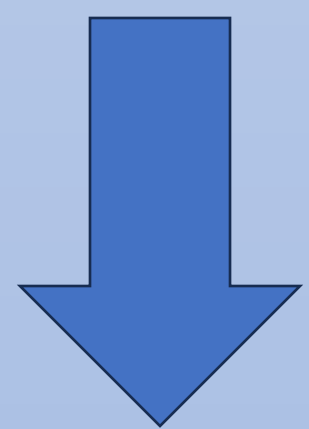
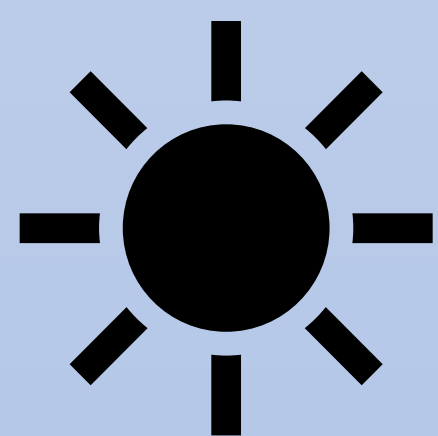
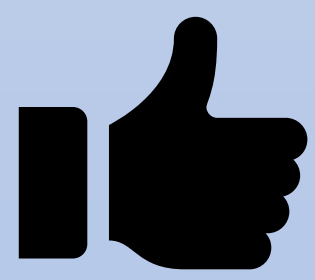
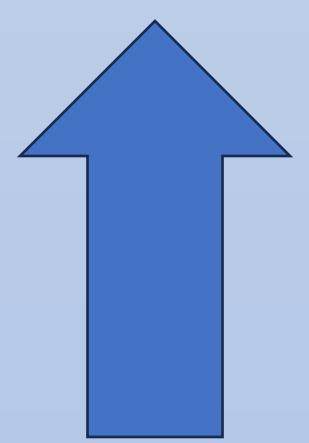
Ice storm
Tormenta
de Nieve

Meteorologist

Scientists who **predict** weather look at
Los científicos que predicen el tiempo miran

1. current weather conditions/ condiciones climáticas actuales
2. previous weather conditions/ condiciones climáticas anteriores
3. changes in clouds/cambio de nube
4. computer models/ modelos de computadora
5. weather instruments/ instrumentos meteorológicos

Air Pressure



Weather Instruments

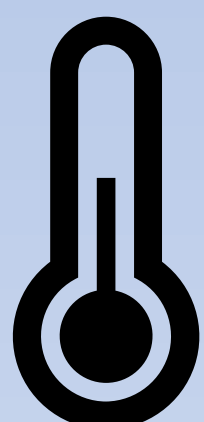
Rain Gauge
(precipitation)



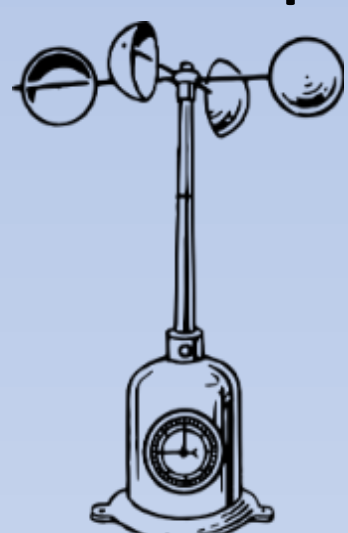
Barometer
(air pressure)



Thermometer
(temperature)



Anemometer
(wind speed)



WEATHER

Gavin, Alaina, Colton

23,000
feet!

Cirrus high wispy clouds-
good weather.
Los **cirros** son nubes altas y
tenues.

Cumulonimbus

Can produce thunderstorms.

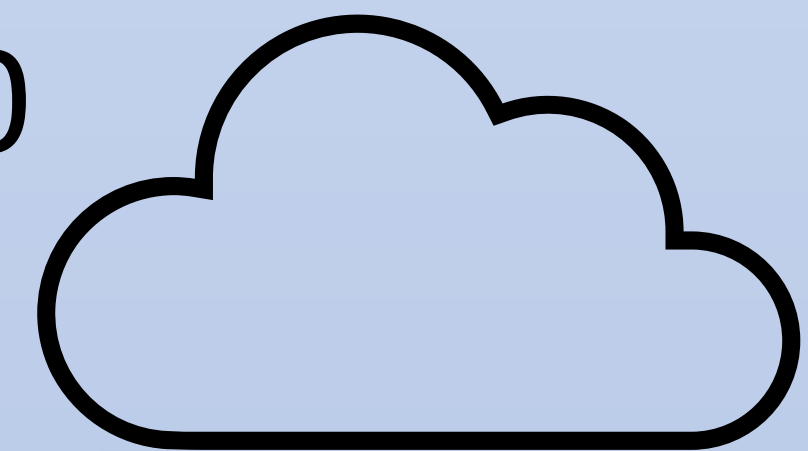
Las nubes **cumulonimbus**

Puede producir tormentas eléctricas

Cumulus clouds are big fluffy
clouds and make fair weather.

Los **cúmulos** son nubes grandes y
esponjosas y hacen buen tiempo.

6,000
feet!



Weather is the precipitation and
temperature around us for a
small period of time.

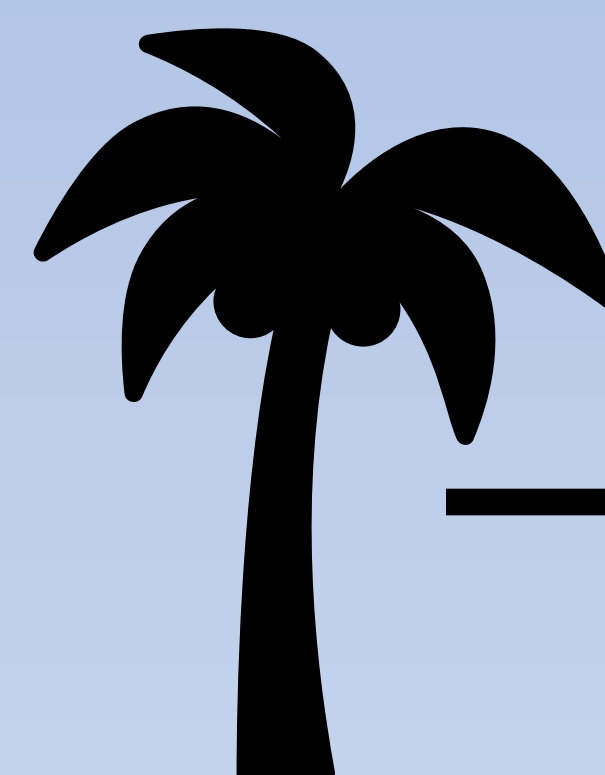
El **clima** es el aire que nos rodea
durante un pequeño período de
tiempo.

Stratus is a cloud
that covers the hole
sky and produces
drizzle.

Stratus es una nube
que cubre el cielo

The air around
us for a **long**
period of time.

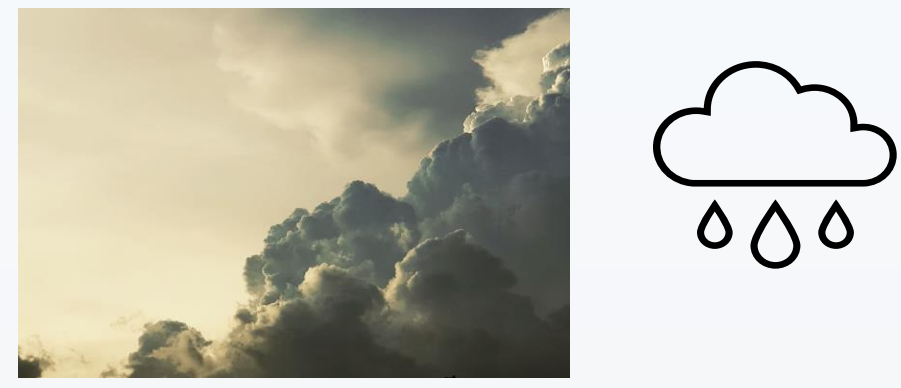
El aire que nos
rodea durante
un **largo** período
de tiempo.



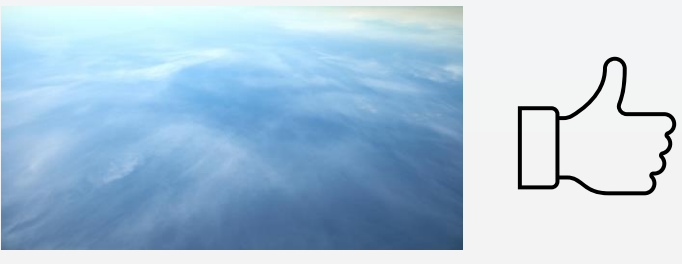
clouds
badlon



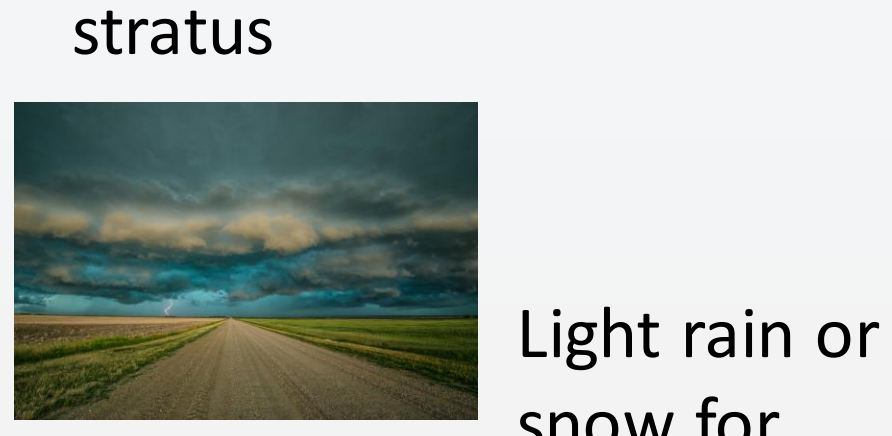
cumulus



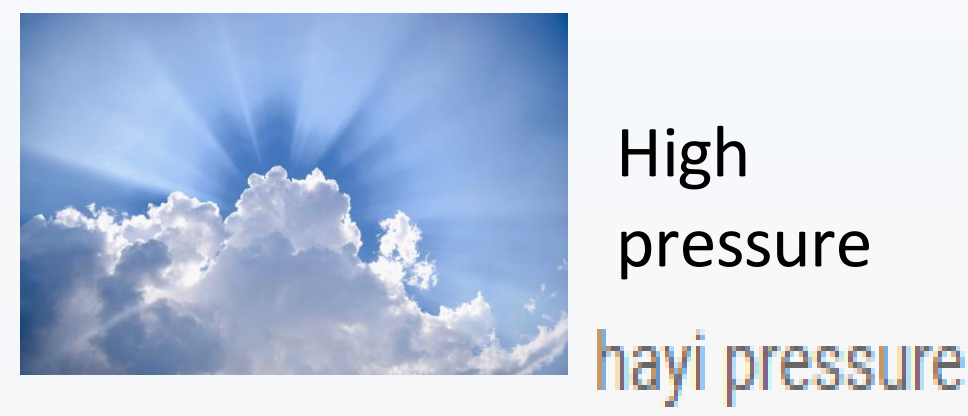
cumulonimbus



Cirrus



stratus
Light rain or snow for
ghanton halki barsh ya braf barry

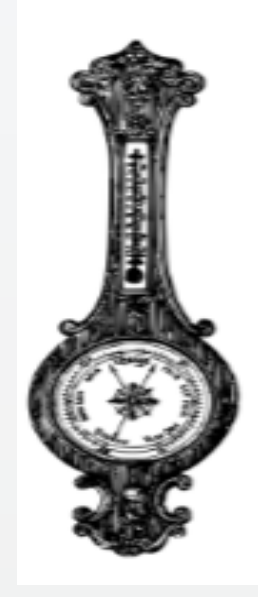


High pressure
hayi pressure



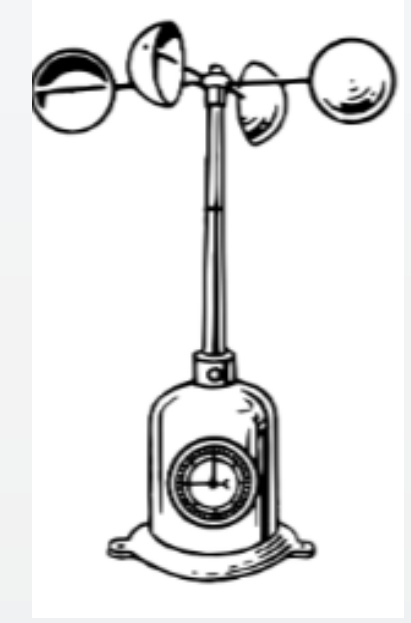
Low pressure
kom dabao

barometer



A barometer measures atmospheric pressure
aik barometer maholyati dabao kee pemaish karta he

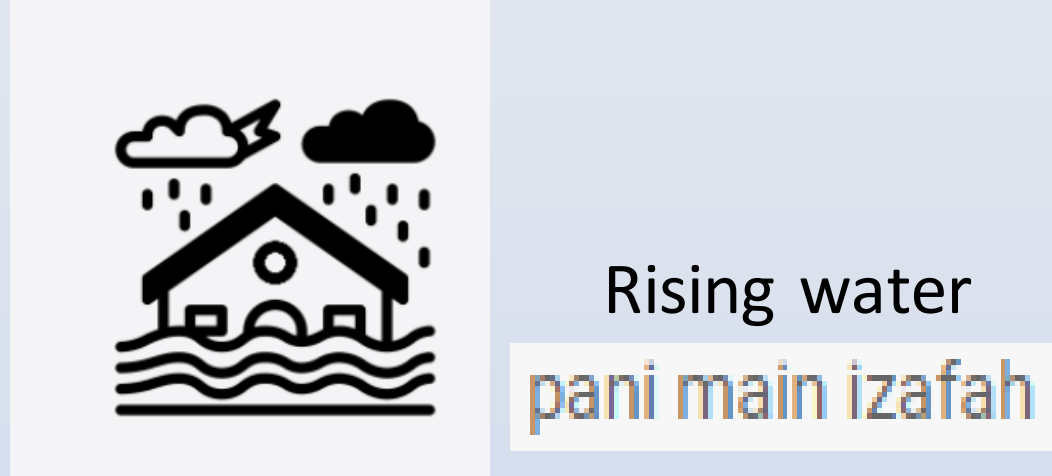
anemometer



An anemometer measures wind speed
aik anomator hua kee raftar kee pemaish karta he



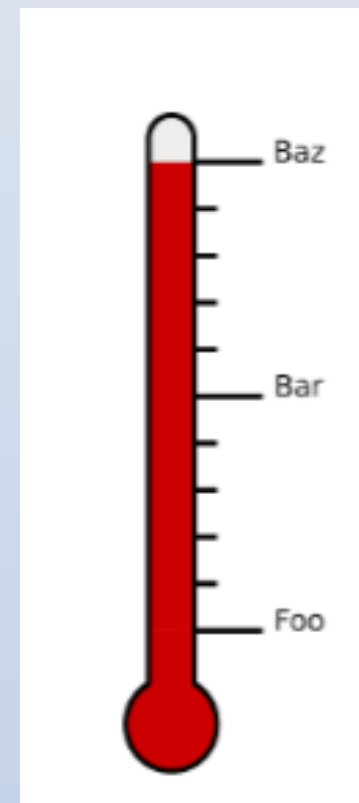
drought
sokha



flood
selab

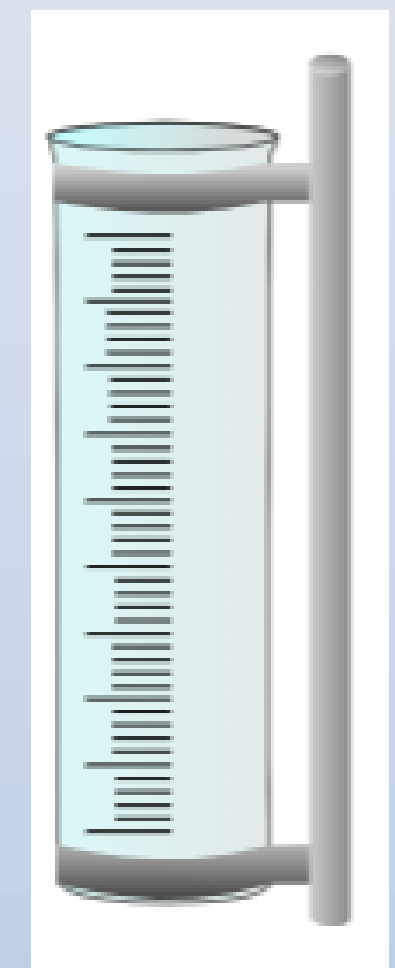
Rising water
pani main izafah

thermometer



A thermometer measures temperature
aik thermometer darja hararat kee pemaish karta he

Rain gauge



A rain gauge measures rain fall over time
barsh ka aik tariqa waqat ke saath barsh ke girne kee pemaish karta he

Extreme weather

shadeed mosam

Regular weather

baqayedgy se mosam

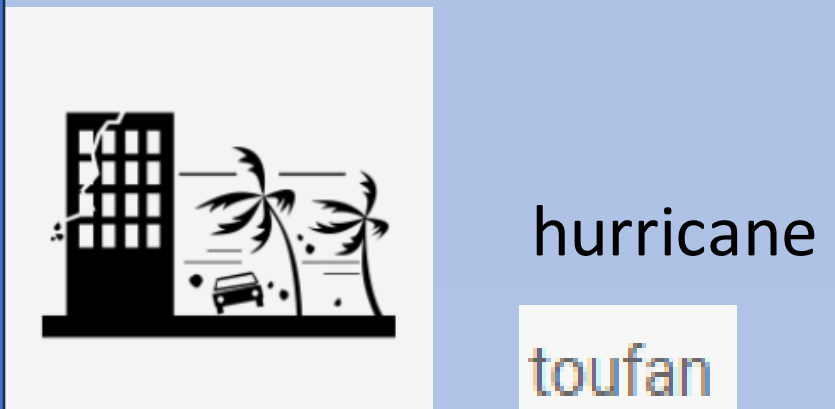


Lightning storm

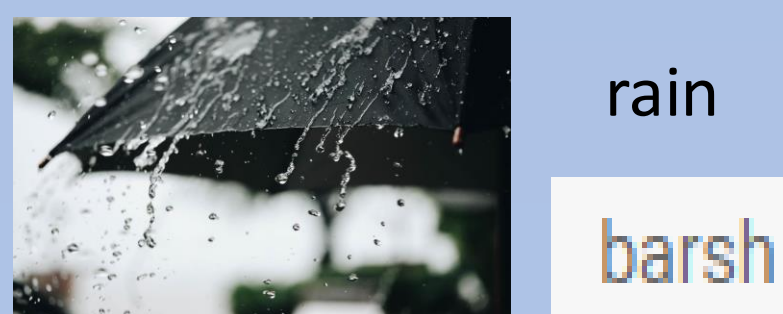
asemani bajli ka toufan



snow
braf



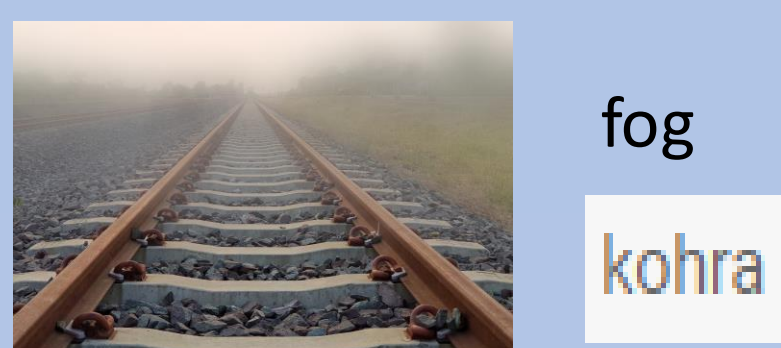
hurricane
toufan



rain
barsh



tornado
tornado



fog
kohra

harmful and does damage

noghsan dah aur noghsan pahunchata he

You can see every day

op har don dekh sakte hain

Climate long time average

ab we hua tawil arsey kee ausat

weather short weekly or daily

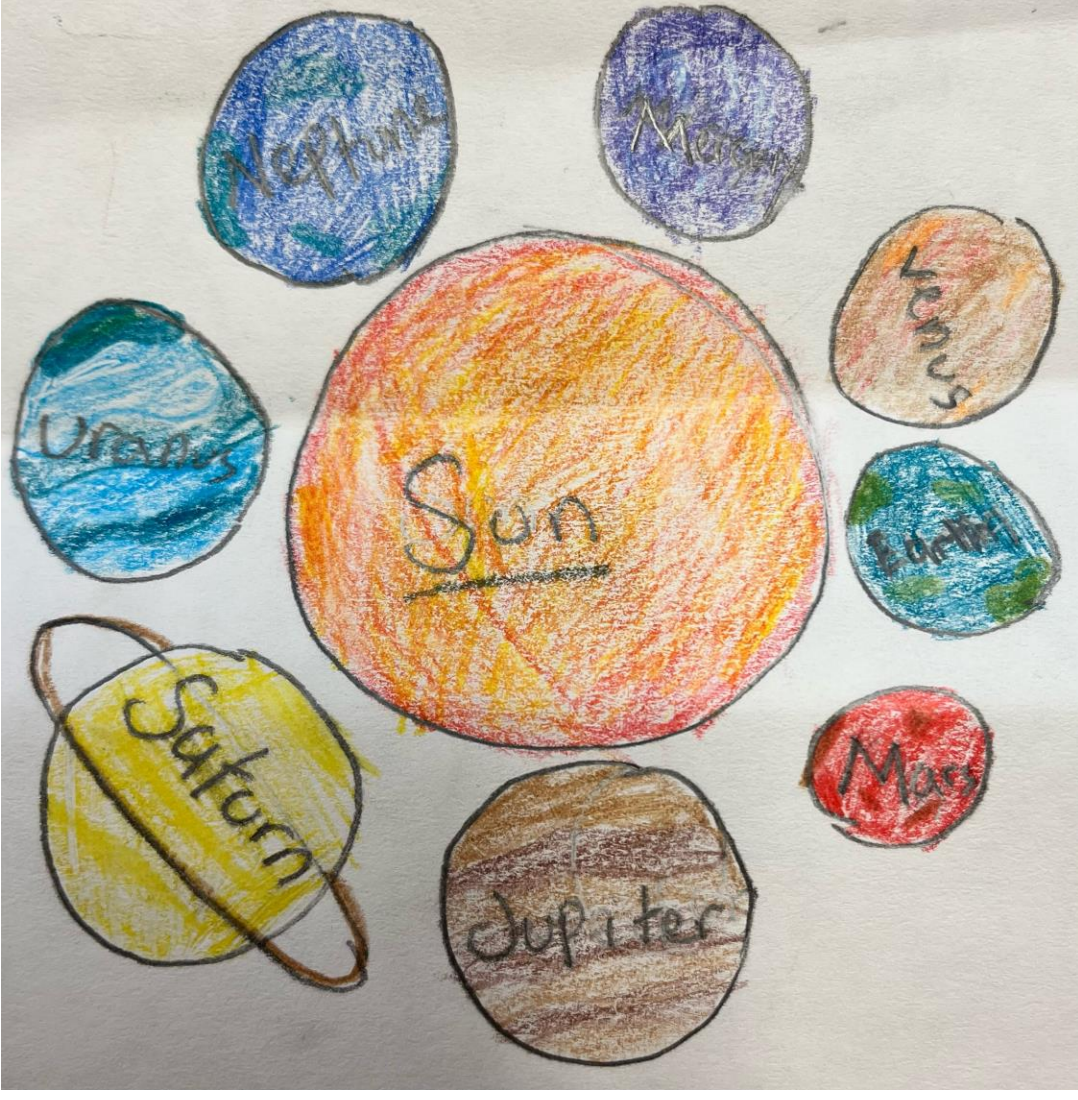
mosam mukhtasar hafta war ya rozana

All About Weather

SOLAR

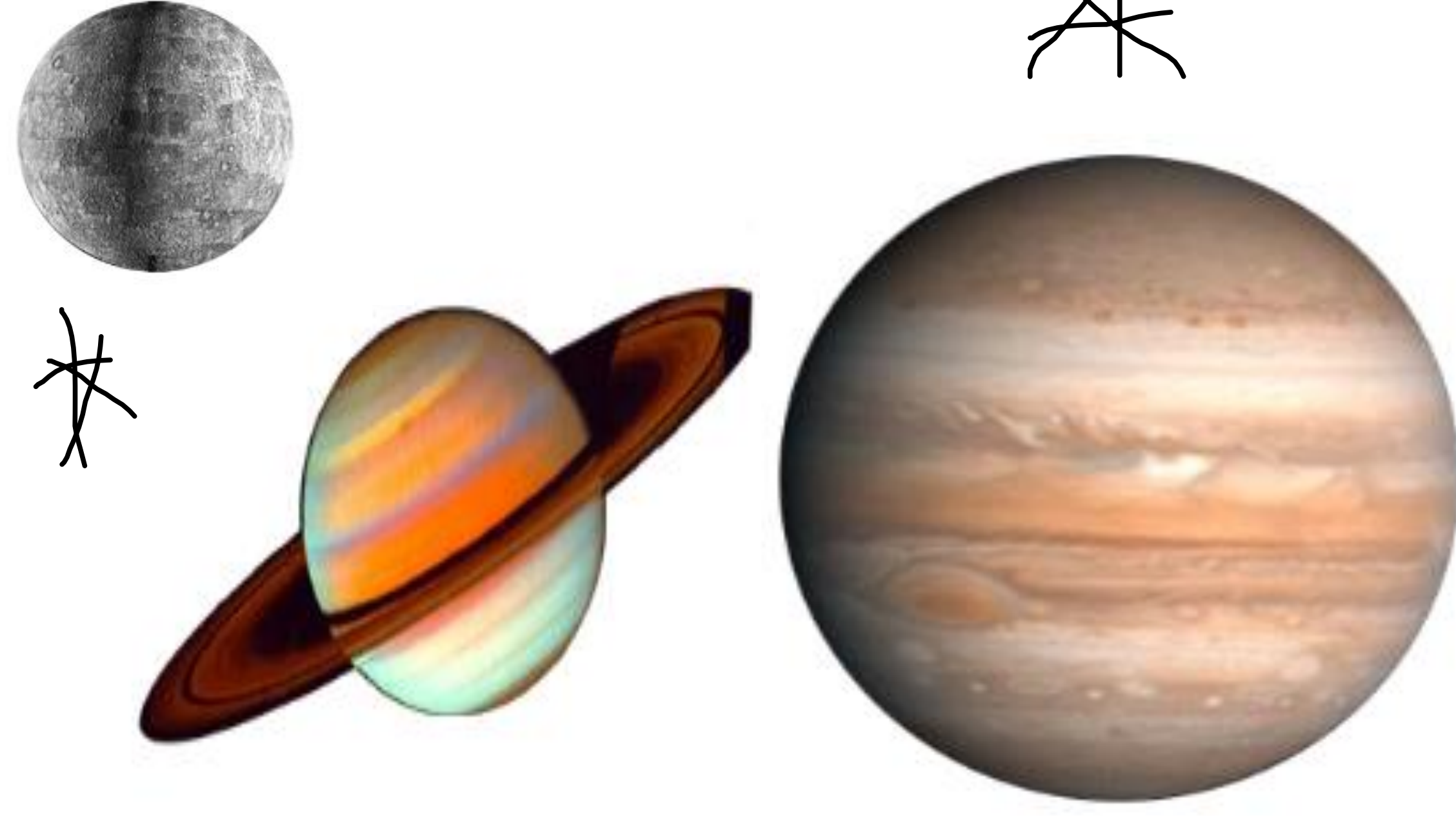
Jenna Nahim,
Amir Maaninou
Dalila Rohland

SYSTEM



The planets spin counterclockwise west to east. Venus and Uranus rotate backwards.


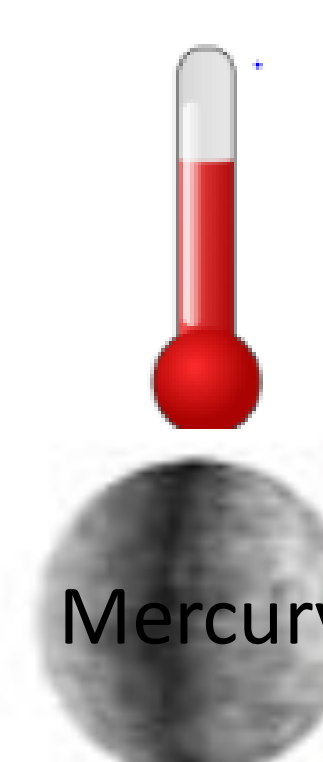




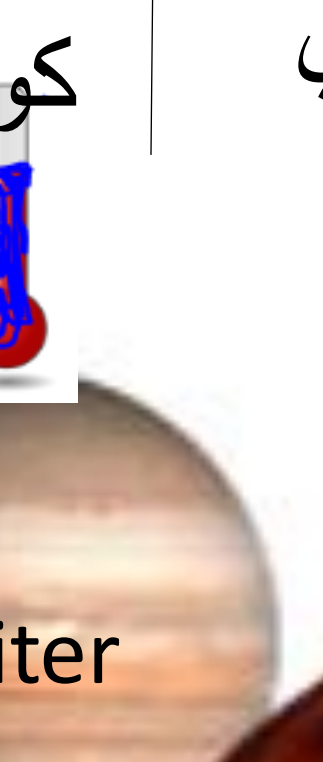


تدور الكواكب عكس اتجاه عقارب الساعة من الغرب إلى الشرق، ويدور كوكب الزهرة وأورانوس إلى الخلف

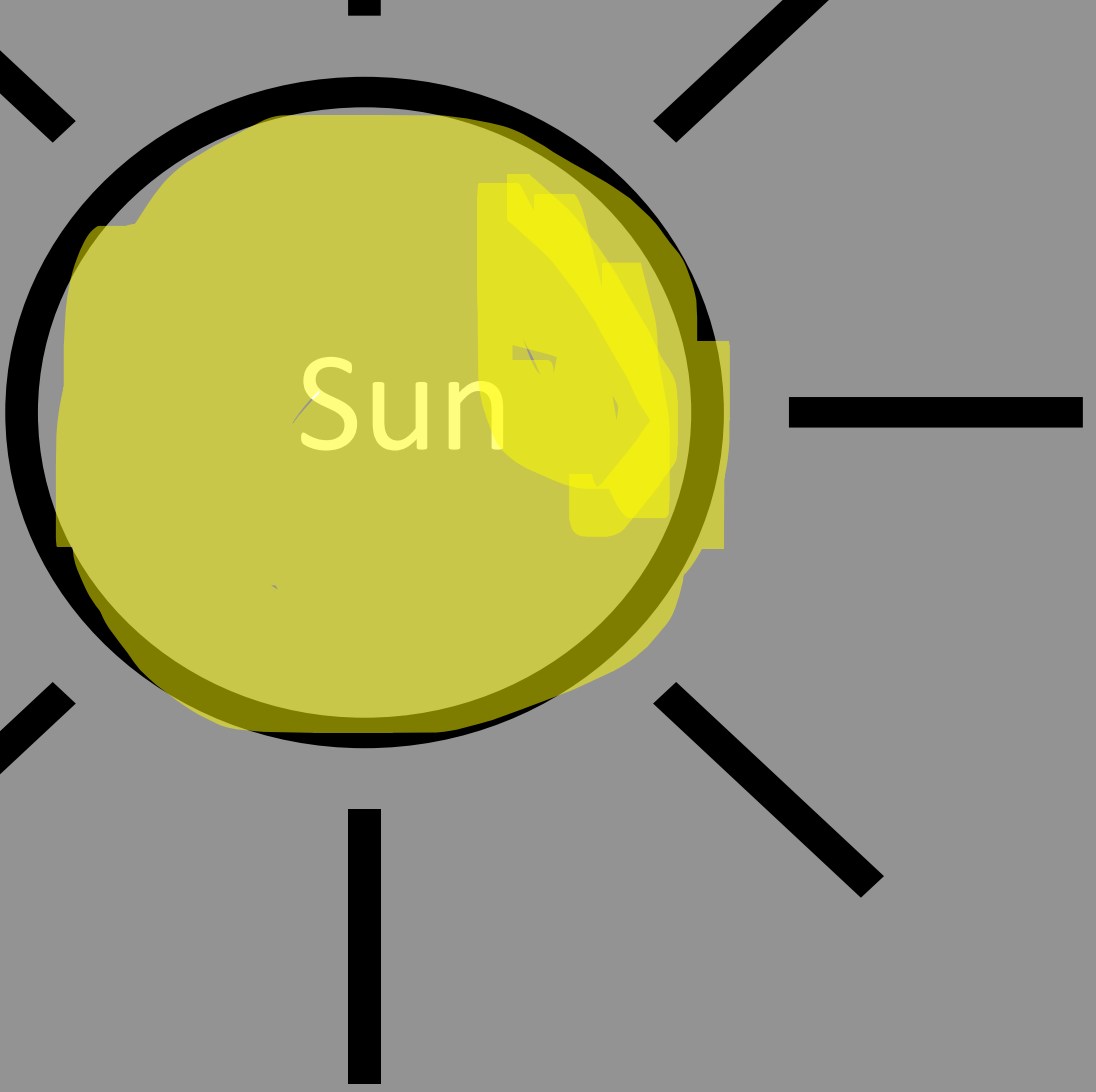


Saturn is smaller than Jupiter but bigger than mercury

هل زحل أصغر من المشتري ولكنه أكبر من عطارد

Key
= Hot = Cold

 <p>The sun</p>	<p>أصغر كوكب في النظام الشمسي</p>  <p>Mercury</p> <p>Smallest planet in the solar system</p>	<p>مشابهة لحجم الأرض وكتلتها</p>  <p>Venus</p> <p>Similar to earth's size and mass</p>	<p>مثالية للحياة، والجو سائل</p>  <p>Earth</p> <p>Ideal for life, and atmosphere is liquid</p>	<p>نصف حجم الأرض ولها غلاف جوي رقيق</p>  <p>Mars</p> <p>Half the size of earth with a thin atmosphere</p>	<p>عملاق الغاز، وأكبر كوكب</p>  <p>Jupiter</p> <p>Gas giant, and biggest planet</p>	<p>الكوكب الوحيد الذي يمكنك رؤيته بالحلقة وهو أيضاً عملاق غازي</p>  <p>Saturn</p> <p>Only planet you can see with rings and also its a gas giant</p>	<p>أبرد كوكب أورانوس هو ويظهر أيضاً الكوكب الوحيد باللون الأزرق بسبب غلافه الجوي وهو عملاق غازي</p>  <p>Uranus</p> <p>Uranus is the only planet that spins on its side, and it's a gas giant</p>	<p>أبرد كوكب أورانوس هو ويظهر أيضاً الكوكب الوحيد باللون الأزرق بسبب غلافه الجوي وهو عملاق غازي</p>  <p>Neptune</p> <p>Coldest planet and also appears blue because of its atmosphere</p>
	<p>Changes temperatures</p>							



El Sistema Solar

The Solar System

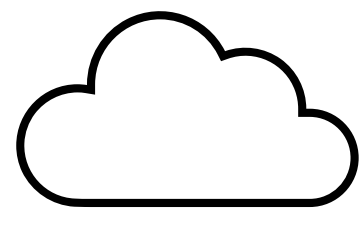
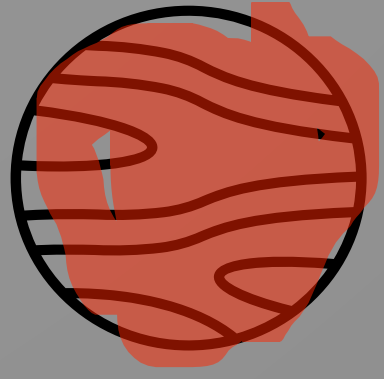
Mercury



Atmosphere-Thin

Atmósfera delgada

Venus



Traps heat

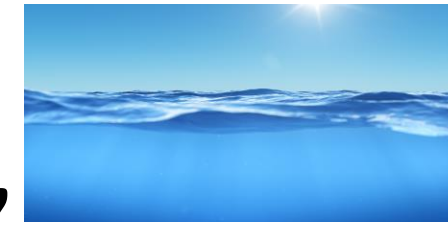
Atrapa el calor

Similar

Earth



= life



& distance from ☀

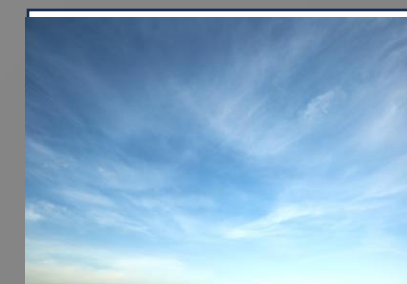
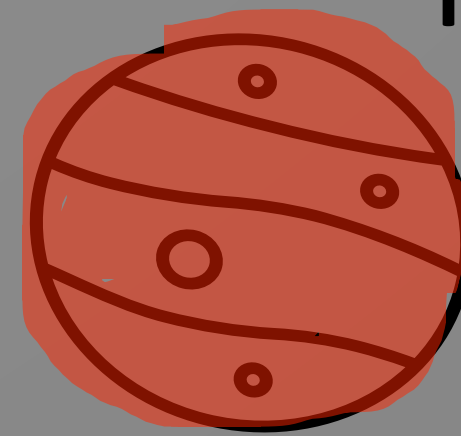
& distancia

de = vida

Planetas terrestres

Terrestrial planets

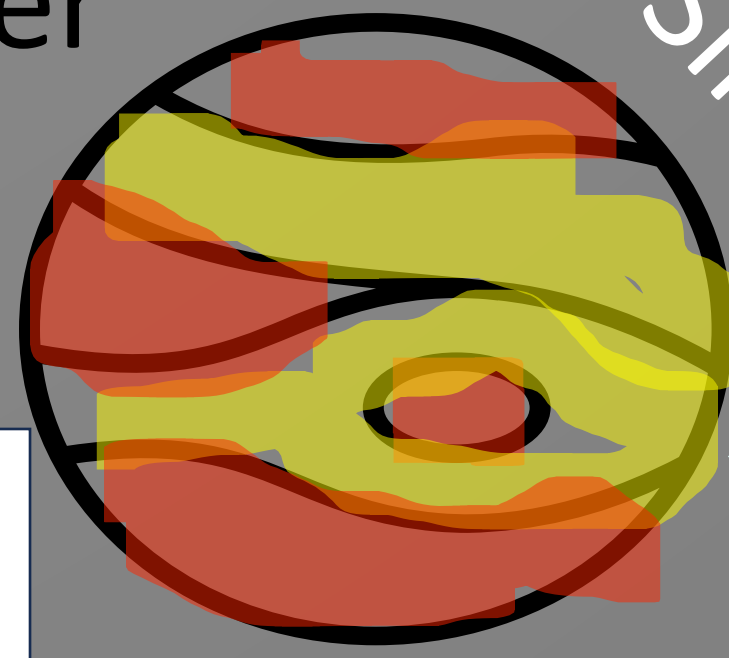
Mars



= thin delgada

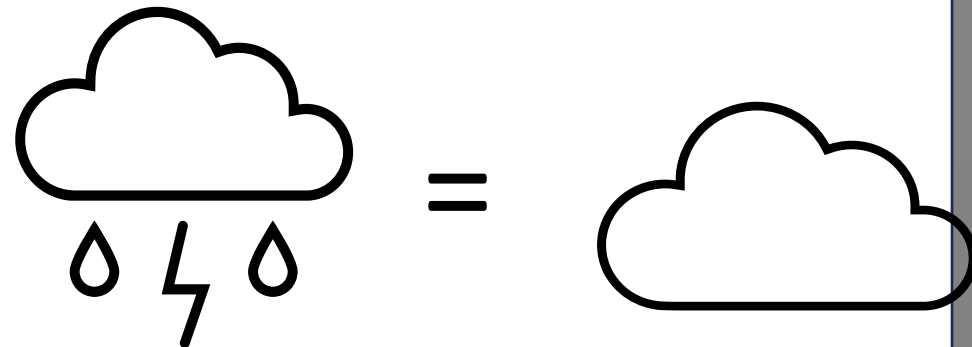
Many Riverbeds. And muchos y cauces de ríos

Jupiter



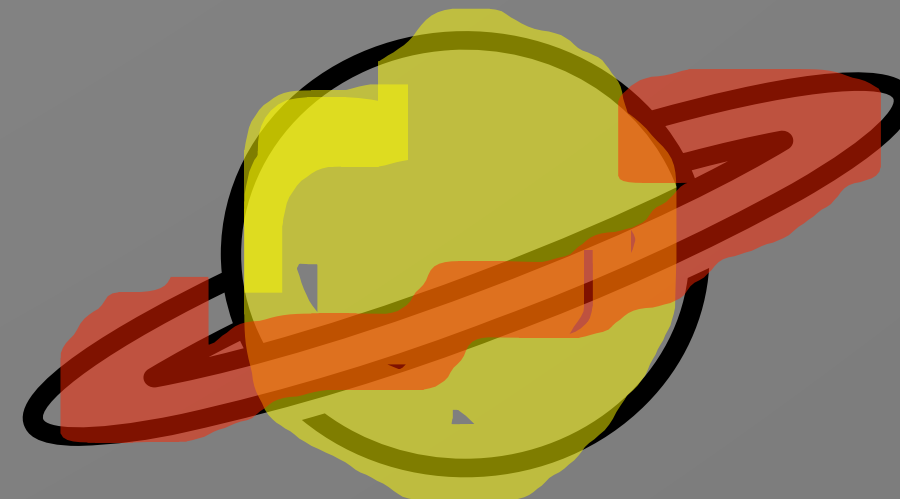
Similar

No solid surface



sin superficie sólida

Saturn



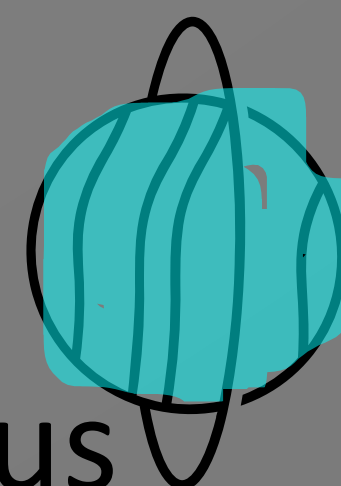
Large Atmosphere



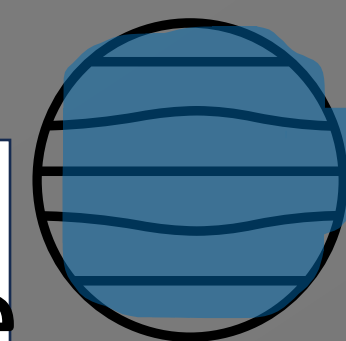
Gran ambiente

Gigantes Gas gaseosos giants

Uranus



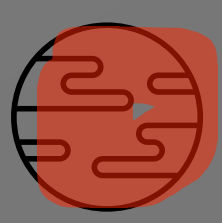
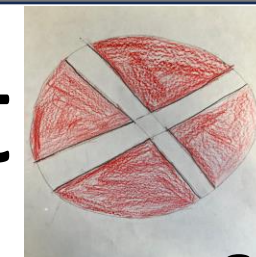
Neptune



= blue azul

Pluto

Planet

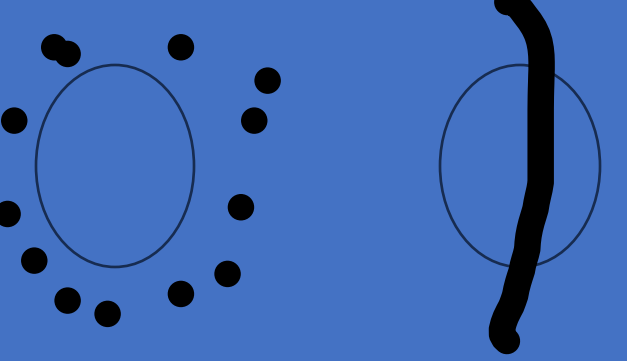


Because of small size and irregular orbit

Planeta debido a su pequeño tamaño y órbita irregular

- X 11 =
- X 10 =
- X 4 =
- X 3 =
- X 2 =

Rotate and revolve



All gas giants have rings. Todos los gigantes gaseosos tienen anillos.

translation page

- Polish



- Blue - niebieski orbit - orbita pluto - Pluton.
- Atmosphere - atmosfera small - mały.
- Cold - zimno planet - planeta large - duży.
- Size - rozmiar strange - dziwny neptune - Neptun.
- Not - nie to - Do scale - skala.

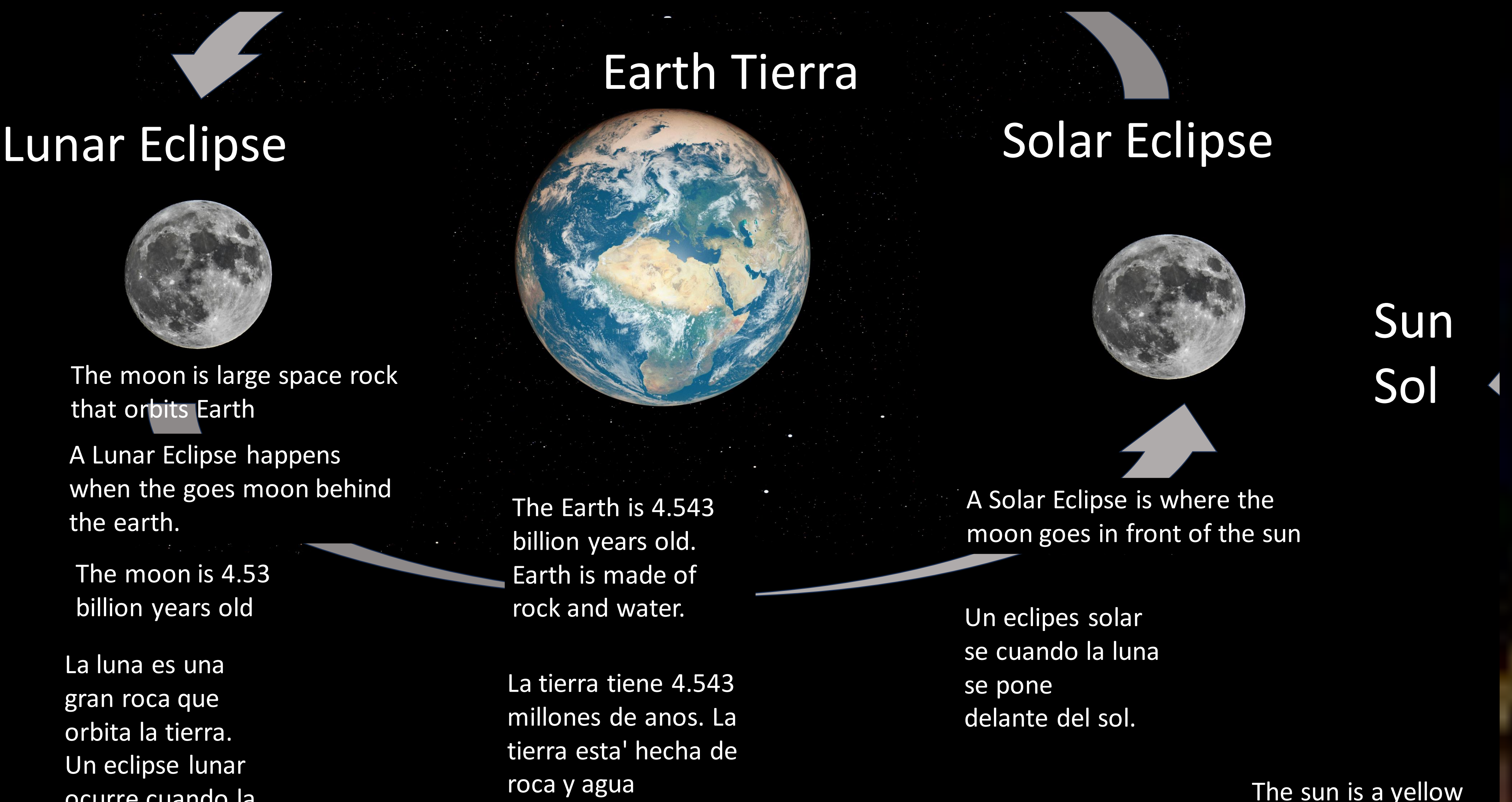
- Spanish



- Small - pequeña atomsphere - atmósfera.
- Planet - l.

Earth, Moon and Sun

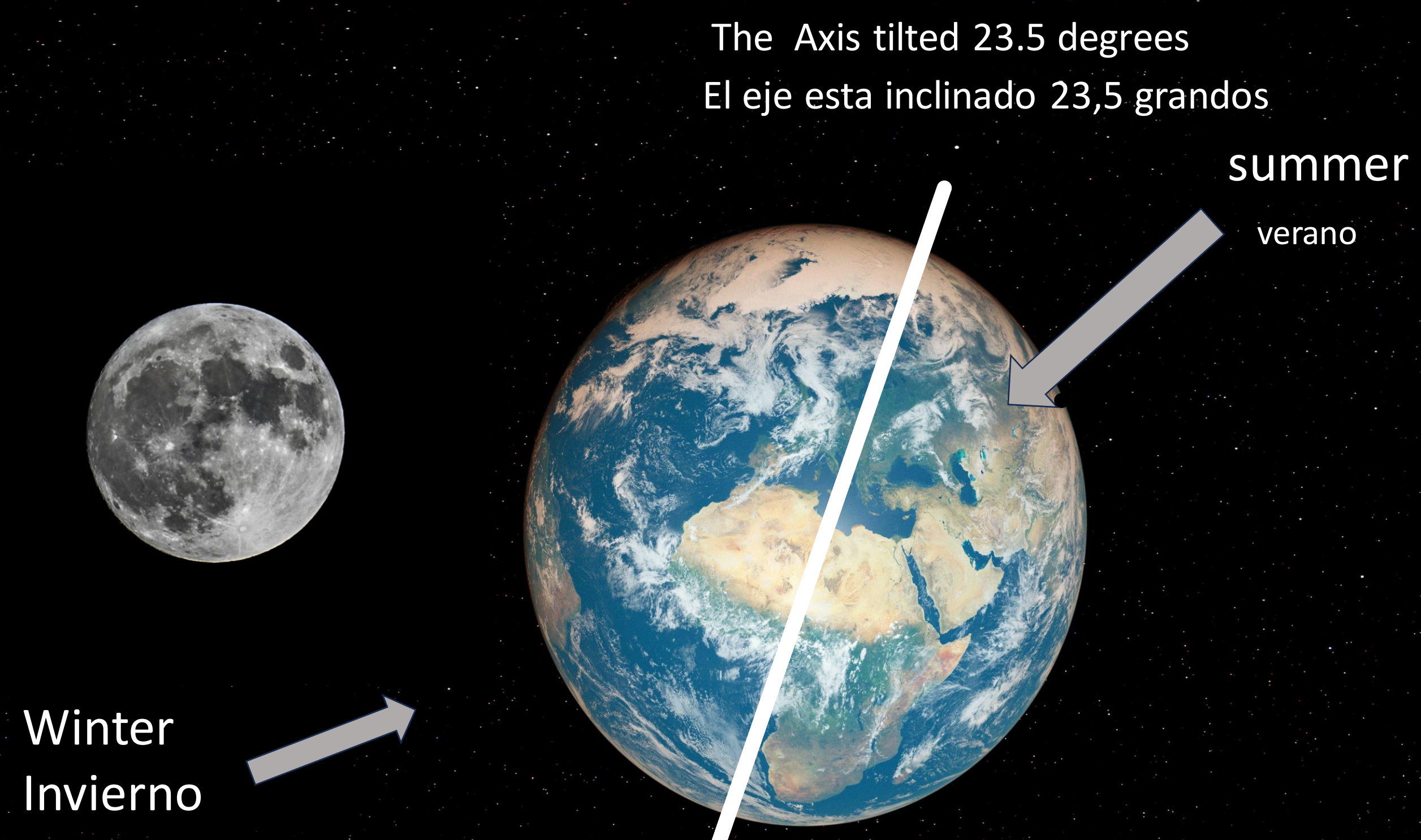
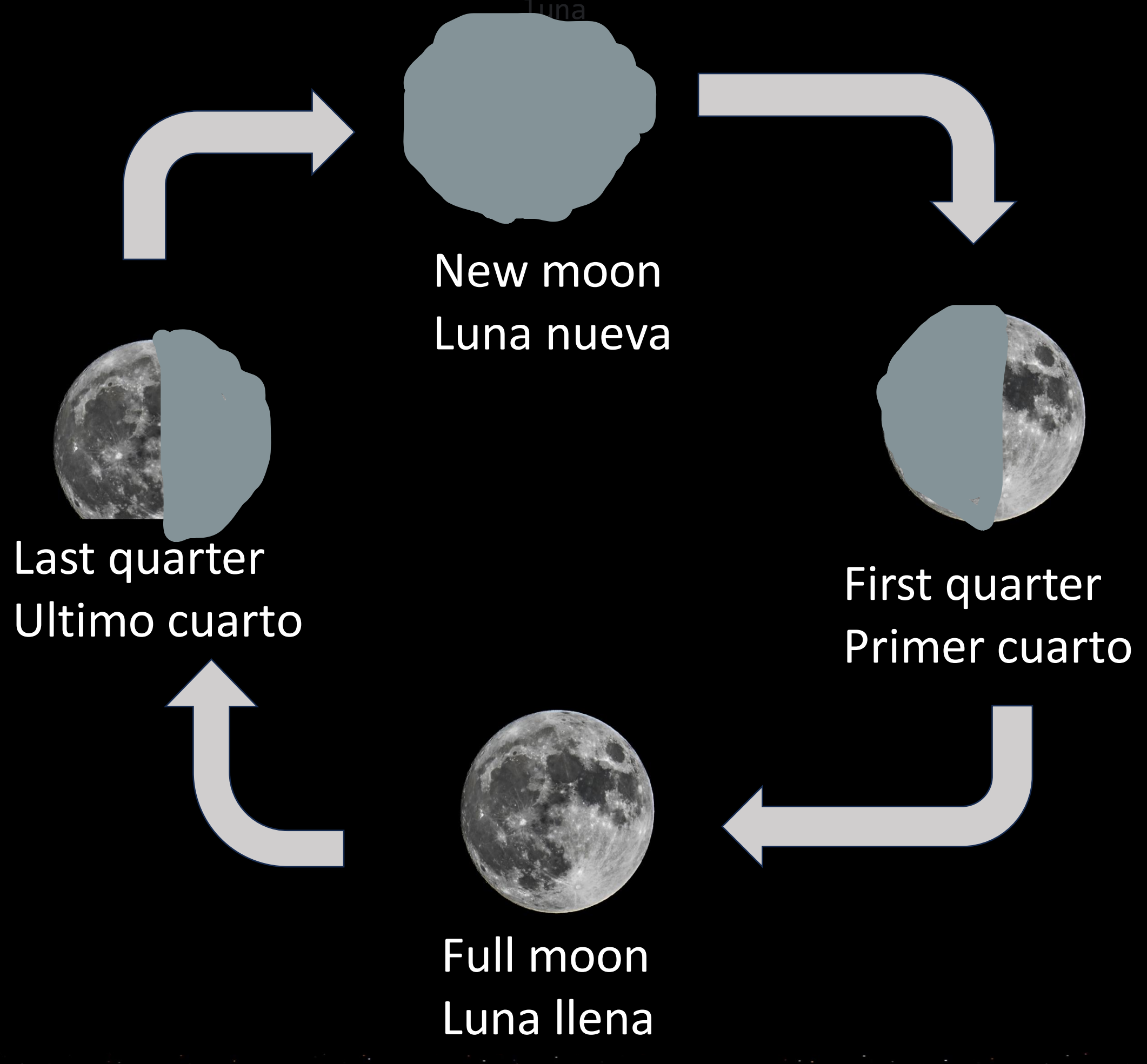
Tierra, Luna, y Sol



The sun is a yellow star and it can get up to 9,000,000 degrees F. It is 4.6 billion years old and it's made of hydrogen, helium, and carbon.

Lel sol es una estrella y puede alcanzar hasta 9.000.000 de grados fahrenheit. Tiene 4.600 millones de años y esta hecho de hidrogeno, helio, carbono.

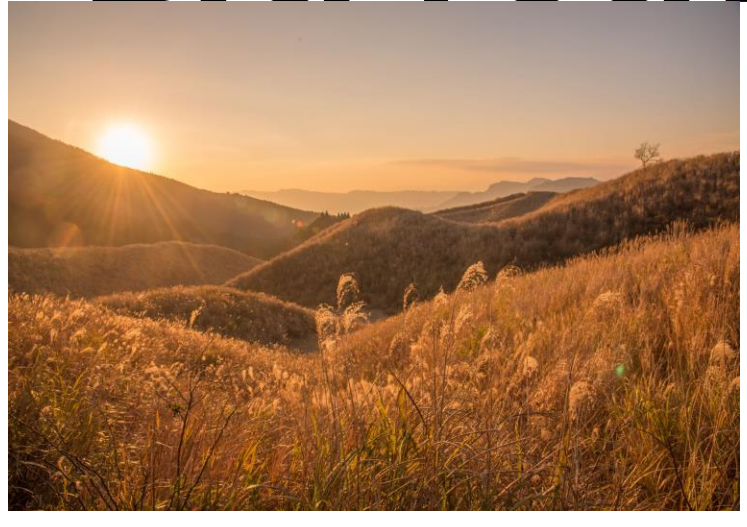
Moon Phases / Fases de la luna



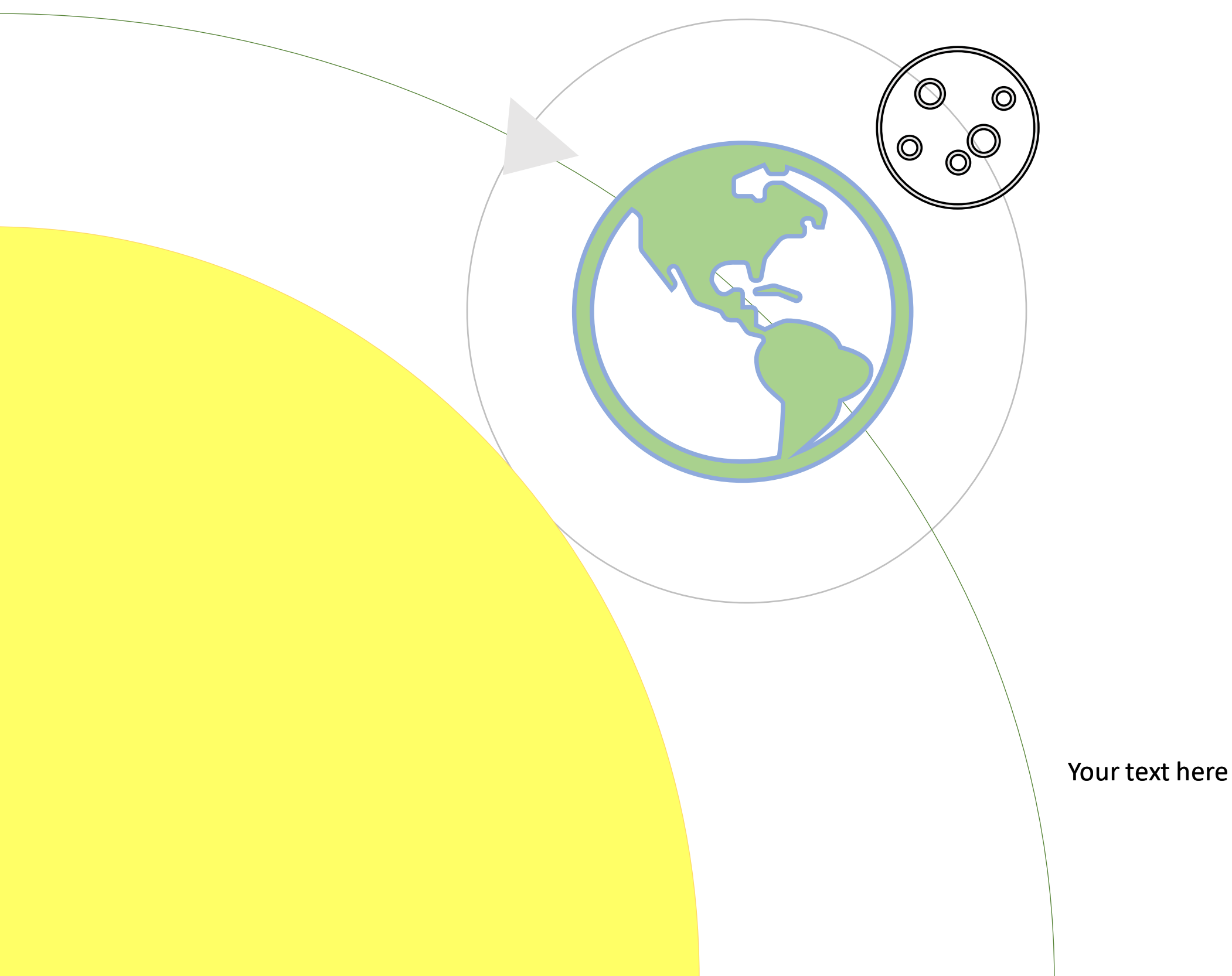
The Sun Earth and Moon

Callie Dallas Sophia

Did you know?

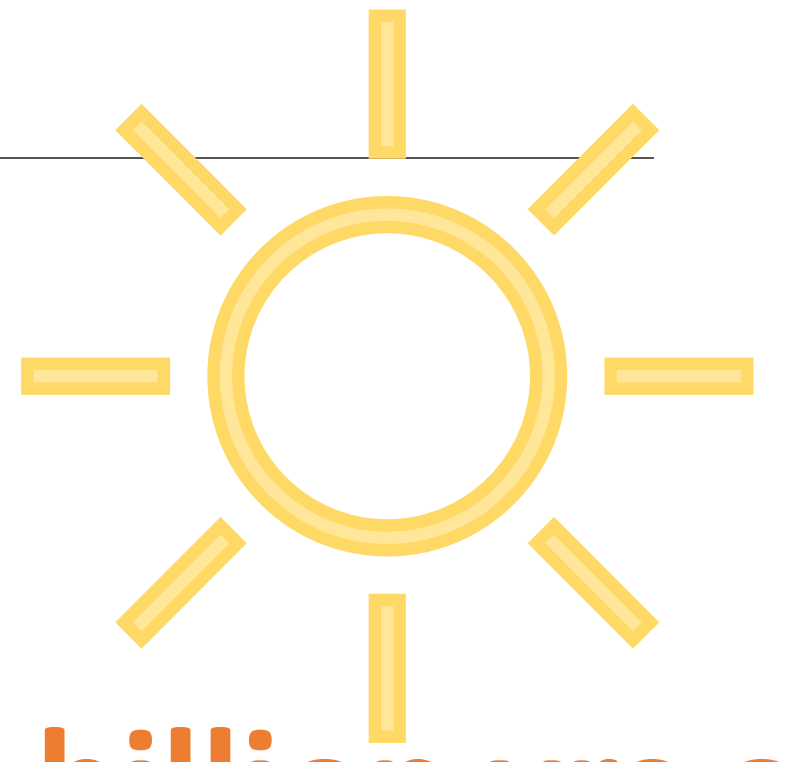


Earth rotates = makes day and night.

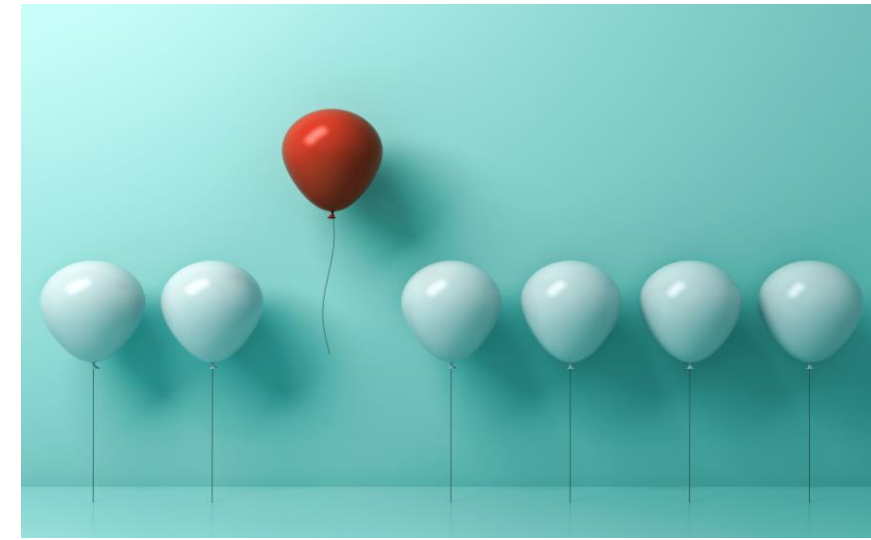


The sun

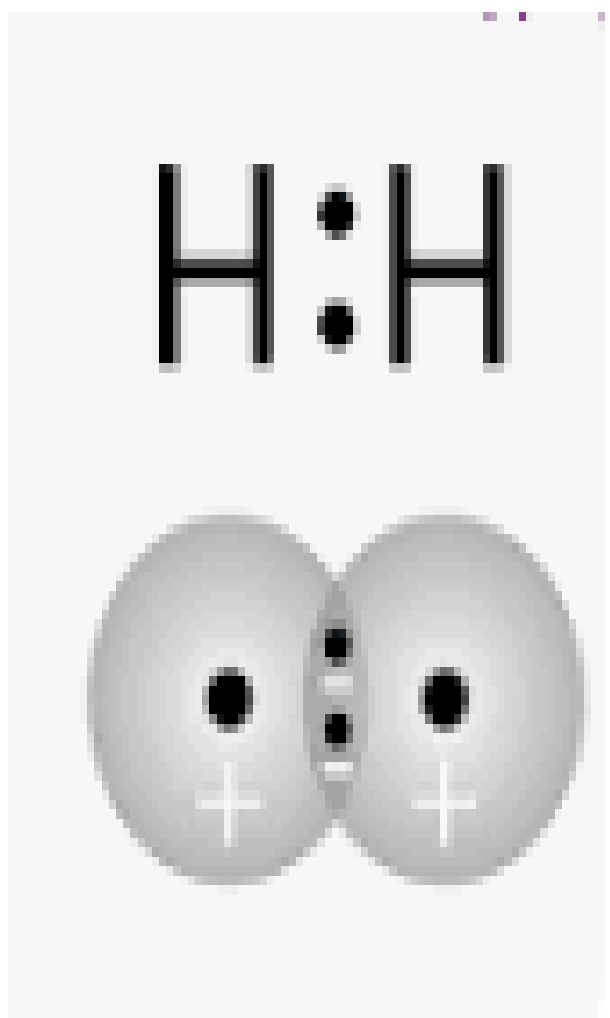
Only



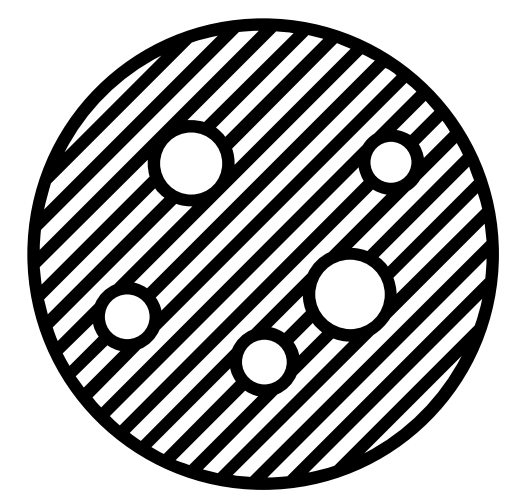
4,603 billion yrs old
4,603 billones



25% helium + 73% Hydrogen
25% helio + 73% hidrogeno



Constellation of Aquarius.
Constelacion de Acuario



The moon is in the constellation of: Ω

- 43% oxygen
- 19% magnesium
- 20% silicon
- 3% aluminum
- 3% calcium
- 10% iron
- 0.42% chromium
- 0.18% titanium
- 0.12% manganese

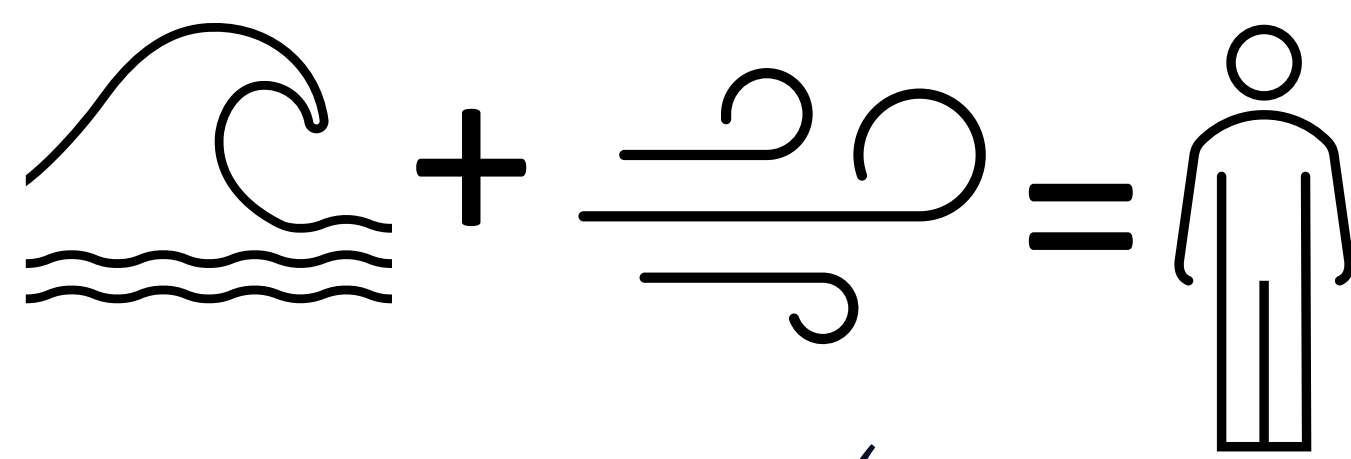
La luna The Moon

The moon is 4.53 billion years old.

La luna tiene 4,53 mil millones de años!

La tierra

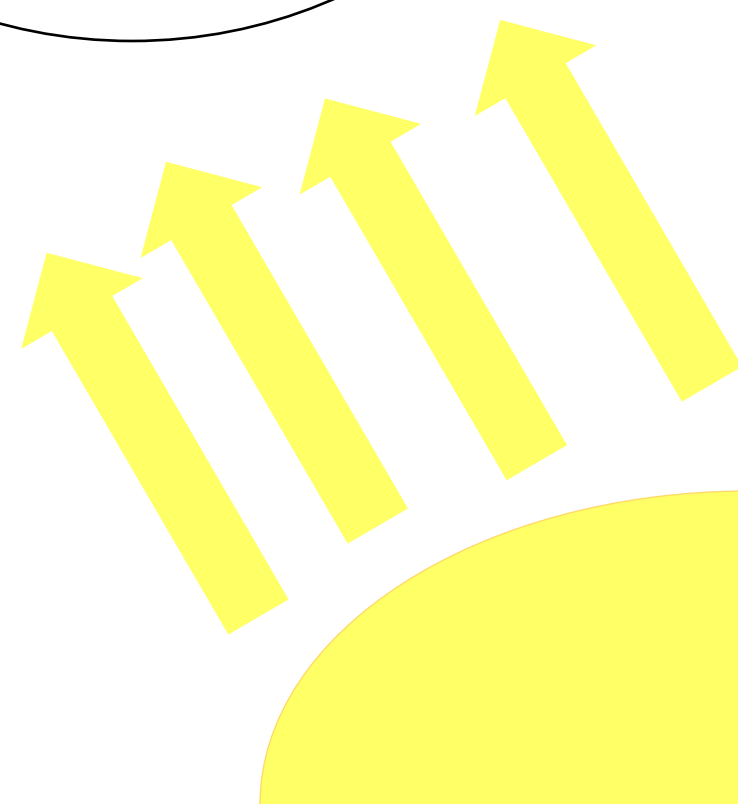
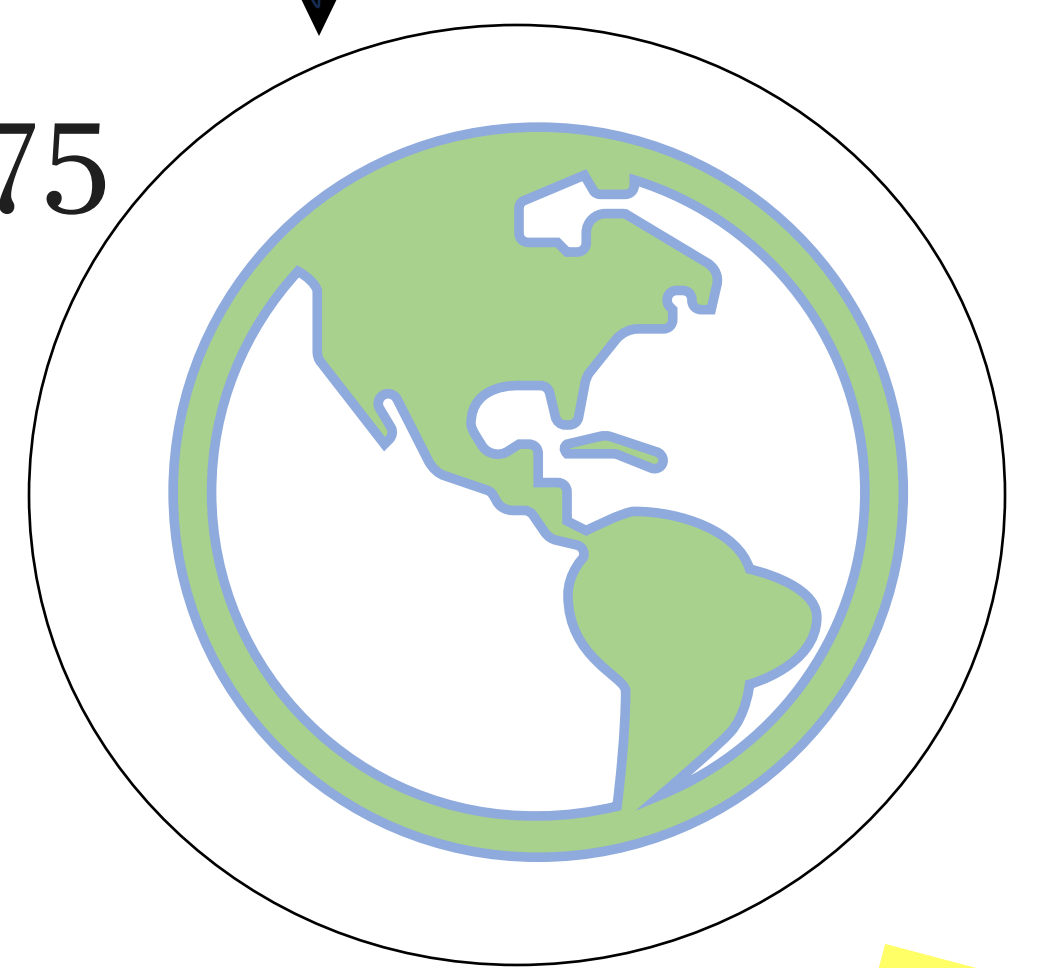
The earth



24,901 mile's (40,075 kilometer's)
24,901 millas (40,075 kilómetros)

La atmosfera bloquea los rayos del so.

Atmosphere blocks out the sun's rays

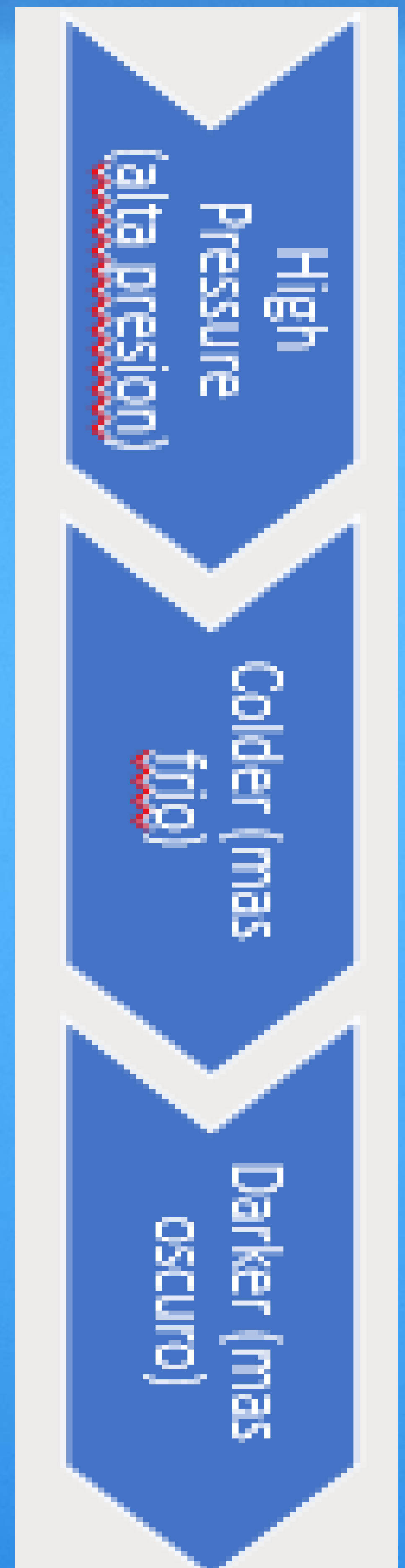


Oceanography

Oceanografía

Kennedy C., Ian, Erin

Food chain



Continental shelf
Placa continental

Continental slope
Pendiente Continental

Continental rise
ascenso continental
Layers of sediment
Capas de sedimento

Key: Red=gulf of Mexico
Clave golfo rojo de mexico

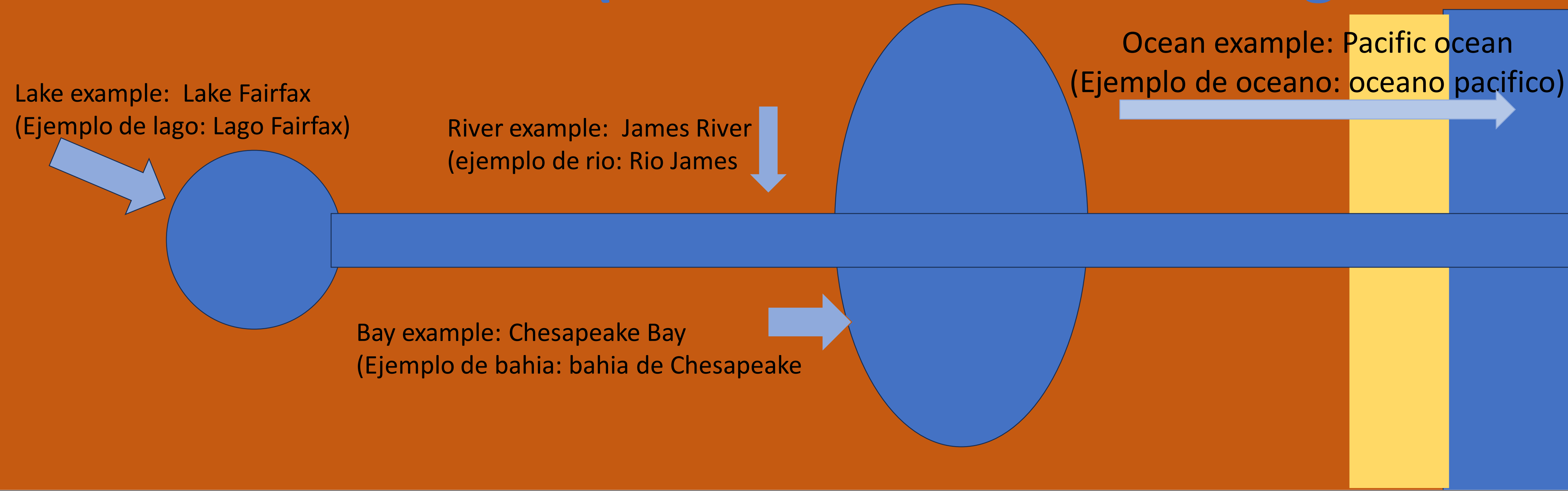


Trench Fosa oceanica

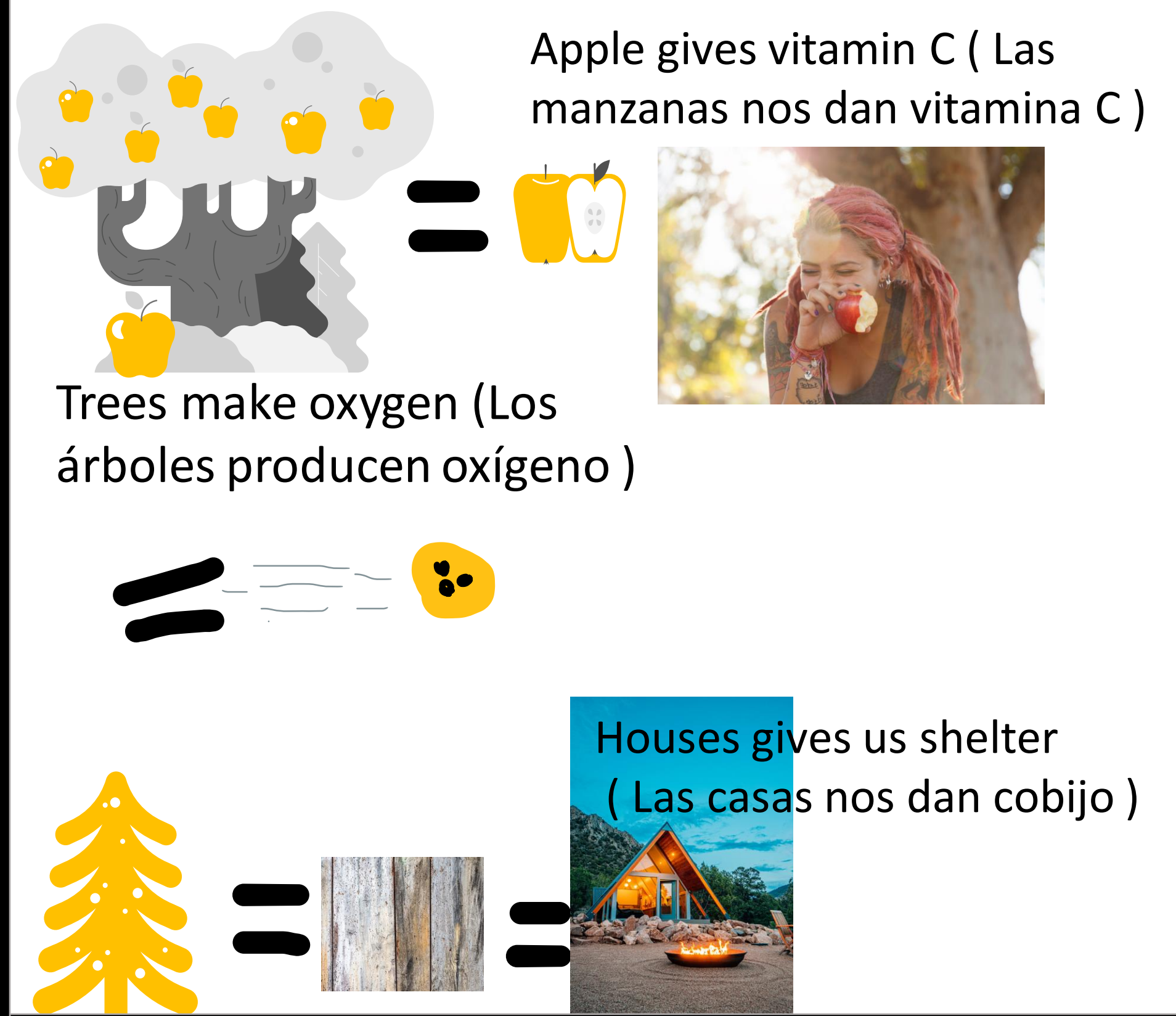
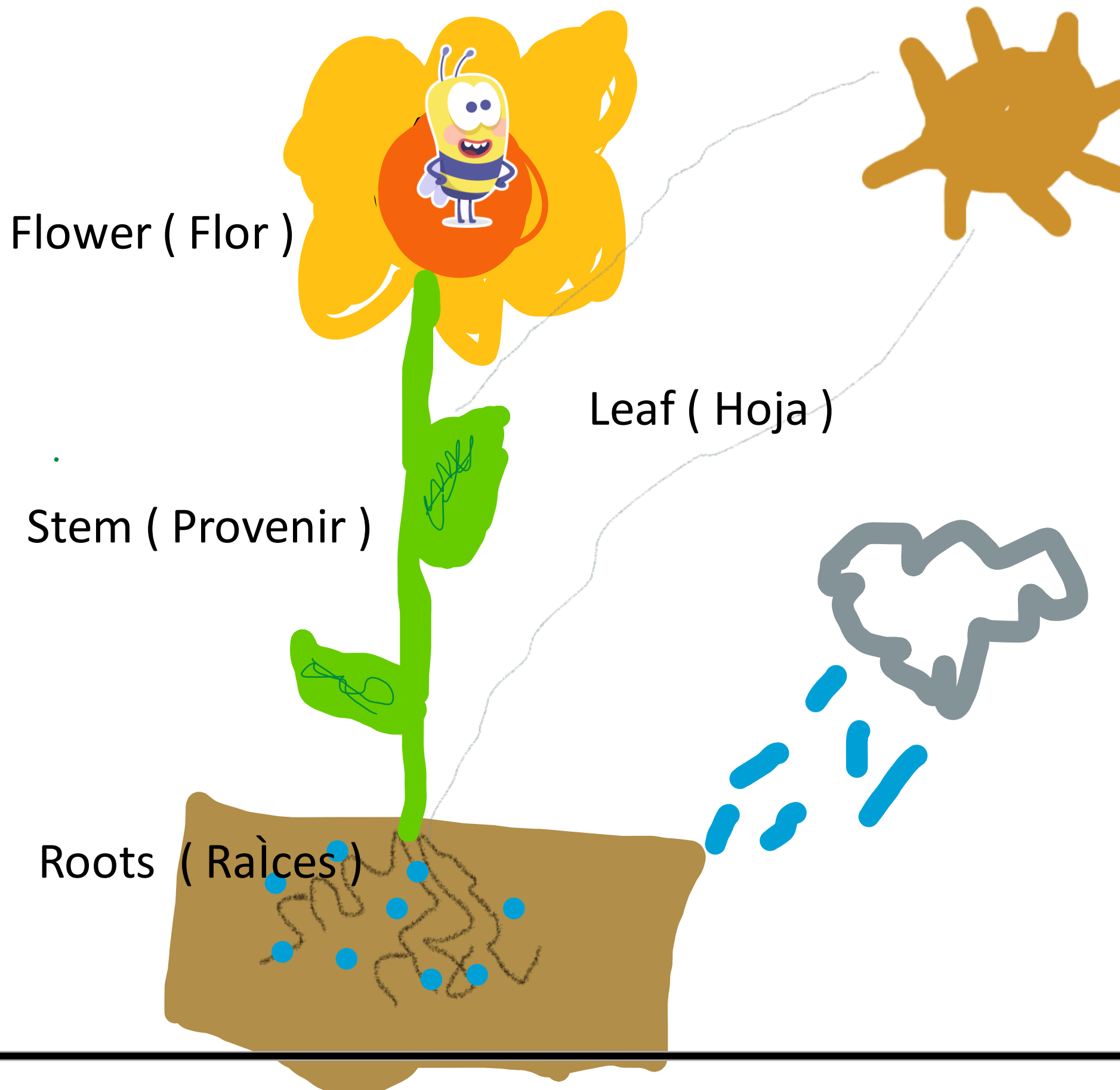
VA Natural Recourses (Recursos Naturales de VA)

Kennedy Segar, Violet Ramos, Ethan Jackson

Water Features (Las características del agua)



Plants (Plantas)



Resources (Recursos)

White-tailed deer
(Venado de cola blanca)

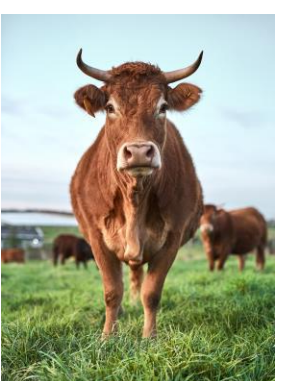


Striped skunk
(Zorrillo rayado)

Corn snake
(Serpiente de maiz)



Cow (Vaca)



Leather (Cuero)



Chicken (pollo)



Egg (Huevo)



Little brown bat (Pequeno murcielago marron)

Sheep (Oveja)

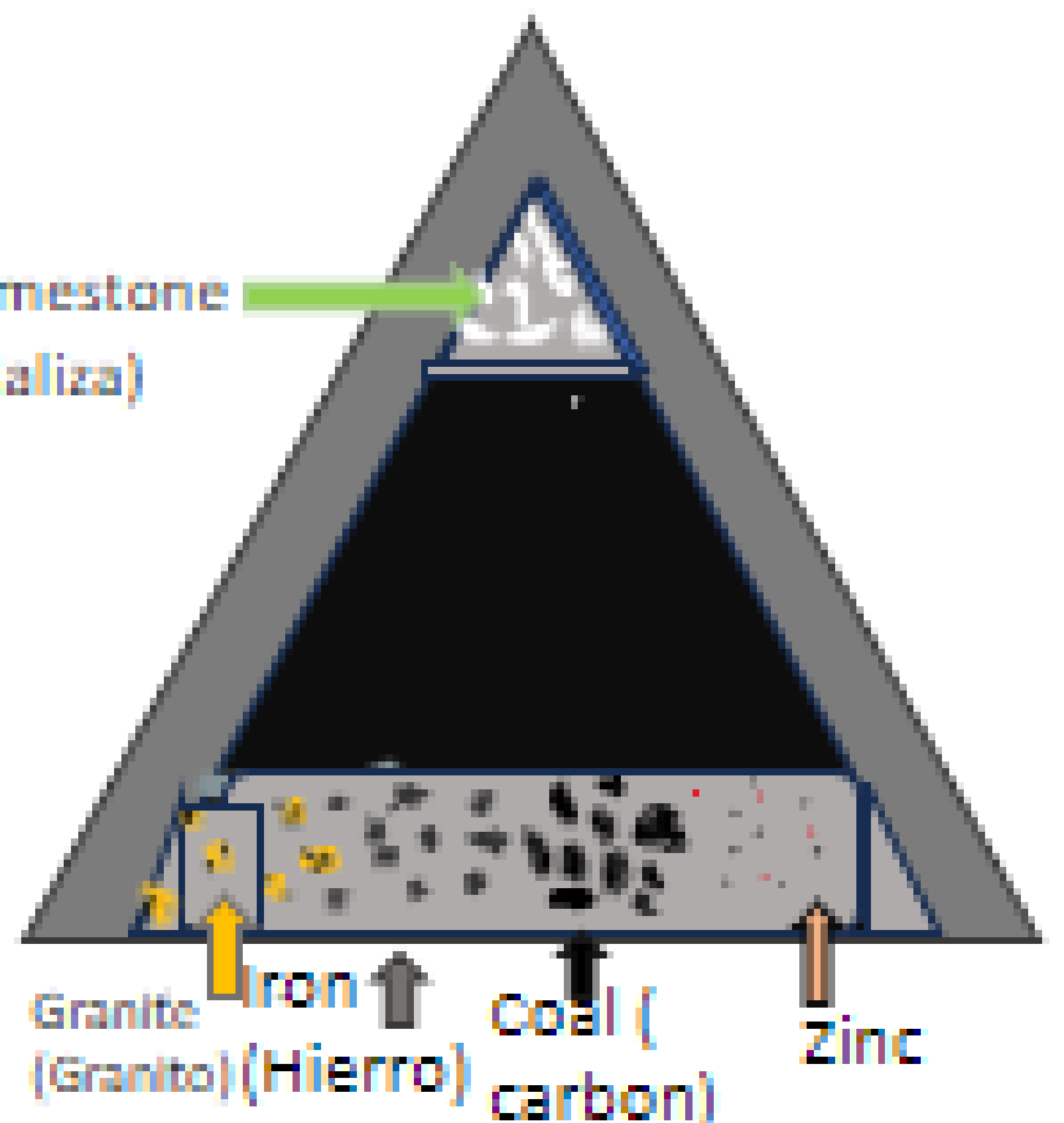


Wool (Lana)



Animals (Animales)

Limestone
(Caliza)



Minerals (Minerales)

pollution in the ocean



what is the worst type of trash in the ocean

You may ask what is the worst type of trash in the ocean

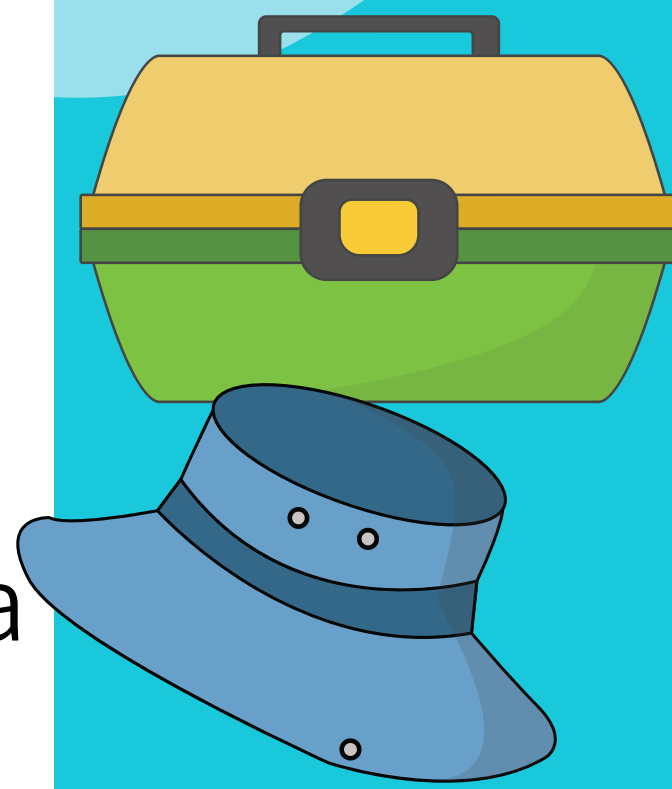
well, there's lots of trash worst of all is lost fishing gear
what type of pollution is there?

There are several types of pollution; this list has a few of them: oil spills, trash, plastic, and ect.....

HOW MUCH TRASH GETS IN THE OCEAN EVERY YEAR

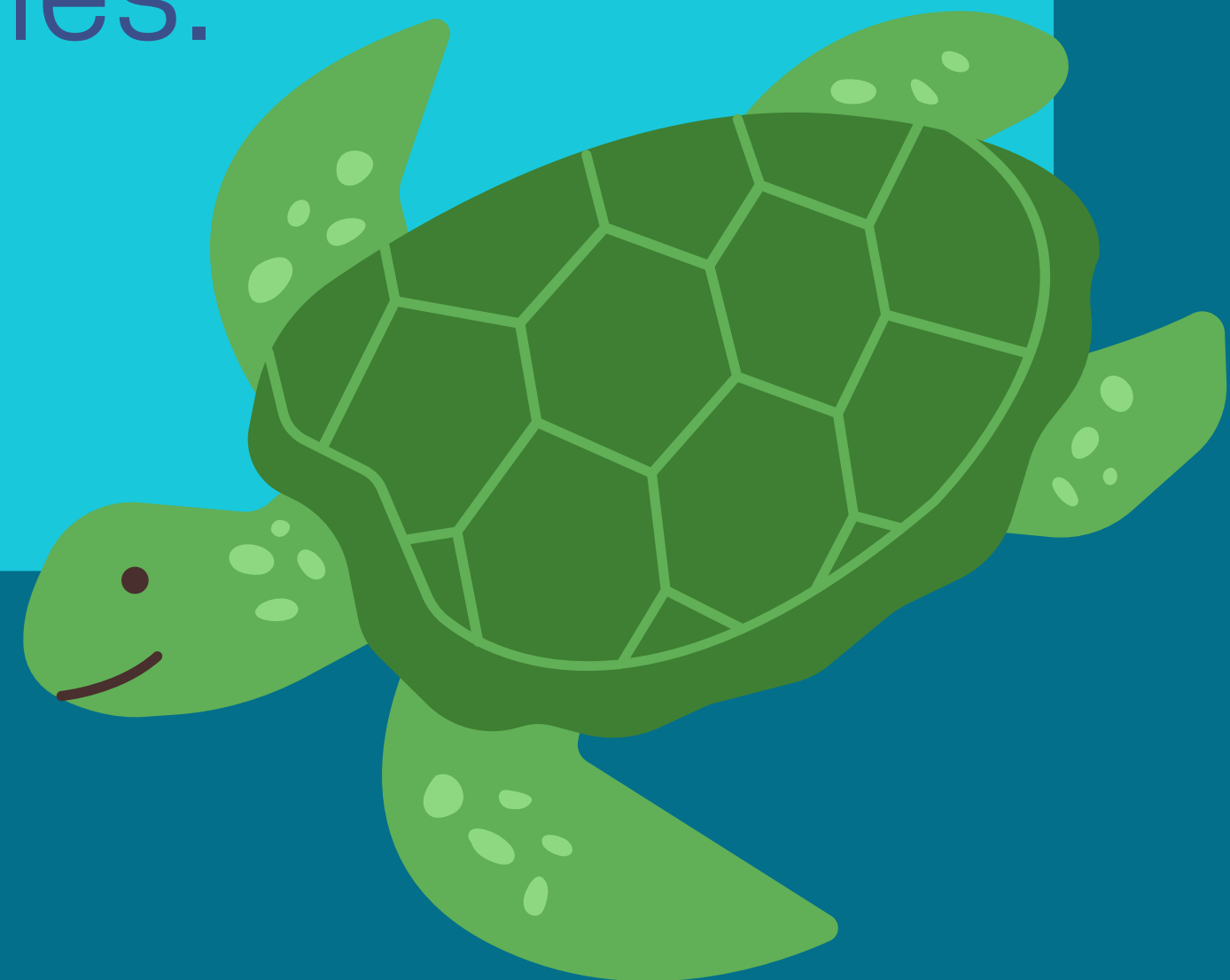
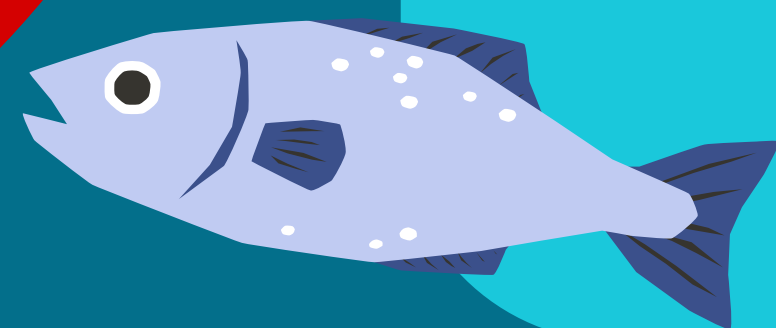
lots of people in the world ask how much trash gets in the ocean each year but the answer is 33 billion pounds also 75 to 199 million tons

make sure you recycle!



what type of animals get hurt?

Animals who get hurt are fish, sharks, turtles and birds like seagles.



contaminación en el océano



¿Cuál es el peor tipo de basura en el océano?

Quizás te preguntes cuál es el peor tipo de basura en el océano. Bueno, hay mucha basura, lo peor de todo son los aparejos de pesca perdidos.

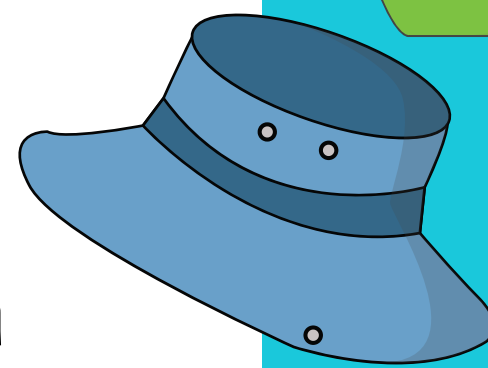
¿Qué tipo de contaminación hay?

Existen varios tipos de contaminación; esta lista tiene algunos de ellos: derrames de petróleo, basura, plástico, etc.

¿CUÁNTA BASURA LLEGA AL OCEANO CADA AÑO?

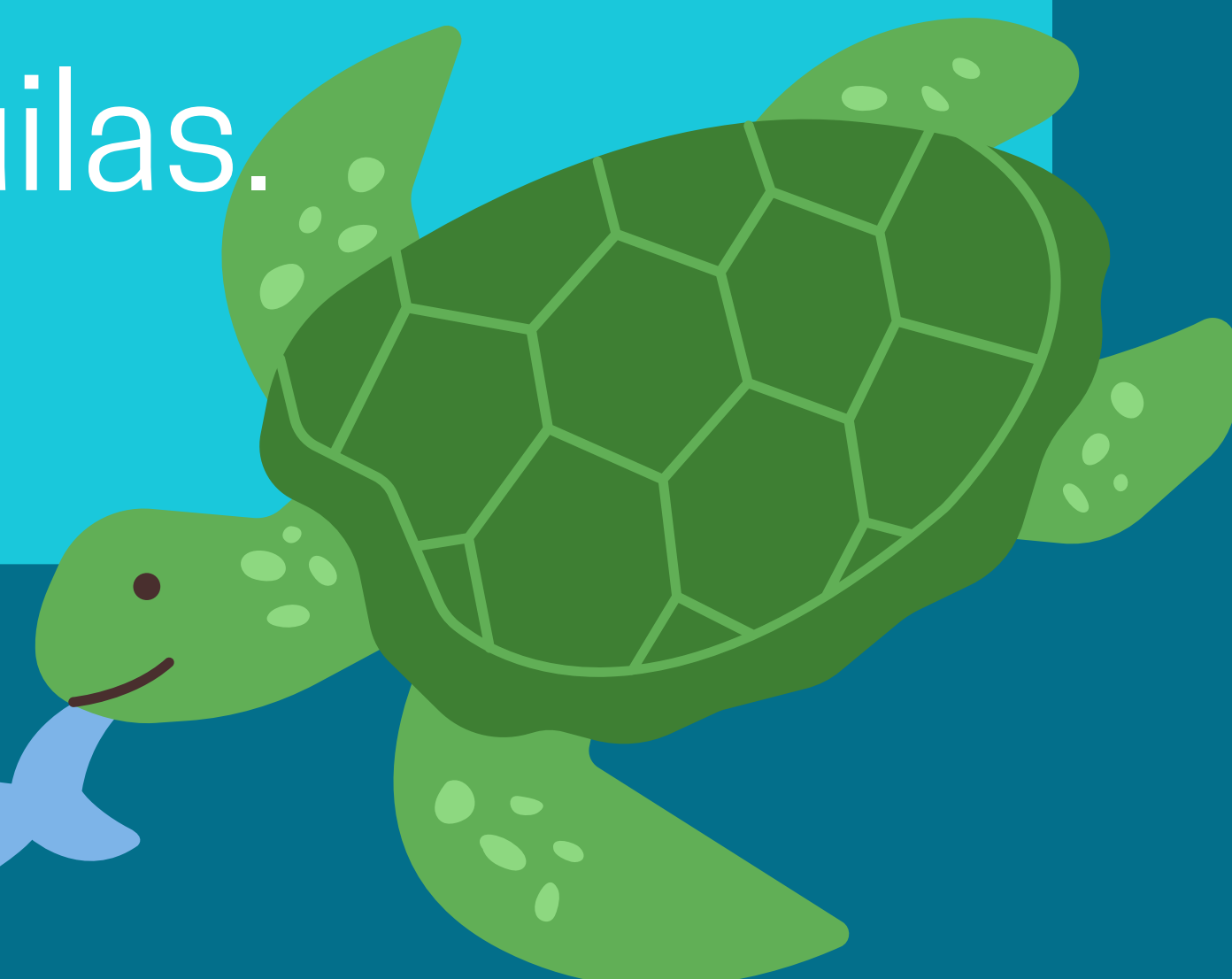
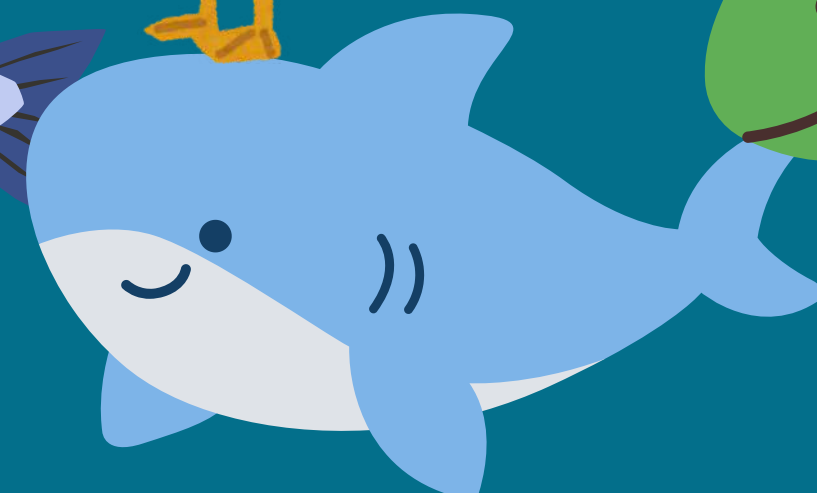
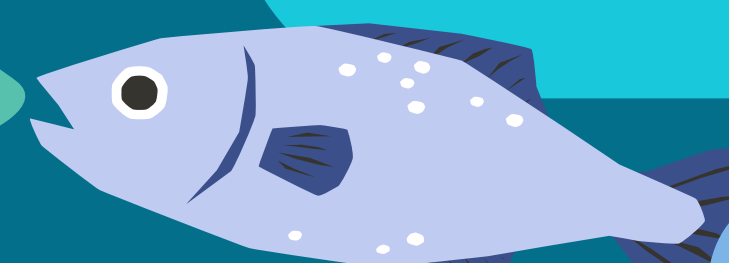
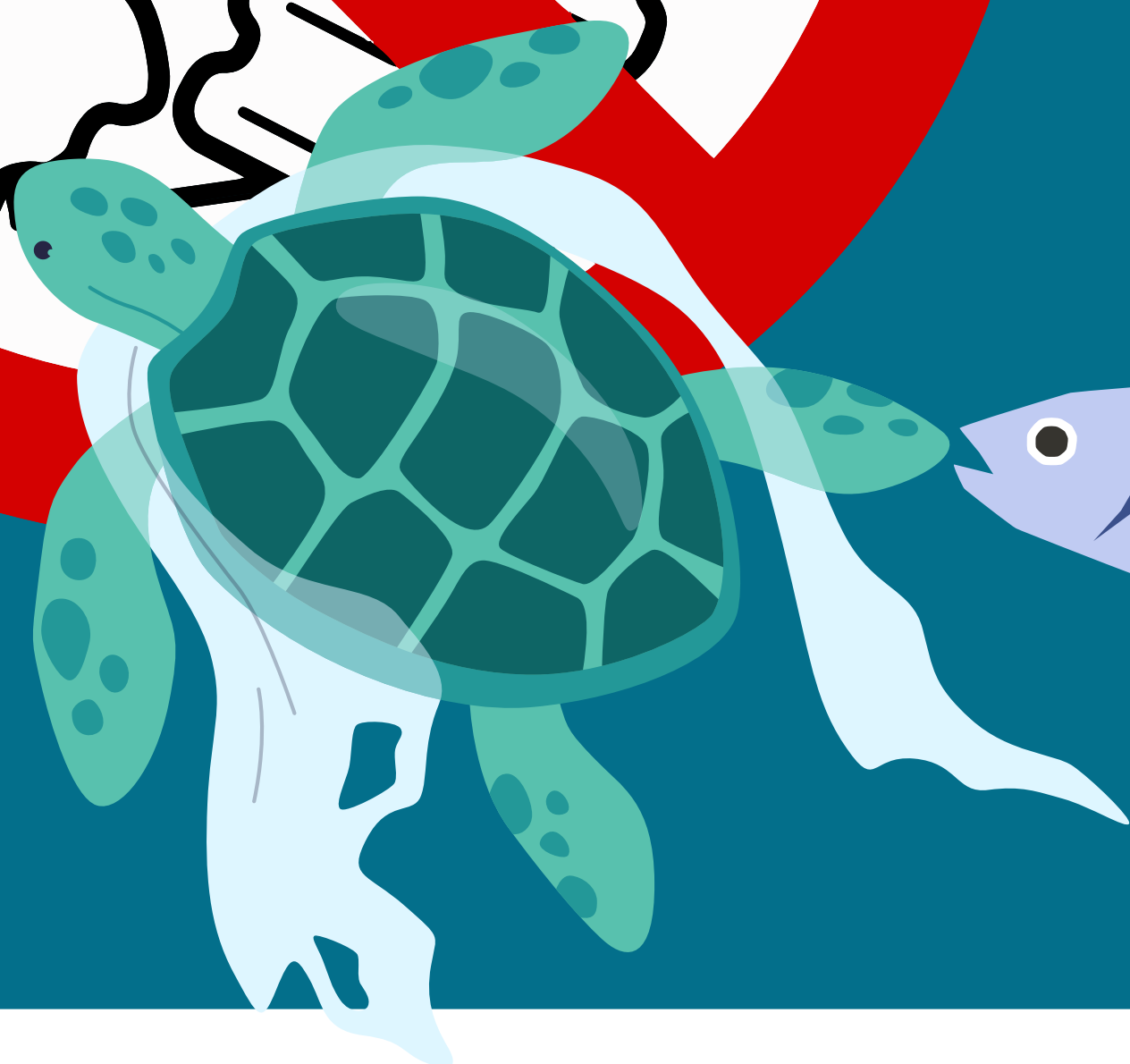
Mucha gente en el mundo pregunta cuánta basura llega al océano cada año, pero la respuesta es 33 mil millones de libras y entre 75 y 199 millones de toneladas.

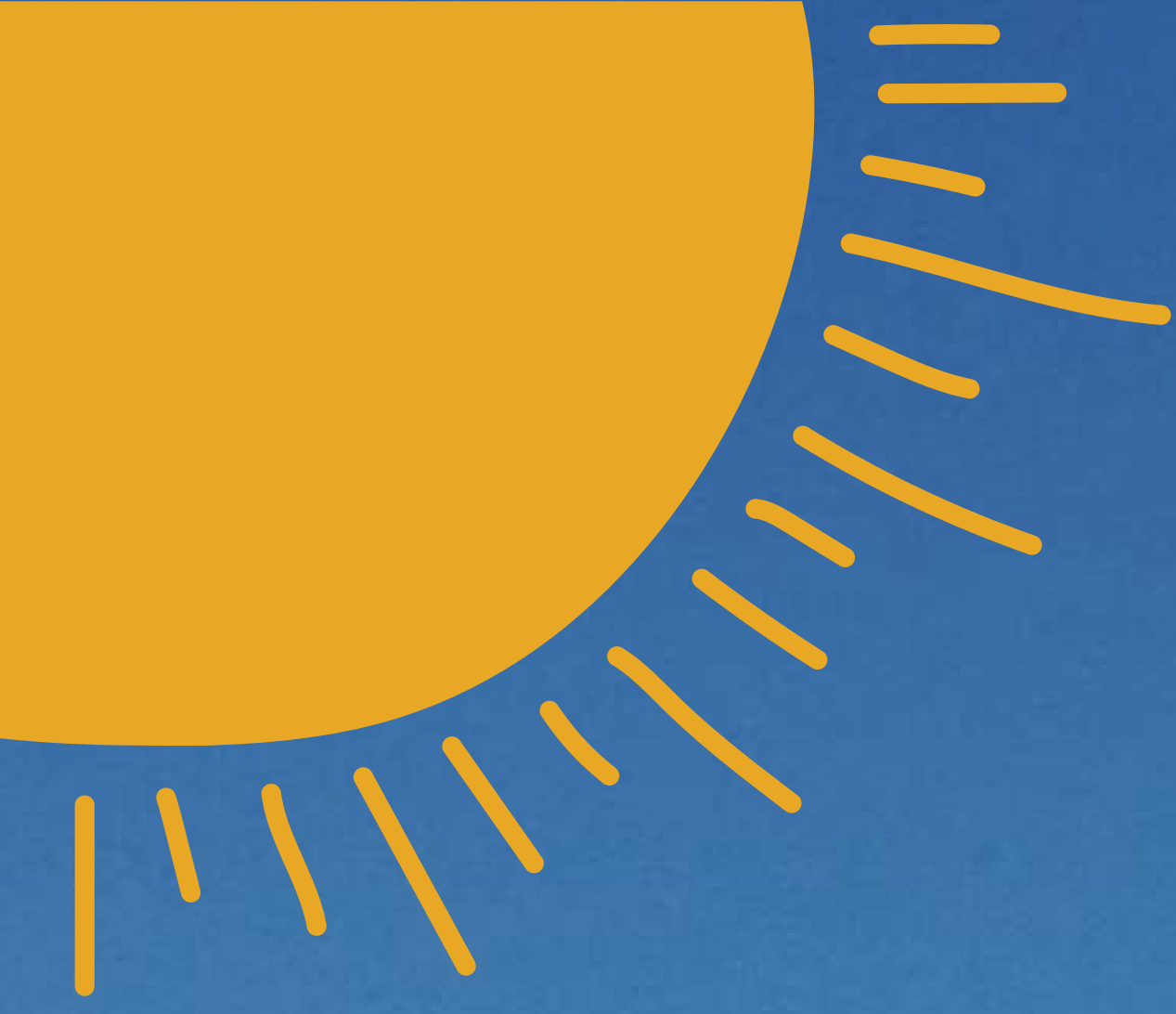
¡Asegúrate de reciclar!



¿Qué tipo de animales resultan heridos?

Los animales que resultan heridos son peces, tiburones, tortugas y aves como las águilas.





By: Fletcher Davies, Violet Nguyen, Andrea Reading, and Juliette Kawadori

Melting Icebergs

What are melting

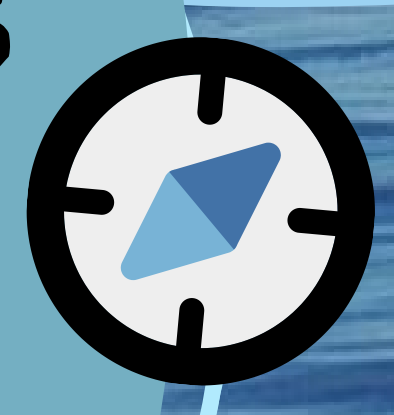
Icebergs?

Icebergs are blocks of ice that break off and fall into the ocean.

Where are they

located?

Melting icebergs are located in Antarctica.



Can melting Icebergs

be dangerous?

Meltwater from ice sheets and glaciers flows into the ocean, causing sea levels to rise.



Are melting icebergs

hot or cold?

Yes, it's cold, but it would be refreshing if the ice melted.



What causes

icebergs to melt?

Warmer climates cause icebergs to melt.



Bởi: Fletcher Davies, Violet Nguyễn, Andrea Reading và Juliette Kawada

tảng băng trôi tan chảy

Tảng băng
trôi đang tan
chảy là gì?

Tảng băng trôi là
những khối băng vỡ
ra và rơi xuống đại
dương.

Họ đang ở đâu?

Những tảng
băng trôi đang
tan chảy nằm ở
Nam Cực.

Icebergs tan chảy
có thể nguy hiểm?

Nước tan từ các
tảng băng và sông
băng chảy vào đại
dương, khiến mực
nước biển dâng cao.

Những tảng băng
trôi đang tan nóng

hay lạnh?

Đúng, trời lạnh,
nhưng sẽ sáng
khoái hơn nếu
băng tan.

Điều gì khiến
tảng băng trôi

tan chảy?

Khí hậu ấm hơn
khiến các tảng
băng trôi tan
chảy.



WHY IS THE ANIMAL POPULATION ON THE SURFACE DECREASING?

WHAT CAN WE DO TO STOP OCEAN POLLUTION?



The main reasons for the collapse of wildlife in the ocean are overfishing, global warming and water pollution.

ANIMAL POPULATION IN THE OCEAN.



AMOUNT OF POLLUTION IN THE OCEAN

- We can stop pollution by stopping people from overfishing and slowing down production in factories and large companies. We can get more landfills (specifically poor areas) to deposit garbage. Or put the trash in your pocket.



¿POR QUÉ ESTÁN DISMINUYENDO LAS POBLACIONES DE ANIMALES EN LA TIERRA?

¿QUÉ PODEMOS HACER PARA DETENER LA CONTAMINACIÓN DE LOS OCÉANOS?



Las principales causas de la extinción de la vida silvestre en el océano son la sobrepesca, el calentamiento global y la contaminación del agua.

- Podemos detener la contaminación evitando que la gente pesque en exceso y ralentizando la producción en las fábricas y las grandes corporaciones. Podría liberar más vertederos (especialmente en las zonas más pobres) para arrojar residuos. O pon la basura en tu bolsillo.

POBLACIÓN ANIMAL EN EL MAR.



NIVEL DE CONTAMINACIÓN EN EL MAR



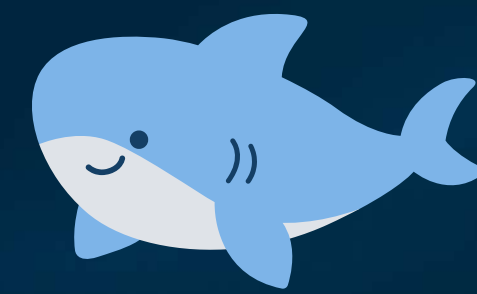
Prehistoric Ocean Animals



Prehistoric Ocean Animals

Questions

- Q1 What are the largest prehistoric ocean animals?
- Q2 What is the smallest prehistoric oceanic animal?
- Q3 What was the oceanic prehistoric Apex Predator?
- Q4 Which prehistoric ocean animal can go the deepest?
- Q5 What was the first prehistoric oceanic animal?



THE ANSWERS ARE BELOW



Answers To Questions

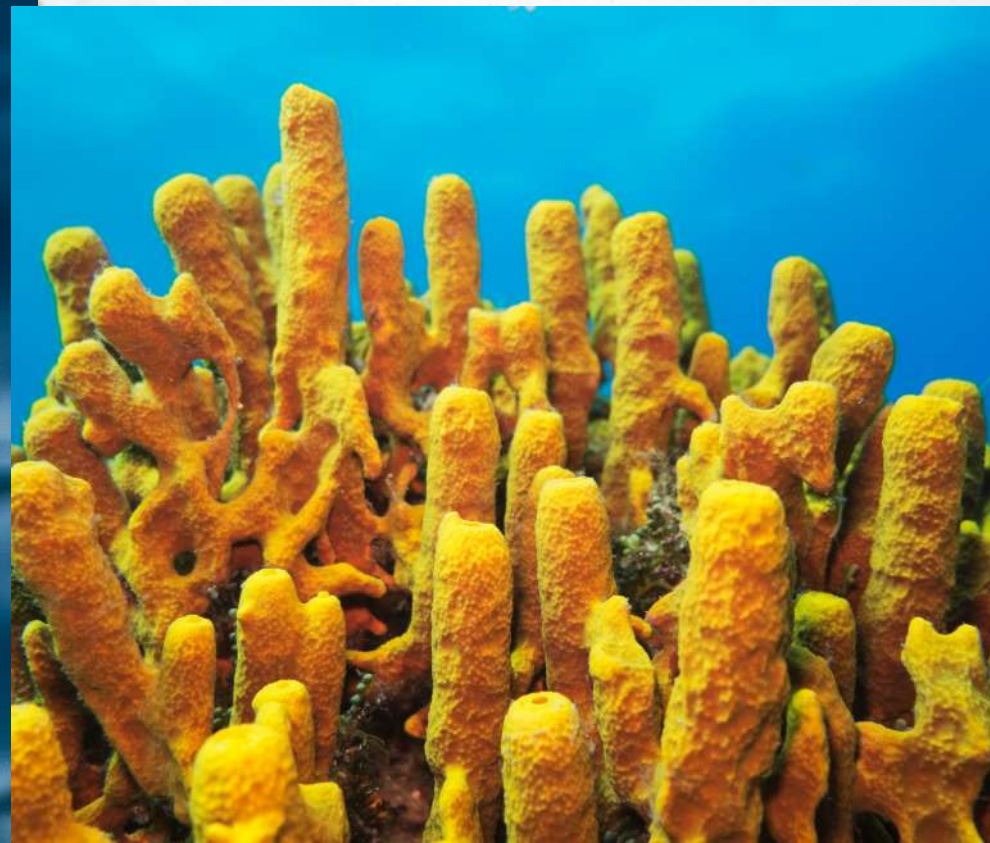
Answer Q1. The largest prehistoric oceanic animal was the megalodon.

Q2 Answer. The smallest prehistoric oceanic animal is zooplankton.

Q3 Answer. The oceanic prehistoric Apex Predator was also the Megalodon.

Q4 Answer. The prehistoric ocean animal that can dive the deepest is the Curriers Beaked Whale.

Q5 Answer. The first prehistoric ocean animals are sea sponges.



Animales oceánicos prehistóricos

Preguntas



Animales oceánicos prehistóricos

P1 ¿Cuáles son los animales oceánicos prehistóricos más grandes?

P2 ¿Cuál es el animal oceánico prehistórico más pequeño?

Q3 ¿Cuál fue el depredador oceánico Apex prehistórico? Q4 ¿Qué animal oceánico prehistórico puede ir más profundo? Q5 ¿Cuál fue el primer animal oceánico prehistórico?

LAS RESPUESTAS ESTÁN ABAJO

Respuestas a las preguntas

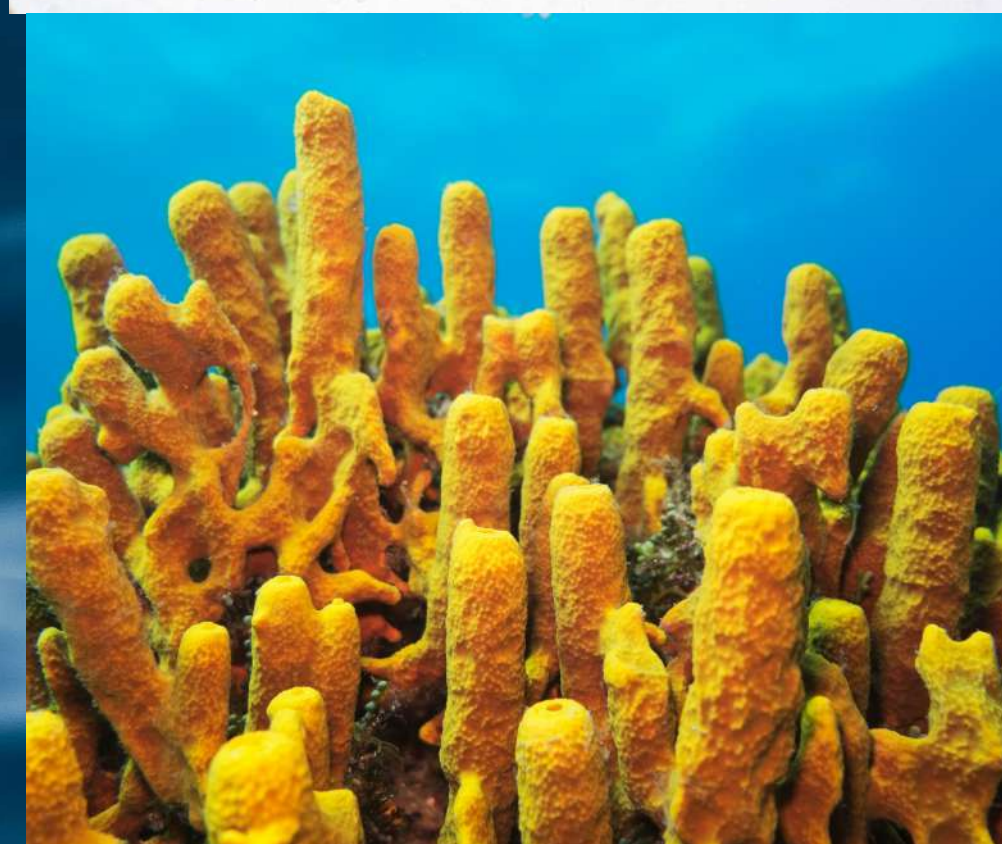
Respuesta Q1. El animal oceánico prehistórico más grande era el megalodón

Respuesta Q2. El animal oceánico prehistórico más pequeño es el zooplancton

Respuesta Q3. El animal oceánico prehistórico también era el Megalodón

Respuesta a la pregunta 4. El animal oceánico prehistórico que se sumerge más profundamente es la ballena de pico de Currier.

Respuesta a la pregunta 5. Los primeros animales oceánicos prehistóricos son las esponjas marinas.

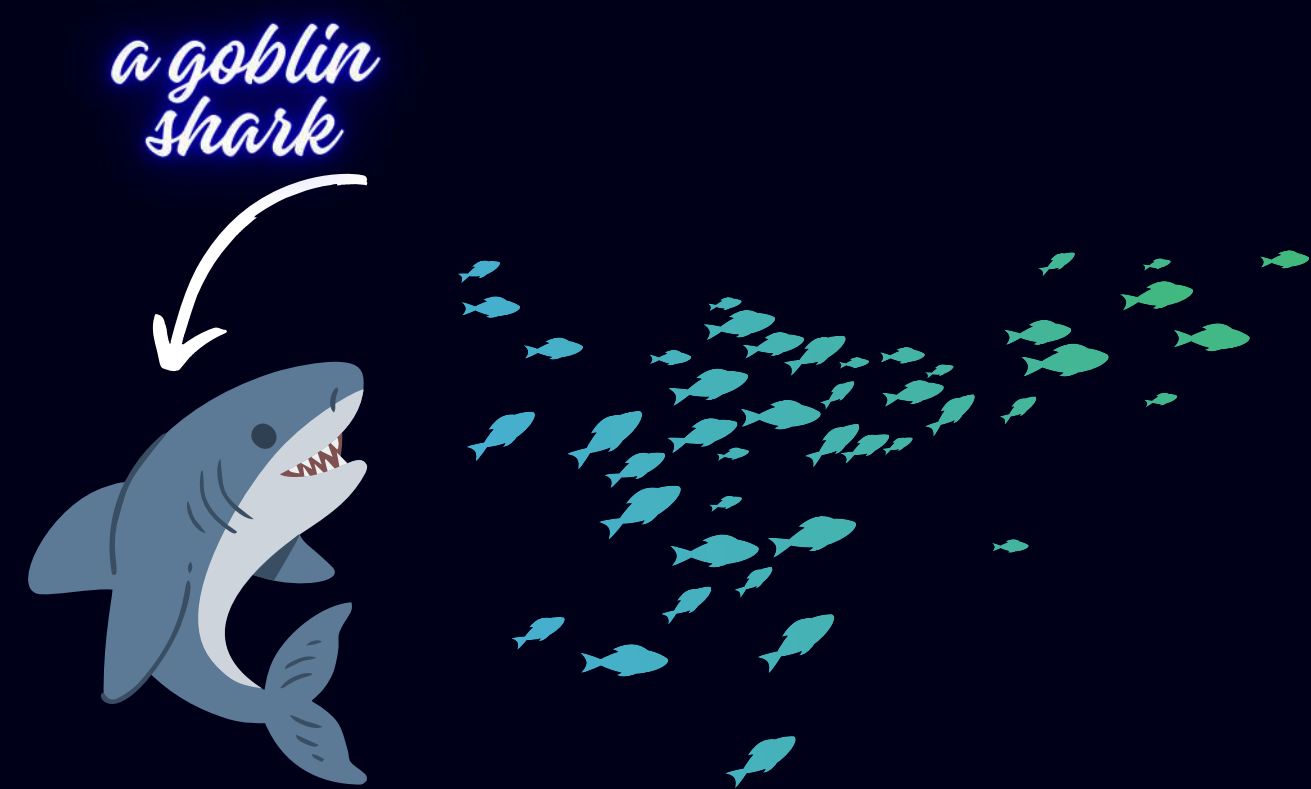


<Por: Emma Pereira, Emma Wise, Vicente Paz y Madden Elliot>

animals in the mariana trench

is there a shark that lives in the Mariana trench?

yes the goblin shark lives in the Mariana trench



how did the Mariana trench get its name?

name after the close mariana islands, which are named las mariana in honor of spanish queen mariana of Austria.

do animals in the Mariana trench need the light since it's so far down?

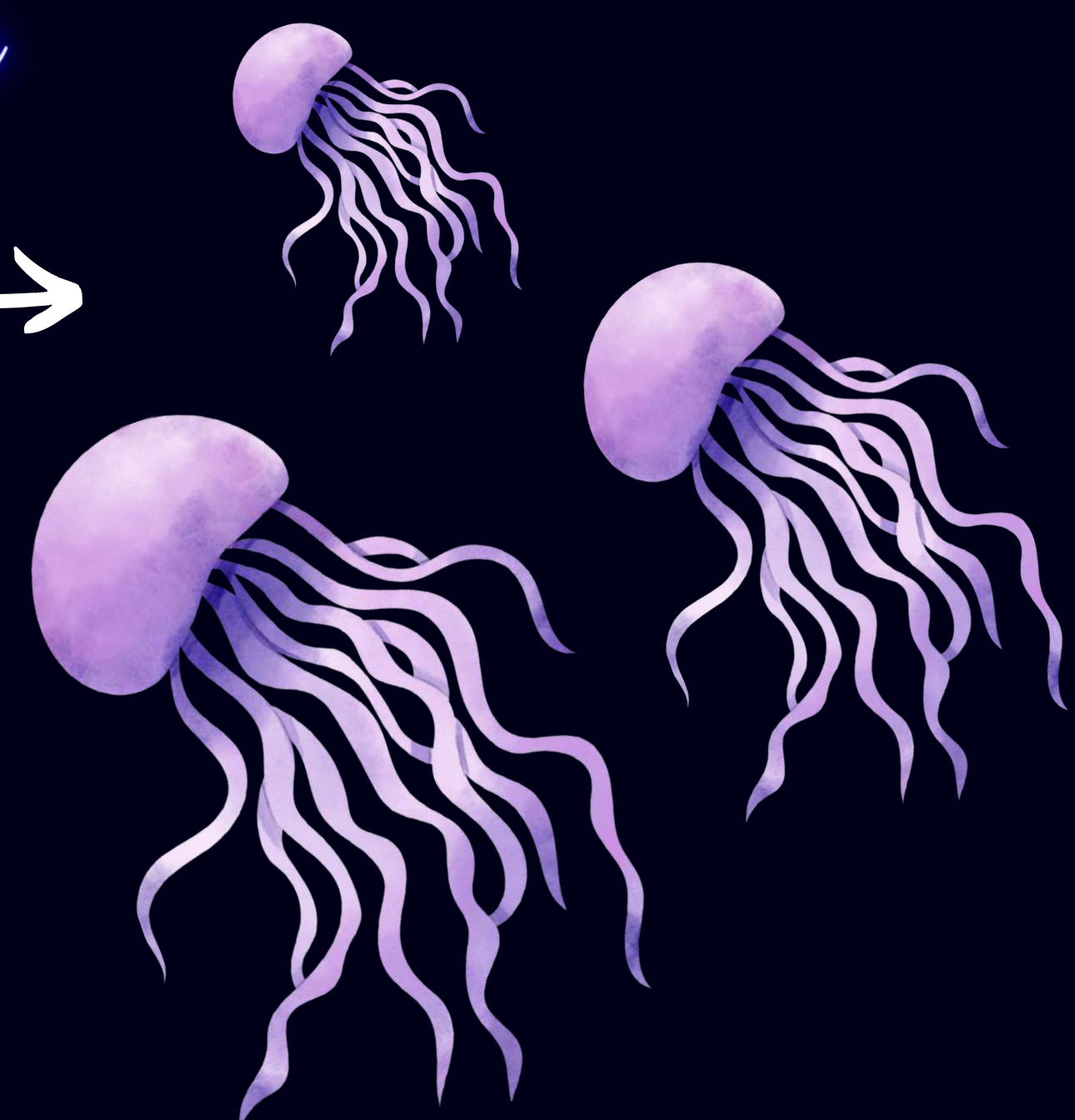
there is no direct sunlight meaning animals down there don't need it.



what kind of star fish live down there?

spectacular sea stars, there can be colors as such as, yellow, purple, brown, and orange.

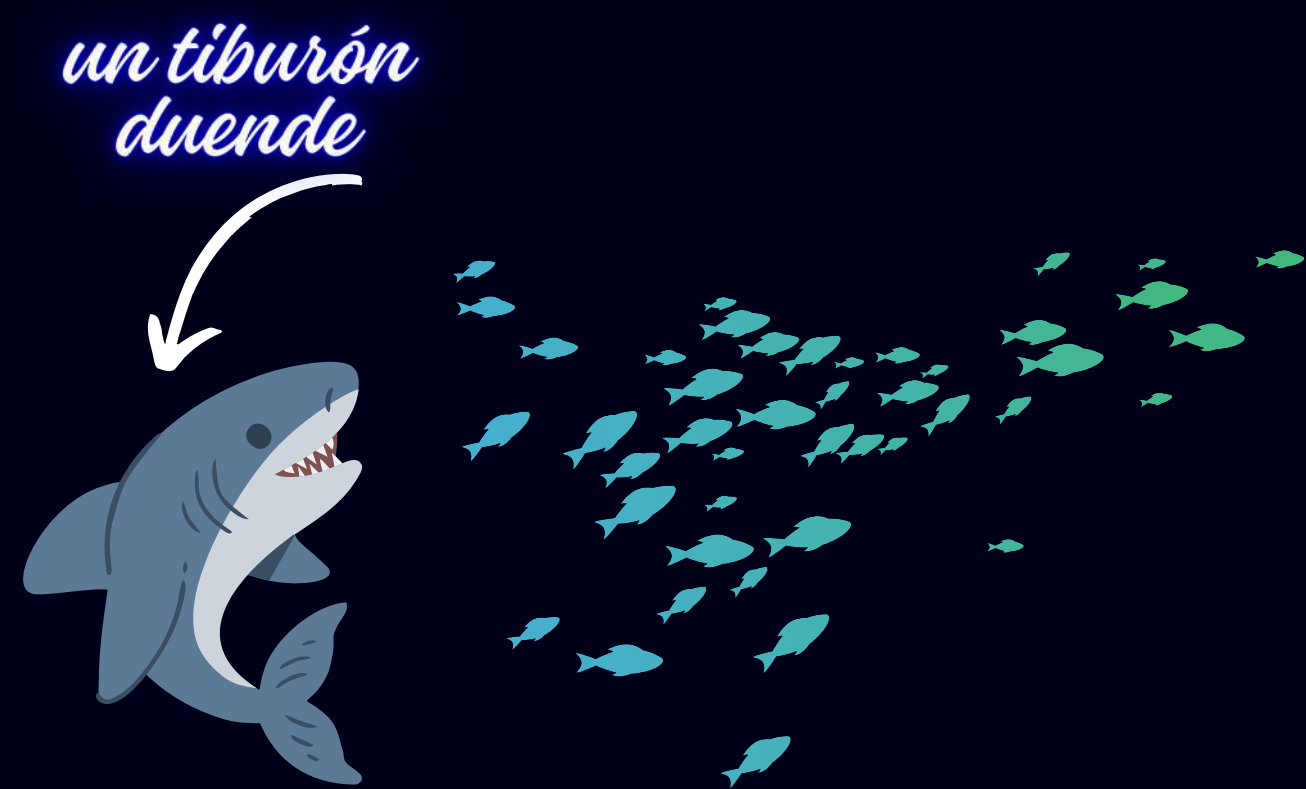
jelly fish



animales en la fosa de las marianas

¿Existe un tiburón que vive en la fosa de las Marianas?

Sí, el tiburón duende vive en la fosa de las Marianas.

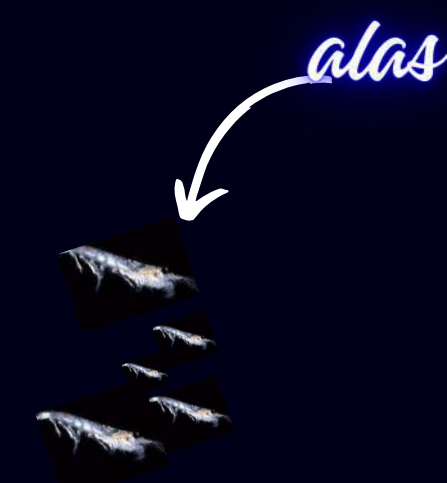
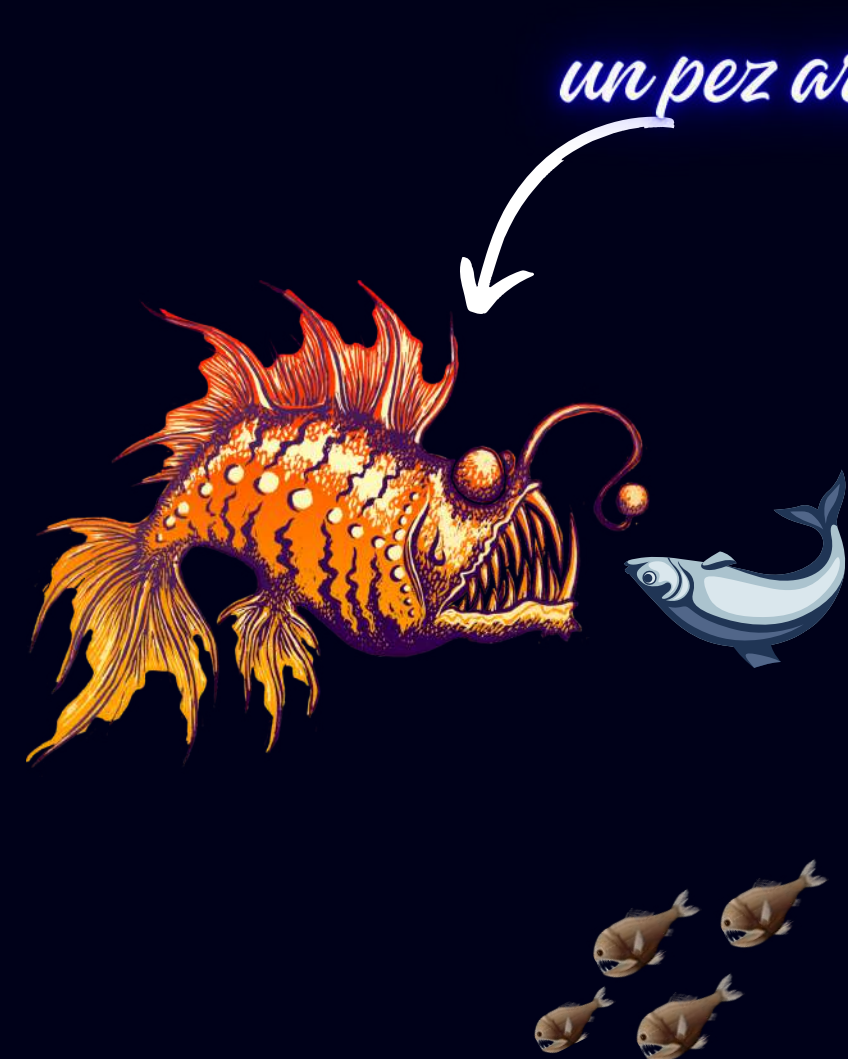


¿Cómo obtuvo su nombre la trinchera de las Marianas?

nombre de las cercanas islas marianas, que reciben el nombre de las marianas en honor a la reina mariana española de Austria.

¿Los animales en la fosa de las Marianas necesitan luz ya que está tan abajo?

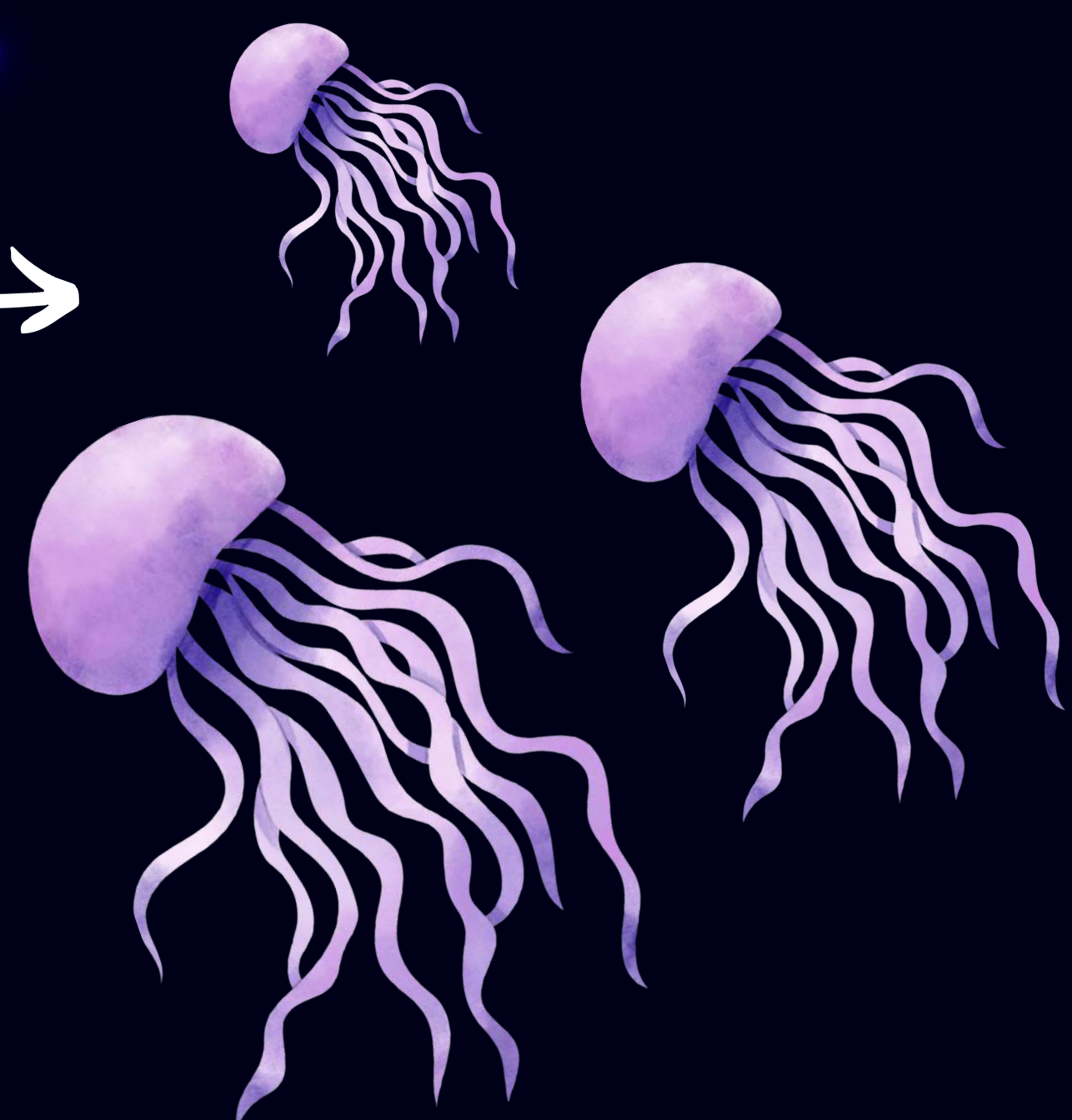
no hay luz solar directa, lo que significa que los animales allí abajo no la necesitan.



¿Qué tipo de estrella de mar vive ahí abajo?

Espectaculares estrellas de mar, pueden haber colores como amarillo, morado, marrón y naranja.

Medusa



plastic in the ocean

plástico en el océano

¿Por qué los científicos estudian el plástico en el océano?

CIENTÍFICO QUE ESTUDIA EL PLÁSTICO EN EL OCÉANO PARA DETERMINAR LOS TIPOS DE PLÁSTICO PRESENTES Y LOS NIVELES DE CONTAMINANTES.

By: Saylor,
Tara, Alec, and
Abigail

how much plastic i in the ocean?

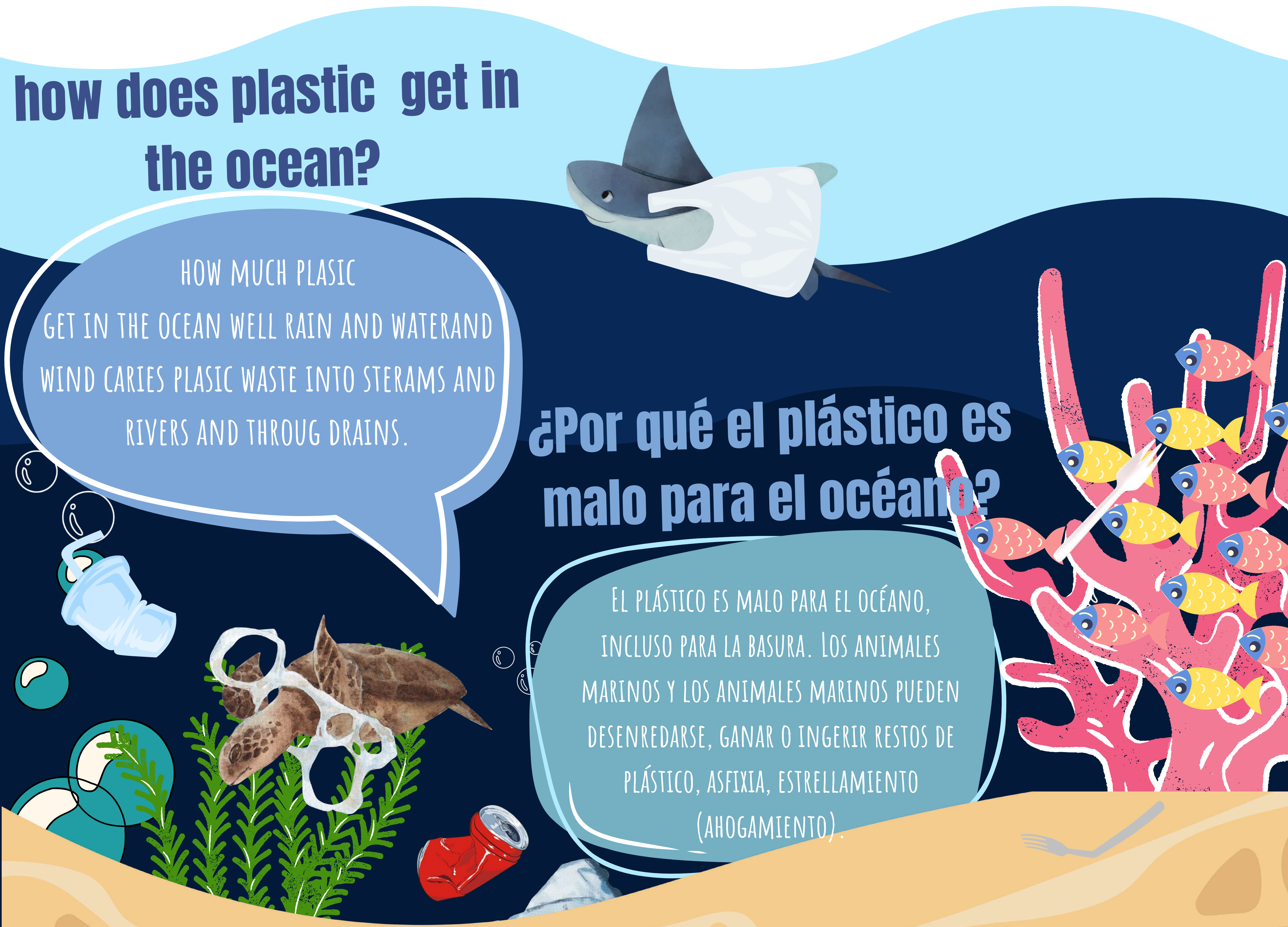
WELL THERE IS ABOUT 1.7 MILLION TONS WOW THAT'S A LOT AND EACH YEAR THERE IS 11 MILLION METRIC TONS.

how does plastic get in the ocean?

HOW MUCH PLASIC GET IN THE OCEAN WELL RAIN AND WATER AND WIND CARRIES PLASIC WASTE INTO STERAMS AND RIVERS AND THROUG DRAINS.

¿Por qué el plástico es malo para el océano?

EL PLÁSTICO ES MALO PARA EL OCÉANO, INCLUSO PARA LA BASURA. LOS ANIMALES MARINOS Y LOS ANIMALES MARINOS PUEDEN DESENREDARSE, GANAR O INGERIR RESTOS DE PLÁSTICO, ASFIXIA, ESTRELLAMIENTO (AHOGAMIENTO).



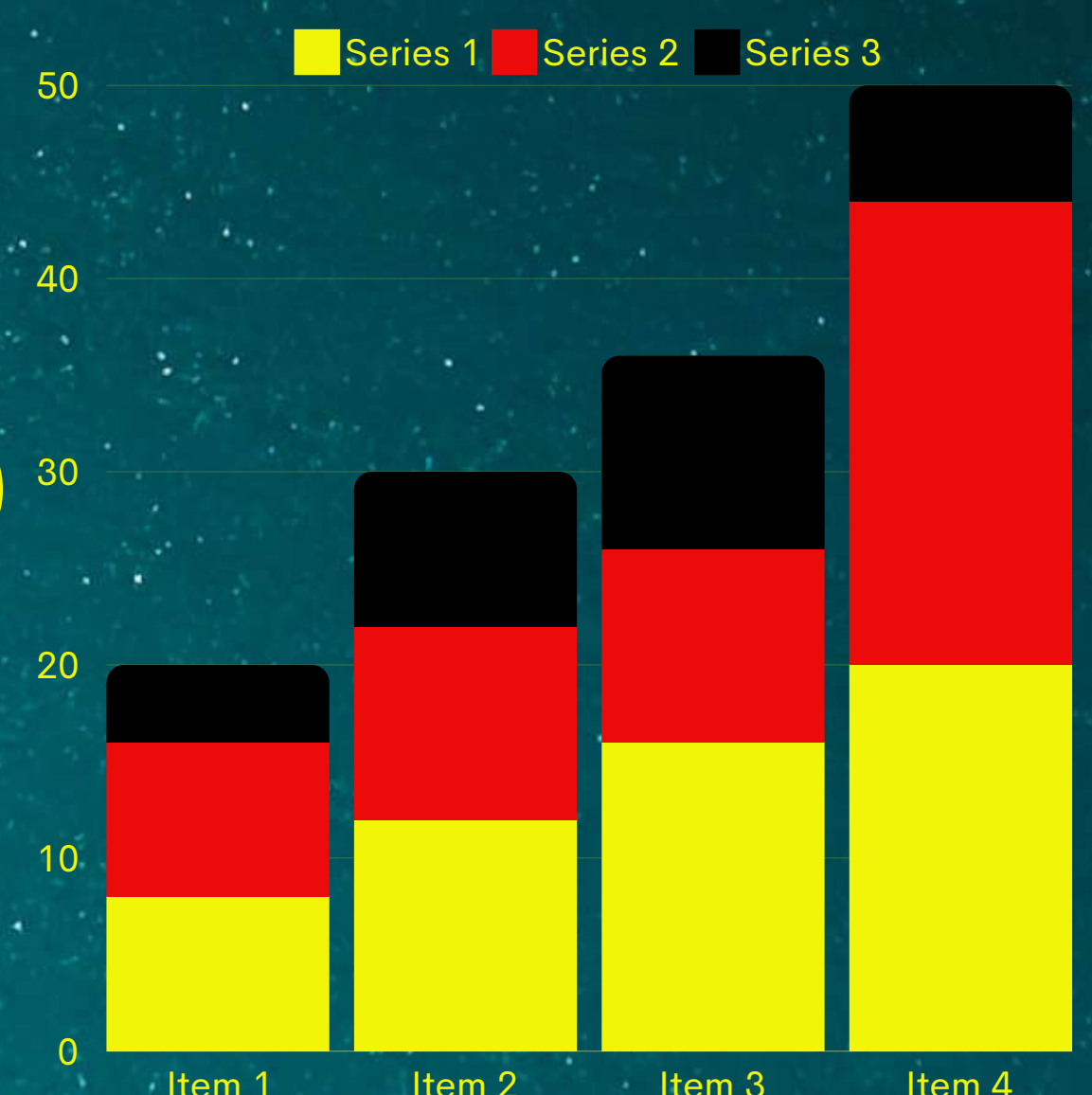
tsunami

English

1. What is the largest tsunami wave (1,720 feet high)?
2. Where was the largest wave seen litaya bay alaska ?
3. How many tsunamis kill people each year? (4,500)
4. What is it called? the largest tsunami (mega-tsunami)?
- 5 Can you survive a tsunami wave (very low probability)

Français

1. Quelle est la plus grande vague de tsunami (1 720 pieds de haut ?
2. Où a-t-elle été observée litaya bay alaska?
3. Combien de tsunamis tuent des personnes chaque année ? (4,500)
4. Comment s'appelle-t-il ? le plus grand tsunami (méga-tsunami) ?
- 5 Pouvez-vous survivre à une vague de tsunami (très faible probabilité)



biggest tsunami

45000



ALASKA

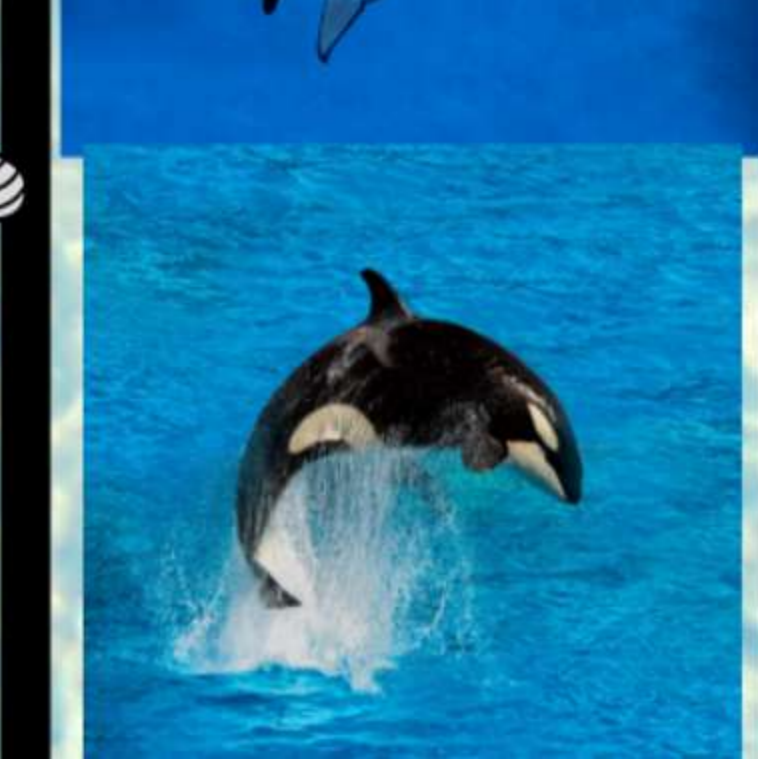
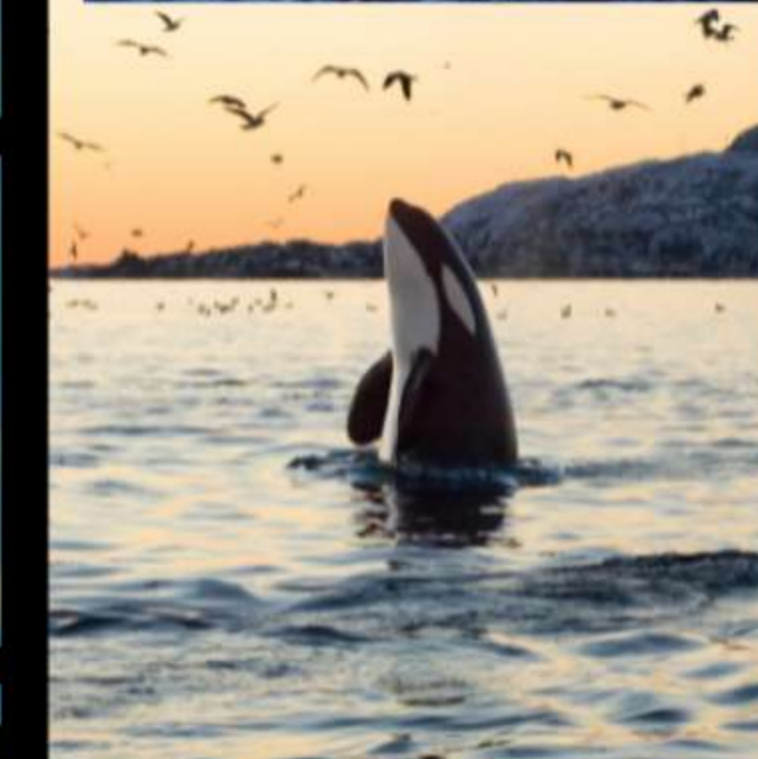


Orca Whales

Marlene, Aubrey, Sofiah και Kaitlyn

Πόσο καιρό ζουν;

Οι θηλυκές Όρκες μπορούν να ζήσουν μέχρι τα 90, αλλά τα αρσενικά μπορούν να ζήσουν μόνο μέχρι τα 60.



Φρέσκο ή αλμυρό νερό;

Οι όρκες ζουν σε αλμυρό νερό.

Πόσο μεγάλα είναι?

Οι θηλυκές όρκες μπορούν να φτάσουν έως και 23. Τα αρσενικά μπορούν να φτάσουν έως και 27 πόδια.

Πόσο καιρό μπορούν να κρατήσουν την αναπνοή τους;

Οι όρκες μπορούν να κρατήσουν την αναπνοή τους για 15 το πολύ. Αλλά αν ταξιδεύουν μπορούν να κρατήσουν εκεί την αναπνοή για 5 λεπτά

Γιατί υπάρχει το παρατσούκλι Killer Whale;

Αυτό είναι το παρατσούκλι τους γιατί κυνηγούν μεγαλύτερα είδη φαλαινών.

Τροφή?

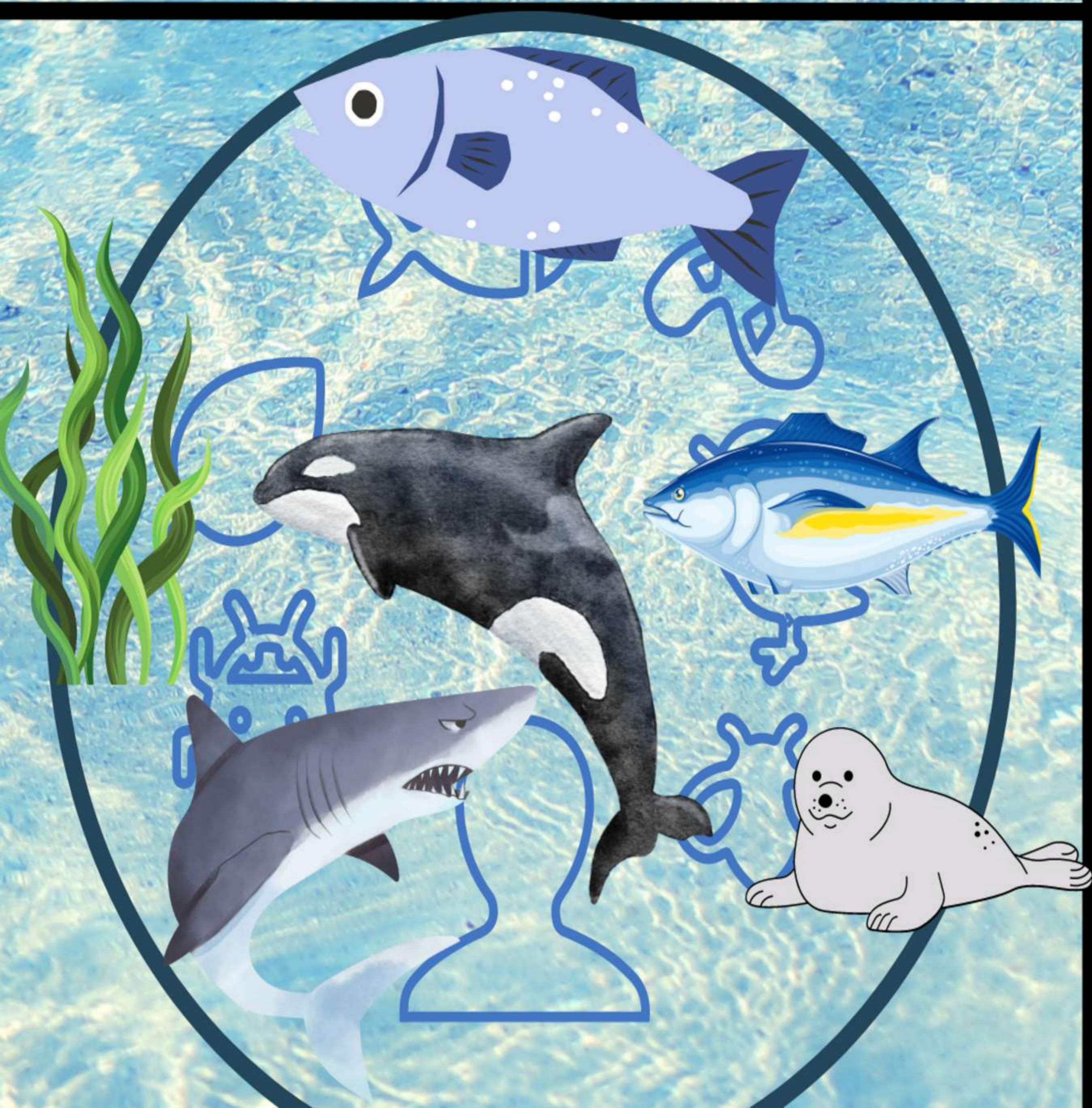
Οι φάλαινες όρκες τρώνε ψάρια άλλα θαλάσσια ζώα φώκιες και καλαμάρια

Πού ζουν?

Οι φάλαινες Όρκας ζουν σε όλους τους ωκεανούς με αλμυρό νερό

Πώς να τα σώσετε;

Μην περνάτε σκουπίδια ή σκουπίδια στον ωκεανό.
Μην τους συλλάβετε.



自分自身の光を作る動物。

How animals create their own light

By Sam, Leilah, Juilnna, Kalyn, Raelynn.

著者名 Sam, Leilah, Juilanna, Kalyn, Raelynn



1

How do animals make their own light?
Bioluminesens

1

動物はどのようにして自分自身の光を作り出すのですか？

バイオルネセンス



2

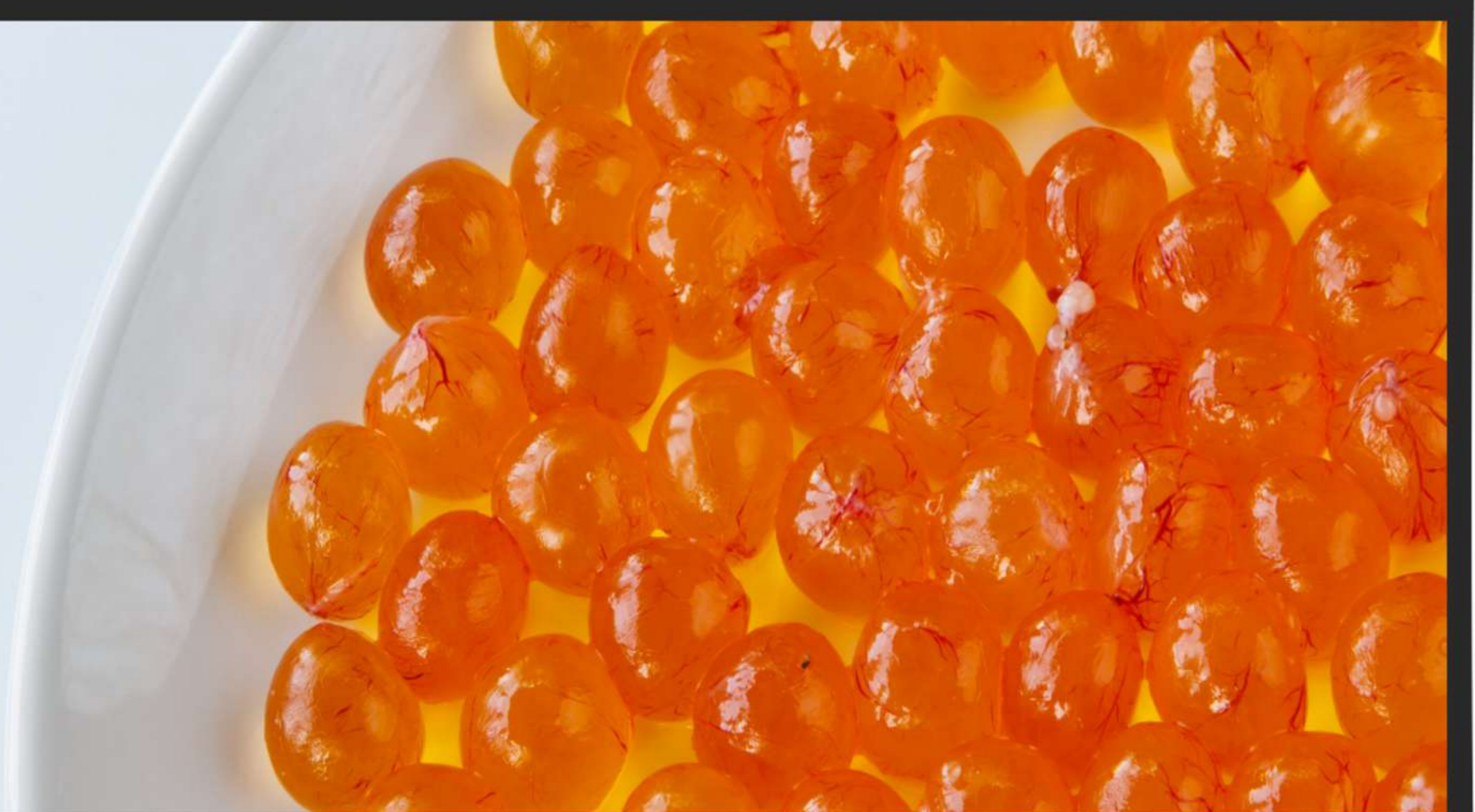
Do they live in the midnight zone?

Yes they do live in the midnight zone.

2

彼らは真夜中のゾーンに住んでいますか？

はい、そうです。



3

Do the animals that create light give birth?

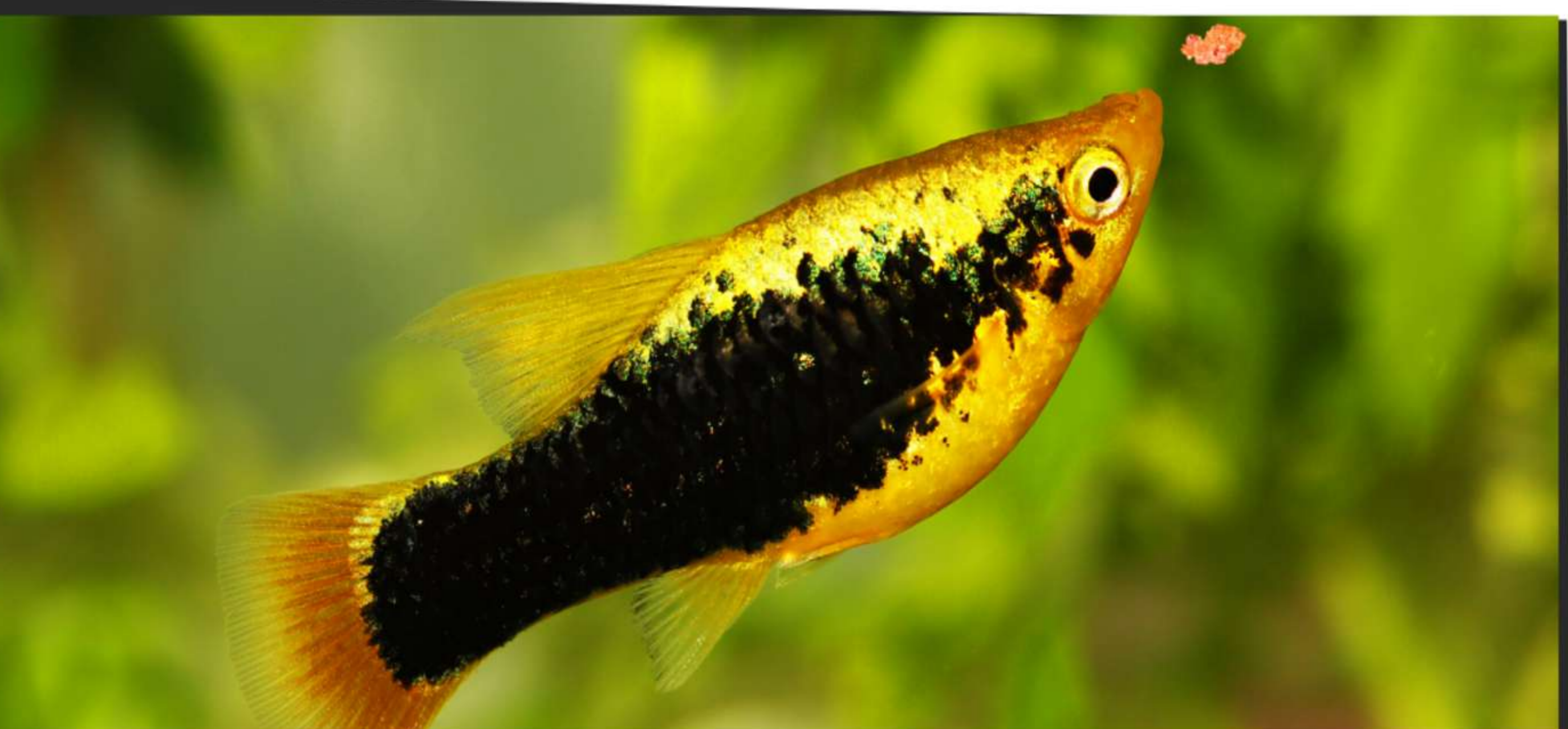
yes

Many fish lay eggs

3

木箱に光を当てる動物は出産しますか？

はい、多くの魚が卵を産みます



4

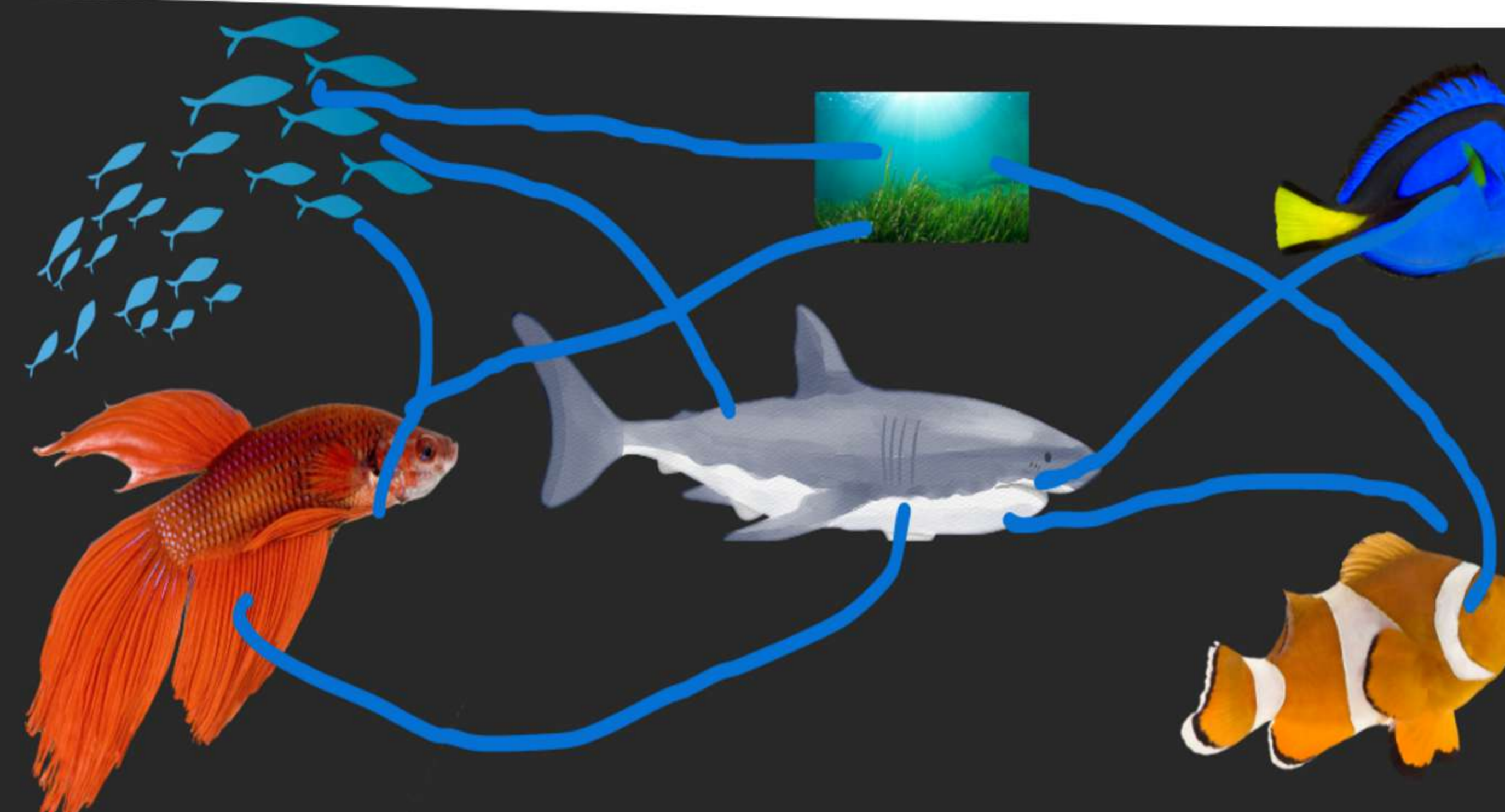
How many animals create their own light?

5 animals

4

何匹の動物が自分の光を箱に入れますか？

5匹の動物。



5

What do they eat?

Tiny seed shrimp.

5

彼らは何を食べますか？

小さな種エビ

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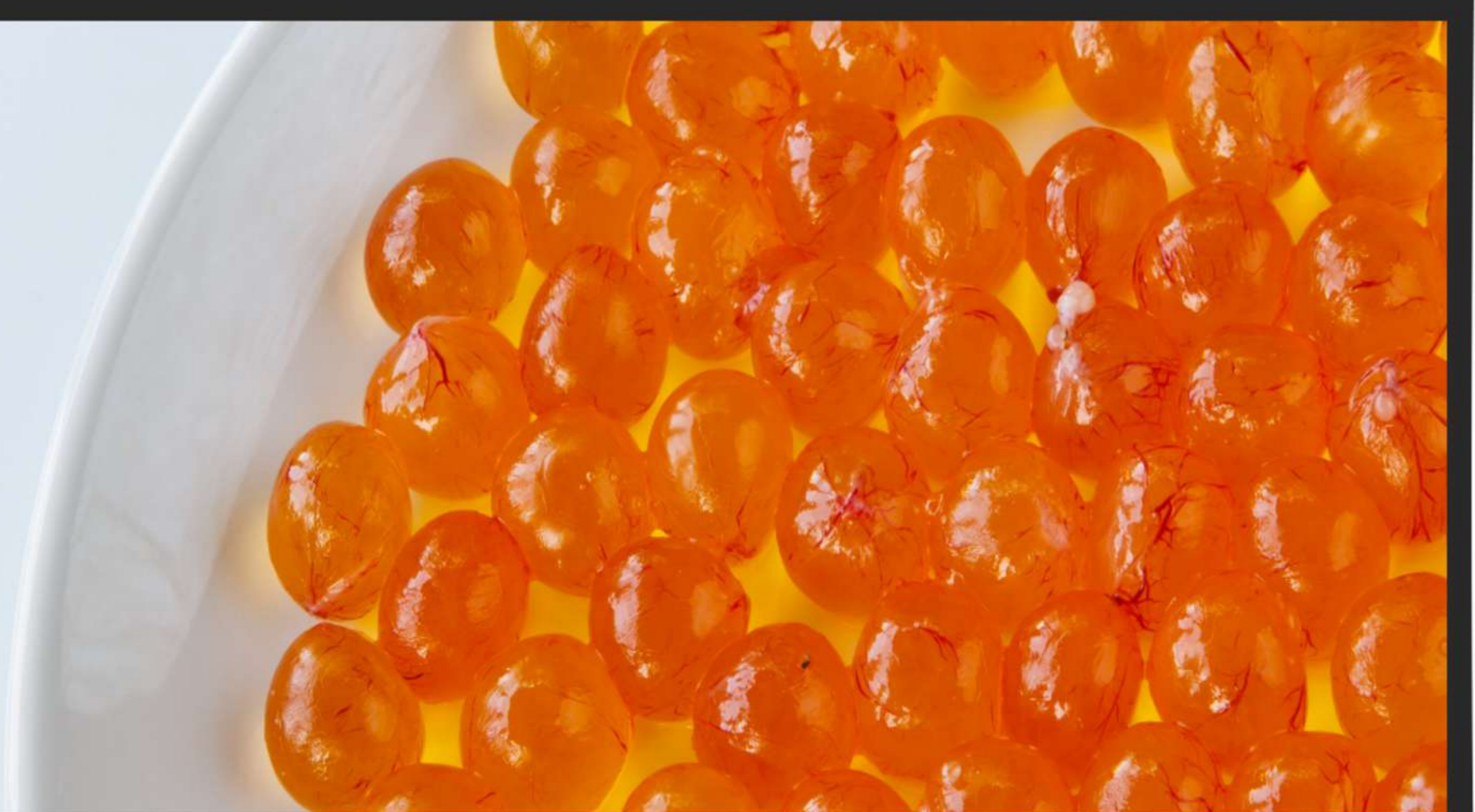
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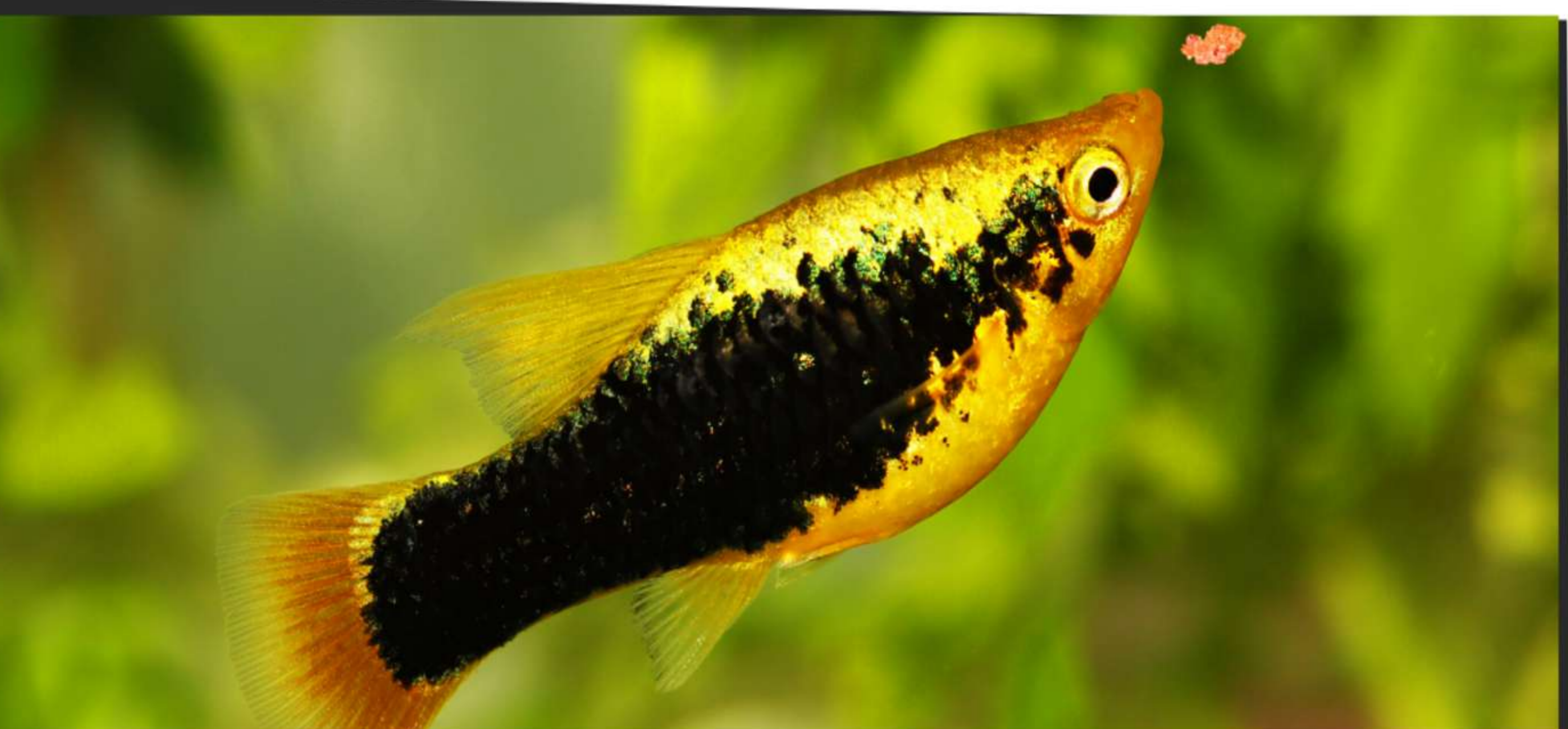
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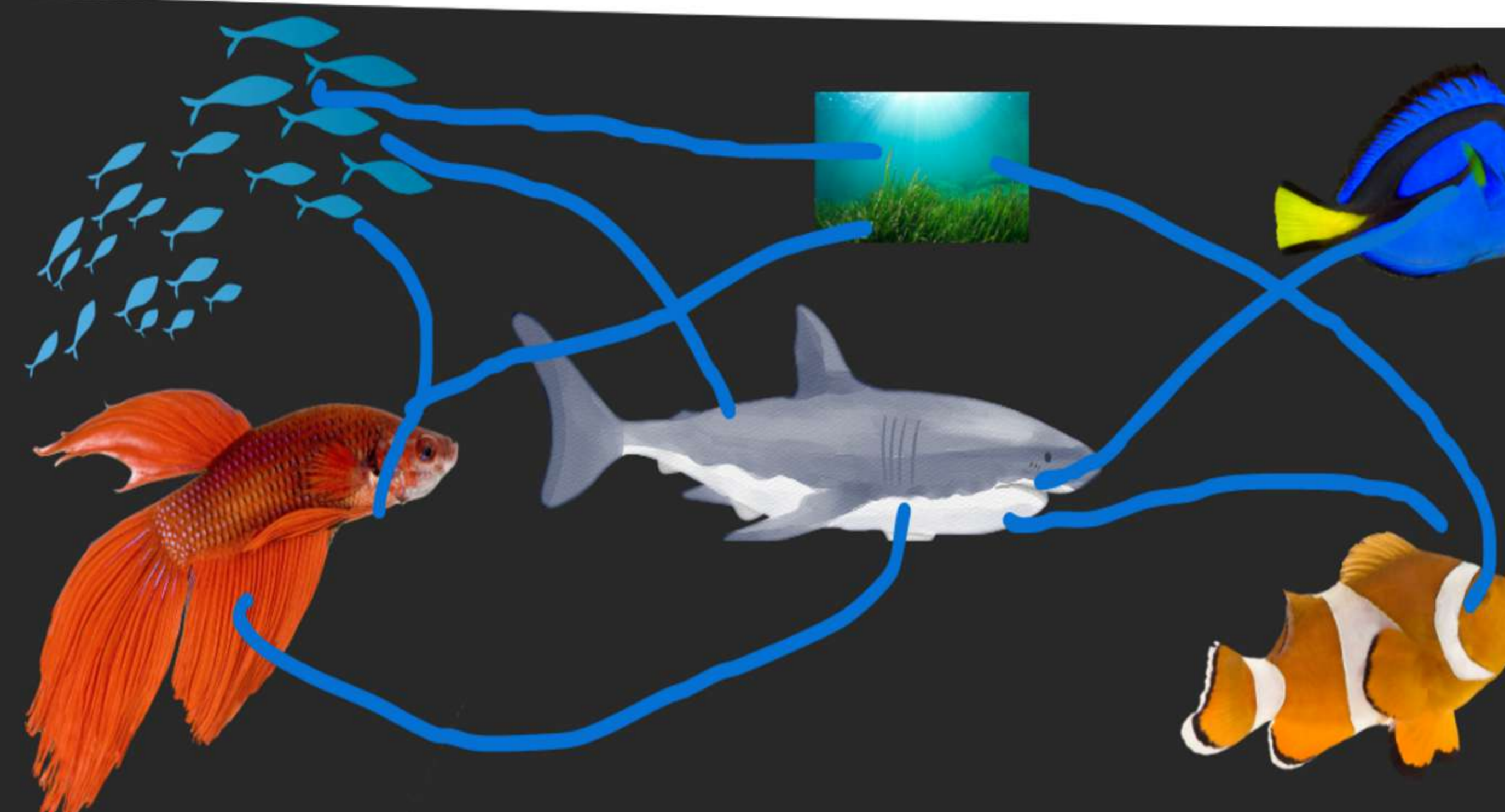
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小さな種エビ

De: David, Andrew, Jack și Shepherd

Mariana

Șanț

Lanț trofic
Mariana
Trench.



Animale care își
creează propria
lumină.

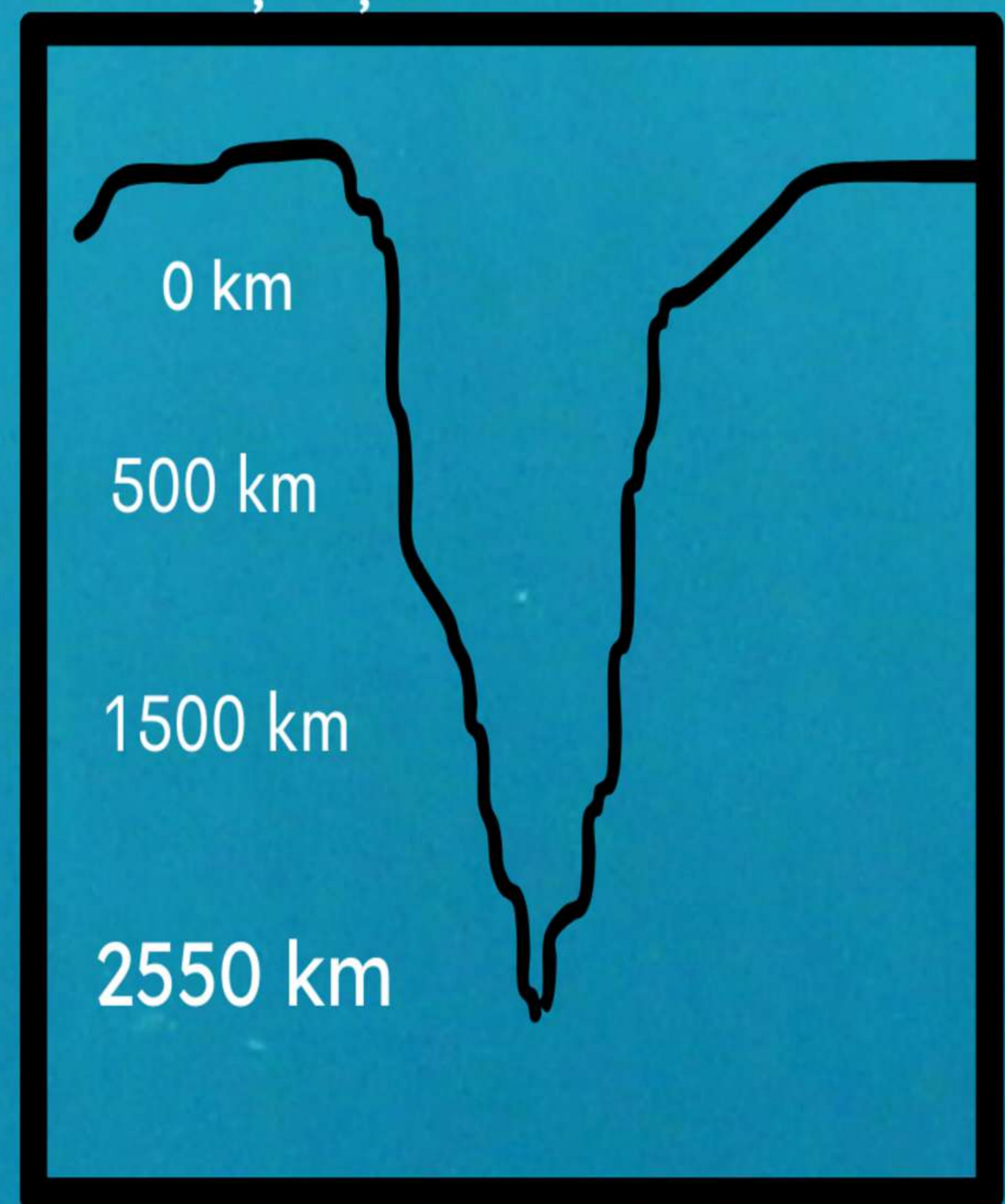


Pește Dragon

Rechinul
Goblin

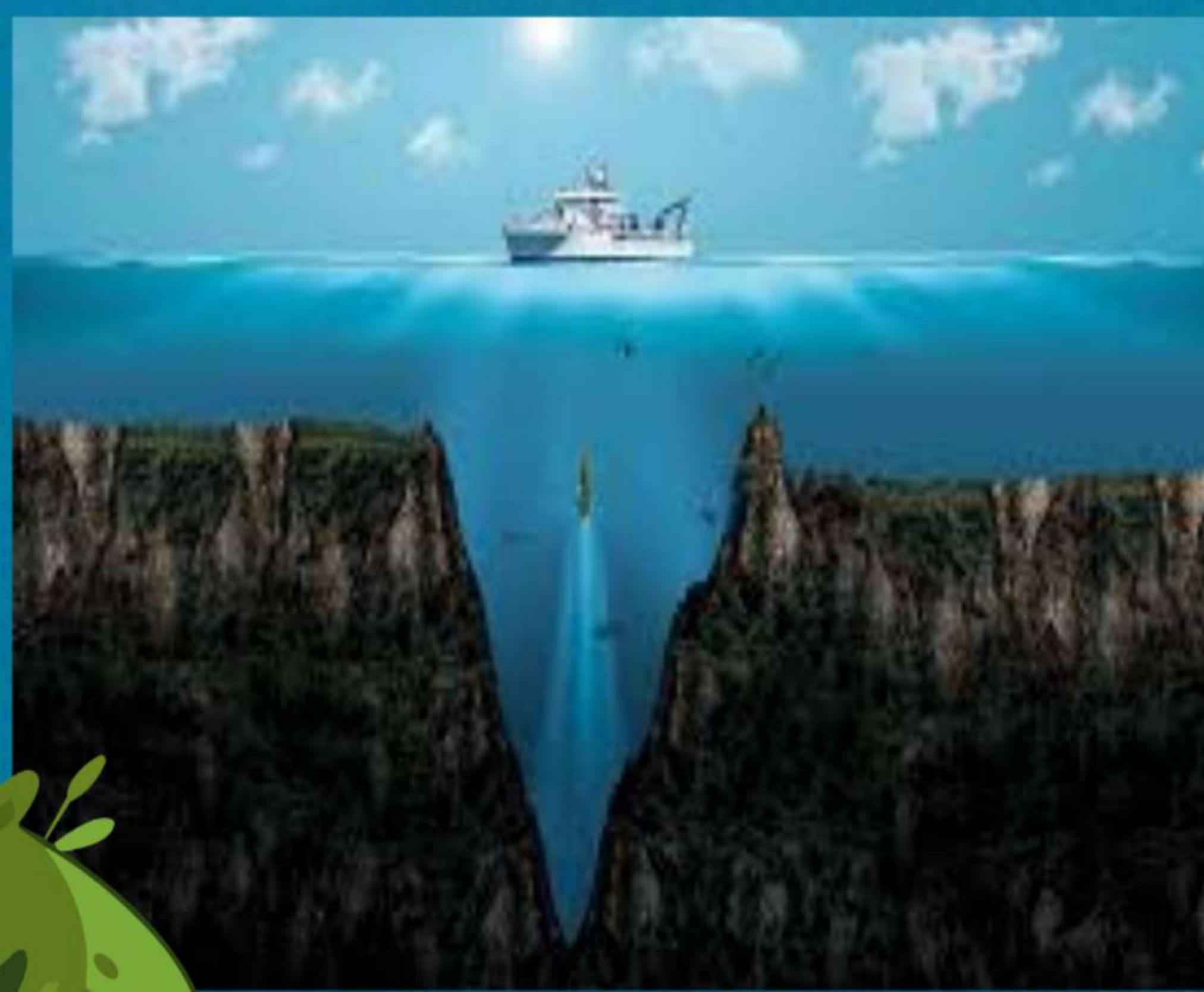
Nu există plante în
șanțul Marianelor pentru
că nu există lumină
solară

Adâncimetrul
șanțului Marianei.



Șanțul
Marianei
Vs Șanțul
mediu

Trench-ul tău mediu



Șanțul Marianelor

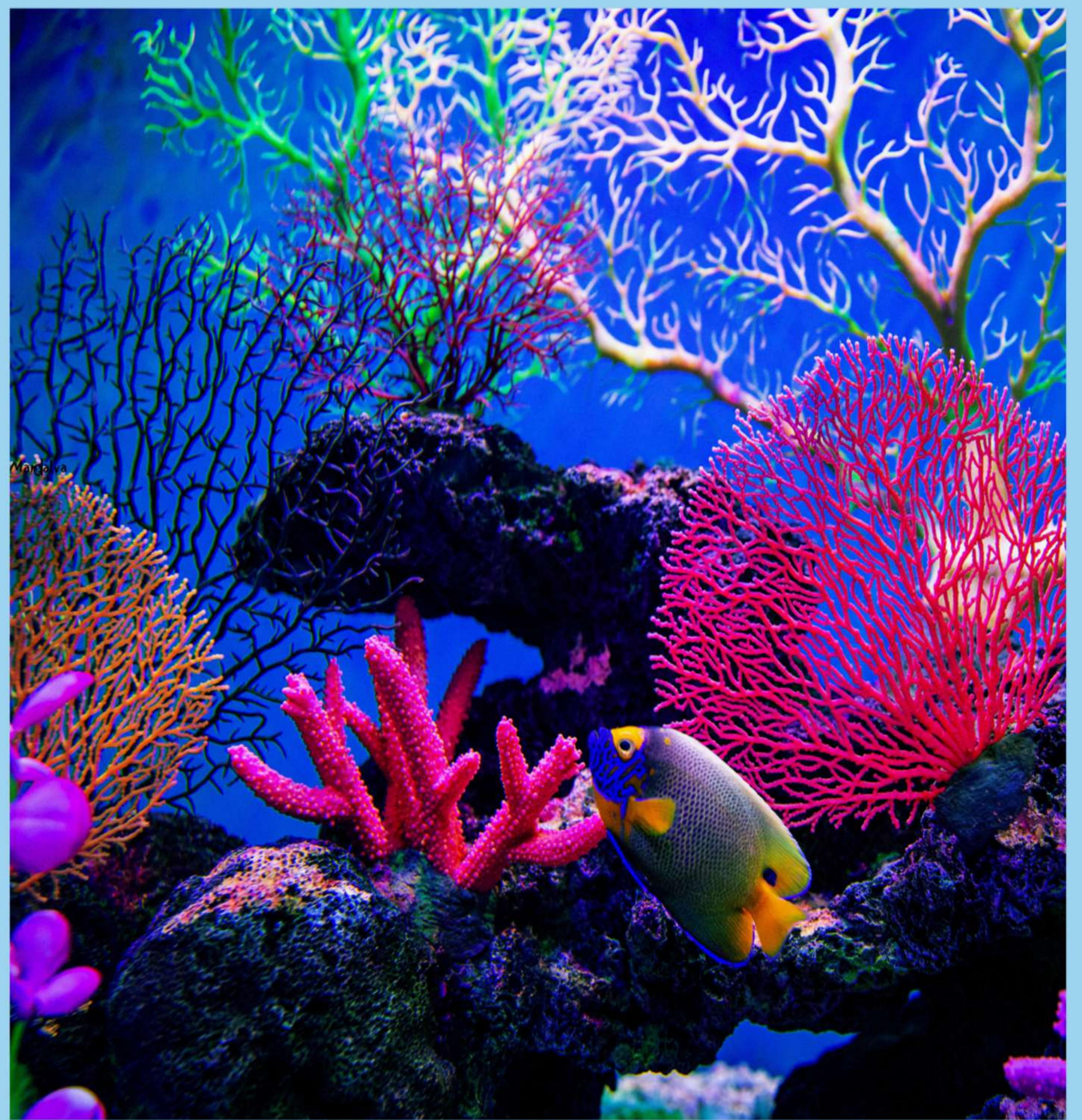
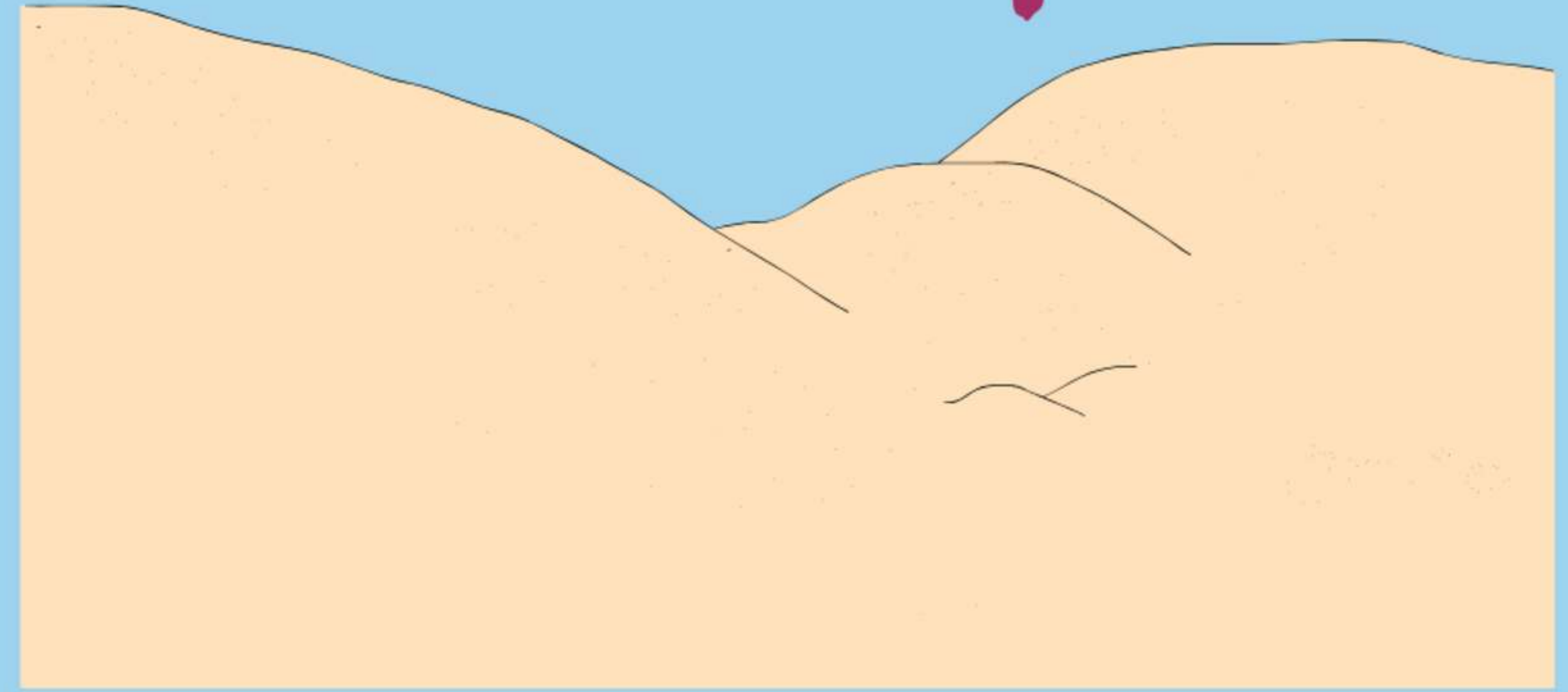
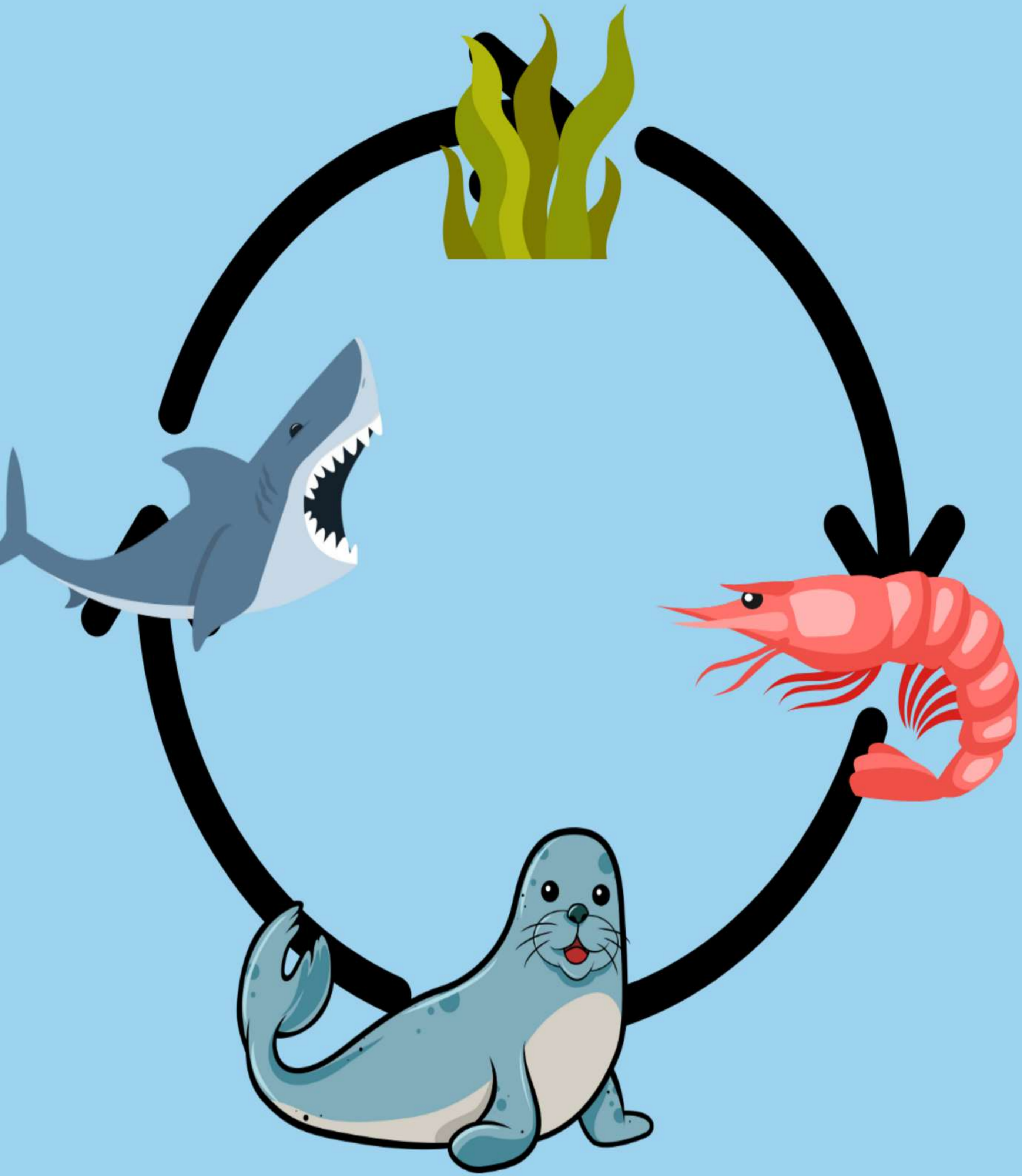


اقيانوس اطلس

ATLANTIC OCEAN

ASHBY COLBY HASAN JACKSON

The Atlantic Ocean is 28,232 feet deep.



The Atlantic ocean is 41.1 million miles wide between North and South America and Africa and Europe.



The Atlantic and the Pacific don't touch because the bacteria is different.

By: David, Andrew, Jack, and Shepherd

The Mariana Trench

Mariana trench food chain.



Animals that create their own light.

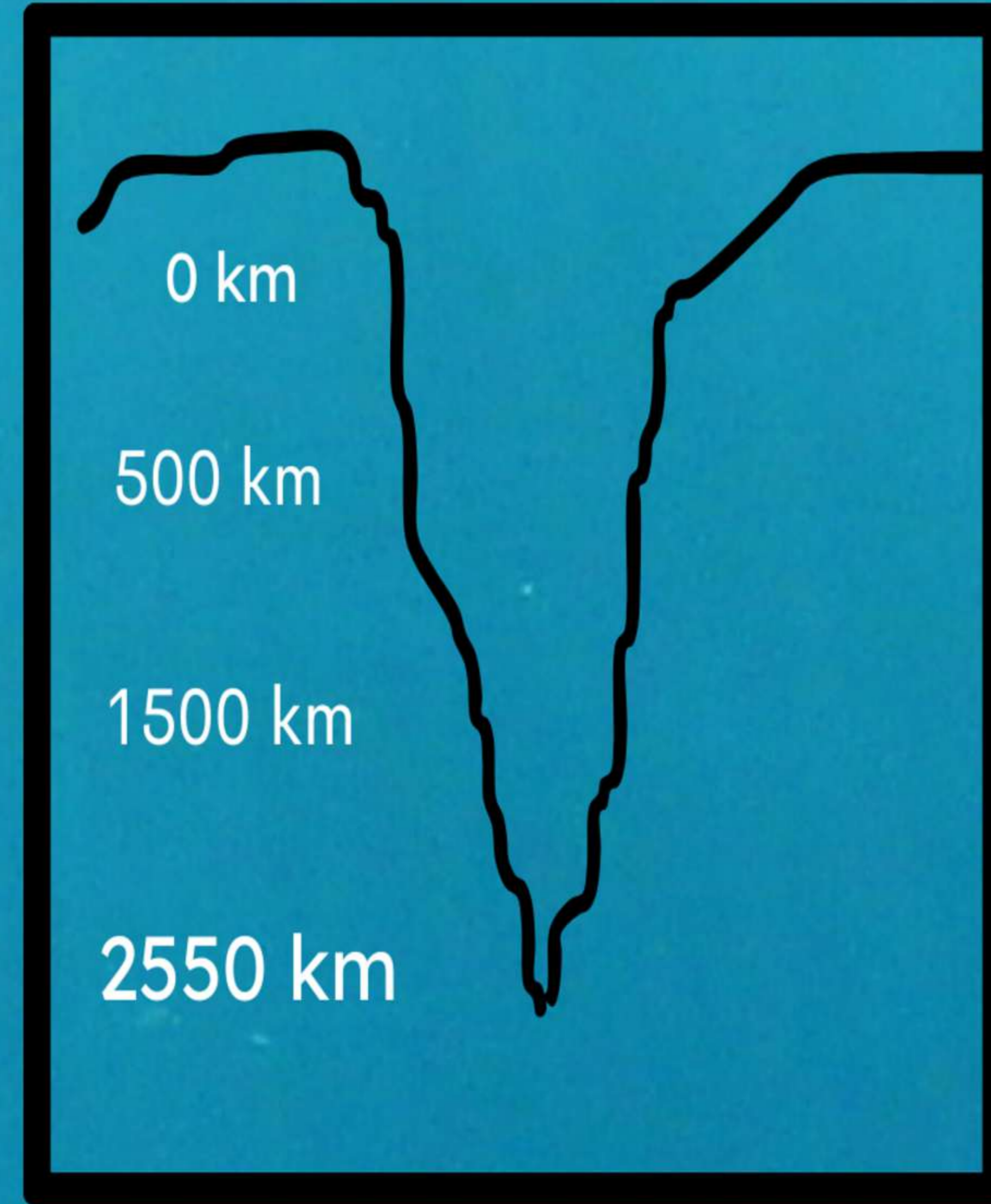


Dragon Fish

Goblin Shark

There are no plants in the Mariana Trench because there is no sunlight

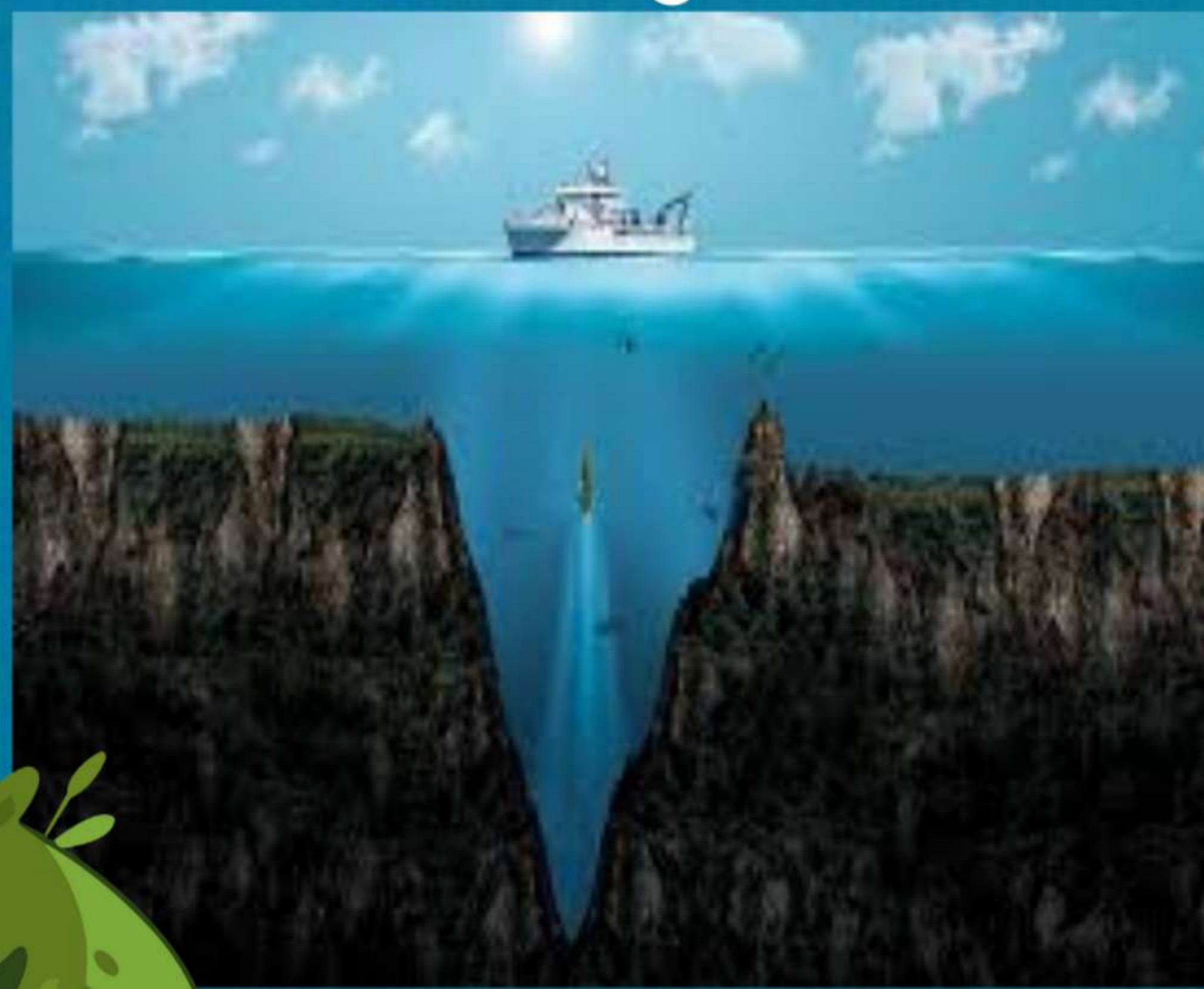
Depth meter of the Mariana trench.



The Mariana Trench Vs The average Trench

Your average Trench

The Mariana Trench



Tubig polusyon

OCEAN POLLUTION

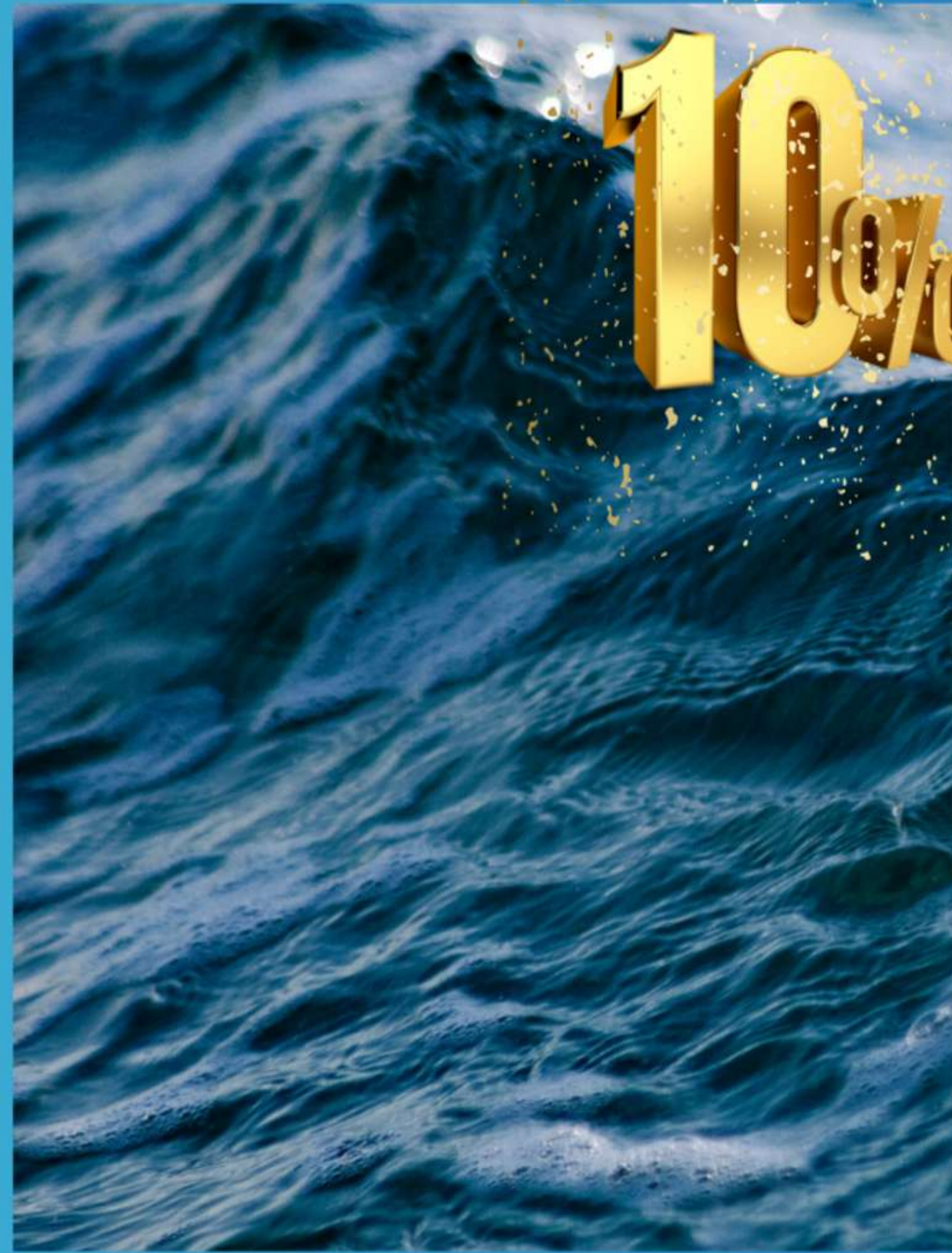
By: Alex Lee,
Malia C.,
Aria Lee
Caroline C

Top 5 most harmed animals by pollution:

- Vaquita
- Turtles
- Tuna
- Whale Shark
- Pacific Salmon



THIS IS HOW THE OCEAN LOOKS RIGHT NOW:



HOW IT SHOULD LOOK:

Hayop

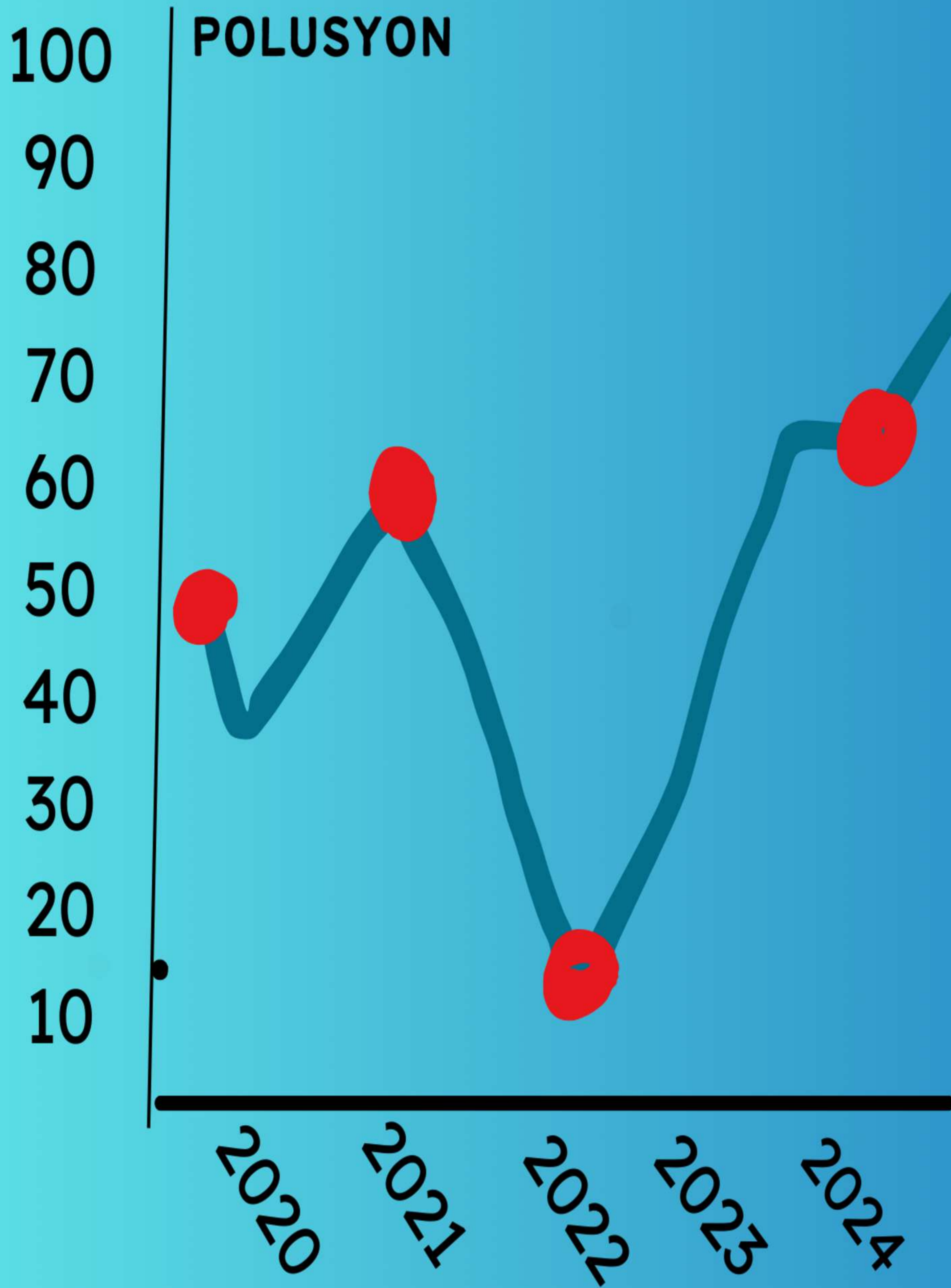
Turtels think plastic is there food or jelly fish



The ocean with the most trash is the Pacific. It is as large as Texas

Ways to help

- pick up trash on th beach
- recycle all trash



Worst types of pollution

- Glass
- Plastic
- Bags
- Styrofoam

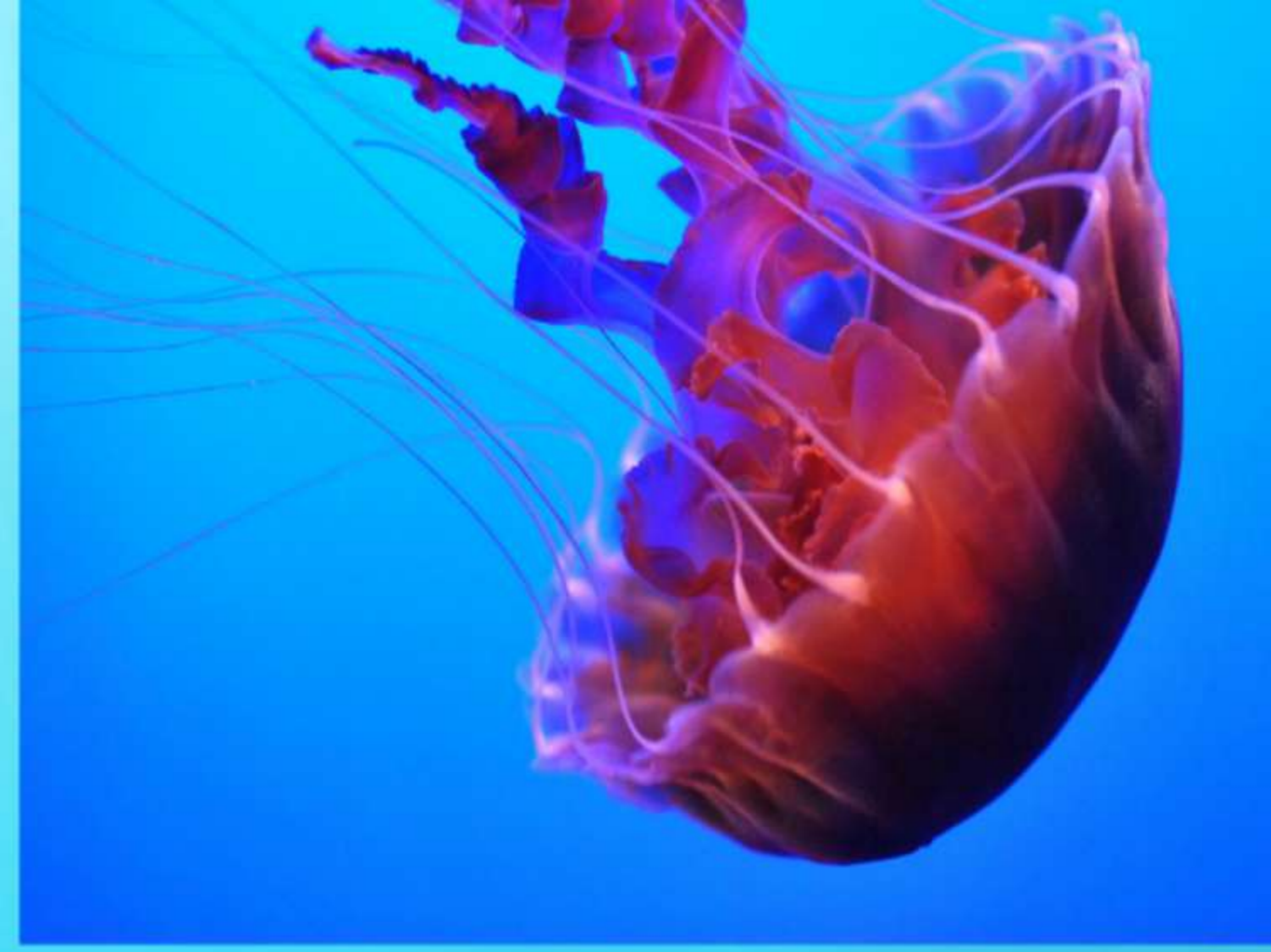
★ Star Helpers ★

The star of cleaning NOAA is helping by picking up oil spills





Ocean Zones



By: Edlin, Wesley, Riley, & Jakhi



Sunlight Zone

It is called the sunlight zone because it gets the most sunlight. The Sunlight Zone reaches a depth of 660 feet.

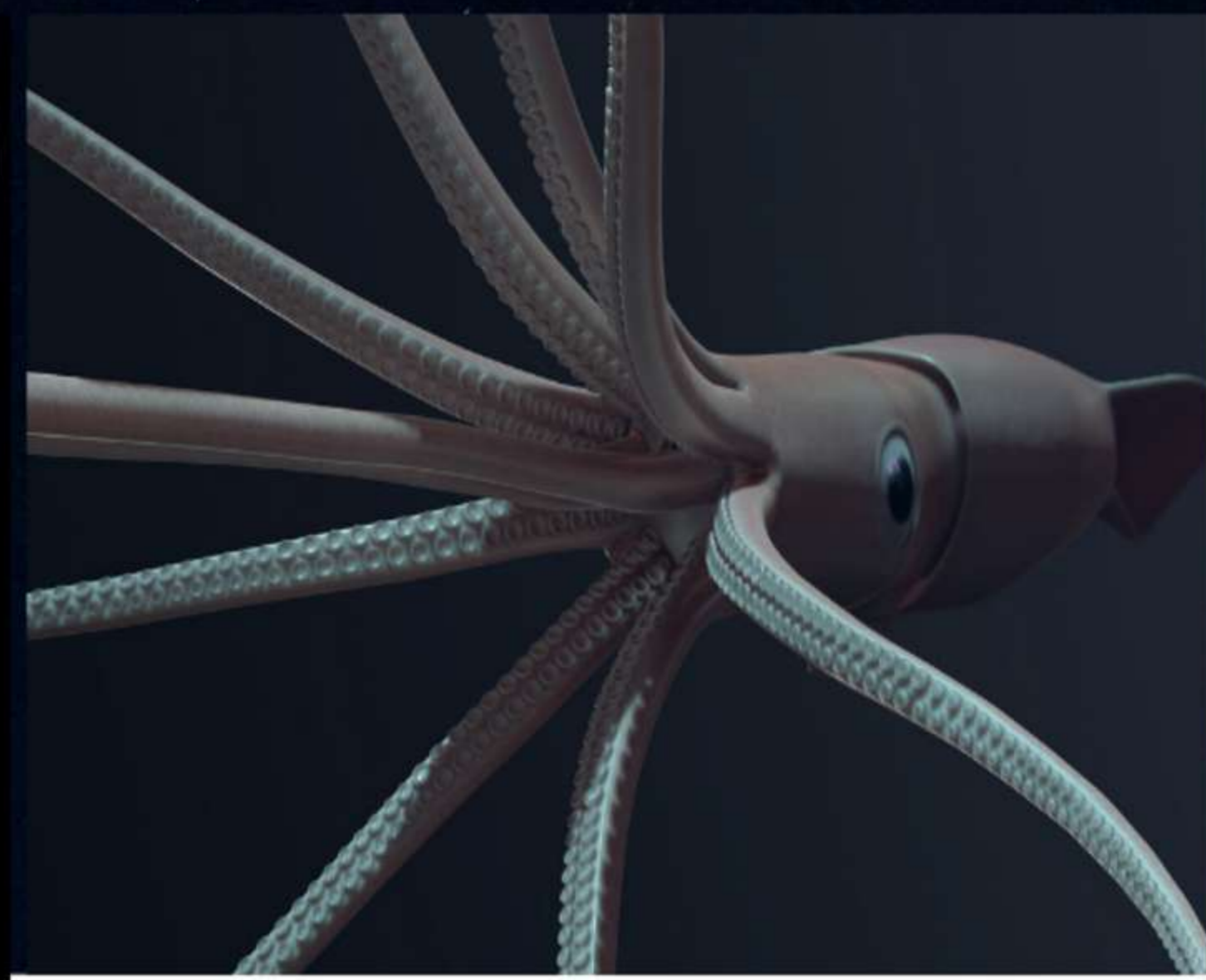


Twilight Zone

It's called the twilight zone because it doesn't get a lot of sunlight. The twilight zone is between 200 meters and 1,000 meters.

Midnight Zone

It is called the midnight zone because it has no sunlight. Its depth goes from 1,000 meters to 4,000 meters deep.

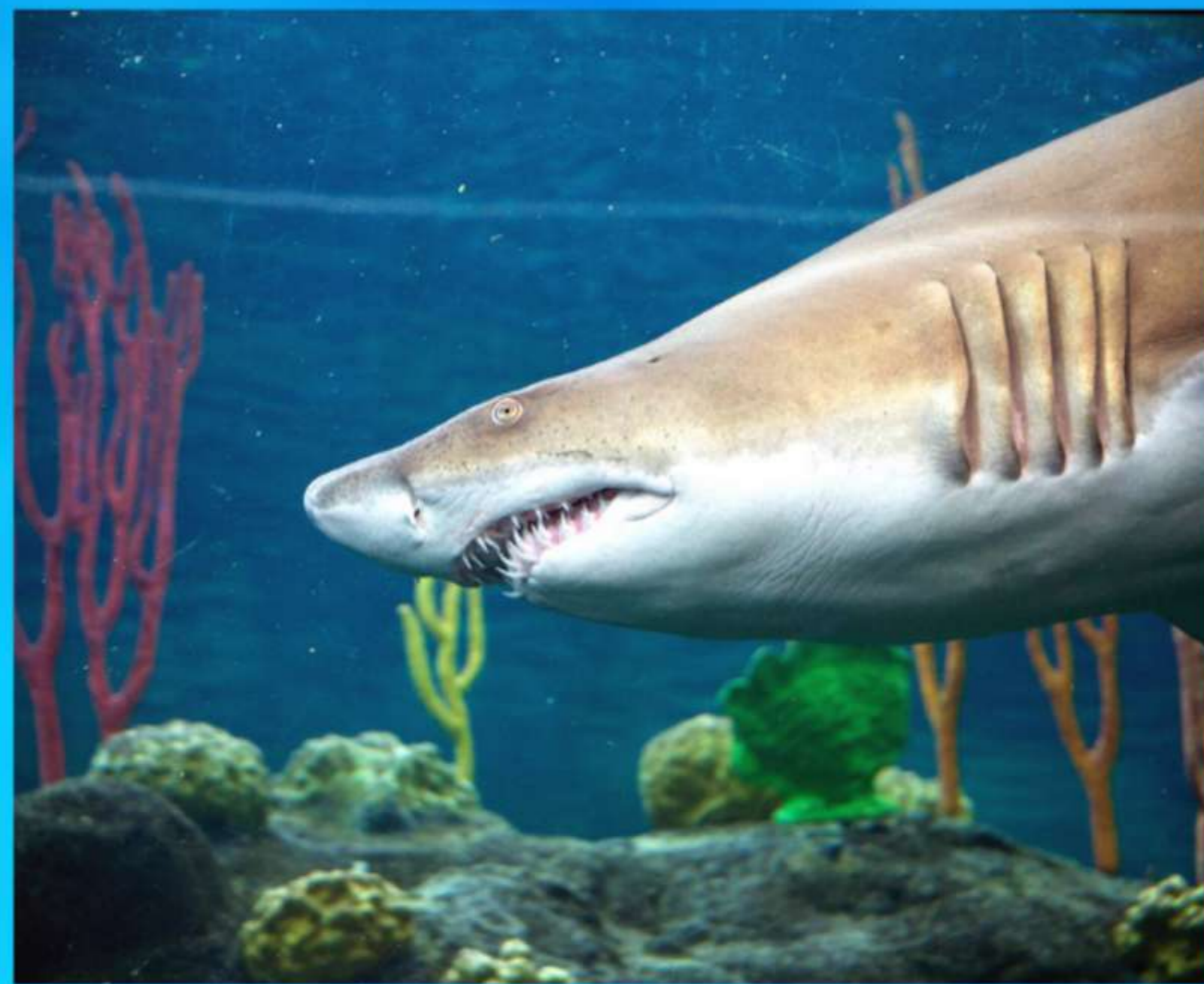


Sharks

A Mako shark is flying at a sail fish at 45 mph! He slows down to gobble up the unsuspecting fish. They live in the twilight zone.



This is a Mako shark swimming.



Sand tiger shark

Sand tiger sharks live in the Mediterranean Sea. They mainly eat squid and dolphins. FunFact Sand tiger sharks can grow up to 6.6 to 10.6 feet long.

Great White Shark



Great Whites can grow up to 20 feet. Great Whites live in every ocean & eat dolphins & seals.



Tiger shark

The striped tiger shark stalks prey. Its prey is a dolphin! They both live in the twilight zone.



Dog shark

Dog sharks live in the twilight zone. they eat sand lance. fun fact they can grow up to 2.3 of a foot.

Bull Shark



Bull Sharks can grow up to 11.5 feet they eat dolphins. Bull Sharks live in the twilight zone.